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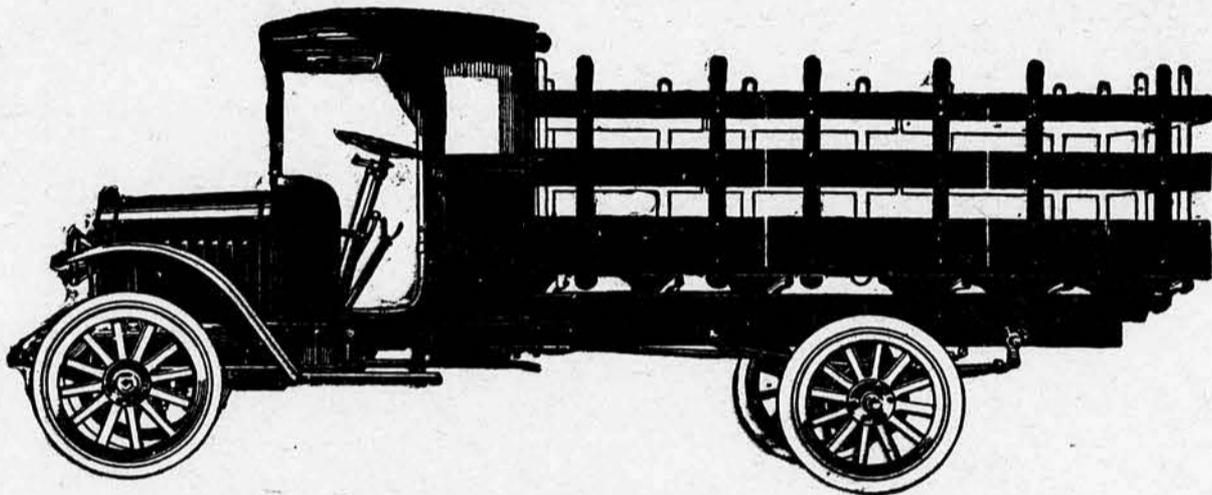
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

An Agricultural and Family Journal for the People of the Great West



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Number 49

TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 8, 1917

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A Success With Community Breeding

Farmers in the Lancaster Neighborhood are Working Together Profitably in Raising Shorthorn Cattle

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

A REAL EFFORT in community breeding with Shorthorns is being made at Lancaster, in Atchison county. This is an encouraging example of what a good united effort in breeding will do. There are six excellent herds of purebred cattle, owned by H. C. Graner, W. H. Graner, C. A. Scholz, K. G. Kggigstad, Ed. Hegland and Scholz Brothers. Many other men have good grade herds, with purebred bulls. Some of these farmers are planning to buy purebred cows in the near future.

Much of the progress that the Shorthorn business has made in this community is due to the co-operative effort that has been put forth. The breeders have had a common aim, which is to develop the best possible Shorthorns, and their kindly, helpful effort has supplied the inspiration needed to make every man do his best. More enthusiasm is possible in breeding good stock when you can count on the intelligent encouragement of your neighbors. Then in addition to the help which the community effort has given in production, it is of decided advantage in selling. There are so many good Shorthorns near Lancaster now that a buyer from a distance knows that he can get a considerable number of animals of any given class or age. If he can't buy from one man he probably can deal with another. Lancaster is rapidly becoming known as one of the real Shorthorn centers of Kansas and the Middle West.

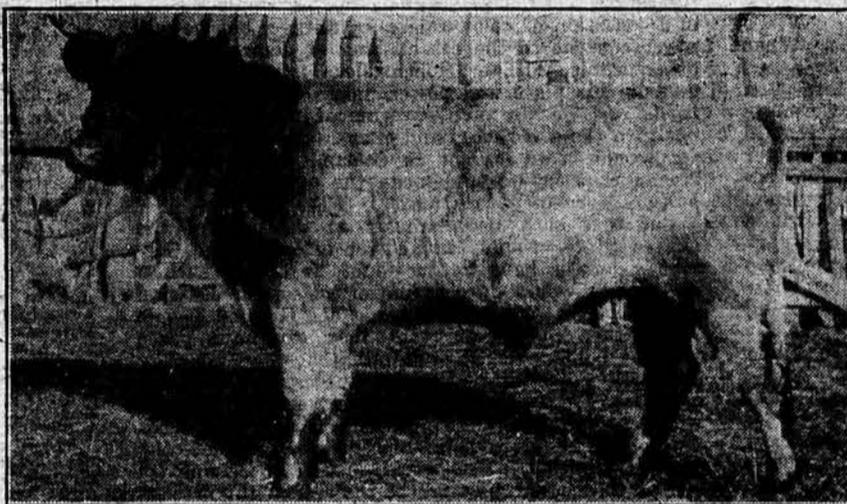
Quality Breeding Has Won.

Mr. Kggigstad is one of the larger breeders in this community; he keeps about 45 breeding cows on his 320 acres of excellent land. Real quality is a feature in this herd; the bull, Gallant Favorite, is an imported animal. This bull is not done growing yet; he probably will weigh at least 2,400 pounds when he gets his full growth, and he may weigh more. Mr. Kggigstad has been in the cattle business all of his life, and has been using purebred bulls for more than 30 years. During this time he has fed cattle extensively; he had the grand champion carload of Shorthorns at the American Royal in 1913. His experiences while feeding grade Shorthorn steers impressed him very much with the feeding qualities of this excellent beef breed.

About 12 years ago Mr. Kggigstad started in the purebred business in the most sensible possible way—he bought one purebred cow at first, to use with his purebred bull. He gradually substituted the purebred cows for his grades, for the increase sold readily. Meanwhile his land advanced in price, and he saw clearly the necessity of keeping animals that would return the highest possible profit. In the last few years some extensive investments have been made in very superior cows. An excellent trade has been developed.

A real effort is made to conserve the soil fertility, and high yields have been produced. Alfalfa has been an especially profitable crop. Every bit of manure has been saved carefully and returned to the soil. An interesting feature on this place is the success that has been obtained from growing catapas; there is a grove of these trees on the place 5 years old that is large enough for small posts.

Ed. Hegland owns 160 acres near Lancaster, and he has been in the purebred Shorthorn business about 10 years. Mr. Hegland has 25 Shorthorns in his herd. He believes that the beef business will develop rapidly in the next



Farmers in the Lancaster Community Believe in Producing Quality Shorthorns That Can Be Sold as Breeding Animals for High Prices.

few years, and that the breeders of good Shorthorn cattle are entering on the most prosperous era they have ever known in modern times.

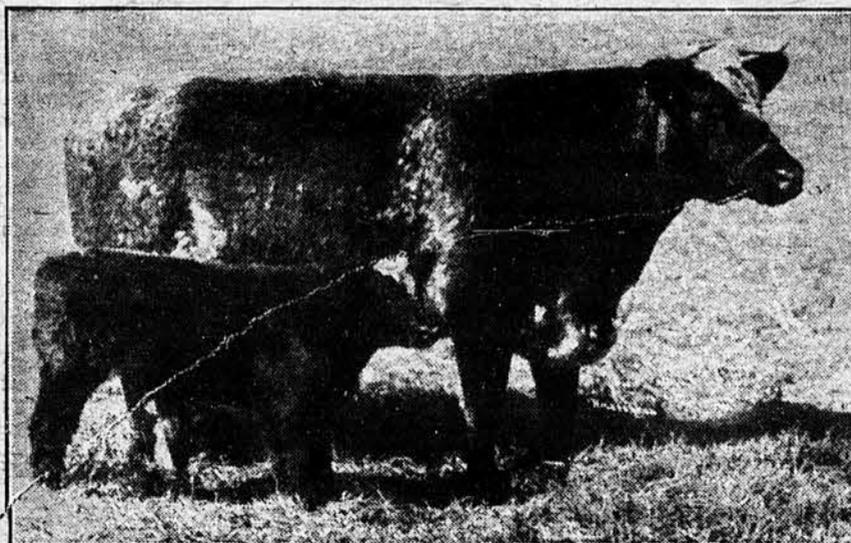
W. H. Graner has been breeding purebred Shorthorns for 25 years; he is one of the older breeders of Northeastern Kansas. He keeps about 50 breeding cows on his 560 acres. This is one of the best herds in Atchison county—there is a great deal of Scotch breeding in it. When he made the start into the business 25 years ago Mr. Graner saw that the producing of high class beef cattle had a great future. He based his belief on the fact that land in that section would advance greatly in price, and this has since occurred. There will be a much greater advance, Mr. Graner says, which will still further increase the demand for the animals that have quality enough for foundation stock.

A farmer should not be satisfied with merely keeping one kind of purebred animals, according to Mr. Graner—in every line he should keep animals capable of making the most efficient possible use of the feed that is produced. In line with this belief he has kept well bred animals of all kinds, especially

French Draft horses—he has been in the purebred horse business very extensively. Mr. Graner now has about 40 purebred horses—the mares are used for the regular farm work and the surplus is sold from time to time at good prices.

About 20 breeding cows are kept in the herd owned by C. A. Scholz, and this includes imported cows. Mr. Scholz started in the purebred Shorthorn business in 1905, and he has made a great effort to build up his herd. He owns 160 acres of excellent farming land.

Good breeding and proper feeding have produced wonders with this herd, as the animals well show. Mr. Scholz is a great believer in the importance of quality breeding and proper nutrition going hand in hand—his idea is that one will come far short of the progress that might be made if either is neglected. He does not believe that a farmer should make any effort to keep his animals in show condition, but he does think that they should be kept in good breeding condition at all times. He also makes an effort to give the calves a proper chance, with enough feed to allow them to develop to the best advantage and to make the maximum growth.



Imported Gay Rosamond and Her Calf, Imported Rosamond's Lord, from the Herd of H. C. Graner; There Are Many Imported Animals in This Community.

H. C. Graner, a brother of W. H. Graner, keeps about 40 breeding cows on his 400 acres. This also is one of the older herds in Kansas; Mr. Graner started in the business at the same time as his brother, about 25 years ago. He has been in the purebred business with other lines extensively, especially with Poland China hogs.

The sales from this herd have been very good. Mr. Graner has a difficult time to maintain any surplus of stock in the herd. He is well pleased with the idea of community breeding, especially with the way it has been developed at Lancaster. He believes that many other communities in Kansas will take up co-operative work of this kind in the near future, with Shorthorns and also with other breeds.

Scholz Brothers are making a good start into the Shorthorn business, and are building up an excellent herd. They see the opportunities that have been developed by the men who have been in the business longer. This is true generally in that neighborhood. Many other purebred herds will be started in a small way in the next year or two.

A visitor to this progressive community is much impressed with the way these Shorthorn men are cashing in on this co-operative effort. They are making profits by working together that they never could get if they were to go into different breeds. In addition to the money they are making, there is a satisfaction attached to living in a neighborhood that is known all over the Middle West as a Shorthorn center. A person can develop more enthusiasm for a business as complicated as breeding purebred animals if there are other men in the neighborhood working with the same thing. It gives a common interest that is decidedly helpful in promoting the highest type of country life.

For More Co-operative Effort.

Other communities are watching the success of the Lancaster community with interest. It is very evident that Kansas is just at the start of a great effort in community breeding. It has been well proved by the success of the farmers in some sections of the East, especially with dairy farming in Wisconsin, that community co-operation of this kind is fundamentally sound. We need to develop this phase of farming.

The united effort of a community on one breed is merely an efficient form of co-operation, just as in selling wheat thru a co-operative grain elevator. A greater efficiency is obtained than under other systems, and of course this means larger profits. As a rule it also means a better community spirit, a richer country life, and a more satisfactory progress in the neighborhood.

These facts are very generally known, too, in most of the leading livestock communities. The larger part of the efficient livestock men of Kansas believe in community breeding, but they have not been able so far in most places to get the livestock forces to agree on the breeds of cattle, hogs and horses that are to be featured there. As a rule the sections that have agreed on a breed have done so because there has been some strong force to drive home the advantages of the breed.

In bringing about community breeding in a neighborhood or a county the first thing is to get the breeders better acquainted, to get a closer sympathy between the farmers, so they can meet on a common ground to discuss the breeds that should be selected for the community.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Send Them to Germany

The other day two men were arrested in South-eastern Kansas charged with having attempted to wreck a train. They frankly stated that they were German sympathizers and hope that the kaiser will win in this war.

Only last week I received a letter from a man living within 25 miles of Topeka, who while not so bold in his statements is at heart a German sympathizer and would be glad to see this country defeated.

Such citizens are undesirable at this time. What should be done with them? If I had my way about it I would not put them in jail or impose fines upon them. I would simply transport them to Germany with the condition imposed that they must remain there during the war. If they like Germany better than the United States let them go there and become real Germans. The fact is that they have no desire to go to Germany. What they wish is to be permitted to stay in this country and enjoy the blessings of its citizenship and at the same time hinder this country in its operations. They know perfectly well that by so doing they are helping to prolong the war and by prolonging the war increase the number of our boys who will be killed or maimed while fighting in France.

Granted that they are honest in their sentiments it ought to be no great hardship for them to go where they can directly aid Germany. There are 200,000 or 300,000 men in this country who ought to be deported, not subjected to abuse, but speedily deported to Germany. In a good many cases the experience would result in making good American citizens of them after the war, and their deportation would have a most beneficial effect on public sentiment in this country. Nothing Abraham Lincoln did during the war had a more depressing effect on the copperheads in the North than sending Clement L. Vallandigham across the lines into the confederacy. The deportation did Vallandigham no physical harm, but it stopped his influence. The result showed both the South and the North that when the test came he wasn't willing to back his words with actions. When he first crossed the line the Southern leaders were disposed to welcome him. They soon discovered that he brought no help to them and that he wasn't willing to endure their hardships with them. In their hearts they despised him as a man who was willing to enjoy the protection and benefits of his government while he was doing all he could to hinder it and do it harm.

The German sympathizers in this country would be regarded the same way in Germany if they were transported there. The German government is glad to have them here where they can hinder this government, but it does not wish them over there.

The Russian Peace Proposal

I do not agree with persons who denounce the peace proposition of the Russian Bolsheviki leader as base treachery to the allies and simply designed to help Germany. A good deal of his talk is wild and unreasonable but not necessarily treacherous. Insofar as Trotzky's program relates to Russia, it may or may not be practical. My idea is that after a certain period of ferment and experiment and no doubt numerous mistakes, a form of government will be evolved in Russia suited to the needs and aspirations of the Russian people. I am willing to let them work out that problem for themselves. But the underlying principle of the Trotzky manifesto is after all universal democracy and an international agreement which would insure permanent peace. With that idea every American ought to be in accord.

I should like to see our government not ignore this Russian statement or antagonize it, but make a statement of our own ideals which, as stated by President Wilson are fundamentally in accord with the principles underlying the Trotzky appeal. I should like to have this government say to Russia: "The United States aims at the overthrow of autocracy and the establishing of democracy. We are willing to agree to an armistice provided we can have any assurance that it will result in bringing about the desired end. We must have some sort of assurance that the German people are ready to establish such a democratic form of government and to enter in good faith into such an international agreement. The present head of the German government and

the present head of the Austrian government cannot accept such a proposal in good faith, because that would mean their deposal. Emperor William with his abnormal egotism and his ideas concerning his divine right to rule without any advice or interference from his people will not accept such a proposition until compelled to do so. He might and probably would be glad to consent to an armistice in the hope that it would not only give his armies a chance to rest but also with the hope that once stopped the fighting would not be renewed and he would be left in a condition of comparative advantage, but he will never consent to the establishing of democracy. In other words William Hohenzollern is not going to give up his place and power unless he is compelled to do so. The German government would therefore not give the assurances and guarantees of good faith we would have a right to demand for the simple reason that they would mean the overthrow of the present German government.

But that such a declaration on the part of the United States would have a fine effect on the German people I have not a doubt, and that such a declaration would have a fine effect on the Russian people I have no doubt either. The German people would then understand that they can have peace without being crushed or humiliated whenever they are willing to throw off the autocratic yoke and establish a democratic form of government. They would understand following such a peace they could depend on the friendship and co-operation of the mightiest nation in the world, instead of having its continued distrust, as must be the case if the present German government is continued in power. The Germans are not whipped but they are war weary and suffering. They know perfectly well that if this war is dragged out for two or three years longer, even if it ends in a draw, they will come out of it financially exhausted; with their industries, except such as relate to the production of war munitions, in a state of disorder and decay, and with the greater part of the commercial world embittered against them. When they get that notion really into their minds it is my judgment that not even so machine made a people as the Germans will permit the ambitions of one man and his military advisers to stand in the way of all their future hopes.

Was Mob Law Justified?

Here is a letter just received:

We are glad you have the nerve to condemn the whipping, tarring and feathering of the 17 I. W. W.'s recently at Tulsa, Okla. I was one of them. We may be wrong, but why should we not be punished by law if we were, and not by a mob? Now I will give you the facts of the affair that occurred Friday night at about 12:30 November 9, 1917.

We had been arrested at our hall, simply for being I. W. W.'s, on the charge of vagrancy. Mr. Richardson, a good attorney of Tulsa, defended us. We all had been working and had money when arrested. There were only a few of us allowed to call up anyone by phone after being arrested. At the trial Attorney Richardson proved that there was no occasion for or evidence of vagrancy, but the judge of the court imposed a fine of \$100 because he had to, or he probably would have been removed from office. Immediately our attorney took an appeal. Our bonds were set at \$200 and while arranging for bond we were taken out of the city jail. Within one block of the jail while we were still in the automobile in which we had been placed, the four policemen who had us in charge were told by a masked mob to get out. Forty armed and masked men took us to the edge of the city, stripped us, whipped us till the blood ran down our backs, then poured warm tar and daubed feathers on us; took our hats and coats—we had no overcoats with us—and told us to leave Tulsa forever. We ran while shots were being fired over our heads, and many of us ran into barbed wire in the dark and tore our pants and flesh in our excitement and anger.

What kind of treatment was that to give to other men? They did not prove that our organization was criminal or advocated violence, or that any of us were vagrants. The judge made his decision because the mob demanded it, as did Judge Pilate at the trial of Christ. Why did they not work us on the roads to pay our fines and treat us decently? They are doing harm to themselves by this treatment. Why should there be mob law when there is civil law to deal with an organization that is not doing anything unlawful? There may be members who do some unlawful and wrong things occasionally, but do not men of all organizations do the same?

We scraped and washed the tar and feathers off the best we could and friends brought us \$300, and we left for various places. A large part of the mob is supposed to have been made up of the police and Standard Oil hired men. I swear before God that the foregoing are the facts. The I. W. W. is organized for higher wages where too low and shorter hours where too long; to obtain better con-

ditions for working men and to get these things by striking as the American Federation of Labor does. So why should we be persecuted?

T. McCURRY.

Here is a letter from the other side:

I read your editorial "Brutal and Unjustified," and think you intended well when you wrote it, but before you write more of such stuff you should make a trip thru Oklahoma. Get into the rough country around Tulsa and south of there. Meet up with the class of people that were the strongest draft resisters of any in the United States. Get into the locality where the farmers are selling their cotton filled with matches to burn the gins. Matches are not necessarily put there by the farmers but by someone who lives in the same atmosphere. Get the run of talk that goes from the lips of the people in those parts.

Read the enclosed clipping from this morning's paper, and if the hounds and men capture the ones who committed this crime and they are taken from the officers and hung to a tree withhold your judgment until you have time to get into the locality and see what element resides there.

I have always said that if we ever have another rebellion in the United States it will start in Southern Oklahoma. It is populated by citizens that have no regard for laws, and that class should not be protected by laws made by our government. If you publish this or any part of it I will ask you not to sign my name for we have persons right here in this city who have made all they have here who would burn a man's home or business.

We have one German here who stood on a street corner and said to a crowd of good United States citizens that he hoped we got every boy killed that we shipped across the water. This man has been here since the strip opened and has done well. He took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

He is only one; there are others, and my guess is that when the casualty lists begin to come from France you will hear of so much tar and feathers and broken necks that your Passing Comment pages won't hold any long writeups regarding them.

I have always been against the lynch law—in fact very strong against it but I have changed my mind and now have another way of thinking. Now I say just be sure you have the right man.

A SUBSCRIBER.

In addition to these letters I have received one from a very intelligent and fairminded Socialist in Northern Kansas in which he commends me for denouncing mob law. "The I. W. W.'s," says this Socialist, "are entitled to a fair trial the same as other citizens. If they were given a fair trial it is my judgment that most of them would be interned during the remainder of the war."

Now I know nothing about the I. W. W. except what I have read and what I have learned from conversations with persons who have come in contact with its membership. My impressions derived from my reading and from talk with the persons who have had dealings with the members of the order are decidedly unfavorable to it. However, the evidence on which that impression is founded is largely one-sided, and on one-sided evidence it is not safe to form a definite conclusion.

However, admitting for the sake of argument that all that is charged in the letter from the Newkirk subscriber is true, I am still as strongly opposed to dealing with these men by a masked mob as ever. The people of a democratic form of government have an inherent right to protect themselves against crime and if it becomes entirely evident that the ordinary means established by law are inadequate to prevent the evils, then the people would have the right to establish new methods of dealing with the matter, which is simply saying that people always possess the ultimate right of revolution. There have been cases of this kind in this country. A striking example was the vigilance committee reign in California in the early days of gold mining. There were courts, but they had been taken over by the lawless element of the country. They were used entirely to protect crime and criminals and to rob honest men.

Under such circumstances the organization of the vigilance committee was entirely justifiable. However, that committee was not in any sense a mob. The members did not mask themselves and do their work in the night. The robbers and murderers were given a fair trial. They were permitted to have counsel. The trial was held openly and the sentence was executed openly. In other words the people who desired order and protection simply established temporary courts to take the place of those which had been captured by the criminals and perverted from their proper functions.

But we must remember that the very foundation of our republic or of any democracy is and must be the acknowledged supremacy of law. Having no hereditary monarchy imposed upon us we create a supreme rule of law and are supposed to be universally subject to it.

Unfortunately at best the rule of law is imperfect.

It does not operate evenly or always justly. In some cases offenses are dealt with too harshly and in others offenders are permitted to go unpunished. By reason of this inequality there has grown up a feeling that laws are not intended to operate equally on all classes of individuals. We know that often the law violator who is without friends or influence gets the maximum penalty while the persons with influence or wealth or both get the minimum punishment and very often none at all. But with all its faults our system of law is so superior to the work of the mob that there can be no room for choice between the two in the mind of any right thinking man. Possibly in some cases the victims of a mob receive no greater punishment than they deserve, but the evil the mob does to society, and the harm it does to organized government in a country like ours far outweighs any good it may do in giving deserved punishment to some individual.

Its methods violate every principle of fair play. They are cowardly. The mob does not come out in the open but goes masked and generally at night. Its methods are always brutal and calculated to inflame the worst passions of men. Where mob law is tolerated there invariably is seen a decline in the humanity and moral sense of the community. When a poor wretch is tied to a stake and burned the sentiment of the majority of the community in which the burning occurs at first revolts at the horrible cruelty, but if this is followed up by other similar lynchings the sense of humanity becomes dulled, and soon vast crowds assemble to watch the writhing victims with apparently as much satisfaction and as little compunction as the ancient Romans watched the bloody contests in the Arena.

The mob which whips and tars and feathers the I. W. W.'s does so presumably in the name of patriotism. What is patriotism? It is the love of country. The country we are supposed to love is the embodiment of the ideals and the principles on which that country is founded. But mob law strikes at those very principles, those very ideals. How can you be patriotic and at the same time tear down the institution which is supposed to excite your patriotism?

The conclusion of mob law is not patriotism. It is anarchy.

Our Newkirk subscriber says that he has changed his mind about mob law. All he wishes to know now is that the mob has the right man. Right there he unconsciously sounds a supreme objection to mob law. A mob is incapable of rendering a fair and impartial decision. Along with his letter the Newkirk man sends a clipping from an Oklahoma paper giving an account of the wrecking of a passenger train on the Frisco. It was assumed by the Newkirk man that the wrecking was done by the I. W. W., and the mob was preparing to hang the members of the order suspected of the crime. Fortunately before the mob had the opportunity to commit the murder two boys confessed that they had fixed the obstruction on the track because they had a desire to see a train wreck. It was a mere chance that men innocent of that crime were not hanged by the mob.

I wish you to bear in mind that so far there have been developed two general divisions of government; human despotism and government by law. There are of course different grades of despotism and there are different grades of government by law, but the two general divisions remain. Outside of these is anarchy, and the worst form of anarchy is rule by the masked and cowardly mob.

Thinks I am Too Positive

Altho I am aware that my viewpoint is influenced by so broad an acquaintance with conditions as yours, I am risking annihilation at the hand of your merciless logic by replying to your comment on Northcliffe's "bunc."

You say that it is physically and financially possible for this war to last 20 years or even 10 years, and then you proceed to quote figures that are supposed to close all further argument on the subject. Now, to accept your final is virtually to concede that the war will continue in its present course and at its present rate of cost and butchery until the end. Optimism will not permit me to believe that the war will last more than one or two years at the worst, yet "in all wars there are incidents that may and often do change the whole situation." I do not contest your position, but rather your positive statement as the war cannot last. I believe the opinion that it is highly improbable for the war to last 10 years but I do not believe that even a year is altogether impossible. The unexpected might happen.

I will conclude with what under circumstances should have been a preface but I will, I believe, if inserted here, better serve the purpose of softening your opinion of one who, in my judgment, is presuming to criticize you in my position as school teacher. I can easily imagine you as saying in substance to your class after giving your view on a subject: "Think it over and if you can give any logical reason in refutation of my opinion, do not hesitate to do so politely."

Mr. McNeal, I have taken that privilege. Prairie View, Kan. ROY SCHESSER.

No man is infallible. When I state a conclusion I mean that I have based that idea on evidence which I consider conclusive. Just as the jury in the trial of a criminal is charged that before a verdict of guilty is rendered the jury must find that the evidence proves the guilt beyond a reasonable doubt; that is, the mind of every juror must be convinced that no other conclusion can be reached. Even after that sifting and weighing of the evidence there is a possibility that the juror may be mistaken.

Now I think that the evidence that this war can-

not last 20 or 10 or even five years is more convincing than that which the jury usually depends on in circumstantial cases.

When I make the statement that this war cannot possibly last 10 years or five years, I base my conclusion on what we know about this war as it is now; its cost in men and money and destruction of property. At the present rate of cost at the end of 10 years there would not be a nation actively engaged in this war, including the United States, which would not be hopelessly bankrupt, and with the possible exception of the United States, not one in which the man power would not be so depleted that the rebuilding of the industrial life of the nation would be almost an impossibility. Now I again make the positive prediction that the nations will not continue to fight until that condition is reached.

I have never been more positive that this war will end sometime during 1918 than I am right now. I am not positive that it will end in a complete triumph for either side. This is what I think will take place: Germany is now making a gigantic effort to break Italy. If the drive fails, then I feel certain that Germany will offer terms of peace that come near enough to meeting the demands of the allies to at least form a basis for negotiations. If, on the other hand, the Germans succeed in decisively defeating the Italians, they will then attempt to attack France thru Italy and at the same time put a vast force on the Western front in the hope of breaking thru either the French or British line. This attack is more likely to be made against the French than the British line for two reasons; first, because they will figure that the French must greatly weaken their West front to protect themselves from invasion thru Italy, and second, because it is, as it always has been, the policy of Germany to put one of its enemies out of it at a time. I do not believe that this plan will succeed even if the worst happens to Italy, but if it should prove to be a success and France should, like Italy, be crushed between the two German armies, it would result, not in a complete victory for Germany, but in a draw with a patched up peace. Germany would be entirely willing to make such a peace, because at that time the United States could not have a force of much more than 1/2 million men on the Western front, but would be constantly increasing that force. Germany, on the other hand, evidently has passed the maximum of her fighting strength, and would know that if the contest were prolonged until this country could bring into action its full strength, even at the tremendous disadvantage of having to transport men and supplies more than 3,000 miles, in combination with Great Britain it could in the end wear out Germany. It might be asked then why would not Great Britain and the United States continue the war until Germany is exhausted completely. The reason would be that the job would exhaust and almost or entirely bankrupt England and strain the financial and man forces of the United States to the utmost. There would almost certainly come a demand in this country for what would be called a fair peace, and it is not unlikely that there also would be a powerful sentiment of the same kind in England.

Such a peace might in the long run prove to be worse than none at all for the Hohenzollerns. The war lords of Germany might use the period of truce to prepare for another and more terrible conflict, but if so the other nations would prepare in the same manner and when the next war begins it will not commence on the uneven terms on which this war began. It is certain, also, that no compromise would be agreed to which involved the crushing of either France or Italy. Full justice would not be done to either Belgium, France, Serbia, Italy or Roumania, but none of them would be dismembered or crushed.

Up to now I am not discussing the justice of such a peace but what I consider almost a certainty, that some sort of peace terms will be agreed upon next year. Neither am I at all certain that a compromise peace would prove to be a calamity to the allies or the world. It is my opinion that a compromise peace, which would amount to a draw, would in the end be as disastrous to Germany and probably more so than a complete defeat.

In event of such a peace, the other nations, understanding fully the deadly treachery and lack of national honor of Germany, will not only dread its power, but also will place no confidence in any agreements it may make. It will be emphatically an armed truce. The fires of hate will be kept burning and this hate will enter into commercial life. Twenty-one nations, large and small, have declared war against Germany. With some or all of them the German people must trade after the war is over. If all or nearly all of these nations refuse to trade with Germany on the same terms they are willing to trade with other nations, it will mean that Germany cannot rebuild the industrial and general business structure which has been ruined by the war. At best Germany will come out of the war with a mountain of public debt; with her factories closed except those engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war and army supplies. Her railroads and the rolling stock, which have been worn out in the transportation of troops and munitions for the army must be renewed. Her foreign shipping is captured or destroyed. To face a hostile world under these circumstances will in the long run be worse for Germany than absolute defeat would be, but perhaps the German government does not realize that fact.

Whatever the outcome, whether a victory for the allies or a draw, I believe fully that peace will come next year.

Stand by Our Boys

Governor Capper to the District Convention of Woodmen, at Wellington, November 17:

When I was at Camp Funston, General Wood told me that in his 25 years of experience in the army he had never seen anything like the revolution that had been effected in morale and discipline by establishing the dry zone. He said that under ordinary circumstances the guard house in such a camp as Camp Funston would have an average population of 200. Then, turning to the telephone, he made inquiry as to the number of men under arrest, and learned there was just one. Just one man in the guard house, out of 35,000 soldiers, and his offense was not drunkenness, not brawling, but a small infraction of some little rule.

"Nothing like such order," said General Wood to me, "has ever been known before in a military camp. I find," he went on to say, "that the Kansas boys and men grade far higher in morale, obedience and stamina than the men of other camps in times past. The percentage of vice among them is the smallest that has ever before been found in a camp, and the discipline is the best I have ever seen. We attribute this," said the general, "to the dry zone order, and to Kansas prohibition, which prevents the sale of liquor. These Kansas boys were brought up in a clean atmosphere—they started right."

But what General Wood said to me when I came away, I think, is the very finest, and the very highest tribute that has ever been paid to Kansas.

"You can tell the Kansas people for me," said he, "that they have got the finest, the cleanest, the healthiest, and the most vigorous soldiers in point of endurance we have ever seen. The official records prove this."

Doesn't that repay you for everything you have done in the past to strengthen the enforcement of the prohibitory law?

Recently, I visited Camp Doniphan, in Oklahoma, where there are 10,000 fine, up-standing, clean young Kansas volunteers. The commanding general, knowing my keen interest in the boys, lined up the entire Kansas army before me for review. I think it moved and stirred me as nothing else in my life has done. There were soldiers in that camp from other states, but the 10,000 Kansas boys, as they stood there, seemed to me a little the finest, the cleanest and the bravest I had ever seen—the flower of our young manhood.

A few days later I was at Camp Funston, as the guest of the all-Kansas regiment, the 353rd of the national army. Three thousand Kansas boys, the pick of the state, boys from rich homes, and from poor homes, boys from colleges, from shops and from farms, on absolutely the same level. As I shook hands with company after company of them, I resolved that no call for service to them would be too great for me to meet. I would go with them, if I could, but I can't enlist; I was born too soon for that; but I can help. I can, and I will, back those boys to the limit. I promised the God of Nations, then and there, that everything within my power shall be done to aid and care for these boys. And that is little enough, compared with the sacrifice made by the men, who are leaving their business, their homes, their families, and God help them, perhaps on top of all that, may lose life itself.

No state or nation will ever send a finer body of men to the front than our ammunition train and the men we contributed to the Rainbow division. We have a thousand of these fine Kansas boys on French soil right now. Several already have been killed or wounded. We are going to stand by these boys and men who are doing the fighting. What sacrifice can the government ask of us that we can refuse to make? The man of us who does not help here at home, and help to the limit of endurance, is stabbing these boys in the back.

In God's good time the war will end, and the millions of young men, who are now bearing arms, will come back to take up the duties of civil life. They will be the husbands of our girls. They will be the leaders of their generation. On them will rest the burden of reconstructing the world, after this deluge of blood has receded. God grant that they come back clean.

This, then, is the work which your government calls upon you and me to aid: We are to extend some few of the comforts of life to the boys, who are fighting our battles for us. We must be the ones to give them a little wholesome cheer that will relieve homesickness, and dispel discouragement. The providing of recreation and amusements for them when off duty; the keeping up of home ties and the home spirit, the safeguarding of morals; the development of character and manhood, so that every American soldier who comes home shall come back able to look his mother, his wife, or his sweetheart in the face—or, if he should fall, who can face the great beyond with the courage and calmness of a Christian gentleman. This is the work you are asked to do, and no true American can close his ears to the appeal.

More Good Beef from the Farm Feeds

Better Methods are Needed on Kansas Farms to Help in Obtaining the Maximum Profits for the Producers

By S. W. McClure

MY EXPERIENCE in fattening cattle dates back more than 20 years. I began feeding cattle for my uncle, when I was a boy, and learned the business the old way. We hauled shock corn all winter, and scattered it on the ground for the cattle. This would be a very wasteful way to feed in these days of high priced corn, but in those days corn was cheap, and the feeder steer also, was cheap. You could buy good feeders then for 3 cents a pound, and buy corn at 20 and 25 cents a bushel. Altho the method of feeding was rather wasteful, the waste was overcome by having many hogs to run after the cattle. We always counted three hogs to a steer. The waste from one steer would fatten three hogs, and then sometimes the hogs would not keep the corn cleaned up.

The cattle not only wasted the corn, but in wet weather they wasted just about all the fodder, too. I have hauled lots of shock corn and scattered it on the ground in wet weather, when the cattle would tramp it into the ground just about as fast as I could unload it. I used to wonder if there ever would be a way found to feed shock corn without wasting the largest part of it. I am not condemning shock corn as a feed for cattle, but I do not approve the old method of feeding it. I think shock corn is a fine feed for cattle in winter time, especially in the early part of the winter, if it is fed properly.

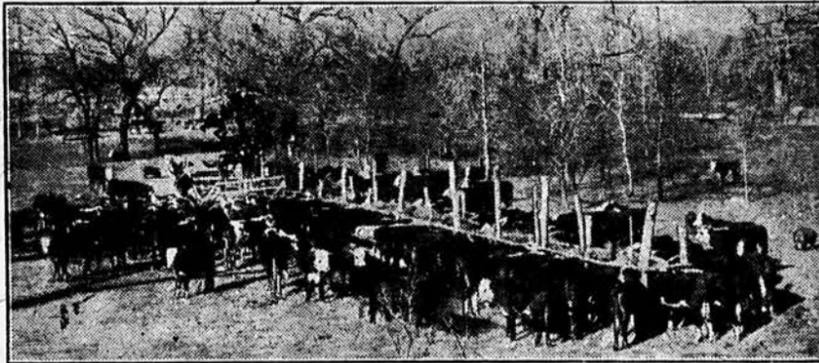
Results from Shock Corn.

I began feeding cattle on my own account 20 years ago; and, of course, I used the only method that I knew anything about—that of scattering shock corn on the ground and then trying to run hogs enough after the cattle to clean up what they had wasted and spoiled. It did not take me long to realize that the system was wrong, so I decided that I would quit feeding shock corn, or use some better method of feeding. Then I decided to try feeding in racks to prevent the cattle from walking over the feed and getting it so dirty that they would refuse to eat it. When we consider the present price of corn and the cost of putting it in the shock, it is too costly to feed on the ground and allow the cattle and hogs to run over it in common. When we add the cost of corn, and the cost of cutting, and of hauling it out in the winter season, which of course includes a lot of bad weather, I do not consider it a cheap food, because we have to feed too much corn to get enough roughness.

Under the old system, we would winter the cattle on shock corn, make the steer gain as much as possible, and graze him the following summer. If the cattle were in good flesh when grass came, we would continue feeding corn with the grass, and ship about the first of July. But if the cattle were thin in flesh at grass time, we would graze about three months, begin feeding corn about August, and ship the last of September or first of October. Under this system the cattle made excellent gains and would go on the market showing good fat, and by having good margins between the feeder steer and the fat steer, they usually made fair profits.

About the second herd of cattle I fed of my own, I began feeding October 14. I fed the animals all the corn they would eat, with millet hay the first half of the winter, and clover hay the last half of the winter. I sold them May 1, and they made a gain of 450 pounds a head. I never knew if they made any profits over the feed bill, as I did not keep a record of how much I fed them, but I was well pleased with the results and as corn was cheap and hay almost unsalable at any price, I felt as if the animals paid me a good price for my feed. I did not know then, but have learned since, that I was using a splendidly balanced feed; but since corn and hay are so high priced, I have my serious doubts as to whether we could afford to feed that way now.

Corn was gradually getting a little higher a few years later, and feeding cattle were getting higher priced, and



Much Care is Required in Feeding Cattle This Winter in Kansas, so the Waste Will be Reduced to the Minimum.

under the pressure, feeders were beginning to experiment to see if we could get better results by grinding and mixing different feeds. I had heard quite a good deal about grinding the corn for the cattle, so I bought a mill that would grind the cob and the shucks with the corn. Then I bought some light cattle that looked cheap and were cheap. I fed them 100 days and made a gain of 300 pounds a head, counting my home weights when I bought them, and market weights when I sold them. These were the only cattle I ever fed on ground feed. I sold the mill soon after I shipped the cattle and never bought another one. Altho I am very partial to ground feed, I now use a corn cutter, which cuts the corn and puts it in good condition for any size stock to eat. I think it is almost as good as grinding the corn, and a great deal faster. And with the present high price of corn, we cannot be too careful in preparing it for feeding purposes, and then we have to feed it in small quantities, along with other cheaper feeds to economize on the feed bill.

I think cottonseed cake is a good supplement feed to mix with any feed we care to use. I began feeding it about 10 years ago, and at that time there had been very little of it used in our section, consequently there was much prejudice against it. The old cattlemen thought it was injurious to cattle. Most of them thought 90 days was as long as it could be fed without having bad results, and that after feeding it 90 days the cattle would go blind, and lose their teeth, and many other bad things would happen. But it was the unanimous opinion of the older feeders that where cattle had been fed cottonseed meal thru the winter, they would not graze good the next summer. You can imagine I fed with "fear and trembling," not knowing just what the final results would be. My experience with cottonseed cake tho, has been very gratifying. I have fed it to all kinds of cattle, under various conditions, and in all seasons of the year, but I never fed very heavy of cottonseed cake, and

I never had any bad effects from it but once; that was during the summer of 1914. The drouth in our county was very severe, corn was high, and the grass was dry. I owned a bunch of young cattle that I wished to make fat, so I fed 6 pounds to the head a day, on that dry grass, for 120 days. The cattle got fat, but they got the sore eyes, too. Not just the common sore eyes, but their heads would swell around the eye as big as quart cups. The young cattle feeders of our section were the first to feed cottonseed meal. After we had fed it for five or six years, the old feeders began to feed it, but they were very skeptical of its merits and were afraid of it for a long time, and used it cautiously.

Cattle feeding is becoming a science. Corn is higher priced than any of us can remember seeing it and the feeder steer is higher priced than we ever have seen him. During recent years, there have been instances on the Kansas City market when feeders sold higher than the fat cattle, wiping out all margins, so we have reached the place in cattle feeding when we have to depend largely on grains for our profits. For these and various other reasons, many men have quit the feeder business.

While it seems that the cattle feeder of today has more difficulties to overcome than the old time feeder, we have some advantages that the old time feeder did not have. We have more different kinds of feed to choose from, and one in particular that every farmer and feeder could have is silage. Some men condemn the silo, but as a rule the men who condemn them most do not have silos. The silo, like all her progressive moves, has finally won favor and the greatest difficulty to overcome was, and is, prejudice. We hear some men say that silo is expensive to fill; others assert that the feed on silage will lose the "Cattle fed on silage cannot so cold because silage is too sap-cording to some, and last of all men argue that cattle fed on won't gain on grass the following

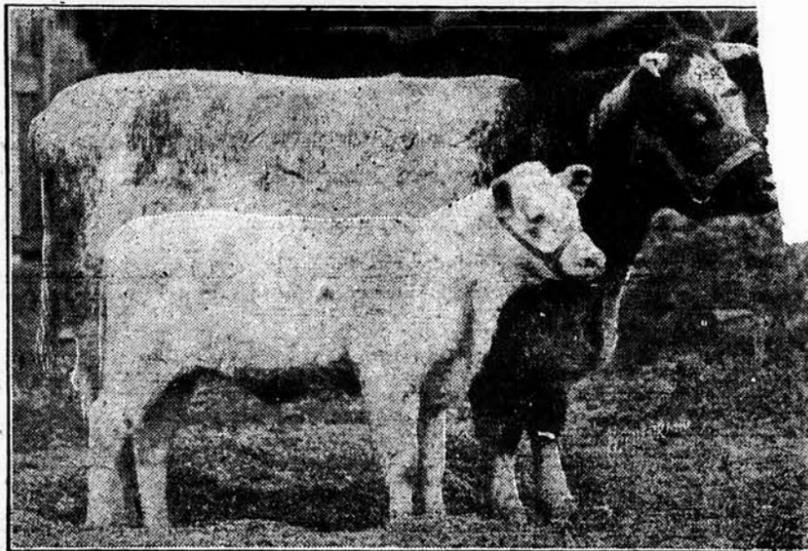
In 1911, I put up two silos and in 1912 I bought another one. My three silos will hold about 500 tons. I never have had one to blow down, and I never missed filling them. I have fed all kinds of cattle out of these silos, and fed all ages and sizes. I have fed calves that gained 250 pounds a head in the winter season. I fed all the silage the calves would eat, with a small feed of shelled corn, baled hay, and wheat straw. It is not necessary to feed hay and straw both, as either one will make a good supplement feed with silage. I fed 90 yearlings thru one winter on 25 pounds of silage a day for each steer with 2 pounds of cottonseed cake, and all the straw they wanted. Those cattle gained 150 pounds a head during the winter. I put them on grass May 1, and weighed them September 15, and they had made a gain of 250 pounds a head on grass. And yet some folks say silage fed cattle won't graze good.

I fattened another herd thru the winter season. The herd was about half red cattle and the other half black cattle. The red cattle were the oldest and carried more flesh and got fat a little ahead of the black cattle. I sold the red cattle in April. I fed these cattle a little more than a peck of corn a day, with all the silage they would eat, and kept a rack filled with hay. Their daily gain was a little better than 2 1/2 pounds a day. After I sold the red cattle, I continued feeding the black cattle, and as the grass began to grow, in order to give it a start, I began to increase the silage. I fed them until they got so they would eat the silage better than the grass, and made a very satisfactory gain. One of the most satisfactory features of silage is that we can use the rough feeds of our farms, which ordinarily go to waste, and get good results.

Modern Methods are Best.

We never can feed corn again like we once did. We have to feed it very sparingly to hold the feed bill down. Corn is the highest priced feed we can use, so we are naturally forced to use silage and other cheaper feeds. Since corn has become so high priced I have about decided to quit feeding cattle and get a herd of cows and raise beef. With cows we can gather up rough feed which has little market value, thereby turning the farm waste into profit. By feeding silage with this rough feed we can keep our cows in good strong flesh, and instead of falling off in the winter they will gain, and raise better calves than if we rough them too hard, and keep them poor the year around. If we expect our cows to gain in flesh, we must handle them so they will make the gain in the fall and winter, because they naturally fall off in flesh while they are sucking the calves. I have handled cows in a small way and have been very much pleased with the results. Usually we can buy young cows in the fall, and if we will feed them good on cheap rough feeds with silage, they will come out in the spring fat enough for the butcher and their calves will sell well the following summer. By weaning the calves the last of August or first of September, the cows will get fat and we can sell them for a nice profit, in case we don't wish to keep them another year. By this system of beef making we can make good profits without feeding corn, and the profit on a cow and calf will equal the profit on a big steer, with less cost, for we can hardly make a steer fat without feeding more or less corn, and corn is what makes a costly feed bill. Then if we don't wish to sell the calves we can feed them for baby beef, which also is a profitable way of producing beef.

I would not think of feeding any kind of cattle without sheds for them to shelter in out of the storms and cold weather. After a steer eats and drinks he wants to lie down and rest. If he has no place to lie down he won't get the necessary rest and he won't put on fat. I have found it very profitable to have good sheds, open to the south, for the cattle to go in out of the storms. I also keep my sheds bedded in bad weather to protect the cattle.

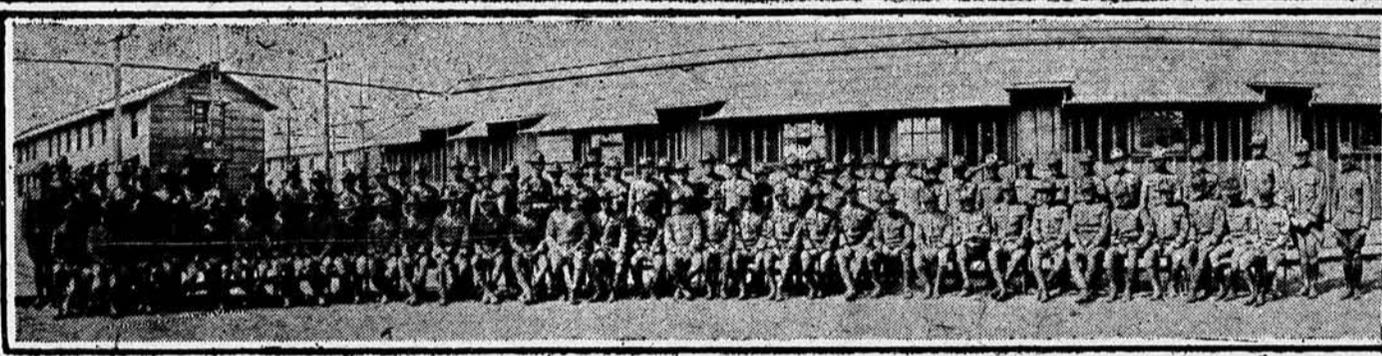


Cattle Are Being Improved by Better Breeding, and This is Aiding Greatly in Solving the Problems of the Feeders.

Kansas Men Training at Camp Funston



Here are the Kansas Soldiers at Camp Funston. Governor Capper, who is in the center of the front line, had just finished delivering an address to the men. These soldiers are making excellent progress with their training.



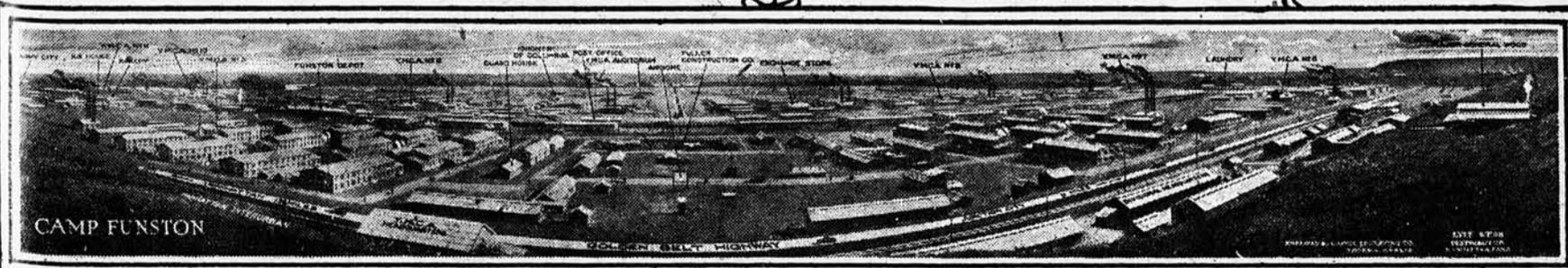
Officers of the 353rd Infantry, the "Sunflower Regiment," which is made up exclusively of Kansas men. "The discipline of the Kansas soldiers is the best I have ever seen," said General Wood. "We attribute this to Kansas prohibition. These Kansas boys were brought up in a clean atmosphere—they started right."



Major-General Leonard Wood, Commander at Camp Funston. He recently told Governor Capper that "You can tell the Kansas people for me that they have got the finest, the cleanest, the healthiest, and the most vigorous soldiers in point of endurance we have ever seen. The official records prove this."

Colonel James H. Reeves, Commander of the "Sunflower Regiment."

Kansas Engineers, under the command of Captain Glenwood L. MacLain of Hutchinson, leaving Funston for Ft. Sill after helping to build the camp.



This is a general view of Camp Funston, the largest camp for the new national army in the country. It provides comfortable quarters for the soldiers while they are getting the training necessary for service in France.

When Making a Tile Ditch

Tile ditch excavation is not just work, it is more or less of an art, and for this reason an experienced ditcher should be employed to do the hand trenching and lay the tile. In localities where large areas are to be drained it sometimes is found economical to purchase a mechanical ditcher. These traction ditchers, which are propelled either by steam or gasoline engines, give excellent service, and will dig a ditch to grade ready to receive the tile. The cost of this machinery is, however, comparatively high, ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,500. A modern traction digger will excavate from 1,000 to 1,500 rods of trench in a 10-hours' run. It is apparent that for the man having only a few hundred rods of tile to lay that the usual hand methods are best adapted.

When the ditch has been graded properly the tiles may be laid in the trench. Drain tiles are made in straight pieces 1 foot long. Ordinarily clay tiles are not exactly perfect in shape, due to shrinkage caused by burning. Since there is a joint for every foot of length it is necessary that these pieces be laid carefully in the trench with the butted ends placed as close together as possible. A judicious turning of the tile in the trench by the hands will oftentimes result in securing a better connection between the pieces.

After the tiles are placed, enough earth should be thrown about them to hold the pipe firmly in place. The remainder of the back filling may be done by plows and scrapers. Where the tiles are placed in fields with compact subsoils it is considered good practice to place the earth first excavated from the trench directly over the tiles, and the earth secured from the bottom of the trench should be used for back filling at the top. In other words, the back filling in such soils should be just the reverse of the excavation. In gumbo soils a layer of rotten straw or manure placed over the tile previous to back-filling with earth is found to be beneficial in hastening drainage results.

Manufactured junction tile or "Y's" are preferred for all branch or lateral connections. These may be secured from tile manufacturers. The branch or lateral should be brought in to the main or larger tile on an acute angle, not straight, and there should be a drop in the grade line from the lateral into the main or larger tile.

Where surface water must enter into a tile line, catch basins are used. These consist of either a direct opening into the tile line or an indirect opening constructed of broken stone placed over the tiles. Direct openings may be constructed in tile lines of 8 inches or more in diameter. But for the smaller sizes an indirect catch basin of broken stone should be used. The outlet of a drainage system should be protected properly by a concrete or stone head wall. A grating or flap door over the end of the outlet tile is desirable to prevent animals from entering.

Service From the Farmers

Dear Governor Capper: It is with much pleasure that I note your address at Bucklin, Kan., November 25, in which you call attention to the "Profit Hogs" of our country.

The amount of money that was given up cheerfully by the Western farmers when the price was fixed upon wheat would have purchased one-tenth of the last issue of Liberty Bonds, and yet there are persons thruout the states censuring the farmers because they did not buy more Liberty Bonds. The money of the farmer is now sustaining the country banks, the country banks are sustaining the small city banks, and the small city banks are sustaining the large banks of the nation. I think it about time to call a halt upon the censure of the farmer, and commend you most heartily for your stand. There is no class of business in this country that has done more to sustain the government and win the war than the farmer.

With the highest sense of appreciation of the value of your talk, I am

E. H. Bullock,
Missouri Commissioner of Land Reclamation.
Jefferson City, Mo.

Size is an important asset in teams to handle heavy machinery and big loads, for power is more economically applied in large units than in small ones.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Manure was Used on the Alfalfa. Water for the Calf Lot. Prices for Pipe are High. Put the Pipe Below the Frost Line. Guard Against the Soft Corn. White Corn for Bread. Cars for the Prairie Hay.

WE ARE getting the fall work on this farm pretty well done. The manure has all been hauled out; we scraped the yards with shovels and got the last bit to put on the alfalfa, which lacks about 3 acres of being covered. We have the water works extension to the calf yard done also, and it works well and will save us many steps. It is quite a chore to carry water for a dozen thirsty calves, especially when they have a thirst generated by eating alfalfa hay.

We tapped the water pipe directly under the big stock tank and from this carried the pipe 90 feet to the calf yard where, instead of putting in a hydrant at a cost of \$6 to \$7 we put on a connection called a "stop and waste" and to this fastened the pipe which comes up to the tank. An "elbow" and a short piece of pipe made the spout to take the water into the tank while an iron rod runs down to the "stop and waste" for the purpose of turning the water on and off. The cost of the hydrant substitute was \$2.65 and it answers the purpose of a hydrant in every particular. The total cost of the extension was \$16.50 of which \$13.50 was for pipe, the 90 feet used costing 15 cents a foot.

Where we connected the extension pipe under the big tank there was a sharp turn and we tried first to make this by screwing the long length of pipe on and bending it around by hand against two posts. The bend came so near a joint in the pipe that every time we tried to make the bend the pipe would break off right at the threads of the joint. After two trials we cut off about 4 feet of pipe and made the right turn on this by getting it under an old mowing machine frame and coming down on it. Then we made the hole we were working in large enough so we could turn this crooked pipe and we soon had the turn made. It is easy to make a turn with 1-inch pipe up to a full half turn by bending the pipe forcibly if the bend does not happen to come at a joint in the pipe.

As the full length of the water extension ran across the feed yard we did not lay the pipes much more than 2 feet deep, knowing that under the litter of the yard it would never freeze to that depth. Our main water pipe which runs to the well 60 rods away is about 3 feet deep and I do not think it will ever freeze in this climate and soil. I know of some water pipes in this locality which are laid but 2 feet deep, and they froze during the severe winter of a few years ago. To be entirely safe one should lay water pipe at least 2 1/2 feet deep here. Where we formerly lived in Northern Nebraska water pipes were sometimes frozen when laid 6 feet deep, but the soil there was light and sandy and the frost penetrated to a great depth in "30 below" weather.

To complete the fall jobs we have about 5 acres or 125 bushels of corn to husk. We could have had this out but it is part of a small field which was listed to a large type of white corn, and it is not matured like the rest of our corn which was top planted. When we husk it we throw the soft corn in the front of the wagon and the matured corn to the rear. We unload the good corn in the crib and drive the rest down to the hogs. About 25 per cent of this field of corn will come under the grade "soft," but it is not so soft but what it makes good feed altho the hogs eat fully 30 per cent more of it than they do of sound corn. When one husks and sorts his corn in this fashion he cannot make fast time husking but it is worth while to take the time and get the sound corn separated before it goes in the crib.

From what I can learn there is much more soft corn thru the country than was supposed generally. Kansas has some of it but nothing like the proportion found in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. If there is any truth in the reports I get from those states, both by

newspapers and the letters of personal friends, there is at least half the corn there too soft to be marketable. I also am informed that a big effort is being made to get cattle of some sort to eat this soft corn. Knowing considerable about the soft corn of the North from personal experience I should judge there would be a large supply of half-fat cattle thrown on the market about mid-winter unless the feeders finish out with sound corn. When corn is of the softness reported there is but little use trying to make cattle gain on it after real freezing weather sets in.

In the 14 years we farmed in Nebraska we had several years in which there was a great deal of soft corn and one year in which the corn was entirely so. During those years we husked our crop with a partition in the wagon and would throw the soft corn to the front. When we had a load we would put the good corn in the crib and drive out and dump the soft corn in a pile on the ground where pigs, calves, chickens and everything that would eat it could help themselves. We found that little gain could be made on hogs with soft corn but the cattle would eat it with a relish, and it would keep the animals in good condition. But so far as making cattle fat on it in cold weather goes, we never could do it.

The average corn now being husked here and hauled to the elevator from the field brings about \$1.10 a bushel. The elevator at Burlington is getting a lot of this corn piled out on the ground

Booze Business as Usual

As a treat to the boys, thousands of young soldiers at Camp Funston were permitted to attend the Army and Navy football game at Kansas City.

The Star appealed to Kansas City to show its patriotism by making the city a dry zone for that day, that the profits of the saloon keepers should not be permitted to weigh against the welfare of the city's guests.

It quoted Governor Capper and General Leonard Wood, "that liquor has no place in the modern army," and that "the highest type of fighting man is the one to whom booze is a stranger."

Committees from the Chamber of Commerce and from other organizations sought the police commissioners to get them to close the saloons. Being politicians instead of public servants, they hid out and made no closing order.

Then Mayor Edwards ordered the saloons closed for the day.

Booze checkmated this with a restraining order at sunrise Saturday and did business as usual.

Nothing appeals to Booze. It knows and feels only one thing. Its sole business, its only aim, its only creed and religion, its only mission, is to debauch mankind.

When are we going to hang its stinking hide on the fence?

waiting for cars and for a general drying out. If I had corn for sale and was not compelled to sell it at once I would sort it out and put the best in the crib for a later market. It is my guess that good sound corn will sell for at least \$1.50 a bushel by February 1 provided the government does not take a hand in fixing prices. For dry shelled corn of the new crop as high as \$2 a bushel is being paid at Kansas City so that the present price of \$1.10 does not seem enough, altho the elevators are risking considerable in buying corn as it comes from the field. Under such conditions the elevator, of course, makes the seller pay for the risk. So I say that so long as the price is being discounted in this fashion we had better sort our corn and hold it for a higher price, especially if we have sound white corn which will do to mill. This country is due to eat a lot of corn bread before another wheat crop is harvested and I should not be surprised to see corn good enough to

make into meal sell close to wheat prices—provided the government does not step in.

I have been getting many letters recently from prospective hay and grain buyers, most of which come from the Southwest. In reply to all those who did not enclose stamps will say that we have in this part of Kansas a large supply of prairie hay still on hand and which is for sale at any time cars can be had to move it. The most of this hay is of fair grade and will make either No. 1 or a good No. 2. The price is based on the Kansas City market which would today make No. 1 hay worth somewhere around \$24 to \$25 a ton. Hay of good quality would sell to dealers at that price if it were on board cars; if not it could not be sold at the full market price as dealers do not care to take the risk of a price reduction. There is some alfalfa for sale here, most of which is of standard grade and which would be worth about \$27 a ton baled and on the cars.

The government, thru local hay buyers, is buying prairie hay in this locality. For this hay cars can be secured at any time needed but the government price lacks much of being as high as the Kansas City market would justify. For good prairie hay the government is today paying \$19, and any hay dealer buying for the government will take it at any time. So the man with hay to sell has this choice: he can sell at any time to the government for \$19 a ton or he can hold until cars can be secured and run the chance of getting the Kansas City price, which would be close to \$25 here. Many farmers are selling to the government so they can haul while the roads are good.

When Catching the Coyote

Coyotes are difficult to trap. They cause the Kansas trappers more trouble than perhaps any other animal. While concealed sets may be made around carcasses of cattle, which the animals have been eating, they generally prove unsatisfactory to the young pelt hunter. If the traps are placed just before a snow and protected from the drifts, good results often are obtained. Cold, blustery nights are best for taking the coyote.

In a prairie country it is a good plan to haul out some manure and heap it into a mound. Then scoop out an excavation at the top and arrange the trap. It is best to use a piece of paper or some other dry material so the trap will not freeze down. Under the pan put a wad of cotton, wool or rags, and if there are many rabbits about, bend a twig under it also so that one of these small animals will not spring the set if it walks over the trap. Cover the set with a piece of brown paper over which scatter some fine manure. The first coyote coming along usually will mound the pile to take a look at the country and if the set has been made properly the animal will get caught.

It is evident that a set of this kind should not be too close to a dwelling or a barn. Arrange the trap carefully and if it is not disturbed, do not approach within 200 yards of it. When this caution is observed the chances of taking the coyote are increased.

Another method is as follows: Scoop out an excavation and conceal a trap similar to the method just described. Over the set place a thin layer of earth and then some grass. Light the grass and feed into the flames some small pieces of meat. The odor of burning flesh will attract the prairie wolf for miles and in digging in the ashes for the decoy it is almost sure to get caught.

Use Wood for Fuel

Insufficiency of transportation and other causes have resulted in a serious and widespread coal shortage in Kansas. The load of wood from the woodlot that is burned in your home this winter will not only keep you warm, but also will release some coal for another family that might suffer without it. The ring of the axe in the farm woodlot will mean less suffering from cold in the tenements. As a duty to our country let's use, as our grandfathers did, the fuel supplied by the farm woodlots.

A silo is more than a granary. It improves feed as well as storing it.

Pig Club Boys Will Score

Whether It's Football or Club Work Pluck Wins

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

THE FOOTBALL season has brought many fine pep letters from club members. Many of our members are high school students and are interested in the great game. Whenever a team wins I get a joyful letter from the club member who belongs, but I never get any letters from the fellows on the losing teams. Isn't it strange?

"When I received your letter I felt like saying what one of our star players always says when the play is getting hot: 'It's the old fight gang with plenty of pep, we're sure to score.'" Lester Whitla of Belleville is talking. Lester is a member of the Belleville team which won 11 straight games this year and claims title to the championship of Northern Kansas. And if any team disputes their right to the title, the Belleville huskies are ready to take them on.

Lester Stout of Chase county is another football boy. Lester belongs to the Cottonwood Falls team which has been "cleaning up on the opposition." Both Lesters have been putting football fight into their county leadership work and are competitors for the pep trophy. Poland breeders will be especially in-

terested in the report made by the Republic county club because every boy has a Poland entry. And Lester expects to have every boy report.

It is a fine thing to be a winner and the pep shown by club members who have a good chance to win prizes is appreciated, but I have even greater admiration for the boy who plays the game thru when he knows he has no chance to win. Lyle Mayfield, county leader for Osborne, considers that he has made a failure of his club work. Lyle got into the contest late and was unable to secure a good sow. The five pigs died at birth, and altho Lyle was discouraged he expected to enter a fall litter in the contest. He was disappointed again, tho, so the sow was fattened and sold. She failed to bring enough to pay first cost and the feed bill, so Lyle has a financial loss. After being appointed county leader Lyle worked hard to line up his county, but only three of the boys entered sows. As the team could not compete for the special county prize, it was difficult to put much pep into the county club work. "It is no wonder that I lost my pep and enthusiasm," wrote Lyle. But in spite of all these discouraging events Lyle kept his feed records and sent in a report of his club work and his work as county leader. When these reports were made out Lyle was laid up with a broken collarbone received while playing football. Lyle can't win a prize this year, but he lacks a lot of being a loser. A boy who has pluck enough to play the game thru is a big winner after all. I hope Lyle's example of sportsmanship will make some of you fellows feel ashamed who had decided not to send a report. Don't be a quitter. Play the game thru.



Left to Right: Frisbie, Anderson, Phelps, Hanson.

Having only four members lined up for prizes didn't dampen pep in Rooks county. George Anderson, the county leader, has proved to be one of the club's live wires. George was a 1916 member so he cannot compete for prizes next year, but every other member has enrolled. The Rooks county members are George Anderson, 14, Charlie Frisbie, 15, and Theodore Hanson and Charles Phelps are 12 years old. Ted and Charlie have Durocs, George has a Poland and Charles Phelps has a Berkshire. George Anderson, Charlie Frisbie and Theodore Hanson attended the pep meeting at Topeka in September, and they kept right up with the pep parade, too.

Club members still are reporting sales of breeding stock. The boy who had good gilts to sell this year is going to show a real profit. Do not become impatient if your pigs are not sold within a few days. New members are enrolling every day and many of them are purchasing gilts from 1917 members. The new members are mighty fortunate in being able to buy these good pigs, and they are being sold at less money than the breeders can afford to sell them for.

In many of the counties we have eight or nine members enrolled, but these counties have completed membership since the report was published last week:

Name	Postoffice	Age
Loren L. Foster	Ablene	13
Francis Sullivan	Ablene	15
Lowell N. Harter	Herington	14
Leamon Moot	Ablene	14
Raymond Humbarger	Solomon	14
Lester Thomson	Talmage	14
Harold Watt	Talmage	13

James Hosie	Ablene	14
Lewis Darling	Ablene	13
Clyde Barrett	Talmage	12

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Harry Wendorff	Oskaloosa	17
Victor Remington	Meriden	15
William Dolph	McLouth	13
Frank Cunningham	Meriden	13
Edward Maurer	Meriden	16
Lowell McClenny	Valley Falls	14
Elwood Shultz	Lawrence	12
Frederick True	Perry	13
John W. Thompson	Oskaloosa	13
Glenn Jones	Perry	13

LYON COUNTY.

Harvey Stewart	Americus	14
Gall Williams	Reading	16
Walter Briggs	Reading	14
Edward Schafer	Olpe	15
Merrill Greenlee	Emporia	17
John L. Wingert	Emporia	14
Charles W. Knight	Hartford	12
Wesley Stevenson	Olpe	14
Warren McKinley	Admire	17
Guy Spencer	Hartford	16

MIAMI COUNTY.

Marion Bratton	Lisle, Mo.	14
Bernal Pontious	Paola	17
Vincent Sterbenz	Osawatimie	11
Francis Crawford	Spring Hill	14
Osborn Kershner	Paola	12
Harvey R. Bratton	Beagle	16
Merle Windisch	Lisle, Mo.	15
Walton Reeves	Louisburg	11
Leo Riley	Spring Hill	15
William J. Dempsey	Spring Hill	13

Lyon county has a running start in the race for the 1918 trophy cup, as all five of the 1917 members have enrolled for next year's club. Miami county has

The Packers Found Guilty

The Capper Publications have long been accused in certain quarters of "attacking" the packers unjustly. The Capper papers long have charged the packers with controlling the markets, with wrecking the livestock industry, with being the real soil-robbers of the nation by preventing farmers from adopting a balanced system of farming leading to a stable and a permanent agriculture; with robbing the stomachs of the poor, and with taking the earnings and profits of the producers—an indictment that is true in every respect and which has just been proved true by Joseph P. Cotton, the Food Administration's controller of packing houses and meat.

Cotton declares the packer's profits can be cut possibly 50 per cent without material damage to their business, and has ruled that for the war they may have 2 1/2 per cent profit on their sales and 9 per cent profit on their investment.

Why couldn't the repeated investigations of this band of high-binder profiteers and prosperity-wreckers have shown this up years ago? Farming would now have become a surely profitable business, existence for toiling millions would be far easier and this war have been shortened.

It is so that nations expiate their sins and this is one of ours.

done as well, Clark Jenkins, who was in the 1916 club and has made a live-wire leader this year, having entered the Father and Son contest with his father. Jefferson county is back in the game with four of the 1917 members, but in Dickinson county Francis Sullivan is the only old member back. Francis has been a mighty live fellow this year and is going to have a fine profit record.

In last week's club story Marion county was reported as having a com-

plete membership. Now Theodore Graham of Peabody writes in to tell me that he lives in Harvey county, altho he gets his mail from a town in Marion county. I am putting him in the Harvey county membership, and there is room for one more boy in Marion. I wonder who will be the first fellow to get lined up.

Ask the Boys About It

BY FRANK D. TOMSON

When the boys are among the cattle ask them to make comparisons. They will find some animals with broad, well-rounded quarters, while others may be inclined to be "cat hammed." They will note some have level backs and others an uneven top line. They will observe that on some of the animals the tail-head raises above the level, on others it droops, giving a rather unsightly appearance, while on still others the tail drops gracefully at right angles with the top line. Have them note also that some of the tails are "clubby," while others taper nicely from the base.

Some will have a natural flesh covering while others are spare. They will note that some are cut high in the flank while others have a level underline. They will note, too, a decided difference in the width between the front legs and the fullness in the chest. They will observe that some are well-rounded over the fore ribs and immediately back of the fore legs, while others are narrow over the top and inclined to be "wasp-waisted," giving a suggestion of lack of robustness.

While they are making this comparison draw their attention to the difference in the shoulders. On some the shoulders will be prominent, rather rough in appearance, and others will lay in smoothly and seem to be well covered.

There is a difference too in the way the necks join the body. Some drop in front of the shoulders like a zebu, while others fit into the top line and shoulders gracefully.

It will be easy to note the contrast in the heads and expressions of the animals. Some will incline to coarseness and others will have the appearance of refinement and good breeding. There is a decided difference in the thickness and mellowness of the skin and the character of the hair. If the boys will handle the cattle a little, they will soon get on to the "touch."

It might be well also to point out to them the difference in the size and shape of the udders on the cows in milk. This is an item that dairymen lay great stress upon.

It will be surprising how quickly the boys from 10 years up become interested in this kind of study and will unconsciously make comparisons whenever they are among the herd. They will very quickly draw logical conclusions and you may rest assured that the impressions which they gain will never be lost. If you have any doubt about this, try it out once or twice.

Cuttings from the Grapes

Grape cuttings are very easily rooted. Many times we need a few grapes to replant or set out a new vineyard, and would like to have them the same kind as some favorite vine, either of our own or in our neighbor's garden. We can take cuttings of the vine we want at any time during the winter and bury them in moist sand in the cellar and have them ready to plant out early in the spring.

Cut well matured wood into pieces with at least two eyes. Tie in small bundles and place in the box of sand with the butts up. This causes the butts to callous better. The sand should be moist but not wet, and the cellar should be just a little above the freezing point—not over 45 degrees at the highest.

If the cuttings are two-eyed, set them so the upper eye is just above the ground when planting. The calloused butts should take root easily, and few failures result. If more than two eyes are left two may be buried if the cutting is short-jointed. I would not want the base of the cutting deeper than 6 inches and not much shallower. If the spring is dry it may be necessary to water the cuttings, but not if the spring is normally wet.

Cultivate the young plants well all summer, keeping the crust broken after every rain. If a good growth is made the vines will be ready to transplant to their permanent places the next spring.—Ohio Farmer.

THE CAPPER PIG CLUB

John F. Case, Contest Manager, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the ten representatives for _____ county in the Capper Pig Club Contest. I will try to secure 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 pig club work in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and will make every possible effort to acquire information concerning the breeding, care and feeding of swine.

Signed _____ Age _____

Approved _____ Parent or Guardian

Postoffice _____ Date _____

Age Limit 12 to 18

With the Home Makers

Christmas Presents to Make

BY STELLA GERTRUDE NASH

THERE NEVER was a time when the giving of Christmas gifts was more appropriate than now but this year not a dollar or an hour should be wasted on useless gifts. There is so much need in the world that must be met that it would not be in keeping with the spirit of Christmas to give extravagant gifts that have no value.

The woman who is handy with her needle can make any of these inexpensive but pretty gifts suggested on this page. The bag at the top of the page may be used for a sewing bag or a party bag. Black silk or satin to match the costume are good materials for this bag. It is lined with a dainty-colored silk to harmonize with the outside and a design in beading is worked around the lower part of the bag.



Silk Bag.

Other attractive bags are made by sewing silk to a foundation of sweet grass or one of crochet. The sweet grass is made by the Indians in Canada. It has a very delicious odor which never leaves it. Some of the foundations are in the shape of a pan or dish about 1 inch deep and others are mats from 3 to 12 inches wide and 12 inches long. Sewing bags are made by using the smaller mats for the bottom and knitting bags may be made with the large mats 12 by 12 inches. The mats may be bought at dry goods stores for 50 cents to \$1.50.

There are many kinds of knitting bags in use today—silk ones and cotton ones, big ones and little ones, long ones and short ones, fat ones and slim ones. Almost any kind of a bag will serve the purpose. The bag in the illustration is made of tapestry and silk. Tapestry is 50 inches wide and 1/2 yard makes a bag. It may be bought at any dry goods or furniture store for from \$1.50 to \$6.50 a yard. The more expensive pieces are what is called "metal tapestry." They make very beautiful bags and require no trimming because the material is so rich.

The corners of the tapestry are lined with plain silk that harmonizes well with some distinct shade in the tapestry and each end of the piece of goods is then sewed up to within about 6 inches of the top. Then the material is sewed to the handles of the bag and the corners are brought up to the lower part of the openings on each side and fastened there. The fruit ornaments may be bought for 25 cents each or 85 cents for a cluster. They are not diffi-



A Tapestry Knitting Bag.

cult to make as they are simply small silk bags stuffed with cotton and divided into sections with silk thread.

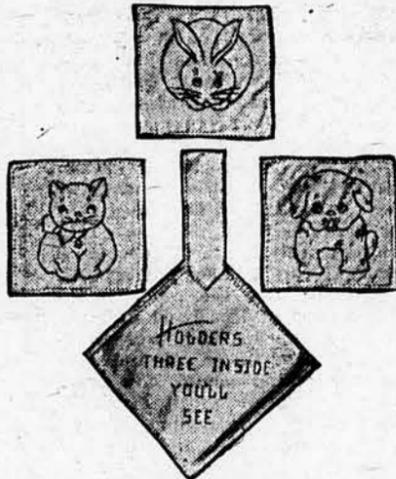
Cretonne is used perhaps more than any other material for knitting bags. It is not so expensive as the tapestry but is serviceable and pretty. A good many bags are made of silk, also. Strips of wide ribbon are often used. There are various shapes of handles. Some are round like those in the illustration, some are straight, and others are flat at the bottom and rounding at the top. They range in price from 50 cents to \$1.50.

A useful gift for the woman with a small baby is a folding bath screen. A very practical one can be made from a wooden drying frame covered with nursery cretonne on the outer side and lined with rubber sheeting or oilcloth with cretonne pockets. Paint the frame with white enamel. This frame may be bought at any hardware or furniture store for 25 cents.

Cretonne and cardboard will make a pretty wastebasket, that folds. Have six pieces of cardboard 5 by 14 inches for the sides and a hexagon for the bottom, each side of which is 5 inches. It takes 1 1/2 yards of cretonne 36 inches wide for the covering. Fold a piece of material 31 1/2 by 32 inches, wrong side out, so that it is 16 inches wide. Stitch the ends with a 1/4-inch seam; turn right side out; measure six equal divisions and separate these by stitching. These divisions will be about 5 1/8 inches wide. Slip in the cardboard panels. Stitch at the base of the panels to hold them in place. Put tapes on the outside edges of the end cardboards; these are tied to hold the basket together. Turn the raw edges in at the bottom and make a 3/8-inch casing for the tape. When drawn up this holds the bottom in place. Cover the bottom and slip inside the basket.

Unbleached muslin was used for the holders in the illustration. The figures and printing were worked in the outline stitch in blue and the edges buttonholed with the same thread. Rows of bright colored chain-stitching may be used for trimming instead of the animals, if desired.

A pretty bungalow apron for sister or a bib for baby may be made of linen



Set of Hot-Dish Holders.

or cotton crash about 18 inches wide. For the apron, cut a square hole large enough for the head to go thru and bind with tape. Hem one end of the material and gather the other end into a belt with tie ends. A pretty cross-stitch design may be used for trimming.

There are three pieces to the dolly set in the illustration. The smallest is 6 inches, the next 9 inches and the largest 12 inches. These may be bought at the dry goods stores for 35, 45 and 65 cents, respectively. Cretonne, pasteboard and ribbon are the materials required to make this set. Cut two round pieces of cardboard 6 inches across, two pieces 9 inches and two pieces 12 inches. Cover one side of each with figured cretonne and one side with plain and bind the edges with the plain. Fasten each set together with ribbon to match the plain cretonne and tie in a bow on one side.

Rotten Apples Make Bad Vinegar

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

The use of acetic acid in the making of war materials has caused a great demand for vinegar. In some places, windfall apples of all descriptions have been sold for 75 to 80 cents a bushel. The buyers intended to make them into cider vinegar. We have heard of towns in which one could no more buy a gallon of vinegar than he could secure a dollar's worth of sugar at one time. Many who have hitherto made little effort to make vinegar are now eager to do so.

As we understand the process of making vinegar from cider, there are two

methods possible. The more common way is called the "slow barrel process." This is the simpler way of making vinegar, but, as the title would suggest, it requires a long time for its completion.

In the formation of vinegar from cider, there are two fermentations required. The first, known as the alcoholic fermentation, changes the sugar of the sweet cider into alcohol. When this fermentation is complete, we have what is known as hard cider. It is important that this fermentation be complete for



Cretonne Dolly Set.

the strength of the vinegar depends upon the amount of alcohol produced. One way of hastening this fermentation is to keep the cider in a warm place. It should not be stored in a cool cellar until the fermentation is complete. Another method of hastening fermentation is to dissolve a few cakes of yeast—two or three for a barrel—in warm water and stir the mixture into the warm cider. It is said that a temperature of 70 to 80 degrees is about right.

The cider, during this first fermentation, should be in open vessels or in barrels with open bungholes. A piece of screen wire may be tacked over the opening.

For the second fermentation, it is well to transfer this hard cider to a clean barrel that has been thoroughly soaked in vinegar and placed on its side with the bunghole up. It should be filled to within a few inches of the top with the hard cider and a few quarts of vinegar containing a little "vinegar mother" added to hasten what is known as acetification. Here is where many fail in making vinegar. They fail to add the vinegar mother and they close the bunghole so the air cannot supply the plant. Until completely made, vinegar should be exposed to the air. In fact, some makers hasten the process, by pouring from one barrel to another.

The second kind of fermentation is known as acetic fermentation. In this the alcohol of the hard cider is changed to acetic acid.

The strength of vinegar is measured in grains, 45 to 50 grains strength being considered desirable. The average housewife can judge when the second fermentation is complete by tasting. If left in an open barrel after that stage is reached, the vinegar will lose strength as the acid is destroyed.

The quicker way of making vinegar is by means of a rolling-generator. This is usually a barrel with a slatted division lengthwise the barrel. In the part below the slats, there are oblique holes bored so that a circulation of air is possible. These slant downward. In the bunghole half of the barrel, shavings of beechwood or corn cobs are placed. The barrel is mounted on skids. When all the holes are plugged shut the barrel is rolled so the cider goes onto the shavings. It is then rolled back and the plugs removed. The cider drips from shavings as a current of air passes thru and so is made into vinegar in much less time. The barrel should be rolled at least two or three times a day. In either case to make the best vinegar, the finished product should not "stand on the dregs." It should be strained into a clean barrel and all the openings closed.

Owners of bees who extract honey may make excellent vinegar by draining off the honey from cappings and combs of broken lots. To this they should add the water in which the cappings have been washed. Warm water that will allow the working of the wax with the hands, is best. If the water is sweet enough it will almost float an egg. If not sweet enough, more honey may be added. To this sweetened water may be added grape juice, apple juice or yeast to hasten the first fermenta-

tion. Vinegar mother should be used to assist in the second fermentation. The method of procedure is the same as with cider vinegar. It is true of all vinegars that the best is made with the best of materials. "If you can a rotten apple, you still have a rotten apple" and if you make rotten apples into vinegar you will have a poorer flavored product than if you use sound, good fruit.

Try These Sugarless Desserts

It is necessary that every housewife save sugar at this stage of the war and the Food Administration suggests the following recipes for desserts that may be made without this ingredient:

Cheese Custard.

Press 1 1/2 cups of cottage cheese thru a colander. Beat 3 eggs until light, add 1/2 cup of maple sirup or honey, 2 tablespoons of milk and 1 teaspoon of melted fat, and mix until smooth with the cottage cheese. Place in a baking dish and bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes.

Peach Souffle.

Drain and mash thru a colander 1 quart of canned peaches. Add 1/2 cup of honey or sirup and the well beaten yolks of 3 eggs and beat thoroly. Beat the whites of 3 eggs until stiff and fold carefully into the peach mixture. Turn the whole into a greased baking dish and bake in a quick oven 6 minutes.

Apples and Dates.

Steam until tender in a covered pan 1 1/2 quarts of sliced apples with 1/2 cup of water and the grated peel of 1 lemon. Add 1/2 cup of chopped dates and simmer for 6 minutes. Serve cold.

Military Suits are the Latest

The newest coats this fall are made in military style. An exceptionally good example is 8542. The coat has a convertible collar which can be worn two ways—opened out in cape effect, or buttoned up snugly about the throat. The belt fastens at the side and is trimmed with numerous rows of stitching. Sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

Misses' skirt 8540 is gathered in the back from seam to seam at the slightly



8542
8540

raised waistline. A narrow belt of the material buttons at the back and gives a neat finish to the skirt. Sizes 16 to 20 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. Be sure to state number and size of pattern when ordering.

Be sure to make full use of all table and kitchen waste, which is excellent food for poultry.



"The Peace Offering"

"I know what will change mother's mind"

—nothing has solved household problems like Calumet Baking Powder. It has brought happiness into millions of homes—made expert cooks of millions of housewives who never had much bake day "luck." Its unequalled leavening and raising powers mean big, tempting bakings. The never-varying quality of its wonderful ingredients means the same good results every bake day. Calumet saves you money because it's moderate in price, goes farthest, eliminates failures and waste. It's pure in the can—pure in the baking—and the favorite in millions of homes. **Received Highest Awards** New Cook Book Free—See Slip in Pound Can.



A BETTER STRAW SPREADER

WALLACE FORCE FEED. Longest carrier—Saves Labor. Lowest spread with high clearance. Safest to operate—spreading parts below floor of wagon—no flying forks—Easiest to attach and fits the wagon you have. The double action, double duty Straw and Manure spreader that has them all guessing. Write today for money-saving factory-to-you price and broadest guarantee ever made on a straw spreader. **LINK MANUFACTURING COMPANY,** 4161 Mercier St., Kansas City, Mo.

FREE WRIST WATCH



Girls this is absolutely the most beautiful wrist watch you have ever seen. It is just a fraction smaller than a half dollar, and for neatness and attractiveness it can't be beat. The case is made of pure nickel and will never wear out or tarnish. Stem wind and stem set. Genuine 10 ligne, Swiss cylinder movement that will give satisfaction. Soft leather adjustable wristband. Of course you can only get a slight idea of its real beauty and value by this picture, but it is the cutest little watch you ever saw, and one that any lady or girl would be proud to wear.

SEND NO MONEY I am going to give away thousands of these fine wrist watches FREE and POSTPAID. Be the first in your locality to have one—just send me your name and address and I will send you post-paid, 16 packages of high-grade post cards in Holiday, Patriotic and other designs to give away FREE on my big, liberal 25c offer. A couple of hours' easy work among your closest friends brings this fine wrist watch to you. Don't miss this opportunity. Write me TODAY. A post card will do—just say, send me the post cards I want to earn a fine wrist watch. **ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher** 146 CAPPER BLDG., TOPEKA, KANSAS

Young Kansans at Work

Begin Christmas Gifts Early

BY JOSEPHINE E. REED

LITTLE girls like dolls better than almost anything you can give them. Baby dolls, soldier dolls, Eskimo dolls, Chinaman dolls—in short, any kind of a doll you may select will please your little sister. I know of one kind you can make yourself which will give her great delight. It will be an inexpensive Christmas gift for the little one who is too small to treat expensive gifts with proper respect. I made one a few years ago and baby clung to it in preference to any of her other toys.

I took one of Daddy's old shoes and cut a hole in the toe. Then I covered the shoe with gaily colored cretonne and put a colored string lacer in the eyelets.

I cut off the foot of a child's black stocking, drew the ensuing edges of the leg together, and sewed it, stuffed it and tied a cord about 2 inches from the top,



Little Girls Like Dolls.

forming the head. I split the stocking at the sides, making arms, and again at the bottom making legs. Babies are not very particular, so you need not fear their criticism.

I then revealed an old yarn mitten and fastened the crinkly yarn with needle and thread to the head, making beautiful black kinky hair. A few stitches shaped the nose and eyes and a stitch or two of red yarn formed the mouth. I dressed her in bright colors and set her inside the shoe.

Then I bought a number of black china penny dolls and dressed them in red, green or yellow, and tacked them so they appeared to be climbing all over the shoe or out the hole in the toe. One baby dressed in white reposed in its mother's arms. A little card fastened

on the shoe bore the following introduction:

I am the old woman who lives in a shoe. I have so many children I don't know what to do.

Baby went first of all for the Dinah doll Christmas morning and clung to her after her other toys had been destroyed or forgotten.

This is a Good Trick

Cut a disk or bar from the back of a rubber comb and from thin paper cut a half dozen tiny dolls, not an inch long. You can then announce to a company of boys and girls that you can make the dolls dance. Take the piece of rubber and rub it briskly between the palms of your hands, while you repeat some meaningless jumble of syllables to further mystify your audience. This done, immediately hold the bit of rubber above the paper dolls and about an inch away to start with. At once some of the dolls will start up and cling to the rubber either by hands or feet or the top of the head, others will catch hold on an arm or a leg or the dress of another and rise with them as you withdraw the rubber to a slightly greater distance. By jarring the rubber, ever so slightly they will have all the appearance of dancing on their heads and in the air. The secret is, of course, that the contact of the rubber and your flesh generated a certain amount of electricity which has an attraction for the paper. Had you rubbed the rubber on your hair it would have acted even better. It is possible to pick up a bunch of 10 dolls, five of them clinging in a single string.

Mother Goose is Here Again

The Mother Goose puzzle in the November 24 issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze was so popular with the boys and girls that this week we are giving you another one. Address your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. A package of postcards will be given to each of the five boys and girls sending the most neatly written correct answers.

The answer to the puzzle in the November 24 issue is:

Little Miss Nettlecoat,
in a white petticoat
And a red nose,—
The longer she stands
The shorter she grows. (Candle.)

Prize winners are: Murry Victor Stephens, Canton, Kan.; Wendell O. Kelley, Modoc, Kan.; Florence Wilkie, Derby, Kan.; Bessie Shearer, Burchard, Neb.; William C. Kauffman, Clyde, Kan.

Rubbish should have no place in the fruit orchard.



Hosiery That Pleases Everybody

Fleece-lined hosiery, to be comfortable, must be heavy. That's why Mother always buys Durable-DURHAM Fleece-lined Hosiery for everybody in the family. It has the substantial weight to protect in the coldest weather, the fleece is soft and silky and the cost is but 25 cents a pair.

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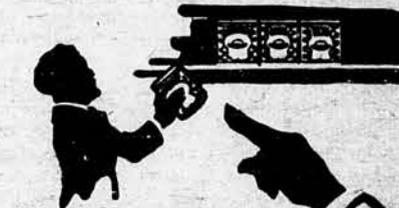
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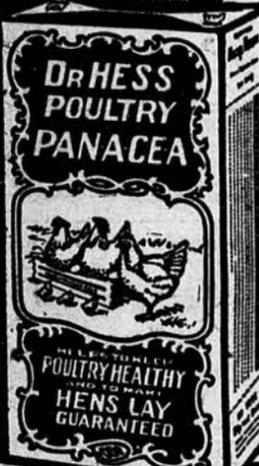
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FREE BOOK

To Win With Poultry

Crawford County There with Pep

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

SOON AFTER CRAWFORD county girls held their October meeting, which you have all read about, Letha Emery wrote that the girls would spend Thanksgiving Day at her home. "I want you to attend the meeting," she said. "Now don't say 'no.' Be sure to come and let me know just as soon as you can when you will arrive. And above everything else don't tell the rest of the girls about it because I wish to surprise them."

So that's how the Crawford county girls happened to have the secretary at their November meeting. Letha, Leah

economically on the farm than any other animal. Mothers who were to have told about the value of the incubator, again had to postpone giving this information because the secretary had so much to say, I suppose. But the incubator talks will be held in reserve for next month.

After the meeting, the older members of the party left for their homes but the girls were Letha's guests for the night. A drive to town followed supper and everyone enjoyed the picture show. Then on the way home there was a feast of candy, popcorn and peanuts and the fun didn't end until nearly midnight. Can you imagine a more delightful and successful meeting? It would be hard for me to do so. The girls and their mothers say they always have meetings like this.

Every member of the Capper Poultry club was sent a letter this week telling her that there is to be a new contest and, of course, every girl who has any enthusiasm for chickens is going to get into the new club. Without a doubt, it's going to be bigger and better than ever. More prizes and more girls are going to increase the interest wonderfully. Kindly fill out the card which was enclosed in your letter and send it to me at once. Watch the Farmers Mail and Breeze for the announcement of the new club which will appear before long.

Elsa Stiller of Marion county wrote a very interesting letter recently. I wish we had space to use all of it but I shall, at least, tell you a part of what she said. Elsa is studying agriculture in school and each member of the class was assigned a topic. Marguerite Wells and Elsa were asked to write about "A Chicken Farm."

"What fun it is to write a theme and draw a picture of a chicken farm!" Elsa exclaims. "On the theme which I received from the teacher I got a grade of 1. I suppose you know what that means to me! I was to have a farm of meat-producing chickens and Marguerite the egg-producing strain. Now with such work in school I think we'll become more interested than ever in our club work, don't you? You do not know how well I like to make out the record. I can scarcely wait until the month ends so I can send my report. I also like to take care of the chickens. How it does interest me to read about the other girls in the Farmers Mail and Breeze! I am saving all of the pictures and stories and I shall paste them in a scrap-book."

Mabel Peterson of McPherson county has also written entertainingly but we have space to tell only a few of the good things she said. Third prize was awarded her on a set of her Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds which she exhibited at an agricultural show. Mabel also won first prize on a yoke and first on napkins with a crocheted corner.

Lois Sargent of Riley county is shown on our page today, with her Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, which were hatched March 23. Lois has raised the full flock of 20 chickens, three of which are cockerels and 17, pullets. You may be sure she is proud of them.

For Better Kansas Seed

An excellent bulletin on selecting seed has just been issued by the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. This is Seed Selection for Crop Improvement, Extension Bulletin No. 15, and it was written by G. E. Thompson. You can obtain a copy free on application. Mr. Thompson is a specialist in crops with the extension department, and has made a study for many years of the crops of Kansas. The bulletin is especially valuable at this time, when the need for good seed is so great.

To Aid Farm Butchering

Killing Hogs and Curing Pork, Farmers Bulletin No. 913, has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A postcard request will bring it to you promptly.

With horses, size with good actions are desirable qualities. Feeding the colt liberally means a larger and stronger horse.



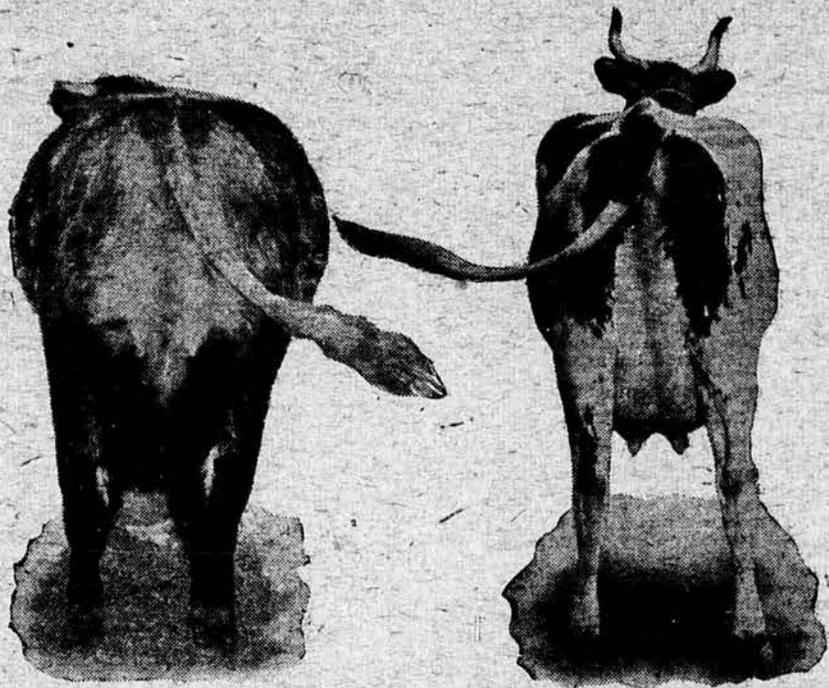
Lois Sargent of Riley County.

Miller, Helen Hosford and Helen's sister, Nina, were at the train and as soon as they spied the Capper Poultry club button which secured blue and white ribbons, the wearer of the button and ribbons was rushed into an automobile and we drove to the photographer's and had our pictures taken. Then followed the 3-mile drive to Letha's home. And such a dinner as awaited us! The table fairly groaned with its weight of Thanksgiving good things to which the party of 20 persons did ample justice. We ate and talked and talked and ate until the afternoon was half gone. Then the meeting proper began. Officers of the club marched to their places to music played by Lawrence Miller. Then everyone joined in the song, "America." Both the girls and their partners, their mothers, responded to roll call with poultry news. There were songs by the entire party, a duet by Mae and Helen Hosford, a piano selection by Letha Emery and recitations by Letha and Mae. Mrs. Miller, Leah's mother, gave a reading. The secretary made a talk on the work of the club and Mrs. Grant Kearns added much to the interest of the meeting when she told about the community work and women's club of that vicinity. Taking part in the program was not limited to the mothers and daughters—even the fathers had a share in this gathering. "Will you let me say just a word?" asked Mr. Hosford. "Indeed, we will!" chorused the rest of the party, and there wasn't a number on the program that received heartier applause than Mr. Hosford's talk.

"I want to tell you how much the poultry club has meant to all of us," he said. "It isn't the mothers and the daughters alone that derive benefits. We fathers enjoy these meetings just as much as any of you. If it hadn't been for the Capper Poultry club, most of us here never would have known each other. Thru the meetings of our daughters we've come together. We've had some fine times and now we're all good friends. It helps a lot for country folks to get acquainted. That's one way of keeping the boy and the girl on the farm—they must have friends of their own age. If the poultry club didn't do any more than this, I should say it was an excellent thing. But it does a lot more. These girls are learning what it means to raise purebred chickens."

Everyone agreed. There was more talk about chickens and still more talk. Someone pointed out that chickens are going to help win the war because the chicken provides meat more readily and

Money from Dairying



Fullness of the Fore and Hind Quarters are Typical of the Beef Animals. Dairy Cattle are Angular.

Types of Beef and Dairy Cows

BY C. G. HUMPHREY
University of Wisconsin

TYPE which refers to the outline and character of the conformation of an animal indicates or at least suggests its usefulness. In the case of cows it indicates whether they will be useful for the production of milk or the production of beef, or whether they are of any use for the production of either beef or milk. Dairy type refers to an animal having the essential features of the dairy cow. Having these features well fixed in mind makes it possible to judge quickly the desirability of cows for dairy purposes.

A strong constitution is highly essential for the reason that the work of the cow is strenuous when she is fed for maximum production. A cow lacking vitality is rarely ever a good feeder, and consequently is unsatisfactory for milk production. The cow which has a constitution to enable her to be useful for a period of 10 or 12 years in making a large production of milk and regularly bearing offspring, is most profitable.

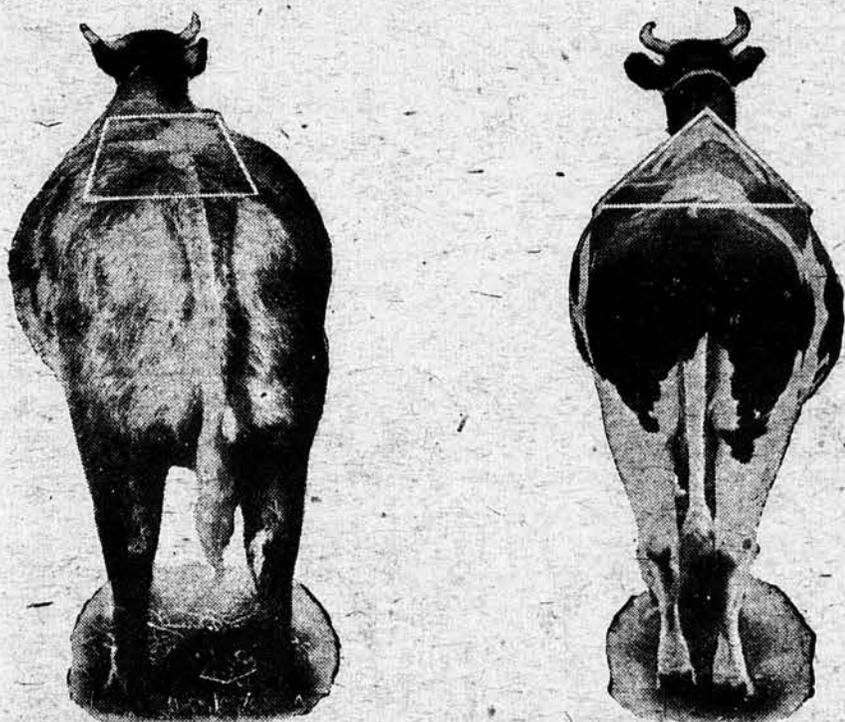
The breeding or ancestry of a cow largely determines her characteristics, the use she makes of her feed and the characteristics of her calves. The dairy cow by virtue of her breeding, has the characteristics of some one of the recognized dairy breeds. Dairy breeding insures against disappointment when one buys or raises a cow for milk production.

The National Dairy Show Association of this country recognizes Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys, Ayrshires and Brown Swiss as the leading dairy breeds. Pure

bred animals possess 100 per cent of the blood of their respective breeds. Grade animals have a predominance of the blood of a given breed but less than 100 per cent. Grade cows are usually by purebred sires and out of native or grade dams.

The cow is very much like a race horse when it comes to judging her ability to perform. Both the race horse and the cow must be judged by means of the eye assisted by the record of performance. The milk scale and the Babcock tester assisted by judgment of the eye, are the best means of exercising judgment in building up a profitable dairy herd. Persistently following this means of judging will lead to the establishment of a herd which is both pleasing to the eye and capable of a large and profitable production of milk and butter fat. Every dairyman can afford to weigh the milk from each cow at each milking and have a sample of the milk of each cow tested once a month. Results accurate enough for all practical purposes may thus be secured.

Fourteen chemical elements enter into the composition of all plants—calcium, carbon, chlorine, hydrogen, iron, magnesium, manganese, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, potassium, silicon, sodium and sulfur. Only four of these are of prime agricultural importance; namely, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and calcium, because these elements are not only necessary for plant growth but they also are most likely to become deficient and need to be supplied to maintain soil fertility and a profitable production of crops.



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FIVE FRIDAYS

BY FRANK R. ADAMS

Author of "The Time, the Place, and the Girl"

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WHAT HAS HAPPENED.

Montmorency Blaney, a dramatic critic, is being entertained by Lucile Green and her mother at their cottage on Green's Island. Lucile has been reading a book by Lipton S. Clair, which advocates periodic fasting. Lucile proposes that they try the experiment for a week, and has all of the food removed to the mainland. Montmorency consents only because his rival, Frank Bopp, is coming to visit the Greens. Bopp refuses to join the starvation squad when he arrives. But his attempts to reach the mainland are balked by the motor boat breaking down, and the telephone going out of commission. When the instrument is at last made to work, the water is too rough for the boat to bring provisions. Suddenly Mrs. Green disappears. Blaney receives a telegram over the phone from Vida Dunmore, an actress he has praised. She says that she is coming to marry him. Believing Montmorency untrue Lucile promises to wed Bopp if that young man will find her mother. A steamboat with Miss Dunmore and four men on board is wrecked off the island. Montmorency saves Vida, and the others swim ashore, among them Lipton S. Clair. Mrs. Green telephones from Huntingdon's, a small island three miles away. A newspaper reporter calls up Green's Island, inquiring about an earthquake supposed to have occurred in the vicinity and the mysterious conduct and whereabouts of Mrs. Green.

Clair, the author, swims away from Green's to escape the machinations of Vida. Meanwhile Tootles, Lucile's dog, runs away. It is believed the dog is lost under the attic floor, and the crowd goes to the attic.

"Take up some more boards," Lucile might have been saying "Wait until you see the whites of their eyes" or "Don't give up the ship."

"Hadn't we better wait?" Captain Perkins was an earnest advocate of the Fabian policy.

"No."

"She's there somewhere," declared Tootles's foster-mother, puzzled but still determined. "Keep on until you find her."

I had taken up all but half a dozen of the boards when my foot slipped from the cross floor-beam on which I was working and struck the lath which was nailed on the other side.

The lath offered but slight resistance, the plaster was even more fragile, and I went thru rather hastily, clutching wildly at nothing in particular.

My last recollection was of Lucile's horror-stricken face as she saw me sinking from sight, like the villain in "Lorna Doone."

My next conscious remembrance was of sitting flat in the middle of a bed, the springs of which were gently

bouncing me up and down after the fashion of a net into which a trapeze performer has dropped from the top of the tent.

A Call for Help.

LUCILE, Vida, Bopp, Kent, and the captain made a ring of faces around the hole in the ceiling. "Stop barking, you darn fool," shouted the captain after a moment devoted to startled surprise by all concerned.

"Aye, aye, sir," replied Jim, saluting. "Then it wasn't Tootles at all," Lucile was overwhelmed by grief that was all the more poignant because it had been held off so long by hope.

"You have to admit that Jim is an all-round bright young fellow," declared the captain proudly. "It ain't often you can find a marine engineer who can cook and do as good an imitation of a dog as that."

"But why?" I fixed the captain with a malevolent eye—"why did he imitate a dog at this particular moment? What is the cause of this character-study of a canine under a floor? Why not a dog out in the yard chasing his tail, or a Newfoundland pup having an argument with a dilapidated shoe?"

"Why, this was a little idea of my own," stated Captain Perkins modestly. "When I see Miss Green was going to be all broke up if nothing answered when she whistled, I told Jim there to go down-stairs and pretend to be the pup just so's she'd feel better."

"What I want to know, Mr. Blaney," Jim asked, with a brightly inquiring eye, "is how did you know just where that bed was?"

"Are you hurt?" Lucile inquired with tardy solicitude. "I'll come right down and get the liniment."

"These modern steel springs are marvels of strength, aren't they?" speculated Bopp when they had all descended and formed an admiring circle around the bed. "Think of dropping Monty on one of those old-fashioned coil-spring affairs."

Lucile entered with a strip of inch gauze and a bottle of peroxid.

"This is all I could find," she explained. "Mr. Johnson borrowed the liniment last week to use on his horse. Where shall I put this?"

"Rub a little of it here," Bopp pointed to one of the legs of the bed. "I never can thank you enough, Monty," declared Lucile, disregarding Bopp and smiling at me tenderly. "You did your best, and even if we never find Tootles I shall not forget what you have gone thru for her."

"Neither will your father," Bopp indicated the ceiling.

"I know where I saw that dog last," exclaimed Kent, as one inspired.

"Where?" Lucile turned to him.

"He was outdoors hittin' the breeze this afternoon."

"Outdoors? She isn't allowed out. What was she doing?"

"She was vamping up the beach and Mr. Blaney was running after her."

Guilt seeks out the criminal and fastens her brand upon him publicly. Policemen are but jailers.

Detectives are only men who let nature do their work for them.

There was a nasty staccato laugh. I did not need to look to know that it was Bopp.

"Mr. Kent seems to have a very observing mind," he said.

Lucile looked at me reproachfully. "Is this true?" she asked.

"Yes," George Washington could have done no more.

"You didn't catch her?"

"No."

Nothing more was to be said. I had been tried, convicted, and sentenced. The telephone rang.

Lucile went to answer it. The rest of us followed more leisurely. When we arrived down-stairs Lucile was talking to some one over the wire, evidently her mother.

"I'm glad you're all right," she was saying, "and that you have had something to eat. Don't feel badly about breaking the fast. No one blames you a bit. That's all right. We would, too, if we could."

A pause, during which she listened, a frown gathering on her face.

"Don't you worry, mother. We're all right. All except Tootles. She is lost. What's the matter? You saw some one outside in the moonlight? A man? With whiskers? Nonsense! No one lives there at this time of year. Everybody left in September. Just go to bed and don't think about such things."

Lucile stifled a scream.

"Hello, mother! What? Some one is trying the door? It's opening—hello—hello—mother—"

Lucile dropped the receiver and sank backward into Vida's arms. I picked up the telephone and held it to my ear, shouting "Hello! Hello!"

There was no response. The wire was dead.

With Full Military Honors.

WHEN LUCILE had been revived, without resorting to any of the violent methods suggested by the resourceful Captain Perkins, I endeavored to explain away any cause for fright.

"Even if she really did see a man," I said, "which seems improbable, he is

not going to murder her. Probably he just stopped to inquire the time of day." "But mother said he had whiskers." "I know," I continued; "that is against him, but maybe it is hereditary in his family." "Maybe she just dreamed it," Kent offered sensibly. "Let's call her up again. She seemed a little dented on top when I first saw her. By this time maybe the attack is over." "That seemed a fair enough suggestion, and I acted on it. I asked Central to give me Huntingdon's Island once more.

"I'm sorry," Central answered; "but I can't seem to get them. I've been ringing on that line for the last ten minutes. There's another party trying to get them."

"Another party?" I questioned. "Who?" "I couldn't say. It isn't any one I know. His voice sounds like he was a tall, thin young man from New York."

"Can't get them," I told the listening group.

"What can we do now? I must go to help mother. I must go. I must go!" Lucile began to get hysterical.

"Wait, dear," Vida said, patting her hand. "We can't go, because we haven't any boat." Turning to the rest of us, she asked: "Whom could we telephone to and ask to go over there?"

"The sheriff is the right man, I should think," Bopp suggested.

"He'd be plumb tickled, too," added Captain Perkins. "He ain't had a chance to arrest nobody since he's been sworn in."

"That's it—the sheriff," Lucile said feverishly. "Get the sheriff and let me talk to him."

"We don't want the public to know about this," I objected.

"What do I care about the public if my mother is in danger?"

There seemed to be nothing else to do, so I asked the telephone operator to see if she could locate the sheriff.

"I guess he's down to the railroad station," Central volunteered. "It's most train time, and he most usually goes down there looking for a suspicious character to get off the north-bound passenger. I'll ask the agent if he's there."

She did, and he was.

After a slight delay I found myself addressing a strange voice, which I requested to hold the wire. I turned the receiver over to Lucile.

She told the sheriff in breathless haste that her mother had been foully dealt with on Huntingdon's Island and offered him limitless rewards to capture her slayer.

I don't believe that Lucile herself really thought the situation was as serious as she painted it; but she was a victim of the well-known human vice of exaggeration, to which women specially are addicted when relating some calamity.

When she had told him details which I am sure even the Associated Press reporter would never have thought of without her assistance, she at last reluctantly hung up.

"Is there anything further we can do?" Lucile paced up and down the room, stopping to look out the window from time to time, as if she expected to be able to see Huntingdon's Island.

"Nothing but wait, dear," Vida said. "I'm sure nothing serious has happened."

"Then why doesn't mother call up and tell us that she is all right?"

This was unanswerable. No one thought of a sensible reason for keeping Mrs. Green away from the telephone.

"We had better do something to occupy our minds until we hear from the sheriff," Vida said, rising to the position of commanding officer in the emergency.

I thought of my clams.

"Come with me!" I exclaimed, and led the way toward the kitchen.

"You have found Tootles!" Lucile was radiant. That girl's mind oscillated like a pendulum between her mother and her lost dog.

"No," I replied, for I had again forgotten Tootles; "but I have something for you to eat."

Never have I been so popular as I was at that moment—that is, with all but Lucile.

I haven't said much about our hunger because there is little to be said. It is practically impossible to convey to the mind of the well-fed reader what it means to miss many meals.

There is nothing in the average run of experience with which to compare it.

The sensations of a drunkard taking an enforced cure may be somewhat similar; but I doubt if even that is as strenuous. We had now been without food three days and had missed nine meals.

One interesting side-light of our experience is the discovery that men seem to depend more on food than women do.

A male is an individual to avoid when minus one or two meals. Don't speak to him at all unless you absolutely must, and then it is better to write your communication and shove it under the door.

I led my hopeful companions to the kitchen.

"What is it?" Bopp asked.

"It's a secret," I replied mysteriously, investigating my kettle of clams, which, strange to relate, had not boiled entirely away. "I'll serve it to you, and then you can guess what it is."

I found a number of bowls in the pantry, and with a porcelain dipper I ladled a goodly portion of clam broth into each. When I had passed them around, my companions stood sniffing their rations suspiciously.

"Did you cook this all by yourself?" asked Kent.

"I did," I averred modestly.

"From raw materials you found on the island?" supplemented Bopp.

"Everything in it grew right here," I explained.

"It's Tootles!" screamed Lucile, turn-

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"There's a Reason"

ing pale and putting her bowl down on the table. "It can't be," said Bopp, sniffing. "This has a decidedly fishy smell." "I know it," wailed Lucile, with tears coursing down her cheeks. "That's what makes me think it's Tootles—we have been feeding her lots of fish lately." I started to explain. "Lucile, how can you accuse me of such a thing?" "You never liked Tootles. I know it. You cared more for your appetite than for my little darling. Now I see thru all the mystery about what the food was and what you were doing all the afternoon while I slept. I suppose you drugged me so that I wouldn't hear the poor little thing's screams! Oh, mother! Oh, Tootles!" "Lucile," I began, "I—" "Don't speak to me! I don't ever want to see you again, you fat murderer!" "Very well," I replied. "It certainly will not be necessary for you to see me. I will go, and I assure you that I will never enter your house again." I went to the door with as much dignity as I could assume. She had called me "fat." I didn't mind being accused of murder; but that Lucile should say "fat," meaning me, was the last straw. "Good-by," I said as I opened the door. No one answered but Bopp, who tiptoed after me and whispered solemnly: "We are going to bury your soup tomorrow morning with full military honors. If you can't come, send flowers. The service will be held at ten-thirty." I went out and slammed the door in his face. It was raining again.

A Capture.

TO MY SHAME be it said that my thoughts dwelt with that un-tasted clam stew as I left the house.

I had quarreled with her whom I loved best; but even that paled into insignificance compared with the fact that I craved food. Thus does physiology triumph over psychology every time.

While the rain drizzled down on my unprotected head and the chill night wind blew thru my intentionally porous outing clothing, I admitted to myself that perhaps I had been a trifle precipitate in asserting my pride without first providing myself with an overcoat and an umbrella.

It is one thing to leave a friend's house in the city, vowing never to return, and quite a different proposition to do the same on an island where there are no other dwellings.

Standing in the rain with an empty stomach, I find, is an excellent cure for haughtiness of spirit.

Prominent members of the bread-line can doubtless corroborate this.

There was no particular place to go and apparently no chance of leaving the island before morning, anyway.

I bethought me of the lattice summer-house, and decided that it might not be a bad idea to take what shelter it afforded.

Before I started out, however, I went out to a shed in the rear of the house, which by courtesy is called the "garage," to see what I might find to protect me from the weather.

The chief contents of the place, as revealed by a flickering match, were step-ladders, cans of paint, coiled up garden hose, kerosene cans, and empty wash-tubs.

None of these, even the last named, were particularly serviceable, unless one happened to be built like Diogenes, whose figure, to my mind, has always been a subject for speculation.

On a line stretched across the shed dangled a small collection of dainty clothing of an intimate nature, which I discovered to be the costume worn by Miss Dunmore when she came ashore, and which had been hung there to dry out.

The tights and doublet were almost dry, but practically useless to me, because Vida and I have not the same waist measure by a couple of feet.

I abandoned any idea of staying in the shed on account of its proximity to the cottage, and headed for the summer-house.

The wind, I noticed, was not nearly as strong as it had been during the day and was hauling around to the southward, which gave me hopes of a calm day on the morrow.

A calm day meant food and a chance to leave the island.

After some difficulty I found the summer-house and sat under its cheerless shelter, listening to the rain drip off from its roof onto the dead leaves below, while I reviewed my situation.

I had to admit that I could not be in a much worse plight.

Lucile doubtless had spoken hastily and with a sharpness engendered by knife-edge nerves; still she was proud, and probably would not apologize to me any more than I would retract my spoken vow and not enter her house again.

We might meet at the homes of friends, or even in restaurants; but doubtless she would be careful to avoid chance encounters.

Clearly my love affairs were in a bad way and required heroic treatment to put them back into a healthy normal condition.

Meditating upon that and wondering what could have happened to Mrs. Green on the little island just south of us, I gradually dozed off and slipped down to the floor. It is surprising under what strange conditions a man can sleep if he really needs it.

They say Napoleon was able to snatch a nap on the battle-field with an artillery duel going on.

My figure is not such, however, that I rest perfectly on a flat surface.

For that reason my slumbers were uneasy and troubled with dreams in which I went thru various tortures of the Inquisition, such as having my bones broken on the rack and other medieval variations of the third degree.

My last nightmare was that of being blinded by a red-hot iron. (Who was it had that done to him? I remember; it was "Michael Strogoff, the Courier of the Czar," Shades of Jules Verne!) Anyway, it happened to me in my dreams, and the burning sensation was so vivid that I awoke in terror.

Tootles was calmly licking my face. I suppose her tongue had rasped across my eyes. I remembered having been told that this method of awakening a sleeper was one of her cutest tricks. If I ever have a dog of my own, I'm going to spend a lot of time teaching him not to do this trick.

My first and most natural impulse was to kick the little pest about two-thirds of the way to the mainland; but I was governed by a later and more humane course of reasoning.

Tootles had already caused me too much trouble for me to care about losing sight of her again. In the future, Damon and Pythias would have nothing on Tootles and me, as far as intimacy went.

I was about to insist that the pup rest somewhere besides on my head, and return to my slumbers once more, when my attention was attracted by a slight noise outside.

Some one was cautiously approaching the summer-house. Who the dickens could be out wandering about at that time of night?

I judged by the feel that it was about midnight. You know how you can feel lateness. It is harder to do in the country than in the city, where you have the sense of hearing to help you; but you can tell, just the same, even in the woods.

I think maybe there is a difference in the quality of the air after the sun has not magnetized it for a long time.

The person, whoever he was, came nearer a little at a time. Finally he touched the side of the house and felt his way around to the door.

The latch was lifted and some one entered and paused a moment as if in doubt where to step.

I silenced an impulse on the part of Tootles to welcome the intruder.

The weight of the man made the floor-boards sag as he walked about. He was coming toward me.

Apparently he struck one of the benches with which the place was furnished, for it scraped along the floor. For a moment he paused uncertainly, and then lit a match.

In its light I discovered that he was a tall, natty clad young man whom I had never seen before.

I imagine my surprise was infinitesimal compared to his. I was expecting him, but he could not by any possible chance have been prepared for a wide-awake, unblinking stranger staring at him six feet away.

For an instant, only an instant, I saw a flicker of fear in his eyes; then, disregarding me, he held the match to a cigar-stub already between his teeth and drew a long, deep puff.

When we were once more in darkness, save for the tip of his cigar, he said pleasantly: "Good evening."

I waited. I knew that the superstitious savage man way down in his heart was telling him that there would not be any answer.

At last I said with equal pleasantness: "Good evening."

He sighed with relief. "Is this Green's cottage?" he inquired.

"No," I replied, "this is merely a shelter overlooking an especially fine view of the lake. You will enjoy it in the morning."

"Oh! Unfortunately, I shall not be here. You, I presume, are taking care of things for Mr. Green?"

"Why yes," I returned, perfectly willing that he should take me for a night-watchman until I discovered what he wanted and how he got there.

"I was going to Mr. Green's cottage, but since I have met you it will save me the trouble."

"I imagine it will," I answered grimly.

"Now wait a minute," he retorted, correctly interpreting my manner; "don't you jump at conclusions; I haven't much time or I could explain it all perfectly. I'm not a thief; I'm a newspaperman on the trail of a big story, and there are a few questions I want to ask and a couple of photographs I want to borrow."

"I know it looks funny for me to be prowling around at this time of night, but there's an old grouch over at Green's who wouldn't answer my questions over the telephone, so I simply had to get a boat to bring me over to find out for myself. Savvy?"

"Umph!" I pretended to weigh his case judicially. "So you were going to break into Mr. Green's cottage to ask a few questions. Well, I guess I can answer any questions you want to ask until the sheriff takes you in charge."

"Honest to goodness, man!" the reporter exclaimed, "you take yourself seriously, don't you? If you help me, I'm willing to cough up a couple of dollars in real money, which is more than my editor will be apt to stand for in my expense account, but if you don't, I'll find out, anyway, because it's a way I have, and you'll probably be fired for not catching me."

"But it seems to me that I have caught you," I interposed mildly.

"Hardly," he retorted. "From the glance I got at your figure when I lit the match I should judge that you could run a hundred yards in ten flat minutes, that is, while I am some sprinter, as you will have to admit if you watch me during the next few seconds. I am off."

But he wasn't.

While he was talking I had taken the precaution of moving around between him and the door, so that when he started to leave I tripped him neatly and sat on his chest. This is a very



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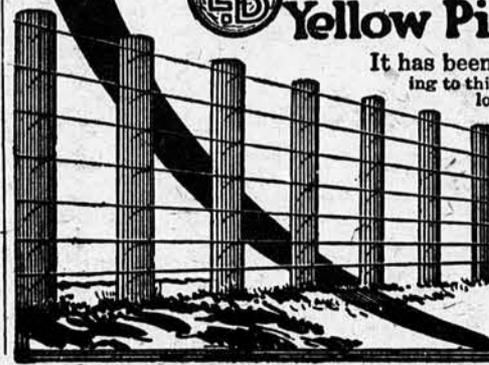
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However, I couldn't sit on him all night.

For one thing, I wanted to sleep. It wouldn't do to let him get away, either. Finally, an ingenious scheme solved my difficulty.

I removed his coat without unbuttoning it, which is done by grasping firmly the two tails in the back—one in each hand—and pulling sidewise.

Treated in this fashion even the most expensively made garment will separate along the back seam and may then be taken off from the front. After I had the coat in my possession I tore it into strips, which I tied together and made a rope with which I bound his ankles and wrists.

Just for good measure I ran a line around his body to hold his arms down.

When I had him all done, I lit a match to make sure it was a good job.

"You'll be sorry for this," he growled. "Do you know that Mrs. Green has been abducted to Huntington's Island and murdered by lake pirates?"

I grunted. "Won't you let me go? I will save her. Remember, if you don't, I know what you look like, and I'll put you in jail for assault."

"It isn't customary," I commented, "for men who break into other people's houses to have any one put in jail."

"There's a place on my shoulder that itches," he complained. "Will you please scratch it?"

"I would, if you hadn't made that remark about my running a hundred yards in ten minutes. As it is, I think I'll let your shoulder itch. It will take your mind off what the managing editor of your paper will say when you don't produce that story. So-long."

I went out. "Help!" A cry of real terror came from within the summer-house.

I turned back.

"What is it?" I asked. "There's something alive here," he chattered. "I think it's a snake. It's crawling across my face."

For a moment I thought of letting him think that, then I decided that it would be too cruel.

I lit a match.

"There's your snake," I commented briefly, indicating Tootles, who was licking his face industriously.

"Oh." He sighed with unmistakable relief. "Take it away, will you?"

"Couldn't think of it, old man. That dog has been trained for months to do that very thing. If I made her stop now, all those months of training would be confused in her little dog-mind. She won't hurt you."

"I can't stand this." He apparently tried to roll away from Tootles. "If you are going away please take this pup with you."

"Impossible." I went to the door again. "She will guard you, Tootles."

I commanded sternly, as if she had been a regular dog, "sick 'em, Tootles—I mean lick him, Tootles—lick him!"

I went out, followed by a variously expressed opinion of myself and Tootles.

Lucile, I presume, would not have allowed Tootles to hear such language; but I think it was a liberal education for the dog, and I believe that she has been the better for it ever since.

A Predicament.

IT HAD stopped raining entirely now, and the south wind had become a warm and welcome reality. The stars were out in considerable force, veiled now and then by scurrying banks of storm-clouds, which were being driven in full retreat to the horizon.

I went down to the cove. As I had rather expected, I found Bill Johnson there with his motor-scow, the Merry Widow, with her nose driven up on the beach.

"Morning, Bill!"

"Got morning, sare!" Bill's father was Danish, I believe, and his mother was a French Canadian.

His speech is a combination of patois that he heard at home.

He's an oldish sort of a man now, with bent back and twisted fingers; but he is still the best guesser as to what might be the matter with a motor-boat that it has been my pleasure to meet.

He has to be to keep his own boat afloat.

"Quite a sea out there," I indicated the lake.

"She shall run pretty high," replied Bill, "but not so high like she do a while ago."

"Just come out for a ride?" I queried.

"No—the Merry Widow she bring over a young man, a newspaper feller. He say he shall give three dollar or I wouldn't, by yimminy Christmas! do it. No, sare, not for two-fifty even I sha'n't do it."

Then he added with a slight wink: "The sea, she ain't so high now as I make him think."

"Do you know where Huntington's Island is?" I inquired, a vague plan of action formulating itself in my brain.

"Sure I know him. She set over you 'bout three mile, maybe four or two and a half."

"Well, the young man you brought over here has decided to stay for an hour or so. While you are waiting I want you to take me over to Huntington's and get Mrs. Green."

"Missus Green? What she do by Huntington's?"

"I'll tell you later after I think up some interesting explanation. At present I shouldn't be able to do the subject justice. Are you all ready to start?"

He hesitated. "Here's a dollar," I said. "The storm is quieting down a good deal, and, anyway, you know the Merry Widow is the best boat on the lake."

The flattery won him. What owner, even of the veriest motor monstrosity, is not susceptible to praise bestowed upon his darling? I have found, too, that when no word can be said for the excellence of the engine, or the beauty of line of the vessel, a knowing remark dropped about her sea-going qualities will always hit the spot.

The worse they look the more seaworthy they are, at least to the distorted imagination of the deluded individuals who own them.

Bill took the dollar. "I guess she shall run all right. One waive, she sha'n't work just so good as she might, but I got some wire. I fix him up."

I have since discovered that almost any repair can be made on the Merry Widow with a piece of bell wire, from a bursted water-jacket to a defective induction-coil.

I helped him shove off, and Bill tinkered with the one cylinder machine-gun which propelled the barge until he induced it to bark at irregular intervals.

Have I forgotten to mention that the Merry Widow is an open boat with no superstructure or canopy of any sort?

If I have, let me state here that her lines are very decollete, and a large wave meets with little obstruction save the passengers when it starts to travel from the bow to the stern.

"She shall be, by yimminy Christmas, dam choppy," Bill commented. "The wind she shall haul to the south and make cross waves."

He was absolutely correct. As soon as we left the mouth of the cove we went thru some evolutions which I would have said it was absolutely impossible for a man of my build to perform.

I was favorably considering the idea of being seasick when a large wave than usual washed over and struck the engine. It expired peacefully on the spot.

"What has happened?" I asked with a landsman's justified terror.

"The engine has stopped," Bill's calm statement of the obvious exasperated me.

"Of course it has stopped. Can we ever start it again?"

"Sure. She shall run some more. The wave, she short-circuit the spark. See," Bill pointed, "she all wet."

His enthusiasm as a lecturer on the gasoline engine made him forget the lake outside.

It was brought to his attention by a large wave which tipped us on our beam ends and dropped Bill and myself in an affectionate group into the stern of the boat where we were joined presently by a collection of oil-cans, wrenches, grease-cans, and other marine impedimenta.

Bill removed his elbow from the pit of my long since hopeless stomach and scrambled to the engine.

"She ain't hurted a bit," he announced. "Lend me your handkerchief."

I silently passed him the article he desired.

He carefully wiped off a large part of the engine with it before he offered it back to me. I declined and told him to consider it my contribution to the equipment of the boat.

"Now, sare," he directed, "you must hold the coat over the spark so she shall not get, by yee vizz, again wet."

He showed me how to protect the engine from the elements by interpo-

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sing my coat and my shivering body between it and the waves. This being accomplished he started the machinery and we lurched forth into the night once more.

From time to time I caught a tubful of lake on my back and it would slowly trickle down thru my clothing to my shoes.

I had time between waves that came over to almost get one sizable batch of water partly warmed up before another struck me. I must have taken the chill off several hundred barrels of water on that trip.

There was one consolation. I was too busy and uncomfortable in other ways to be sea-sick. Standing in a strained position, my feet braced against the lee scuppers or the balloon jib, or something nautical like that, my back bent and my arms holding my coat over a crippled threshing machine disguised as a marine engine, I had no attention to spare for any merely internal disturbance.

Bill split his time between steering and mending the engine, keeping up a running fire of conversation, not with me, but with the motor.

When she'd cough weakly Bill would hit her in some apparently tender spot with a flat of a monkey-wrench and say: "Come on, Merry, you sha'n't stop. I knock the carbon off your valves—now you feel better."

Then the engine would pick up and run quite smoothly for a hundred explosions or so before she'd go wrong in another place.

Bill's chief claim to distinction as a gasoline engineer lies in the fact that no matter what went wrong he did not let that engine entirely cease its activities until we reached the dock at Huntingdon's Island.

After I had filled my lungs with a little undiluted air I picked up a heavy wrench to use as a weapon, and directing Bill to arm himself similarly and follow as quietly as possible, I set out up the path leading from the dock, which doubtless ended at the Huntingdon domicile.

The moon was up now, and the occasionally darkened for a moment by flying clouds there was sufficient light for us to proceed rapidly.

A turn of the path brought us in range with an illumined window.

Either some one was in the house of which the window was a part or had only very recently left it. I laid my hand on Bill Johnson's arm, counseling caution, and led the way off from the path and thru the shrubbery to a position near the house but a little one side of the window.

Clearly it was up to me to look in and see what was in that room.

A dread of what I might see, not unmingled with a little wholesome fear for my personal safety, took possession of my heart. Suppose some one were waiting inside to shoot at the first head which appeared in the light?

However, I had come a long way to find out what had happened in that house and I forced myself to be courageous. I crept to the lower corner of the window and quickly raised my head so as to bring the interior of the room within range of one eye.

There was no one—nothing human or that had been human—in that part of the room which I could see.

The lamp, sitting peacefully on a deal table, shed its mellow rays on surroundings and furniture which proclaimed the room to be the kitchen.

I crept back to Bill.

"No one in sight," I reported. "There is some one in there I want to surprise—to play a joke on—so I am going to break in the door."

"Ha! Ha!" laughed Bill boisterously before I could check him. "She shall be dam funny yoke. I been comical cuss myself."

My explanation would have sounded a trifle thin to any one but Bill, and even to this day I have misgivings about my ethical right to lead a trusting stranger, even a motor-boat repair man, into what might have been serious danger without warning him first.

However, I didn't think of that then.

We felt our way to the door, which was a solid one, of plain wood.

"Could you knock that off from its hinges?" I whispered.

"I bet," Bill replied. "Easy."

"All right, then. Get ready. One—two—three!"

Crash! Bill sprang at the door and it fell inward, letting him sprawl halfway across the room.

I stepped across the threshold and leveled my monkey-wrench like a revolver.

"Throw up your hands!" I commanded.

To my surprise I found that I was addressing a whiskered individual, clad in underwear only, who was backed up against a door in a far corner of the room. He threw up one hand, keeping the other in back of him.

"Up with the other hand!" I shouted, advancing into the room to get a better view of its occupant, but keeping sufficiently in the shade of the lamp so that the real nature of my weapon would not be immediately evident.

"Throw up your other hand!"

"I can't," said my prisoner stubbornly.

"Why can't you?" I asked.

"Because I've got my thumb over the keyhole and there is a woman on the other side trying to peek thru!"

(To be Continued.)

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

The Income Tax.

What is the law concerning the income tax? Can a farmer deduct his expenses from his income during the year? Can he deduct reasonable wages for his work? Are there any blanks one can get on which to make out his report and if so where can they be obtained? A. L. FRAZIER.

The following are the deductions given in the law:

1. The necessary expenses actually paid within the year in carrying on any business or trade, not including personal or family expenses.
2. All interest paid within the year on his personal indebtedness except indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities, the interest upon which is exempt from taxation.
3. Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States (except income and war excess profits taxes) or of its territories or possessions, or any foreign country or by the authority of any state, county, school district, or municipality, or other taxing subdivision of any state, not including those assessed against local benefits.
4. Losses actually sustained during the year, incurred in his business or trade, or arising from fires, storms, shipwrecks or other casualty, and from theft, when such losses are not compensated for by insurance or otherwise: Provided that for the purpose of ascertaining the loss sustained from the sale or other disposition of property, real, personal or mixed, acquired before March 1, 1913, the fair market price of such property as of March 1, 1913, shall be the basis for determining the amount of loss sustained.
5. In transactions entered into for profit but not connected with his business or trade, the loss actually sustained therein during the year to an amount not exceeding the profits arising therefrom.
6. Debts due the taxpayer actually ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year.
7. A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property arising out of its use or employment in the business or trade. No deductions shall be allowed for any amount paid for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of the property or estate.

Now Mr. Frazier can no doubt understand this language as well as I can. I take it to mean that he may deduct from his total income the necessary expenses of operating the farm and I cannot see why he should not include in these expenses a reasonable amount for his own services, or what he would have to pay to another to perform the work he himself performs.

2. If you will address a letter to John M. Cleveland, Department Revenue Collector, Topeka, Kan., I think he will supply you with the necessary blanks and any other information concerning the income tax you may wish to know.

What Share Should Each Receive?

A owns land and stock which he wishes to turn over to B to manage and care for. A to furnish the land and stock and B to furnish all the labor necessary to till the land and care for the stock. Or A offers to sell B one-third of the stock and divide the expense into thirds. B to furnish all labor. What then should B receive if he owns one-third interest in the stock? F. A. W.

I have received inquiries along this line and have endeavored to answer these in an editorial, but I will again give what I think is a fair proposition for both persons.

This amounts to a proposal to enter into a business partnership in which one of the partners supplies all the capital and the other the labor or an alternative arrangement in which one furnishes all the landed capital and two-thirds of the stock and implements, while the other furnishes all the labor and one-third of the stock and implements.

I would suggest that in case A furnishes all the land and all the stock and implements necessary to till the land, that a fair valuation be placed on these. This valuation measures the capital he has invested. Then estimate what is a fair value to be placed on the wages of the labor necessary to till the land and care for the stock. The amount of money placed at interest which will equal this wage represents the capital which B puts into the partnership business.

Let us assume for purposes of illustration that the value of the land owned by A is \$16,000 and the value of the stock and equipment furnished by him under the first proposition is \$9,000. He has then put into the business \$25,000 capital.

Now suppose that B supplies labor, including his own and what he is compelled to employ in caring for the land and stock, which at a reasonable wage is worth \$125 a month or \$1,500 a year. That represents the interest at 6 per cent on \$25,000, which is the capital he furnishes. In that case they are equal partners and should share equally in the net proceeds. By net proceeds I mean what is left of the gross proceeds after

deducting taxes, necessary repairs, loss of stock if any, and the reasonable depreciation in the value of machinery. The cost of labor would not be deducted because that is counted in the capital invested by B. The increase of the stock and other products of the farm would be divided equally between the partners.

In case the second proposed arrangement is entered into the one-third value of the stock would be added to the amount of capital invested by B, that is, his labor and the labor he has to employ, and would be deducted from the capital invested by A. In other words A would in that case have \$22,000 capital invested while B would have \$28,000, and should receive 14-25 of the net proceeds, while A should receive 11-25 of the net proceeds. In this connection let me say that the labor of the wife of B if he has one or whoever the woman may be who cares for the house and performs the labor of cooking and caring for the men who do the work should be counted as part of the labor capital invested, the same as the men.

Line Fences.

A and B have adjoining farms. A rents his farm to C for cash in advance. The fence between the farms is hedge. B's part is poor, but A's is worse. B's cattle get thru A's fence and do damage to C's crops. Who is responsible for damage? B's part of the fence is in 6 feet on his land. He proposes to A that they build a wire fence on the line, but A says that he has had 15 years' possession of the 6 feet and it is his land, and he won't put in a fence. Is there any way in which A can be compelled to put up his part of the fence? B has paid the damage to C caused by his cattle; is there any way in which he can collect from A? T. M.

There are certain facts not stated in your letter which must be known before a really intelligent answer can be given. Have the qualified electors of the county voted to make a hedge fence a legal fence? If not then the fence dividing the lands of A and B is not a legal fence and B can compel A to build his share of a legal fence.

If the county did vote to make the hedge a legal fence, does this fence comply with the requirements of the statute which reads as follows: "Whenever any person shall set out or cause to be set out any Osage Orange plants not less than 1 year old—around any piece of ground of not more than 160 acres, not less than 10 acres of which shall be occupied and cultivated for crops actually standing or growing thereon—and to be set out not more than 1 foot apart, said hedge so set out and growing around any cultivated field shall be and is hereby declared a lawful fence."

I take it that this means that the hedge shall be set out as specified and kept growing in order to constitute a lawful fence even in the county that has voted for the hedge law. I would gather from your letter that this fence does not comply with this statute and is therefore not a lawful fence, but on that point your letter is not clear.

Has the occupancy of the 6-foot strip of land which belongs to B's land but which is claimed by right of occupancy by A been occupied without protest or claim of ownership by B? If B has all the time claimed this as part of his land, the mere fact that A has occupied it would not give A the title by right of possession. Now if the hedge fence is not a legal fence then B has a right to compel A to build his half of a legal fence. He may call in the township fence viewers, the trustee, clerk and treasurer, and have them make the award and order A and B to each build his share of the fence and designate what part shall be built by each. If A refuses to abide by this order of the fence viewers, B would have the right to build the entire partition fence and then collect from A his share of the cost.

I am of the opinion that B cannot collect from A the amount he has already paid C in the way of damages.

A Promise.

If a father who has five grown children and owns a farm, house and store building promises one-half of the farm to one daughter, could she get it at his death? Are not the other children entitled to their share? Independence, Kan. H. N.

If the promise to the daughter was only verbal it would not affect the distribution of the estate. In other words, if the father died leaving no will, his estate would be divided, one-half to his widow if he left a widow, and the other half to be divided equally between his children. If he left no widow his estate would be divided equally between his children. However, he has a right to leave by will half his farm or all of it to his daughter if he chooses to do so.

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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Give Her a Rest.

I am much concerned about my wife. She is not jolly and companionable like she used to be when she was younger and like other women are. She is 42 years old and we have six children. We live on a farm. She never does any farm work except to make butter and sell it and to care for the poultry. The children are big enough to help and do help some. But my wife is the kind that has to have everything done right. She is very moody lately and cries easily and gets very impatient and irritated at little things so it is not always pleasant for me to be around. When we visited her sister in the city two months ago she was much better. This makes me wonder if a change of climate would be good for her. What do you think?

FATHER.

In the same mail there came another letter telling about a mother who has become so restless and nervous that her daughters fear for her reason. She walks the floor all day long, talks until late into the night and will eat only when they hold her hands and feed her. They write asking "What will give her an appetite? How can they get her to sit down and rest? Would a change of place help her?" I fear that it would not, now. She is a victim of melancholia and must have hospital treatment. Would a change of climate help the first patient? Surely it would. Why? For the simple reason that it will take her away from the work and worry of being the trouble carrier for eight persons. I do not venture to say that this woman will become insane if she is not given such a change. I am not even prepared to say that a woman is ever driven insane wholly by family work and worry. But every physician who has treated mental diseases knows that there is a delicate, border-line stage where the patient easily may be pushed over the line or may be reclaimed.

Granted that the deep-seated cause of the trouble is something more than work or worry, the fact remains that the patient reaches a stage where a little more or a little less of it is the determining factor as to her sanity. She was better when she visited her sister! Of course, because the endless grind was lifted for a season. She was given time to open her eyes, expand her chest and take one long, deep breath. And if this is repeated often enough she probably will escape the menace of melancholia. It is difficult to say where sanity ends and the unbalanced state begins. My advice to all of my men readers is to see that your wives get plenty of rest and relaxation, even if they "do no farm work." Don't wait for them to get moody, crying and impatient. Ease the strain right now. Give them help, give them a holiday. If you can't afford it, go in debt for it. It will be the best investment you ever made in a thousand ways. The wife who has time to enjoy herself will make you enjoy yourself.

Who is Your Hired Man?

We had a foreigner working for us last summer who had some kind of itch, but told us it was from poison ivy and was not contagious. Soon after he left we three boys noticed we had it, and it certainly is something disagreeable to have. We have gotten prescriptions filled from doctors here and I think these helped me but it is quite expensive as they charge \$1 for a prescription and \$1.25 for a box of salve to apply. It requires bathing every morning. It is difficult to determine just when we will be entirely free from it, for if we stop before it is cured thoroughly we'll have it all to do over. Now I should like your advice about this disease as it is something new to us, and I don't know but there are others who will have come in contact with the fellow who gave it to us and who will be as thankful for advice as we will. I have heard that castor oil is good but have never tried it.

I am sorry to have to tell the gentlemen in distress that they probably are afflicted with scabies, the popular—or perhaps unpopular—name for which is "seven year itch." Properly treated it is not so bad as the name indicates, for it should be cured in a few weeks. In treating this disease it must be remembered that the active—very active—agent is a small living parasite known as the itch mite, and that treatment directed solely to the skin is not effective unless the clothing and bedding are so sterilized that reinfection cannot occur. The treatment should not be so very expensive. It consists of sulfur ointment in the proportion of 3 parts of sulfur to 10 of vaseline. It is not necessary to change underclothing every day, but it should be done every three days, meantime keeping the skin freely covered with ointment. Remember that it is possible to irritate the skin by too much sulfur.

There is a moral to this story. This annoying condition could have been pre-

vented by having the strange hired man keep to himself. The resulting condition is light compared to what might have been. This man might have been a typhoid carrier and brought a disease that easily could have ended their lives. Or he might have carried many other diseases much more distressing than itch. Let the farmers of this country remember that their homes are to be guarded as sacred places. The townsman hires a hand, has him work at his store or office and at night take care of himself. Yet most large business concerns now insist on a thoro physical examination of candidates for employment. The farmer takes his new man right into his home, to be the associate of his wife and children, and as a general thing does not even take the trouble to ask a few questions about his past and present health.

A Lump.

I am greatly puzzled about a lump in my left side. I cannot feel it except when lying down. It appears to start almost from the top of the hip down to the pelvic bone. This spot seems larger than four years ago when I was examined by two doctors. One told me it was a growth. The other said there wasn't any, except that the lower bowel passed under there. It doesn't seem to bother me much except when quite a bit of gas passes thru there of mornings, when this lump becomes larger. By pressing it goes down some; it pains some then. Bowels are regular most of the time. Is this natural or is it a growth? MRS. M. T. W.

A suspicious lump—that increases gradually in size, is slightly painful to pressure and is located in the pelvis is very likely to be a fibroid tumor. See your doctors again. They should be able to give you a definite decision, now.

Consult a Good Physician.

I am 58 years old. I have been ailing ever since July. It first seemed to be my stomach and then I got nervous. I am taking Dr. Miles Restorative Tonic and Nervine. I have taken five bottles. It seems to help me when I am taking it but when it gives out I get bad again. Do you think it is best to take it? M. C.

You can depend on it that a medicine that helps only while you take it and allows a relapse when you cease is of no value in your case. You cannot hope to get well without finding out what is the matter. Your first need is to consult a good physician and secure both diagnosis and advice.

Cure for Tuberculosis.

What are the symptoms of tuberculosis of the throat? Is there any medical remedy that will prevent, check, or cure it? P. B.

Tuberculosis of the throat is quite commonly secondary to that of the lungs and shows much the same constitutional symptoms. In addition, there generally is hoarseness, so much so that the patient can only whisper. If ulceration develops there is much pain. Its cure does not depend on medicine, but upon rest, fresh air, and wholesome food, just as in other forms of tuberculosis. A patient so afflicted should apply for treatment at a sanatorium.

A Nervous Child.

Our little 20 months old girl doesn't seem to be sick in the day but is so restless and fretful at night that a person can hardly get any rest. She has been so all her life and seems to be getting much worse. She drops off to sleep and in the course of an hour or so will waken with a piercing scream, cry and fuss a little, drop off asleep, and the same thing is repeated about every hour, all night long. She sucks her thumb constantly day and night. Seems to be very nervous at nights. Would sucking her thumb cause her to act that way at nights? She was weaned at a year old. Is the picture of health and has had a good appetite until just lately. She doesn't eat so heartily now and recently she is inclined to eat dirt. She eats potatoes, bread and butter, fruits, and drinks milk. Sometimes she seems to be bloated. Do you think that she might have worms? Would they cause her to act so at night? Z. BEE.

I am often asked why doctors don't believe in "worms." Doctors do believe in worms, but they do not believe in this thing of charging to worms every bad symptom a child possesses. This child is of a nervous type and probably has been spoiled all her life. "She sucks her thumb night and day." This in itself would account for the disturbed sleep. Break her of that habit, let her eat only a light evening meal, put her to bed in a cold room with just the proper amount of cover and she will soon sleep all night.

M. G. K.: I don't think your doctor went into your case thoroughly enough. Your swollen feet suggest the necessity of a careful examination of the urine, the heart action and the blood pressure. If your local doctor is not equal to it, go to some reliable physician in the city.

E. F.: The trouble at the base of your finger nail is what is popularly known as a "run around." It is an infection with a collection of pus. Sometimes these cases clear up by persistent treatment with peroxide of hydrogen, hot water and a dressing of powdered boracic acid. If this does not give improvement in a short time, you must have a doctor clean up the abscess.

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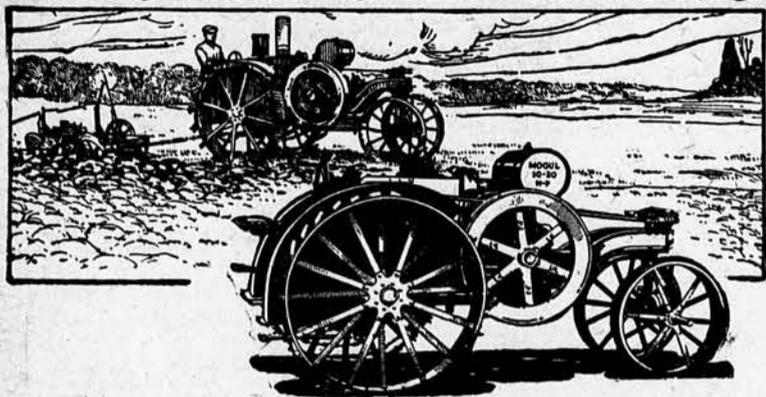
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There are a great many people to whom, for some reason, you cannot very well send an expensive Christmas present, nor do you want to send them the conventional calendar, or something everyone else sends.

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 Gentlemen: Enclosed find..... for which send Capper's Weekly for the term of one year to persons named in opposite coupon.

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Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHE

Our state lecturer gave me a brief summary of his work during his recent 10-day trip to Sedgwick and Harvey counties. Because several new Granges in that territory had been left without full instructions in Grange work by the organizer, help was needed to give them a better start.

He found one Grange that had elected its delegates with the idea of sending them to the adjoining county to help elect delegates for the state Grange meeting. Some one had surely overlooked a part of his work. He reported good meetings in all the Granges visited, and a disposition to take hold of the work with more zeal in the future.

Splendid reports have come from several sources of the work done by members of the Grange in their loyal support of the government in every line of activity in which farmers can engage. The meetings of the Granges supply fine opportunities to get the plans of the government clearly set before a good class of producers. They also give opportunity to gather reports of what other farmers have done in the same line of work, and the result is most encouraging to all. Inquiries have come asking why the state Grange does not devise some plan for selling the farmers' produce and put it into action. They say that only a few communities in the state band together to sell their produce and make anything like a success at it.

Really this is not a part of the state lecturer's work. While he may give out information on the subject, the duty of arranging an efficient and just plan of distribution and sale of farm products belongs to the state Grange and its executive committee. It might be helpful to the coming meeting of the state officers to have all persons who think they have good plans for this work to present them to that body.

For the benefit of those members who get their mail on rural routes, and do not often see a copy of the Official Bulletin published by the Committee of Public Information, I have been requested to make some selections that may be of interest to our farmers. An important one is the eight great causes for the waste of food, as given by Lucius P. Brown, of the department of health of New York City.

This chart follows food from the farm to the kitchen and tabulates eight great causes of waste. These are:

- No terminal markets.
- Duplication of marketing facilities.
- Expensive cartage.
- High retail delivery costs.
- Unnecessary credits.
- Too much service and display.
- Failure to buy home-packed goods of equal quality.
- Failure of the retailer to use proper merchandizing methods.

In a four column article in the Official Bulletin of October 27, Food Director Hoover, writing of the rapid decrease of the world's herds and the stockmen's opportunity at the close of the war, says: "It must be obvious that after peace, with diminished herds and flocks Europe will have less use for fodder grains; that she will have a larger acreage available for planting bread grains, and that instead of so largely importing bread grains, as has been her habit prior to the war, she will import less. Our American farmers would be

wise, therefore, to realize that for a considerable period after the war there will be a very poor export market for American bread grains, whereas there will be a wide demand for animal products. Consequently, if the animals be increased there will be a large demand for fodder grains within our own country. In other words, the outlook of our farmers needs to be turned toward animals and their feed grains, not only now but for many years after the war.

Here is a summary of the eight leading states in point of Grange growth during the last eight years:

- 1911—Ohio, Washington, Oregon, New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Idaho.
- 1912—Ohio, Washington, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Nebraska, New York, Iowa and Michigan.
- 1913—Pennsylvania, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Kansas, South Dakota, Massachusetts and Wisconsin.
- 1914—Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Washington, North Dakota and Michigan.
- 1915—Kansas, Ohio, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, New York, Colorado, Michigan and Oregon.
- 1916—Kansas, Ohio, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Washington, Oklahoma, Michigan and New York.
- 1917—Oklahoma, Ohio, Colorado, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Washington, New York and Oregon.

The number of Granges organized a year for the last six years is as follows:

1912—472	1913—411	1914—499
1915—542	1916—437	1917—477

This makes a total of 2,829 new Granges organized within this time—a yearly average of a little more than 471. Thus it will be seen that this year's crop of 477 is just a little above the six-year average.

A Large Flax Acreage

A larger acreage of flax was sown in Kansas this year than in the two preceding years combined. According to the reports of assessors, 48,466 acres was devoted to this crop in 1917 compared with 21,807 acres in 1916 and 24,505 in 1915. Flax is grown almost entirely in the Southeastern corner of the state. Practically 75 per cent of the state's flax acreage this year was sown in five counties, Allen leading with 9,290 acres, Neosho next with 8,629, followed by Linn 7,585, Bourbon 6,519 and Wilson 4,712 acres.

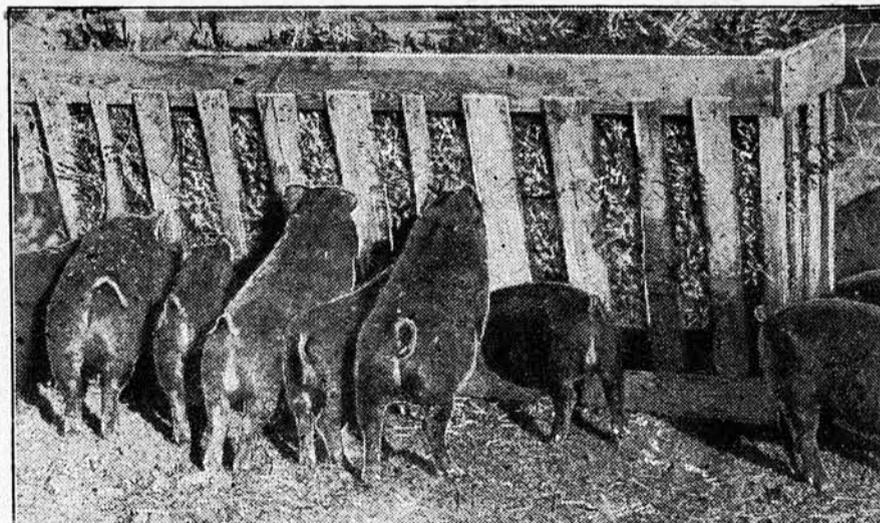
High School Boys Help Out

Some of the terror of the labor shortage was reduced for Charles Ward recently when six Chase county, Kansas, high school boys were excused from their classes to help him husk corn. The boys went to his farm one morning and before returning in the evening husked nearly 300 bushels. Eight cents a bushel and a big dinner constituted their pay for the day's work. If every high school was filled with boys like these farmers would lose little sleep over the help problem.

Alfalfa Hay for Hogs

Alfalfa hay is especially valuable for hogs, and that is true more than ever this year, with the price of tankage so high. Every farmer should be sure that all of the waste leaves around the feeding places of the cattle and horses are saved carefully for the hogs or the chickens. Then it will pay to feed hay to the hogs directly. The accompanying picture shows how to make a good feed bunk for this purpose.

If you can't raise a pig, save one. You can do so by eating less pork.



Alfalfa Hay Provides a Fine Supplemental Feed to Condition Your Hogs for Fattening. Do the Pigs Like It!

Do Not Stop Building

Building operations should not be suspended on account of the war, in the opinion of C. F. Baker, professor of architecture in the Kansas State Agricultural college. "The question frequently has arisen as to whether the present is a good time to undertake the erection of new buildings," said Professor Baker. "The opinions of uninformed alarmists have tended to create the impression that the government has commandeered all the available building material and labor. It is true that the government in its preparation for putting a great army in the field has created abnormal conditions, but to imply that its operations have prevented the continuance of private building is neither true nor patriotic, and is a menace to the economic welfare of the country."

"The shortage of labor has affected chiefly those communities, such as Manhattan, which are adjacent to the large army cantonments, while in some sections of the country, owing to the unwarranted fears of private building operators, there is a surplus of building trades workmen."

"The most abnormal conditions have been created in the lumber market and in the problems of transportation, but the steel market has already taken its turn back toward normal conditions. The production of lumber, however, is being increased and the government's demands probably will lessen somewhat. Already the transportation problems have been much improved by the various commissions considering the industrial and economic situation."

"The architect in advising his clients not only is justified by the conditions but also should consider it his patriotic duty to urge them to proceed with their contemplated building operations. It then becomes equally the duty of the architect to make a careful study of conditions, and possibly to use his ingenuity and technical knowledge in employing those materials and classes of labor which are least in demand for the conduct of the war. He must acquaint himself with transportation problems and see that orders for his materials are placed promptly so he can assure his clients of approximately normal progress in the work."

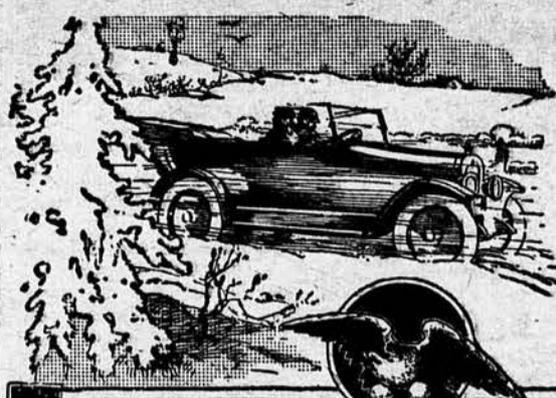
"Feeling that building operations are unnecessarily and unwisely being abandoned, representatives of many industries and professions in session in New York passed a resolution asking Congress to appoint a commissioner of peace industries, to regulate prices, if necessary, so the business of peaceful industries may be continued during the war on a reasonably normal basis."

To Conserve Farm Labor

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington says that Cyrus E. White, member of the legislature from Saline county, Kansas, called on President Wilson last Wednesday and presented a letter of introduction from Governor Capper which gained him an audience with the President. In his letter to the President, Governor Capper stated there was a serious shortage of farm labor in Kansas and he expressed the opinion that trained and experienced farm boys of Kansas could be of greater service to the nation on the farms than in the army. The Governor appealed to the President to have the rules modified so there would be a more liberal exemption policy for farmers and stockmen of military age. Governor Capper told the President that it would be impossible to handle the next crop with the present limited supply of farm help. He expressed the opinion that nothing was more vital to the winning of this war than abundant crops. The dispatches say that President Wilson was much impressed by the appeal made by Governor Capper and Representative White; but declined to take any action at this time.

Two Record Breaking Crops

That American farmers have responded loyally to the task of feeding a world at war is evident from crop estimates lately announced. The corn crop of 1917, estimated at 3,210 million bushels, is famous as occupying the largest acreage and as being the largest total crop ever recorded. The potato crop, estimated at 440 million bushels, also is the largest ever produced and the quality is above the average.



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Every motor operator must pay, when his machine is in motion, a friction tax. The burden of this expense is heavy or light according to the owner's thoughtful care in selecting lubricants.

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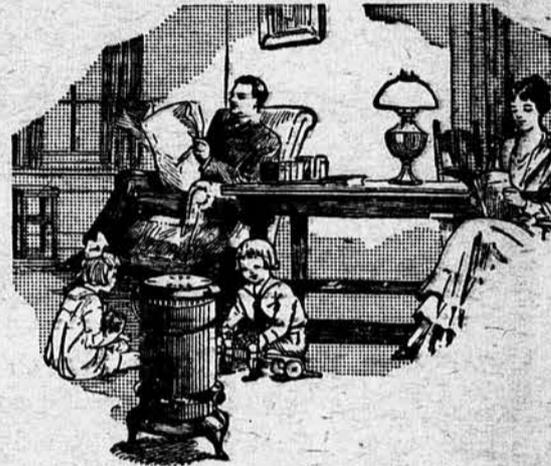
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These burners require pure oil. The heat must be uniform and continuous. Deadly gases penetrate and clog egg shell pores, and kill live chicks in the brooder. You cannot afford to take chances on low grade oil. To obtain the ideal heat—a chick from every hatchable egg—use National Light Oil.

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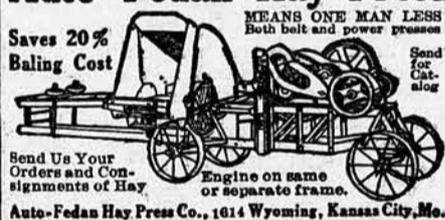


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Write for Pamphlet "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully with Little or No Milk." At dealers, or Blatchford Calf Meal Factory, Dept. 93, Waukegan, Ill.

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Weight 2 lbs. Warranted First Quality—Size 54x74

This is a grand opportunity to secure free as many soft winter blankets as you may need for years to come. These double blankets are warranted first quality, firm long staple yarns, heavy fleeca nap, uniform weave, no shoddy or waste, shell stitch, size 64x74 inches, color grey with colored borders. Get a pair of these soft double blankets and you will always enjoy a refreshing night's sleep. Please notice that they are big enough for any standard size bed. We are offering these dandy blankets free for just a few subscriptions to our publication. We will be pleased to send you one or more pairs on terms mentioned below.

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common kerosene (coal oil); no odor, smoke or noise—simple, clean, won't explode. Over three million people already enjoying this powerful white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Was Gold Medal at Panama Exposition. Greatest invention of the age. Guaranteed. \$1000 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new ALADDIN in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want see us in cash locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Free Trial Offer and learn how to get one free, all charges prepaid.

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TED FRENCH, Manager Boys Department
314 Copper Building Topeka, Kansas

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SYDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for December 16. Nehemiah enforces the law of the Sabbath. Neh. 13:15-22.

Golden Text. Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Exodus 20:8.

Sometimes one is tempted to agree with the saying, "There is nothing new under the sun." The breaking of Sunday laws is a vital question of today and yet it is not a new situation. Nehemiah, in the early autumn of B. C. 426, faced this same problem.

For 12 years Nehemiah worked in Jerusalem before king Artaxerxes recalled him to his duties of cupbearer in the Persian court. During this time his every effort had been for the Hebrew nation's betterment, and when he returned to Persia he left the city fortified, prosperous and clean.

But as every great reform is followed by a reaction, in the absence of both Ezra and Nehemiah, the Hebrews, who were ever easily led astray, began to form habits which undermined the foundations of their commonwealth. At the end of five years, the Persian king again granted Nehemiah leave of absence from his court duties to return to Jerusalem. Arriving there he hastily put into effect the laws of the Sabbath. In some instances he had to use force, in others he made the people ashamed of themselves for breaking the fourth commandment, on which depended their religious life. For without this very religious principle they would eventually wreck their life as a nation and their temporal prosperity.

Today Sunday desecration is just as sure a road to any nation's national ruin as it was in Nehemiah's time.

Justice to Wheat Growers

When much wheat that is graded third-class because it contains 13 per cent of moisture is as good and as desirable for milling as wheat of the first and second-class, it is wrong to dock the man who grew it 6-cents a bushel.

Kansas grain dealers and grain growers are together in condemning the government's new grain-grading rule in regard to moisture. A hearing with the government's representatives will be held at Hutchinson December 18, and at 16 other points in the United States early in December, to settle the matter.

That's one advantage of government control, the government isn't trying to get "the edge" on anybody. But this doesn't restore the big 6-cent rake-off to the farmer who has lost it this year.

The prosperity of a nation lies in the character of its people, and the character of a people depends on the use of a definite time spent in the culture of the higher nature of life.

The Sabbath is the Lord's day, but men borrow it entirely for their own use or pleasure. What would be the result if we borrowed days continually from an employer? God did not put us in the world for our own pleasure. We are here to fulfil a definite plan and we are working for Him.

There are no rules that can apply to all occasions but Sunday should be a day for creating a religious atmosphere. It is the day of days for doing good, helping others, comforting the sick and for all the little acts of thoughtfulness that lighten the cares of humanity.

Do you know that religion would soon die without public worship and that to intensify the moral and religious forces of our nation, the whole needs a religious Sabbath, not merely a day of rest, as much as every individual? And so a Sunday well spent is best for man's earthly life, his future life, his character, his usefulness, his happiness, his home and his country.

The agricultural value of manure usually is greater than the plant-food value. For example the application of 12½ tons of manure a year for 15 years at the West Virginia Experiment station gave increased crop yields valued at \$40 an acre a year or \$3.12 a ton for the

manure used. During a period of 10 years, the Ohio Experiment station has obtained an increase of crops valued at \$4.69 a ton for the manure used. The application was made at the rate of 8 tons of manure an acre during a five-year rotation of corn, wheat, oats, clover and timothy. Two applications of 4 tons each were made, one for corn and one for clover. Manure used in connection with continuous grain cropping did not maintain the yields, but when used in connection with crop rotation the yields of all crops were increased.

Let's Fight the Mice

If there is any degree in economy it will pay farmers now, more than ever before, to use every known method of preventing leaks and wastes. We have harvested the most valuable crop of small grains that any nation has ever seen and we are soon to begin harvesting what will be the greatest corn crop that has ever been produced. Everything in the line of farm products is more valuable and we should be more careful than ever. These high costs and high prices warrant us in utilizing every possible safeguard to prevent damage and loss.

One feature of protecting farm products from loss, which has been mentioned frequently, is protecting against rats, mice and sparrows. Now is the time to be getting cribs in shape to hold the great crop that will soon be rolling in. Utilize sheet metal and heavy quarter-inch screen for protecting wooden cribs and see that there are no approaches by which the rodents may gain entrance. The iron cribs and bins that are on the market are thoroly dependable. They are especially constructed not alone to protect from rodents and sparrows but also to give sufficient ventilation to cure the grain properly. Concrete floors are now often put in cribs. By mixing the concrete with oil these floors may be made damp proof. Take every precaution to protect grain from rats and mice. Then do all possible to discourage the presence of the pests.—Ohio Farmer.

Good Luck and Good Bye

There's a lump in my throat and a catch in my voice,
And gone are my spirits gay,
And deep in my heart an ache abides
For Johnny-Who's-Going-Away.

Oh, the fates will be kind and soon he'll return,
And we'll smile in the same old way,
But 'tis tears and not smiles that clamor just now
For Johnny-Who's-Going-Away.

The sun may keep shining altho he is gone
And the same old moonbeams play,

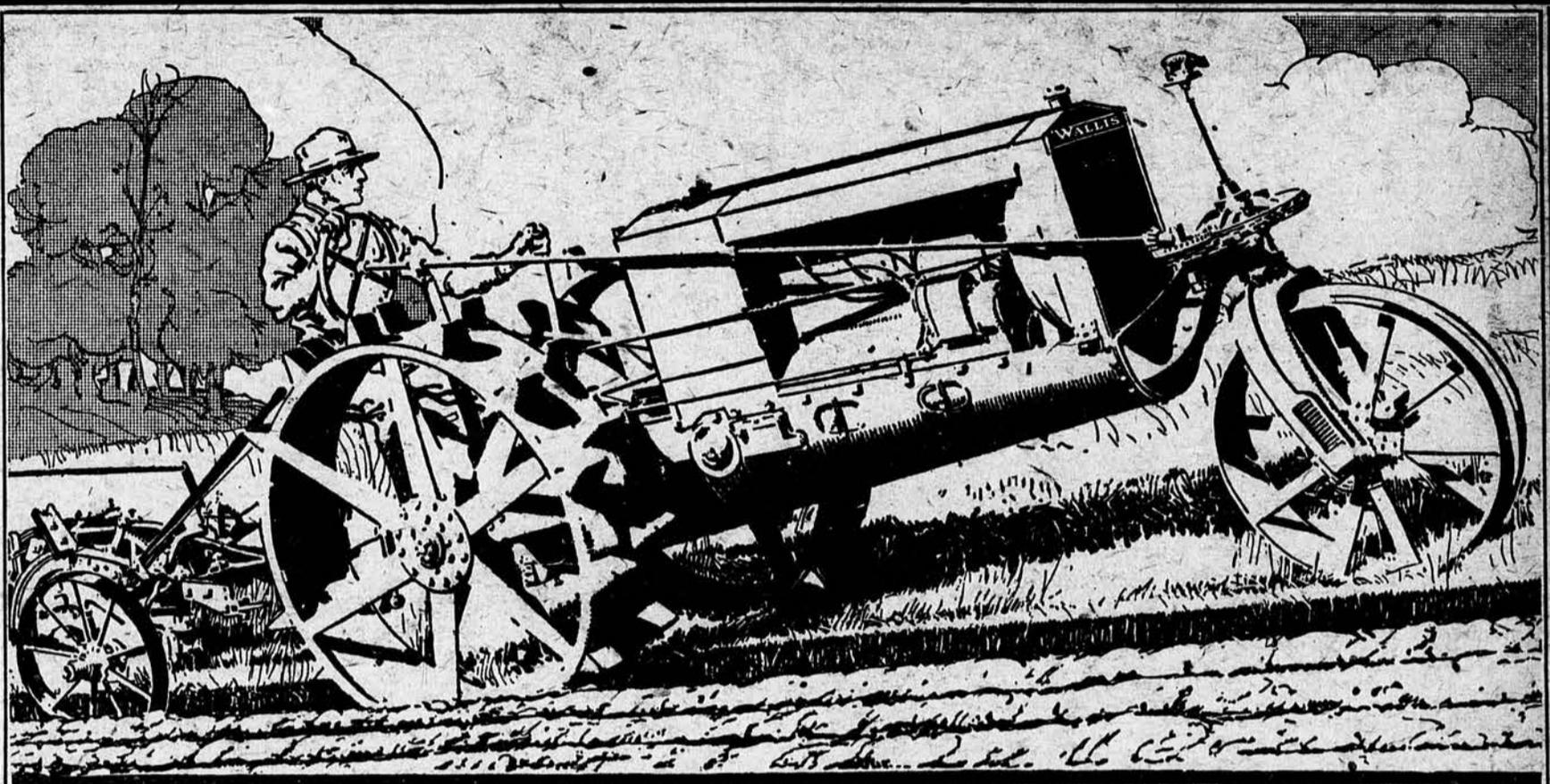


But what are the sun and the moon to me
Without Johnny-Who's-Going-Away?

There's a place in his arms where myself
Just fits,
And I snuggle my griefs to bay,
And a gleam in the eyes and a peace in the lips
Of Johnny-Who's-Going-Away.

Yet tho there'll be none now to cheer and to kiss,
And cold are the distances gray,
Sure, 'tis not with a sigh and a sob that I'll part
From Johnny-Who's-Going-Away.

With head held high and a wish in my eyes
I'll smile him good-by today,
For love is a beacon, and we have love,
Oh, Johnny-Who's-Going-Away.
—Paulina Nitchhauser, in the New York Herald.



WALLIS

A Tractor Five Years Ahead of Its Time

A farm tractor can be light, powerful and strong. The verdict of farmers, dealers, engineers, agricultural professors and representatives of foreign governments at Fremont was that the Wallis is the first tractor that scientifically combines these three elements. The Wallis Cub Junior is undoubtedly five years ahead of its time. Little wonder that its success has been instantaneous.

Light—Powerful—Speedy

Here is a tractor so handy that one man can easily operate it and its implements; so powerful that it does the heaviest draw bar and belt work on the average farm; so light-weight that it does not pack even as much as your horses do in plowing or discing. Its weight is so scientifically distributed that regardless of grade, you always have perfect traction. The Wallis is so carefully designed that absolutely no moving part is exposed to dirt or dust; so well built that, with decent care, it will stand up under the hardest service for many years at a minimum of repair expense.

This tractor, which weighs only 3,000 lbs., delivers at the draw bar,

74% of the power developed—according to the Texas tests by the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company. This means that 74% of the power generated from each gallon of fuel is delivered at the draw bar ready for work. In most tractors, only 50 or 60% of their power is used for work, because 40 or 50% is consumed in transmission losses and power required to propel their heavy weights. Consequently, from each gallon of fuel, whether gasoline, kerosene or distillate, the Wallis Cub Junior gives practically 50% more pulling power than the average tractor. *The Wallis Cub Junior is not a small tractor, but a big powerful tractor in condensed form.*

To Compare With Horses

In sod, where the draw bar pull is from 500 to 800 pounds for a 14-inch plow bottom, under ideal conditions on a cool day, it takes five good 1500-pound draft horses to pull only two 14-inch bottoms. Five acres is a good day's plowing and six inches is a good depth.

Under these same conditions a Wallis Tractor will pull three 14-inch bottoms eight inches deep at a rate of 2½ miles per hour—or ten acres per day, and keep it up day after day in hot weather as well as cool.

Considering that in a year a horse works only from ninety to one hundred days, it is fair to say that this tractor will do work equivalent to that of fifteen horses and not have to be laid up in hot weather or be fed when not working. At the belt it will drive a 26-inch Separator with ease.

Speed—A Big Factor in Modern Plowing!!

A tractor's service must not be reckoned only by how many plow bottoms it pulls but *how fast it pulls them.*

This Wallis Tractor is designed to pull three 14-inch bottoms at a steady rate of 2½ miles per hour. This is equivalent to 10 6-10 acres in a ten hour day.

A tractor pulling three bottoms only 1½ miles per hour, the speed of the average tractor, would plow only 7 2-5 acres in a ten hour day.

It is this combination of remarkable speed and constant power that marks this tractor as years ahead of its time. You must have both power and speed to do the best plowing.

The Wallis tractor is the first tractor to give the farmer a combination of speed, power, light-weight and economy.

Mechanical Excellence

Only the very best materials combined with expert shop work, are used in Wallis Tractors. The Wallis design of frame does away with all beams, braces and counterbraces. Here's where we save a lot of unnecessary weight. The member which serves as a frame support—also serves as the bottom of the crank case and as the oil reservoir. You can see this plainly in the illustration. This frame is of ½-inch boiler plate of tubular section, the strongest known in mechanics.

All gears, including master gears and rear axle drive, are drop forged, cut and hardened steel. All gears and moving parts are enclosed and move in a continuous bath of oil. Hyatt Roller Bearings are used throughout. Every part is accessible for adjustment and inspection.

A Tremendous Demand

Today our problem is not to sell but to make enough Wallis Tractors to meet the ever-growing demand for this advanced machine.

We have just issued a book which pictures to you in detail the Wallis Tractor and what it will do. If you are interested in tractors we will gladly mail you a copy without expense.



J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS

1160 Mead Street, RACINE, WIS.

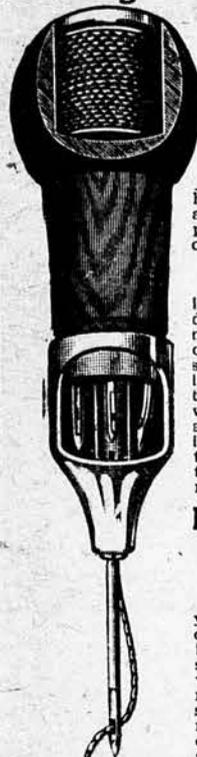
Sales Agents for Wallis Tractors

Branches at Dallas, Texas Oklahoma City, Okla. Kansas City, Mo. Omaha, Neb. Indianapolis, Ind. Minneapolis, Minn. Baltimore, Md. St. Louis, Mo.

Wallis Tractors will be shown at all the leading implement dealers' conventions during the winter



Neverip FREE Sewing Awl



The Neverip Stitcher is the latest invention and the most effective of anything in the form of an Automatic Sewing Awl. Its simplicity makes it a thoroly practical tool for any and all kinds of repair work, even in the hands of the most unskilled. With this Awl you can mend harness, shoes, tents, awnings, pulley belts, carpets, saddles, suit cases, or any heavy material.

The Neverip Stitcher

is provided with a set of diamond pointed grooved needles including our special needle for tapping shoes, which is the latest invention. It also contains a large bobbin from which the thread feeds, all of which are enclosed inside the handle out of the way. It is convenient to carry—always ready to mend a rip or a tear.

No Practical Man Can Afford To Be Without This Tool

With a Neverip Stitcher you can save several dollars each season making your own repairs, besides it is a great convenience to be able to make the repair on the spot. Each Awl comes ready to use with a reel of waxed thread, curved and straight needles.

SPECIAL OFFER: We will send this Neverip Awl, premium No. 49, to all who send us only two 6-months subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze at 50 cents each, \$1.00 in all. Show this copy of our paper to your friends; they will gladly give you their subscription when they see a copy. The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. NR, Topeka, Kan.

Seven Inch Stock Knife Free



Two Big Blades

PREMIUM No. 95

This is a knife that should find favor with every farmer and stockman. It is almost 7 inches long when open and 3 1/2 inches when closed. Has two blades warranted to contain the best quality crucible steel and manufactured by skilled workmen. Special care being taken in hardening and tempering blades. The knife has stag handles, full brass lined, German silver double bolsters. It is one of the best knives we have ever offered.

HOW TO GET THIS KNIFE FREE: We will send this knife free and postpaid to all who send us \$1.25 to pay for a year's subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Buy it at your druggists. 25c 50c \$1.00

The 18 oz. \$1.00 bottle contains six times the 25c size.



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Every dollar you invest in good fencing is added profits and value to your farm and helping Uncle Sam to win the war. Stock can't destroy growing crops—can't tear up and get loose. Our square deal fence can be turned into fields after crops are harvested and more pasturage turned into meat and milk.

Square Deal Fence

is the fence you will find returns the greatest profit because it lasts longest, looks best, takes less fence posts, costs least in the end. It stands tight and trim the year round—can't sag and get loose. Our catalog tells all about it. Send for it today and if you have not already received one, we will send you free a full size 50c edition of Ropp's New 1918 Calculator, both postpaid.

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American Tile Silos last forever. Postcard brings catalog of Silos and Climax Ensilage Cutters. Immediate delivery. Address: AMERICAN SILO SUPPLY COMPANY, 302 Traders Building, Kansas City, Mo.

A Profitable Tomato Patch

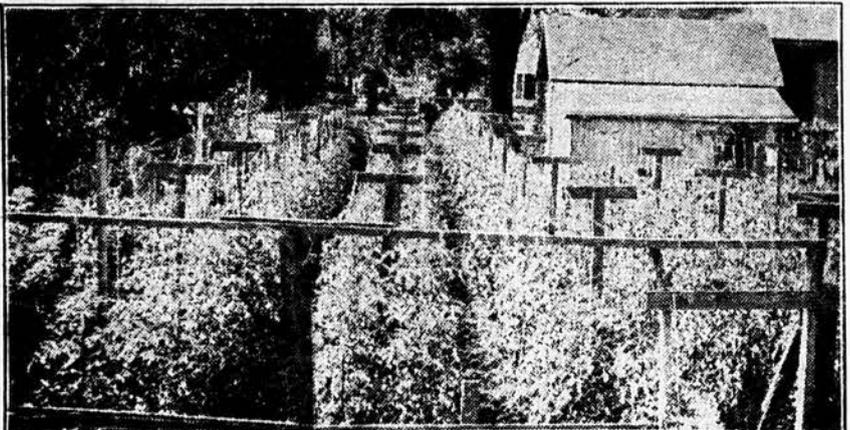
O. W. Scott of Cherryvale, Kan., has been experimenting for several years with intensive methods of tomato culture and has this year demonstrated that remarkable yields may be obtained even under adverse weather conditions.

Mr. Scott has selected the John Baer variety and had a patch in his back yard in town 14 feet wide and 104 feet long containing .03 acre; 435 plants were set on this area and from these were picked 3,490 pounds of ripe tomatoes fit for market. This would amount to a yield of 58.6 tons an acre and at prices that were obtained from a local grocer, a gross income of \$6,050 on one acre.

The plants were set 16 inches apart in the row and the double row system was used; that is, two rows 18 inches apart with a space of 38 inches, then two more rows. Overhead wires were strung over every row 6 feet 4 inches above ground, supported by stakes spaced 10 feet apart; at the top a cross arm

the planting was done abnormally late on others poor seed was planted the first time and it had to be replanted. In some fields the planting was done too early, and the seed failed to come up. In almost every case the growth of the crop was delayed some—in many cases a great deal—by the dry weather of July. And there are plenty of other reasons, also.

While much of the sorghum crop was injured, however, we find examples in every county of farmers who produced a good crop, which ripened before frost and made a profit for the owners. This brings up the idea that perhaps it might be well to examine into the methods these men are using. In almost every case where the grain sorghums matured properly we find that the owner planted well selected seed, adapted to the local conditions, at the right time, on properly selected soil, and then cultivated the field with reasonable care. This is a program that is not followed generally, but it must be if the right returns



Here is the Tomato Patch Grown by Mr. Scott; it Yielded at the Rate of 58 Tons an Acre; Irrigation Was Used.

notched at each end was placed to hold the wires.

Plants were pruned to a single stem. They had two sprayings with a 3-3-50 Bordeaux mixture. The method of supporting the wires does away with the labor of tying. A short stake a foot long was driven in the ground where a plant was to be set and the plant was set deeply close beside it and on the south side; and later, 4-ply jute twine was tied from the stake to the trellis wire overhead. The plants were then twisted around the string as they grew and they held well thru some hard winds.

These plants were potted twice in a greenhouse and on April 1 were brought out in a cold frame and hardened off gradually for 30 days before setting. Thirty-three thousand gallons of water was used for irrigating during the dry period, which lasted from June 7 until the last week in July.

To insure success with this system of culture you must speak for space in a greenhouse. Pot the plants at least twice. Manure your ground heavily in the fall and turn it under. Follow instructions for feeding given in Farmers Bulletin No. 220, and you will get results.

To Get Early Sorghums

Quite a large proportion of the grain sorghum acreage of Kansas was caught by the frost again this year—as usual. Much damage was done, which has run into millions of dollars. Of course there are reasons, plenty of them, but they don't restore the loss. On some farms

are to be obtained from the sorghum in Kansas in the future. We have gone on the hit and miss system—which usually will miss—too long in Kansas.

There is a special need for more care in growing and harvesting the seed of the grain sorghums. The seed used on the average farm is very poor, to say the least. Most of it is mixed badly, with all the way from one to a dozen foreign strains, and it has been selected with a scoop shovel for so long that it will not mature in a reasonable time. Better selection for early maturity is needed, and we must pay more attention to getting the seed selected free from foreign strains.

Farmers need to follow the example of such good growers as A. L. Stockwell of Larned. Mr. Stockwell has developed a very superior strain of Blackhull white kafir, which he has selected for high silage yields. In starting out Mr. Stockwell bought the best strain of kafir he could get, which had been developed at the Kansas State Agricultural college. The greatest care has been taken to keep the seed pure. The seed heads are selected in the field, and then they are placed so they will dry properly. Early maturity and high silage yields have been important aims in the seed selection. A simple program of this kind, if it were adopted generally on every farm, would do much to solve the problems with the seed of the sorghums.

Weanlings that are halter broke not only handle much nicer during their first winter but as a result of the taming process they winter better.



This Seed Has Been Selected Carefully for Uniform, Early Maturity, and It Was Not Damaged by the Frost.

Do Your Own Mending

With a Set of the "Always Ready" Cobbler's Tools



This handy shoe repair outfit was made especially for home use. With the aid of these tools you can easily do any kind of shoe repairing at a great saving of time and expense. The outfit comes securely packed in a box and consists of the following: Iron stand for lasts; one each 9 in., 7 1/2 inch, 5 1/2 inch lasts; shoe hammer, shoe knife, pey awl; sewing awl; stabling awl; one package of heel nails; one package of clinch nails; and full directions. A most complete and serviceable outfit which will always give satisfaction.

SPECIAL OFFER: This cobbler's outfit may be had free all mailing charges prepaid by sending us 2 yearly subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 each, \$2.00 in all. Show this copy of our paper to your friends. They will gladly give you their subscription when they see a copy of the paper.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE
Dept. C. O., Topeka, Kansas

"How Can I Increase My Farm Profits?"

The Answer Given by Over a Hundred of America's Greatest Farmers and Farming Authorities

THE manufacturer who never improves his methods soon falls by the wayside; the lawyer who does not keep up with new conditions soon loses his clients; the physician who does not apply the proved methods of today is sacrificing the health of his patients; and the farmer who does not adopt the successful experience of others is standing in his own light—losing the money he could easily earn.

This plan—of taking advantage of what others have learned—is easier for the farmer to apply than for the manufacturer. Farming has so many branches that it has come down to a point of specialization.

Do You Know

How much alfalfa you should sow per acre? How much more than pasturing corn ensilage is worth? If you failed to secure a stand of clover, do you know the probable reason? Which breed of hens gives the greatest number of eggs when prices are highest? Will a change in feeding increase the butter-fat or only the milk-flow? How the farmer's wife can cut out half the stooping in her work? What are the 20 points of a good dairy cow? What are the 12 points of a good bull? Do you know when it is safe to use tankage for hog feeding? Do you know how to take a horse's pulse? Do you know how to treat a horse for ring bone, spavin, or lameness? Do you know what to do in case of barrenness in sows? Do you know what marketing features to consider before you plant? Do you know the most important Federal and State laws affecting the farm? These are, of course, only a few of the thousands of questions answered in FARM KNOWLEDGE. A complete list would cover many pages. You must see the Four Volumes, 2000 pages, in order to realize fully the help they will give you.

Some men have specialized on corn production and because of their life-long study have become much more successful than the average in the growing of corn. Some men have specialized on wheat, oats, livestock, poultry, marketing, or some other branch of agriculture. It is logical that these men know more about each particular thing than the farmer who has not specialized. And it pays well to follow the methods these specialists have discovered.

There is no reason why you should pay, in money and time, to learn what someone else has found out. There is no reason why you need make the costly mistakes



Dr. A. S. Alexander

Hugh G. Van Pelt

William S. Cora

which others have paid for. You can now take advantage of what 100 of America's greatest farming authorities have learned after many years of specialization in each branch of agriculture.

The Problem Solved

But you ask, "How can I get the help of these men without going to great expense, without taking too much time?" That is the question Sears, Roebuck & Co. has answered for the farmers of America. At an expense of over \$50,000 for the editorial material alone, the successful farming experience of recognized authorities in all parts of the country have been collected and placed within the covers of FARM KNOWLEDGE—The Farmer's Encyclopedia. Never before has a work of this scope and value been produced. There is nothing else like it. It is by far the most complete and the most practical work ever pre-



C. H. Eckles

C. B. Hutchinson

pared for the farmer. It helps to eliminate the costly personal experimenting. It is a clearing house of answers to the problems you must solve every year. Instead of improving your methods through the experience of your neighbors, a little

at a time, you can improve your methods and increase your profits through the experiences of the most successful farmers in the country, in a fraction of the time.

Simple and Practical

Above all, FARM KNOWLEDGE is practical. It is not a collection of theories; it is not an idle treatise on "why you should farm better;" it is not technical; it is not made up of extracts; it does not present plans and methods which are out of reach of the average farmer. Instead, FARM KNOWLEDGE contains the results of actual experience

in improving methods and increasing profits: it was specially written in interesting and easy-to-understand language. It is up-to-the-minute in every way, yet it upholds every old-time method that has proved its merit; it was written for farmers and their families; it contains the help you want, instantly available when you want it. Glance at the partial list of contributors, and the partial list of contents, and see how ably this work must meet your needs.

Only Seven Cents a Day

In order that every farmer in the country may have the helpful information contained in FARM KNOWLEDGE, we have made the price so low and the terms so easy that all can afford it. You need send a deposit of only \$1 with the coupon below and the complete set will be shipped at once. Then, if for any reason you are not more than pleased, return the set and your deposit of \$1 will be refunded promptly, together with transportation charges you have paid. If you are pleased, as we feel confident you will be, you can pay the balance on terms of only \$2 a month, an average of less than seven cents a day. Our guarantee is your assurance of satisfaction or your money back.

There are thousands of plans, methods, ideas, and suggestions in the 2000 pages of FARM KNOWLEDGE. Every page will tell you something you will be glad to know about; Crops, Soils, Marketing; Live Stock, Poultry, or the Home. You owe it to yourself—to your family—at least to investigate.

The four volumes of FARM KNOWLEDGE are now on the press and will be ready shortly. Only a limited number of sets will be printed in the first complete edition and we can promise early shipment only on orders which are mailed during the next 15 days. We suggest, therefore, that you write us now.

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Each volume also contains a beautifully printed frontispiece in colors. The volumes are 9 1/4 inches high by 7 3/4 inches wide and each book is nearly 2 inches thick. The green buckram binding is both handsome and durable.

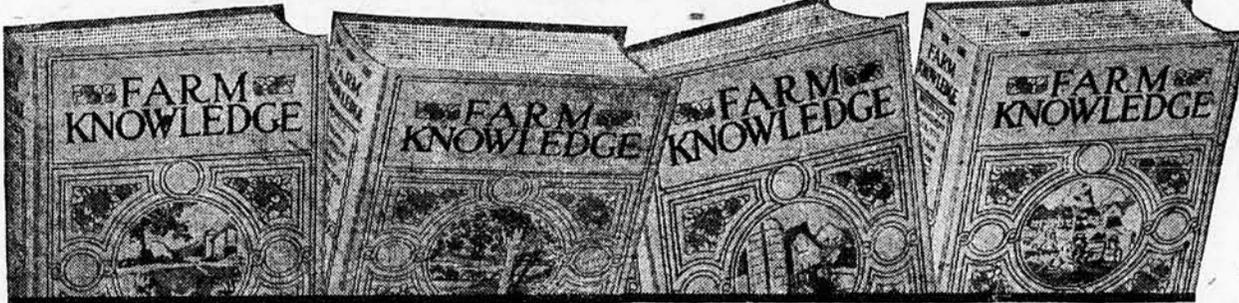
Send in the coupon or a letter now, while the matter is before you. You have nothing to lose. On the other hand, FARM KNOWLEDGE may be the means of solving the problems that have puzzled you for years, problems that may be costing you hundreds of dollars every year. Write today. Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago.

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 - H. G. VAN PELT, one of the owners of Waterloo Jersey Farm, at Waterloo, Iowa. A practical breeder and dairyman of many years' experience.
 - F. C. MINKLER of New Jersey and J. M. EVVARD of Iowa, the two big national authorities on cattle and swine feeding.
 - C. H. ECKLES of the University of Missouri, the outstanding American authority on Dairy Breeding.
 - E. H. FARRINGTON, one of the most prominent authorities in America on Agricultural Chemistry.
 - C. S. PLUMS of Ohio, the national authority on producing beef.
 - ALVA AGEE, famous Secretary of Agriculture of New Jersey.
 - DEAN W. N. JARDINE of Kansas, the leading authority in the United States on Dry Farming.
 - DR. A. S. ALEXANDER, Director of Horse breeding and Professor of Veterinary Science in the University of Wisconsin.
 - RESE V. HICKS, formerly President of the American Poultry Association.
- Only the lack of space prevents us from giving similar details of nearly 100 other well-known authorities who are contributors to FARM KNOWLEDGE.

FARM KNOWLEDGE

A complete manual of successful farming; written by recognized authorities in all parts of the country; based on sound principles and the actual experience of real farmers—The Farmer's Own Encyclopedia



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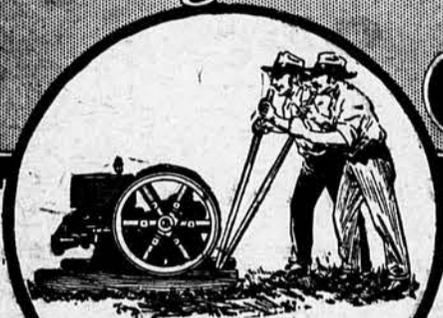
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I have been located in this place since _____ How large is your farm? _____ Own or Rent? _____

References _____

(If under age, some member of your family who is of age and responsible should sign this order with you or for you.)

Why the Cushman Swept the Country



This is the Old Way
8 H. P. Weighs 1500 to 2000 lbs.
Half a day's job for several men with crowbars.



This is the Cushman Way
8 H. P. Weighs Only 320 lbs.
Two men can pick it up and walk off.

This Is the Reason

In engines, as in other farm machinery, the modern movement is toward light weight.

The farmer has so many uses for an engine, in so many different places, that he needs a light weight, many-job engine, easy to move around from job to job, instead a heavy stationary one-job engine that stands in one place all the time.

That's why the Cushman swept the country.

At First They Laughed—Then They Bought

When the Cushman was new, people laughed and called it a toy. They couldn't understand how an engine weighing only 40 to 50 pounds per horsepower could possibly do as much work as one weighing 200 to 250 pounds per horsepower. But when they saw the Cushman at work, they realized that weight does not mean power, and that the Cushman, while a dwarf in weight, is a giant in power.

Cushman Light Weight All-Purpose Engines

Built light and built right—to do many jobs in many places instead of one job in one place. They weigh only one-fourth as much, per horsepower, as ordinary farm engines, but are so well built, so carefully balanced and so accurately governed that they run much more steadily and quietly. 4 H. P. weighs only 190 lbs.; 8 H. P. only 320 lbs. Do better work, last longer and cause less trouble and expense, because of light weight, higher speed, less friction and lower operating cost. No loud explosions—no fast-and-slow speeds—but steady quiet running like automobile engines.

What Cushman Motors Will Do

They may be attached to moving machines in the field, such as grain binders, corn binders, corn pickers, potato diggers, manure spreaders, etc., driving the machinery and leaving the horses nothing to do but pull the machine out of gear. We furnish attachments.

They may be easily mounted on hay balers, shellers, shredders, small threshers, etc., furnishing very steady and reliable power. They do all regular jobs, such as grinding, sawing, pumping, elevating grain, etc., even more satisfactory than heavy engines. Ask for book on light weight engines. Sent free.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS
814 North 21st Street Lincoln, Nebraska

BEFORE YOU BUY ANY ENGINE ASK THESE QUESTIONS

How much does it weigh? If it weighs more than 60 lbs. per horsepower, what is the reason?
Is it throttle-governed? A throttle Governor insures steady, quiet, economical operation.
Has it a good carburetor? The Cushman has the Schebler—one of the best made. Many so-called farm engines have no carburetor.
Has it a friction clutch pulley? The Cushman has one, that alone would cost \$15.00.

4 H. P. On a Grain Binder

8 H. P. On a Hay Baler

4 H. P. All-Purpose Outfit

Sizes up to 20 H. P.

Easy to Move From Job to Job

CUSHMAN

High Prices for Corn

BY W. H. COLE
Cowley County

Some corn is being shipped in and the price is running from \$1.30 to \$1.45 a bushel. The bulk of it is said to come from Missouri, and the quality in most instances is excellent. As yet the shipments have consisted wholly of the ear corn as it is too green to shell, and the only complaint we have heard regarding it is that some of it was put into the cars in such a green condition that it moulded slightly. The ears average large, which is evidence enough that the crop grew where the rainfall was more abundant during the growing season than it was here.

It is difficult for the average farmer to understand the men who manage the oil and leasing activities of the country. Twice during the last five years there has been great activity in this locality along those lines. In both instances all the available leases were taken up only to be turned back to the land owner within a year or so. The last hole in this locality was abandoned as a "duster" about a year ago, and many leases reverted to the land owners. It seems this is a dry territory and yet we understand that speculators are beginning to get a few leases again.

At the recent sale of purebred cattle, which was held near here, 60 animals sold for an average of more than \$300 a head, which is evidence enough that people are fast coming to the realization that purebred stuff is the most desirable. Of course so long as livestock exists there will be a few persons who will persist in raising scrubs, but the number is growing less. A cow worth \$300, of any purebred strain, that is about to drop a calf eligible to registration, is always valuable as a foundation on which to build a herd of purebred animals.

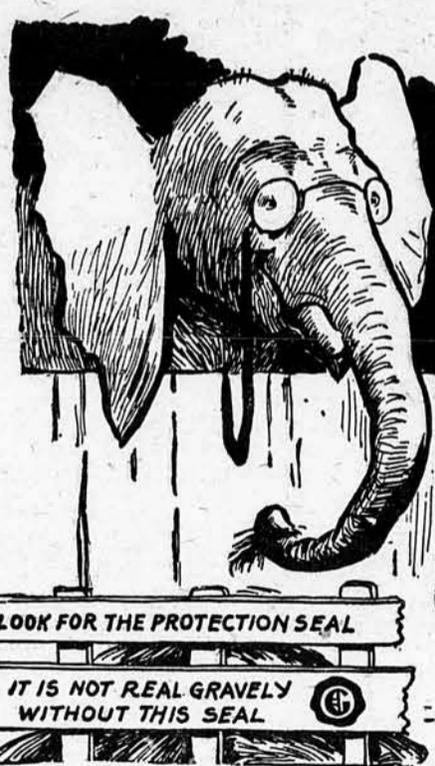
Our kafir and cane seed for next spring's planting is hanging high and dry in the barn loft. The kafir was selected about six weeks ago as it stood in the field. By cutting the seed at that time we were enabled to select heads from stalks of about an average height, and it also was possible to choose the heads that measured up to a certain type. It is possible that we are not a very good judge of what constitutes a perfect head of kafir yet we feel that even if our judgment is a trifle faulty that by selecting and storing our seed we will at least have seed that will germinate well.

There is money in a good cane crop in a year like this. A few years ago cane was regarded as more of a forage than a seed crop. This year it answers both purposes. Some excellent yields are being obtained and when the yield is good the financial reward is attractive. A neighbor recently threshed a field of cane that averaged 42 bushels an acre. For the seed he received \$2 a bushel, and the butts were sold for \$10 an acre. Before spring it is not unlikely that some stockman will come along and pay him enough for the threshings to run the total acre return above \$95. Every acre of this cane will net enough to buy the land on which it grew and another half acre besides.

The season for trapping furs has opened up in earnest and as the price is good there will be many persons, who understand the business, who will obtain considerable revenue from that source. Fur bearing animals are numerous here as the rocky hills and timber afford abundant hiding places. As might be expected the skunk and possum are the most numerous the coons, mink, weasel and muskrats are found occasionally. Civets, too, are plentiful, and the price paid for their fur compensates, to a satisfactory degree for the unpleasant odor encountered in removing the fur. An occasional coyote falls victim to the gun, dogs or trap and the value of the pelt and the bounty on the scalp make it a prize worth taking.

More Interest in Broomecorn

Kansas planted 61,984 acres to broom corn in 1917, which is 20,790 acres more than the annual average in 22 years. Only twice in that period has Kansas planted a greater acreage to this crop, in 1910, 111,308 acres and in 1912, 68,725 acres.



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A Champion of Farmers

I cannot keep from thanking Governor Capper again for his continued interest in behalf of the farmers. His letter to Mr. Hoover had the right ring and was plain enough for anyone to understand. It seems the governor is the only official champion the Kansas farmers have, and I assure you we appreciate it. The trouble with the farmers is, and always has been, that we do not have any "official" government representation. Take from President Wilson on down thru all our lawmakers, the only interest they have in the farmer is to get his products for as little money as possible, and I presume the only reason the corn was not taken over with the wheat was that they would have to reckon with the packers, and that, of course, would interfere with the interests of too many Senators and Congressmen and would be too big a job. But the old farmer always has been such an "easy chump" that it is no trouble to rob him.

But I wish to say this: The "Hooverized" wheat committee never could have made a more costly mistake than when it hung that \$2 price on our wheat; that is, if it makes any difference whether this wheat is made into flour, or whether it is fed to stock and got rid of in every manner possible, for the way the matter stands now many thousands of bushels of the 1917 wheat will never see a flour mill, but is being fed to stock every day. No doubt it will be said that this is all dead wrong and unpatriotic. My reply is that we are only human, and it could hardly be expected that our patriotism could be stretched to the extent that we would pay \$2.30 a bushel for corn when we can get only \$1.80 a bushel for our wheat. Now I wish to say that there is no one who is more inclined to be patriotic than the average farmer. He will go the limit and make almost any sacrifice, if it can be shown that it is right that he should. But he is in no humor to stand for any such arbitrary discrimination as this wheat deal; and it will be found that it was a most costly mistake on the part of the government to "hand it" to him.

I note that the worthy president of our agricultural college said in his talk at the farmers' meeting at the Wichita fair that "the farmers do not realize the meaning of sacrifice." I beg to say if there is anything we old time Kansas farmers don't know about sacrifice, then neither he nor any other man from "Old Missouri" need undertake to tell us. Why, our very lives are made up of one continuous round of sacrifice. Only this last season we sacrificed some 5 million bushels of our wheat to the dust storms. Then much of these abandoned wheat acres were planted to corn, and this, too, was sacrificed to the drouth and hot winds. And yet the government seems to think we ought still to sacrifice one-half of this little handful of wheat that escaped the storms. And we would "come across" with this, too, if we thought it would in any way help to win the war, but we don't believe it and no amount of argument will ever convince us.

I note also that it is being said that the farmers are slackers to the extent that they are not doing their part in buying Liberty bonds. Now there are few farmers in this community who have got a dollar that they can spare to tie up in a Liberty bond. Besides, the day the government hung this \$2 price on our wheat, the Kansas wheat growers alone turned in 75 million dollars. I think that ought to excuse us from buying Liberty bonds.

The outlook for the coming wheat crop is the poorest in the 40 years I have lived here. We have had no rain for more than 60 days, and much of the wheat is suffering badly. What was sown in the corn fields has never come up. The way it appears now there will be more than 6 million acres of abandoned wheat again in the spring.

I have just received a letter from a friend in Nebraska saying he had five teams and men in his 200-acre corn field; that the poorest of his corn was making better than 50 bushels an acre. This, of course, tends to make us feel patriotic when we think of our burned up corn fields and our little 6 or 7 bushels of wheat an acre on which the "government gun" is being held. And all we can do is to "sit tight" and see our brother farmers in the lucky corn states grow rich on their corn, which has a free and open market. William Whitby. Goddard, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1 each. John Hill, Route 4, Holton, Kan.

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WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$5.00, HENS \$3.50. R. E. Kempin, Corning, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Winnie Litton, Peabody, Kan.

FINE, LARGE M. B. TURKEY TOMS FOR sale. Mrs. Jos. Ammann, Milan, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE GIANT BRONZE turkey hens. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS \$5.00, hens \$3.50. Mrs. H. W. Lutz, Neta-waka, Kan.

BIG BRONZE TURKEYS, PURE BRED. Toms \$10. Hens \$5. Gertrude Tilzey, Lucas, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS \$5.00, hens \$3.50. Old hens \$4.00. E. V. Eller, Dunlap, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BOURBON RED TURKEYS, Hens \$3.50. Toms \$4.50. Lizzie Munsell, Oakley, Kan.

PURE BLOOD BRONZE TURKEYS, EXTRA large, from prize winning strain. Laura Smith, Burr Oak, Kan.

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PURE BLOOD GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. Champion Goldbank strain, from prize winner stock. Ella Dally, Scottsville, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BOURBON RED turkeys with white tips wings and tails. Hens \$3.50. Toms \$5.00. Mrs. Dave Lohrengel, R. R. No. 2, Linn, Kan.

PURE BLOOD MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Champion Gold Bank Strain. Sired by a grandson of Copper Kings first prize winner Madison Square Garden, Dona Dally, Scottsville, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS from prize winning stock, from \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. White African Guineas, Toulouse Geese, White Holland Turkeys, Muscovy Ducks. Edw. Dooley, Selma, Iowa.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS \$1.50 to \$5.00. Floyd Roberts, Gould, Okla.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.75 each. A. R. Taylor, Parsons, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, COCKERELS \$2.50 to \$5.00. Helen Collister, Juniata Farm, Manhattan, Kan.

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REGISTERED RED POLLED BULL, COMING four. Registered Duroc Jersey pigs, both sex. Registered Shropshire ram, six months. C. Walter Sander, R. R. 2, Box 7, Stockton, Kan.

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LOOK—A FINE STOCK FARM, 320 ACRES. Highly improved. Tile silt. 2 miles good market. Oil and gas development starting soon. A bargain. Write G. H. Taggart, Elk City, Kan.

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GO WHERE LAND IS LOW PRICED. Last year we urged some of our investor friends to purchase certain farm lands in Eastern Oklahoma which were then offered at from \$35.00 to \$50.00 per acre. Many of these farms in 1917 earned for their owners several times the cost per acre in 1916. We still have a few farms listed for sale at very attractive prices. They are worthy of the consideration of any man who wants to buy a farm. We do not own these lands but with a view to increasing the number of farmers along our railroad, and thereby building up our trade territory, we have interested ourselves in the matter of distributing information in territory where we know there are good farmers, hoping that we can move some of them into Eastern Oklahoma. We do not charge anything for our services. We will be well repaid if our territory is built up by the removal thereto of a number of men who know how to farm. If you are interested in a farm in Eastern Oklahoma, of the kind referred to above, write me for particulars. R. W. Hockaday, Industrial Commissioner, M. K. & T. Ry., 1500 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITY IN ONE OF the greatest states in the Union. A new line of the Santa Fe is tapping a rich and fertile prairie section of Northwest Texas, near the Oklahoma line, where already many farmers have made good with wheat, hogs, and live stock. Here, if you act now, you can get first choice—get in on the ground floor of a great opportunity. You can get in ahead of the railway and the people whom the railway will bring. This is the chance of a lifetime for a man of moderate means. A certain number of thrifty, farseeing farmers can acquire good land at an astonishingly low figure and on long, easy terms. Why say goodbye to good rent money every year when same money invested here will pay big returns and make you owner of a fine big farm? If you have confidence that a great railroad, like the Santa Fe, would only recommend what it considers a good thing, and because it wants to see new territory developed and wants newcomers to prosper and produce—then write me today for particulars about this district. Climate is pleasant, rainfall comes in the growing season, winters are mild, stock can run in open year around. Schools, churches, telephones, good roads. Everything here but enough men with their families. The farmers' best chance is on good low-priced land raising products that bring big returns. Will you be one of the fortunate first comers to reap the advantages of a section that has been inspected by a Santa Fe agricultural agent and pronounced right? Twenty-dollar-an-acre land here has made 26% yearly on investment, compared with 6% on \$150 land in Illinois and Iowa corn belt. Write me for our free illustrated folder with particulars, giving experience of farmers now here and results they have achieved in short time and on small capital. C. L. Seagraves, Industrial Commissioner, Santa Fe Railway, 932 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

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LET US TAN YOUR HIDE: COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby-Frislan Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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FANCY SORGHUM—SAMMIE'S BRAND pure country Sorghum. \$5.50 per case. F. O. B. my station. Sixty pounds net weight. S. O. Casebier, Tonganoxie, Kan.

FOR SALE—SIX NO. 2 LIGHTNING Sweep Feed Grinders, also two No. 2 Combination Sweep or Power Grinders and one No. 5 Combination. Also one 6 H. P. Warner engine. For sale cheap. John H. Rust, Parsons, Kansas.

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NEW CROP PEAS FOR TABLE USE. Whippoorwill's per pound 8c, Black eyes, 11c, creams 12c. Express prepaid in 50 pound lots Oklahoma and Kansas points. Terms are cash with order. No parcel post or C. O. D. business accepted. Reference Merchants & Planters Bank, J. W. Rhone, Winnsboro, Texas.

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WANT 2 MEN. 2 PLACES. BOTH STOCK and grain, pasture and range, for 1/2 grain. One at once; no stock; on shares; give work. Box 57, Tuttle, Colo.

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HERE IS YOUR CHANCE. I HAVE GOOD openings for men in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Texas and other western states. Will pay a salary of \$25.00, or more, per week to men who can make good. One bank and two business references required. This work is just starting in the Western States so write today and get choice of territory. Address C. A. Nudson, 635 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

FARMS WANTED.

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

STOCK HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENTS, also store building 65x80 feet with basement and ware room 25x150 feet. Will trade for Eastern Kansas land. Geo. W. Felscher, Hoyt, Kan.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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WORKERS, GET MORE! PRODUCER and Consumer's Voice, Kansas City, Missouri, will help; 3 months 10c.

WANTED TO BUY—WALNUTS, HICKORY nuts and Sweet clover any quantity. State bottom dollar. Box 40, Virgil, Kan.

TIRES, FORD \$6.50. LARGER SIZES equally low. "Wear Like Iron." Booklet free. Economy Tire Co., Kansas City, Mo.

ONE ROLL DEVELOPED FREE WHEN you order "one print from each" and send address of five kodak users. Reed's Studio, Norton, Kansas.

WANTED TO BUY HAY SORGHUM, JOHN-son grass, Oat Straw, Alfalfa and Prairie hay. Also Maltz heads, ear corn, Oats, Cane and Sudan seeds. State number of cars you have and price wanted f. o. b. my station. B. E. Miller, Carlton, Tex.

BIG FREE POULTRY SUPPLY CATA-logue. Drop us postal and we'll mail you our new Poultry Supply Catalogue. We handle a full line and the catalogue is free. Drop us a postal today. The Western Seed House, Salina, Kan.

Corn and Hog Prices Decline

(Owing to the fact that this paper necessarily is printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices prevailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday preceding the Saturday of publication.)

The movement of corn to terminal markets finally has become large enough to cause some relaxation in the urgent competition for the best samples, and additional declines of 10 to 20 cents were quoted for carlots of shelled corn last week, making a drop in two weeks of 25 to 40 cents. Receipts for the week, 2,108 cars at the three principal markets, were about the same as the preceding week, and a little less than a year ago. Demand, while sufficient to absorb daily offerings, would have been pronounced slow if arrivals had been much larger.

The higher grades were quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.95 Saturday, and corn grading Nos. 4, 5 and 6 sold at \$1.30 to \$1.70. Sample grades brought 75 cents to \$1.50, with most sales around a dollar a bushel.

The proportion of ear corn arriving is much smaller and practically all is in marketable condition. Sales Saturday were at \$1.25 to \$1.40. Dry ear corn was in good demand and sold readily.

Some relief from the car shortage which is affecting the movement of grain thruout the belt has been promised by the railroad war board's order requiring Eastern roads to furnish Western territory about 10,000 freight cars to be used for grain transportation. Evidence that the order would be put into effect at once caused receivers to express a more hopeful attitude regarding increased receipts in the near future. They say plenty of good corn is now available in the country and offers from elevators and farmers are limited chiefly by the ability to get cars.

Arrivals of wheat at primary markets last week showed an important decrease and were little more than half as large as a year ago, and little more than a quarter as large as two years ago. There is plenty of wheat to keep mills operating practically at full time, and the demand for flour shows no evidence of relaxing, but the abnormally small supplies at points of accumulation are giving anxiety to Food Administration officials, who want to supply all the flour for export that can be spared, yet wish to retain enough to supply home needs until next year's crop is available. With only 21 million bushels in the visible supply compared with 72 million bushels total at Eastern points, or en route for the East on the lakes, the situation is not at all encouraging. There has been a little accumulation in the West in the last few weeks, but it is insignificant in comparison with the nominal demands during the next six months, when farm deliveries fall below current requirements.

Strength continued in the oats market and prices rose to new high levels, December up 2 1/2 cents, to 75 1/2 cents, at Kansas City and 3 1/2 cents, to 73 1/2 cents, at Chicago. An easier demand for carlots and smaller export purchases caused most of the week's advances to be lost. Carlots sold up 1 to 2 cents, white bringing as much as 76 cents. Part of the advance was lost.

Carlot prices for grain at Kansas City Saturday were:

Wheat: Official fixed prices. Dark Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.19; No. 2, \$2.18; No. 3, \$2.15. Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09. Yellow Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.11; No. 2, \$2.08; No. 3, \$2.05. Red Winter Wheat: No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2. Soft Red Wheat, "Ontons": No. 1, \$2.13; No. 2, \$2.10; No. 3, \$2.07. Corn: No. 1 mixed, \$1.72; No. 2, \$1.70 to \$1.75; No. 3, \$1.60 to \$1.70; No. 4, \$1.45 to \$1.60; No. 5, \$1.40; No. 6, \$1.30. No. 2 white, \$1.85 to \$1.90; No. 3, \$1.80 to \$1.81; No. 4, \$1.65 to \$1.70; No. 5, \$1.50. No. 2 yellow, \$1.90 to \$1.95; No. 3, \$1.90; No. 4, \$1.65. Ear corn, \$1.25 to \$1.41. Oats: No. 2 white, 74c to 74 1/2c; No. 3, 72 1/2c to 74c; No. 4, 72c to 73c. No. 2 mixed, 71 1/2c to 72c; No. 3, 71c to 71 1/2c. No. 2 red, 72 1/2c to 74c; No. 3, 71c to 72c; No. 4, 70c.

Hog prices remained firm up to Wednesday and then turned down. Prices Saturday were 40 to 60 cents lower than a week ago and some of the fairly good light weight hogs sold under \$17. Pigs and stock hogs advanced 25 to 50 cents following a decline of \$2 the preceding week. The quality of the hogs was much better than in preceding weeks and the offerings are showing more liberal use of corn. November receipts of hogs at the five Western markets were 39-per cent short of the same month last year and a shortage of 20 to 25 per cent is expected in the December movement. However, farmers are buying all the thin hogs offered and there has been active feeding in the last month. The full effect of these operations, commission men say, probably will not appear before January.

Plain killing cattle, which have predominated for some weeks, made up a large part of the supply again last week, and the receipts were some smaller than in the preceding week because of the Thanksgiving holiday, there is no indication that the movement is subsiding. Last week's cattle receipts in Kansas City were more than twice as large as a year ago.

Tho the trade in fat cattle started the week with a moderate decline the market later showed renewed activity, and later prices were firm, tho not notably higher than the preceding week. The big killers are making large purchases for war use, and the current receipts of range steers fit this demand fairly well. The bulk of Western steers is selling at \$9.50 to \$10.50. Some

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

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

short fed Kansas and Missouri steers brought \$12 to \$13.25. No prime corn fat cattle were offered. Some finished steers are wanted for the Christmas trade, and the first two weeks in December is considered the suitable marketing time for such cattle. Butcher cattle were in active demand and prices firm. Killers are buying "canner" cows freely because herds have culled out the old stock closely, and the movement will soon be at an end. Choice cows and heifers were scarce. No fed heifers were offered. Veal calves were quoted stronger and bulls steady.

Lamb prices were quoted off 35 to 50 cents and sheep down 25 cents. Few good fat lambs were offered and indications are that the Western movement is about at an end.

Republic County Notes

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW

This has been a very dry fall indeed, but enough moisture has fallen to bring out the wheat, and I think it is safe for the winter now providing no high winds prevail. I counted on having my wheat covered with straw before winter sets in but it will not be done. There are many things I wished to do but it seems as if it does no good to plan, this fall especially.

We were about one-third done husking corn when the alarm broke out that all the corn that had been gathered was spoiling in the crib, so we stopped to look at our corn and sure enough it was like all the rest, so there was nothing else left for us to do but build a new crib and sort it out. All the soft corn was taken out and nothing was saved but good solid corn—the soft corn was fed to the stock and hogs. Where farmers had stock enough to eat it up there was no trouble. Many farmers took their corn out, scattering it in small piles on the pasture. This method is all right so long as it does not rain, but when corn may soon be selling for \$1.50 a bushel one cannot afford to take any chances with it.

Corn on this place is yielding about 25 bushels an acre. Since living in Kansas, this is the first time I ever saw corn ripen so slowly. Not much new corn has been sold in this county as yet. Some sold for \$1.10 at 80 pounds to the bushel, while some sold at \$1. With the new crib we will be able to hold the greater part of our crop until the soft corn has been used up; then the price undoubtedly will increase.

I disposed of one stack of alfalfa two weeks ago and sold 40 shocks of the corn fodder, leaving about 8 tons of alfalfa for the cattle and three fair sized oats straw stacks and about 3 tons of chafe for the horses this winter, so I think the stock will go thru in fine condition. The horses do not relish the straw we threshed last August very well when put in the mangers, but they eat it well when put in the feed rack in the lot. The straw threshed in September is as good as hay almost so I will not thresh until late, in the future, unless I can get it baled at once.

The graders are busy along the road in front of this place. The water had washed mud in the culvert at our gate causing it to run around the culvert instead of thru it, so while they were here we had them put in a new one and grade the road into the yard. I guess there is not a foot of road around here now that has not been graded and new cement culverts put in where needed. If there were a few more drags in the township we certainly would have some fine roads.

A Reward for Service

I am glad I shall have a chance to vote for Governor Capper again. I should be glad to vote for him for President. I believe he would be as efficient for President as he has been as governor of Kansas, and I don't think the state has ever had a better governor. So if the Lord permits I hope to vote for Governor Capper for United States Senator and also some time in the future to vote for him for President.

Republic, Kan. J. L. Baker.

A fertile soil must be sweet, not acid, and well supplied with organic matter and humus. It must have a suitable texture and tilth—a favorable environment for the plant roots. The soil must be aerated and have a sufficient supply of soil moisture, which includes proper tillage, irrigation and drainage. All of these factors and others must be associated in a systematic plan of soil management in order that the land may be fertile and produce large crops.

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FOR CHEAP WHEAT LAND SEE

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160 A., S. W. of Copeland, sown to wheat, 1/2 goes. Beard-Hall Land Co., Dodge City, Kan.

HOTELS FOR SALE—Furniture and lease a specialty. E. Coltrane, Hutchinson, Kan.

WESTERN KAN. LAND. Farm and ranch lands. \$5 to \$25 a. J. E. Bennett, Dodge City, Kan.

320 A., 3 MI. TOWN. ALL IN GRASS. All level, no imp. Price \$7,000. Terms on part. H. J. Settle, Dighton, Kan.

4 SECTIONS of good ranch land in a body located about 11 mi. S. W. of Elkhart, Kan. \$10 a. Earl Taylor, Elkhart, Kan.

GOOD WHEAT SECTION; well located; will split; some in cultivation. \$25 per acre. Good terms. C. W. West, Spearville, Kan.

TWO SNAPS. 112 a. imp., fine soil, \$90 a. 160 a. imp., \$50 a. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

72 A. BOTTOM, imp. all alfalfa land. 40 a. wheat, 1/2 goes. \$125 a. Jas. C. Dwell, Emporia, Kan.

IMPROVED farms and stock ranches, \$10 and up. Choose unimproved lands at \$7. Write for particulars. Burton & Son, Syracuse, Kan.

125 A. IMP., 80 cult., bal. grass.....\$75 a. 480 a. imp., 160 cult., bal. grass.....\$60 a. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

WANTED farmers to buy bargains in our good N. Florida agricultural and stock lands. J.B. Streeter, Burbridge Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

480 ACRES highly improved stock and grain farm, close in. Price for quick sale, \$45 per acre. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

WHEAT FARM, 320 a., highly improved, joining town, all perfect, \$40 per acre. Ideal home. 240 a. in wheat; share with sale. Box 163, Utica, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY hay, pasture and improved farm land from \$30 to \$75 an acre. Write me what you want. C. N. Phillips, Gridley, Kansas.

LANE CO., 1760 acres 1 mi. market, 80 rods school, 400 acres farmed, bal. fenced, imp., \$18 an acre. A few \$10 quarters left. Get list. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

IMPROVED 160 A., close to town and school; 120 in cultivation. Possession March first. Price \$25 per a. Terms. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

320 A., 4 miles of two Kingman Co. towns, new house, 170 a. in cult., 150 a. buffalo grass, close to Catholic church. Price \$12,000. John Collopy, Turon, Kan.

160 ACRES, smooth land, 3 miles town; improved; near your church; \$60 per acre; terms. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, 635 Scarritt Bldg., K. C., Mo.

80 ACRES 4 mi. town, 4 room house, barn, well, 1/2 mi. school, alfalfa meadow, wheat, price \$45 acre, \$1000 down. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

280 ACRES Neosho river bottom, 40 alfalfa, 110 acres wheat, good buildings, 3 miles to High School, \$100 per acre. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

160 ACRES, level land in Quaker settlement, 1 mi. school and 1 1/2 mi. church. 10 mi. R. R. town; on phone line. Price \$3000. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

3600 ACRE RANCH, Pawnee Valley; 350 cultivated. Well improved. Running water. All tillable. 250 acres wheat; one-third goes. \$25 an acre. D. A. Ely, Larned, Kan.

320 ACRES all level, 2 1/2 miles town, well improved, limestone soil. \$85 acre. Terms. 80 miles southwest Kansas City. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

HASKELL COUNTY, the best one in S. W. Kansas. Write how much you want, how far from Ry. station and how much you can pay down. No trades. R. E. Colburn, Satanta, Kan.

FINEST ELLIS COUNTY stock and wheat farm now for sale. 2550 acres wheat land, grazing land, running water, three sets improvements. Price \$25 per acre. Bird and Unrein, Hays, Kansas.

FINE WHEAT SECTION. Level square section in Wichita County, 7 miles from town, good well, all in grass. For quick sale, \$6,000. F. C. Watkins, Ness City, Kan.

160 ACRES in Pratt County, 150 acres wheat. No improvements. Fine land. \$10,000 cash sale. 260 acres Thomas County, improvements, 220 acres wheat. Near town. \$2,000 cash, terms on balance. Pratt Abstract and Investment Company, Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 acres, 3 miles Ottawa, all smooth land, small creek crosses, good 8 room house, one barn, other outbuildings. Watered by well and cistern. Write for full description and list of farm bargains in the blue grass, corn, wheat, tame grass country. The Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

CHASE COUNTY RANCH. One of the best 640 a. stock ranches, 8 mi. from shipping point. 85 a. cult., timber, running water, fine spring, splendid improvements. 575 a. bluestem pasture; good condition. \$40 per a. Liberal terms. J. E. Bocock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE. Grain and stock farm, 400 acres, Pawnee Co. 160 acres cultivated, 60 hay, balance pasture. Improved. Price \$40 per acre. Will carry ten thousand and furnish 40 cows on the shares, also ten brood sows. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

320 A., imp. \$1600; 120 a. cult., bal. pasture. Phone and school. \$3,300. 640 a. smooth wheat land \$8.50 per acre. 160 acres, up, \$7.00 to \$8.00 per acre. Western Kansas Land Co., Leoti, Kan.

1120 A. IN COFFEY CO., Kan., 90 miles Kansas City, adjoining shipping station, 90% subject to cultivation, smooth and free from stone, 360 a. in cultivation, 320 a. beautiful meadow, balance blue grass and blue stem pasture, lots of improvements, good surroundings. Price \$50 per a. Will sell part or all. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kan.

124 ACRES located 4 miles of Ottawa, Kan. Located on the Santa Fe Trail road, oiled road to town; 25 acres alfalfa; 25 acres blue grass pasture; 15 acres timothy and clover; remainder corn; close to school and church, fine location, fine home. Price \$100 per acre. Good terms if wanted. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

NESS COUNTY

Good wheat and alfalfa lands at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Also some fine stock ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kan.

Lane County

Write me for prices on farms and ranches, wheat, alfalfa and grazing lands. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

160 ACRES FOR \$2500

Near Geuda Springs; good loam soil; improved; 30 past.; -15 hay, 60 wheat, bal. cult.; only \$7500; \$2500 cash, bal. \$500 yearly. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

160 ACRES \$1760

Located 7 miles from Liberal, sandy farm land. Half cultivated, near school. Snap at \$1760. Terms \$440 cash, bal. easy payments, 6%. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

BARGAIN

320 acres 1/2 mile town, finely improved. 1/2 bottom land, best stock and grain farm in Kansas. Price \$75 per acre. Gille & Bonnell, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE

One of the best 180 acre river bottom farms in Lyon County. Price \$140 per acre. 100 acres for quick sale, all good land. Price \$75 per acre. P. M. Hedrick, Emporia, Kan.

DOUGLAS COUNTY FARMS

80 acres smooth land, deep black soil, fine location, 20 miles west of Kansas City, 15 acres alfalfa, 35 acres wheat goes, all hog tight, never falling water, new hay barn 32x40, horse barn, new chicken house, fine orchard. Price \$9,000.00.

172 acres, 7 miles from Lawrence, 160 smooth tillable, 10 acres alfalfa, 50 pasture, house 8 rooms, good, barn 15x80, granary 40x40, spring water piped into corral, 50 acres wheat goes. \$70 per acre.

320 acres, 5 miles from station on Santa Fe R. R. 240 acres smooth tillable land, balance meadow and pasture, 135 acres wheat, 1/2 goes, 6 room house, barn, silo, other outbuildings. On Port to Fort road. \$75 per acre. Hosford Inv. & Mtg. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

LANE CO. farms and ranches for sale. Low prices, easy terms. Have a few propositions in Lane, Scott, Greeley, Trego and Ness counties to trade. Write for list. If it's a trade, describe and price your property in first letter. V. E. West, Dighton, Kan.

MISSOURI

GOOD CROPS here. 40 a. valley farm \$1000. Free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

ATTENTION! Farmers. If you want to buy a home in Southwest Missouri, write Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

BARGAIN 40 and 80 a. improved. \$1000 each. Terms. Write for list. Your choice. J. H. Engelking, Diggins, Mo.

NO CROP FAILURES in the Ozarks. Many good farms for sale. Real bargains. Write Geo. B. Corn, 420 College St., Springfield, Mo.

FOR STOCK and grain farms in Southwest Missouri and pure spring water, write, J. E. Loy, Flemington, Missouri.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5.00 down, \$5.00 monthly, buys 40 acres grain, fruit, poultry land, near town. Price only \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

200 ACRES, three miles of Billings, twenty-five miles of Springfield, Mo. Well improved. Seventy acres sown to wheat. Very cheap at \$65 per acre. If you want to buy a farm, write us as we have some good places, 40 acres up. We only advertise good farms. Try us and be convinced. Keystone Realty Co., 418 College Street, Springfield, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

LAND BARGAINS, oil leases. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

FOR SALE. Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

1,350 A. RANCH 3 mi. R. R. town this county. 1/2 prairie, bal. scattering timber. 5 room house. 40 a. cult. Good fence, plenty water. \$12.50 per a. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

Natural Gas Farm for Sale

540 a. 7 mi. from Wagoner, Okla., level and nearly all cultivated; new nine room house, two cement silos and other improvements. 70 a. in Bermuda grass pasture, 135 a. in wheat, 20 a. hog pasture. Place is fenced; on Rural Route and phone. Gas from large gas well in center of farm furnishes free light, heat and farm power, and free use of this goes with farm. An ideal stock and grain farm. Am a lawyer and can't farm and practice law. Incumbrance \$7,700. Price \$50 per acre. I own several smaller farms that I will sell at a bargain. Parties dealing with me directly will save commission. Parties interested, address W. T. Drake, owner, Wagoner, Okla.

TEXAS

WE START YOU in the cattle or dairy business and help you to make a success on farms bought from us. We, ourselves, own over 300,000 acres in the best general farming section in Texas, where you can make big money in cattle, hogs, poultry, corn, cotton, hay, vegetables, fruits, etc. Prices for all farm products very high. Our lands are sold on very easy terms and dairy and beef cattle are furnished by us without cash payment. Climate fine, water pure and never failing. Write for illustrated booklet and full information. Lasater-Miller Co., 701 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

FLORIDA

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRACTS in the highlands of Florida, Orange Co., choicest section of the state, bargain prices, or will exchange for middle west farms. Write for literature. Florida Good Homes Co., Scarritt Bldg., K. C., Mo.

FARM LANDS

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

COLORADO

\$10 PER A. buys of non-resident 640 a. 2 similar sections in beans and wheat, actually produced \$60,000. Promised \$2 wheat, why hesitate? King Realty Co., Greeley, Colo.

ARKANSAS

WRITE for list. Stock, dairy and fruit farms. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

FOR \$600. Imp. 155 1/2 a., close in, running spring. Ark. Investment Co., Leslie, Ark.

160 ACRES, 80 cult. Orchard; No rocks, \$20 acre. Robert Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

NORTHWEST ARKANSAS. Cheap land, free list. J. A. Fryor, Real Estate Agent, Green Forest, Arkansas.

80 A. 3 MI. E. R. STATION; 50 a. cult. Good improvements; good water and orchard. \$2,000. Terms. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

55 A. IMP., 5 a. timber, bal. cult., pas., 16 a. good, \$75 a. Terms. Benton best Co. J. S. Ottinger, Pea Ridge, Ark.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FARM at reasonable prices, write for our list. Dowell Land Co., Walnut Ridge, Ark.

320 ACRES well improved, bottom farm, 2 1/2 miles good railroad town, 1/2 mile good school, R. F. D. A real value. Price \$8,000, easy terms. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

120 ACRES SMOOTH LAND, 110 cultivation, two sets improvements, on public road, 1 mile of station, good neighborhood, \$4500. E. H. Fair, Centerton, Arkansas.

WISCONSIN

50,000 ACRES our own cut over lands. Good soil, plenty rain. Write us for special prices and terms to settlers. Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

WESTERN and Central Kansas land, sale or exchange. E. G. Howell, Sylvia, Kan.

MISSOURI FARMS FOR SALE and trade. Stephens & Brown, Mt. Grove, Mo.

TRADES EVERYWHERE, book free. See us before buying. Bersle, El Dorado, Kan.

OZARKS OF MO., farms and timber land, sale or ex. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

FOR illustrated booklet of good land in southeastern Kansas for sale or trade write Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

GOOD, unimproved, level section, eight miles south of Wallace, Kan., to exchange for merchandise or clear eastern land. Price \$12,000. Western Realty Co., Ellis, Kan.

60 ACRES, IMPROVED; 4 mi. N. E. Siloam Springs. All tillable. 700 apple, 50 pear, 100 peach, 50 cherry trees. \$5,000.00. Merchandise or clear residence. E. J. Jasper, Council Grove, Kan.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

A COMPLETE NEW AND CLEAN STOCK OF HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENTS. Will invoice \$13,000, also two story brick building in good town, in exchange for land. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, by owner, 800 acres, well improved, fine alfalfa, cotton or wheat land, in three tracts in Greer County, Okla. Some incumbrance, long time. Will sell for cash and terms or will accept mdse. or clear city property. What have you? L. G. Roberts, Mangum, Okla.

FOR EXCHANGE: 2,580 located Howell county, Mo., close to town, abundance good water, lots of good timber, makes good pasture. Owner wishes to exchange same for Western Kansas land. Please send full description of what you have in first letter. The Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. Stock of general mdse., groceries, hats, caps, notions, some dry goods and gents' furnishings. Will invoice around \$4,500 to \$5,000, with fixtures. Located in good stone building, doing nice business. Cannot give it my attention. Want clear Western Kansas land or livestock of any kind. Write or wire. Address Farmers Cash Store, Harveyville, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. All or half interest in a new 24 hour electric light system, doing a fine business. Only been installed one and half years, everything new. Will take in a partner and allow him a salary for running plant, or will exchange the 1/2 interest or all for clear Western Kansas land or a good farm close to Harveyville. Plant incorporated for \$12,000. Write me your proposition. Will give some young man a good chance. Write or wire. J. H. Lee, Cashier Harveyville State Bank, Harveyville, Kan.

Grain Sorghums Are Popular

Kansas this year planted the largest acreage of the sorghums in its history, much being put in on ground where wheat failed. Of the non-saccharine sorghums the acreage was 30 per cent greater than in the best previous year (1913) the total approximating 2,135,000 acres. Of this 1,480,400 acres or 69.3 per cent was devoted to kafir, \$94,000 acres or 18.4 per cent to milo, \$39,800 or 10.9 per cent to feterita and

the balance to Sudan grass and Jerusalem corn.

Almost three-fourths of the grain sorghums this year are in the Southern half of the state, and practically 47 per cent of the state's total is in the Western half of this division. While Butler county again leads all others in kafir, first place in the total acreage of all grain sorghums belongs to Meade, with 45,031 acres of kafir, 30,426 acres of milo and 17,849 acres of feterita. Seward county, adjoining Meade on the

west, is second with 76,076 acres of these sorghums, Butler being third with 70,088 acres, followed in order by Ford with 69,581, Clark 59,349, Pawnee 57,617, Stevens 57,314 and Gray 52,799. It will be noted from this that seven of the eight leading counties are in the Southwestern quarter of the state, four of the eight being in the Southern tier. One-fourth of the state's kafir acreage this year is in nine counties. Butler heads this list with 68,418 acres, followed by Ford with 48,100, Meade 45,031, Clark

41,271, and Pratt, Cowley, Pawnee, Greenwood and Comanche with between 34,000 and 40,000 acres apiece.

Soil moisture is the most important factor in crop production. Water not only acts as a food substance for the plant, supplying hydrogen and oxygen, but it is vitally concerned in the essential activities both of the soil and of the plant. It serves as a soil conditioner—giving a favorable physical condition—and regulates soil temperature.

Wheat Still Needs Rain

Despite the rains reported in several Kansas counties last week moisture is still needed by most of the wheat. Considerable grain is being marketed, and good prices are the rule. Ideal weather for late fall work has continued, resulting also in a favorable effect, on the corn crop.

Hamilton County—Weather this month has been ideal. The grass in pastures and on the range is of excellent quality and it has been grazed very close. Feed is high, tho there is plenty of hay in the Arkansas valley. We are hoping for an open winter, as heavy snow will play havoc with our cattle. Some big ranches being laid out and bought by cattlemen from Texas. Ground is very dry and roads are in fine condition. Corn \$2.50; butter 45c; eggs 50c; turkeys 20c; hens 18c; hay \$20; head maize \$2.50.—W. H. Brown, Nov. 30.

Pawnee County—Corn husking is progressing nicely. We are having ideal fall weather. Kafir and maize are being threshed, but quality and yield are poor. Some farmers report a loss of cattle in stalk fields. Recent rains, tho light, have greatly benefited the wheat. Wheat \$2; ear corn \$1; shelled corn \$1.25 to \$1.75; butterfat 41c; eggs 33c; hens 12c; turkeys 18c; ducks 7c.—C. E. Chesterman, Nov. 30.

Reno County—Corn husking is about one-half done. Much of the corn is yet too green. Wheat fields seem at a standstill and we believe the condition is due to lack of moisture. Some corn is being hauled but most of it is too soft. Corn \$1.50; eggs 40c; butter 40c.—D. Engelhart, Dec. 1.

Lyon County—Farmers are taking advantage of the fine fall weather for hauling wheat, corn, hay and kafir to market and are receiving good prices. Wheat is doing nicely where there is a good stand, but a good rain would improve it. Ground is in good condition for fall plowing. The best alfalfa, bottom and prairie hay is being shipped out for good prices. Wheat \$2.04; hay \$14 to \$22; kafir \$7.—E. R. Griffith, Nov. 30.

Riley County—Corn husking is keeping farmers busy, and there is considerable corn left in the field. Most of the corn gathered is placed in slat cribs in the open so it will dry. Very little new corn is being sold on the market. Wheat fields are green, but need rain badly. A number of cattle have died in the corn fields from poison. Many cattle and hogs are being fed for market.—P. O. Hawkinson, Dec. 1.

Scott County—Fine weather but no rain since August is the record of this county. Stock is doing well on grass. What little corn we have is quite soft and it is too dry for wheat. We have some cane, kafir and milo. Hogs are sold as stockers mostly. Horse and mule buyers are hunting for any animals that will pass inspection.—J. M. Helfrick, Dec. 1.

Rice County—We are having lovely weather, but need rain for the wheat. Early wheat is up, but it may be spring before the late wheat makes a showing. Some farmers have their corn out, but report that it is spilling. The early husked corn will have to be used as feed because it will not keep. With no wheat pasture, it is taking lots of feed, which is very high. Alfalfa \$25; corn \$1 to \$1.50; potatoes \$1.85; hens 16c; eggs 45c; butter 40c.—Lester N. Six, Nov. 29.

Ottawa County—Weather continues mild with the drouth unbroken, and the prospects for a big wheat crop in 1918 are slipping every day. A good month for cement bridge and culvert work and much of it has been done. Standing corn is nearly all husked and was a very light crop. Corn \$1.10.—W. S. Wakefield, Dec. 1.

Linn County—We are having ideal fall weather. Farmers are busy husking corn. It is almost too dry to plow at present. Wheat is looking fine and some farmers are pasturing it.—A. M. Markley, Dec. 1.

Marion County—The growing wheat is suffering for want of moisture. Corn is very good in some parts of the county, but in others there is very little. Quite a number of cattle have died since we have been pasturing the corn stalks. We are having ideal fall weather but it is very dry. Roads are in excellent condition.—Jac H. Dyck, Nov. 30.

The Little Farm

There's a little farm that nestles in the shadow of a hill; It's a lonely spot in winter when the earth is white and still. When the tempest makes your heart ache and the roads are all unbroken and a storm is in the sky.

There's a rocky bit of pasture where the huckleberries grow; It's a quiet place in winter, 'neath the ghostly sheet of snow; And the vines that twine their tendrils all about the stony wall. Are the wreaths of creeping woodbine that was scarlet in the fall.

There's a time I can remember at the twilight of the day, When the shadows, growing purple, look like forms that kneel to pray; When a little mother standing in the window lamp-shine glimmers golden all across the winter night.

There's a little farm that nestles in the shadow of a hill, And a group of memories haunt me—I am sure they always will. For a boundless love, far-reaching, stretches toward me where I roam, And my heart is lonely, sometimes, for that little farm is home. —Margaret J. Sangster, Jr.

Lime is a soil conditioner. It not only sweetens the soil but it also improves its physical condition, causing the small particles of compact, clayey soils to flocculate, thus making the soil more porous and leachy. Lime promotes the growth of leguminous crops which do not succeed well in acid soils.

Plants feed thru their roots and thru their leaves. Ninety-five per cent of the total weight of plants is made up of elements which come directly or indirectly from the air.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan. John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 320 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan. Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb. C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Combination Sales.

Feb. 25 to Mar. 2—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Jacks, Jennets and Stallions.

Jan. 30—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.

Percheron Horses.

Dec. 15—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan. Dec. 18—Everet & Ralph Proffitt, Chase, Kan. Jan. 25—Kansas Percheron Breeders, Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Mgr., Manhattan, Kan. Jan. 30—Spohr & Spohr, Latham, Kan. Feb. 26—Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.

Hereford Cattle.

Dec. 18—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb. Dec. 20—Blackwood & Wilkinson, Edison, Neb. Sale at Oxford, Neb.

Polled Durham Cattle.

Dec. 12—Jos. Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Dec. 11—T. B. Reed, Ottawa, Kan. Dec. 13—Shorthorn Breeders, D. T. Meek, sale mgr., Enid, Okla. Dec. 20—B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan. Jan. 26—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb. March 6—K. F. Detsch, Orleans, Neb. March 7—Frank Uhlig, Falls City, Neb. Mar. 27—J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla. April 2—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb. Sale at Hastings, Neb. April 6—Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., and A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Neb. Sale at Cambridge.

Chester White Hogs.

Jan. 17—Henry Wiemers, Diller, Neb. Jan. 18—Wm. Buehler, Sterling, Neb. Feb. 20—Mosse and Murr, Leavenworth, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Dec. 14—McNulty & Johns, Strausburg, Mo. Jan. 21—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb. Jan. 22—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb. Jan. 22—Dallas Henderson, Kearney, Neb. Jan. 23—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb. Jan. 23—W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb. Jan. 24—H. E. Labart, (night sale), Overton, Neb. Jan. 24—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb. Jan. 26—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb. Jan. 26—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb. Jan. 30—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 1—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb. Feb. 4—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb. Feb. 5—R. W. Wile & Sons, Genoa, Neb. Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.

Feb. 14—E. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan. Feb. 15—E. Babcock, Fairbury, Neb. Feb. 18—Combination sale, W. W. Jones, Mgr., Clay Center, Kan. Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb. Feb. 19—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan. Feb. 19—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb. Feb. 20—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan. Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb. Feb. 21—Gillam & Brown, Waverly, Neb. Feb. 21—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan. Feb. 26—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan. Feb. 26—Henry Wernimont, Oklawaha, Neb. March 2—O. E. Easton, Alma, Neb. March 5—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan. Mar. 7—Otey-Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

Hampshire Swine.

Feb. 4—A. H. Lindgren and Wm. H. Nider, Jansen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb. Feb. 5—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Feb. 9—R. C. Pollard, Nehawka, Neb.

Poland China Hogs.

Dec. 19—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. Dec. 20—B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan. Jan. 28—J. L. Carman, Cook, Neb. Feb. 1—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. Feb. 4—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb. Feb. 7—Von Forrell Bros., Chester, Neb. Feb. 8—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb. Feb. 9—John Naimen, Alexandria, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb. Feb. 9—J. M. Steward & Son, Red Cloud, Neb. Feb. 11—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb. (night sale) Feb. 20—Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan. Sale at Wichita, Kan. Feb. 21—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. At Hutchinson, Kan. Feb. 25—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Feb. 26—Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb. Feb. 27—O. B. Clemenson, Holton, Kan. March 1—Beall & Wissell, Roca, Neb.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 14—Reed and Jukes, Salina, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Walter Shaw, R. 6, Wichita, Kan., has Hampshire breeding stock, strong in the blood of the undefeated Messenger Boy. He can supply his customers with bred sows and gilts, young boars ready for service and fall pigs ready to wean. Everything immune and satisfaction guaranteed. Write him your wants today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Lookabaugh Disperses Polands.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., will sell at auction, December 19, 60 strictly large type Poland Chinas. Mr. Lookabaugh's Poland Chinas have won many prizes and his fame as a hog man is only eclipsed by his reputation as a breeder of Shorthorns. Perhaps no man in Oklahoma or Kansas ever shipped to as many private customers in the course of a year

as has Mr. Lookabaugh. In order to give his entire time to the Shorthorn business, Mr. Lookabaugh held a dispersion Poland China sale last March, but owing to the size of his herd many were not in sale condition. In this absolute dispersion, 60 head are cataloged, every animal immune and all go in this sale. Write for catalog today. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Proffitt Brothers' Percheron Sale.

Proffitt Brothers will sell at the farm, near Chase, Kan., December 18, eighteen Percheron stallions and mares. The 16 mares range from mature animals to weanlings and include a number in the ton class. The three stallions consist of one weanling and two yearlings. Every animal is splendidly bred and registered in Percheron Society of America. Read display ad this issue and arrange to be present for bargains. Write today for catalog.—Advertisement.

Robison's Percheron Sale.

On Saturday, December 15, J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., will hold his 23rd sale of Percheron horses. The offering will include stallions, mares and colts. There will be 25 stallions and 25 mares. Among the attractions of this sale will be an imported son of the \$40,000 Carnot. A lot of the good mares and fillies offered at this sale will be bred to this great sire. There will be both stallions and mares sired by Casino. The sale will be held at Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, 4 miles northwest of Towanda. Arrange to attend this sale if you are in the market for high class Percherons.—Advertisement.

Percherons Priced Reasonably.

D. A. Harris, Great Bend, Kan., offers at private sale, 30 Percheron mares and stallions. Included among the mature mares are several in the ton class. The mares of breeding age are in foal to and the younger things are by Algrave, by Samson Algrave, a sire of exceptional breeding quality, with wonderful bone and size, weighing in only breeding condition 2200 pounds. If you want a coming 3 year old stallion, brood mare or fillies, you will find here a good place to make selection and at very reasonable prices. Read display ad in this issue and call or write, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan., Duroc Jersey breeder, will hold a public sale of bred sows February 21. The gilts that go in the sale were sired by Kansas King, by Spanish King, by Indiana King. They will be bred to a splendid son of Crimson Col., by the great King Col. This nice, young fellow was bred by John Simon, Humboldt, Neb. Watch for the advertisement of this sale.—Advertisement.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze Paul Borland, Clay Center, Kan., is advertising three young bulls, grandsons of Bampton Knight and straight Scotch. One is 24 months old and the other two are nine months. He will also sell two bred heifers. Write for prices and descriptions and if you can, go and see them. Mr. Borland has a small herd and each season, has some surplus stock for sale which is advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Lyne's Annual Sale.

B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., Clay county, is advertising his annual December sale of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas at Dan Baer's big, comfortable sale pavilion in Abilene, Kan., Thursday, December 20. In December of every year Mr. Lyne holds a sale of this kind in Abilene because of the better railroad facilities and hotel accommodations. The patrons of these sales are learning that Mr. Lyne is a safe breeder to deal with and each season sees practically the same customers back with a few new ones each year. This sale consists of nine ones each year, bred, or with calves at foot. Two nice yearling heifers and 11 bulls, from 7 to 15 months old. Also the herd bull, Violet's Search 3d, by old Searchlight. Violet's Search 3d was bred by C. S. Nevius and has proved a good breeder and is sold because Mr. Lyne is keeping so many of his heifers. The young bulls in the sale are by him except one by Red Laddie, a former, popular herd bull. There will be 15 nice spring gilts bred to a young boar from a prominent Nebraska herd. Also six March boars that are good. All are of the most popular blood lines.—Advertisement.

Producing Holsteins at Auction.

On Thursday, December 6, E. S. Engle & Sons will hold their sixth public sale of Holstein cattle, at their farm near Abilene, Kan. The catalog for this offering is being mailed out. An attractive feature of this catalog is the extended pedigrees of a large number of the cows listed. These pedigrees give the breeding and production records not only of the animals listed but of all their ancestors, in both lines, for three generations. The stock bulls in this herd are Sir Geneva Korndyke and Sylvia Dietz Madge De Kol Prince. The sire of the first bull has a 22 1/2 pound, 3-year-old daughter and is a grandson of the \$25,000 Johanna McKinley Segis. The three nearest daughters to the other herd bull averaged 28 pounds of butter in seven days. He has four A. R. O. daughters. The Engles belong to the Pioneer Cow Testing association and records are kept of each cow's production. When you buy in this sale you know exactly what you are buying as the records are all listed. There are 49 animals cataloged. If you have not written for catalog do so at once. Arrange to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

McNulty & Johns' Durocs.

The dispersion sale of McNulty & Johns of Strasburg, Mo., offers the buyers of the Southwest a line of breeding equal to, if not superior to anything that has sold in this section for years. If you will come to this sale we will show you a bunch of sows and gilts equal to a state fair show. A glance over their pedigrees and you will see such names as Pathfinder; King's Col.; Educator; King The Col.; Highland Chief; Orion; Cherry King; Johns Combination; Col. Model Top; Golden Model I Am; Unsell's Defender; Perfection Wonder; Deet's Illustration; World's Fair Col.; and most other family of popular Durocs. Catalogs of this great sale are being mailed at this

writing. If you have not received one, write for it at once. Send mail bids to C. H. Hay in care of McNulty & Johns.—Advertisement.

Milking Shorthorns.

The Shorthorns in the Thomas B. Reid Sale at Ottawa December 11, are milkers as well as beef producers. Lady Ruth, one of the big red cows, is such a heavy producer that she has to be milked three times a day for some time after freshening. There is hardly a cow in the lot but what gives more milk than the calf will take. Some of these cows are due to calve in December. With the exception of two, all these cows are extra large, and good solid colors. The heifers selling are as pretty a bunch of Scotch topped heifers as you will find in Kansas. They are big and in good flesh. Deep red and roan in color. A few are bred to a pure Scotch bull, but most of them will sell open. The bull offering will consist of a pure Scotch bull, three dandy red, Scotch topped bulls and a few bull calves. The Scotch bull is a yearling and an extra good one. He is red. The three Scotch topped bulls are coming year-

Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen—Please take my ad out of your paper. I have sold everything that I have for sale. I have received somewhere near 80 inquiries since I began advertising in your paper, and sold all I could spare, and turned down over \$400 worth of business. Yours truly, W. E. DARBY.

Breeder of Hampshire Hogs.

Norborne, Mo., November 23, 1917.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen—Please discontinue our Duroc Jersey boar advertisement or card with this week's issue as our boars are practically all sold, except a few for our own home farmers' trade. Please send bill on the first of the month and we will remit for the card. Very truly, A. L. WYLIE & SON, Breeder of Duroc Jerseys, Clay Center, Kan., Nov. 23, 1917.



Livestock Catalogs Any breed, any style. We trouble to you. Price reasonable. G. A. Lande, Mgr. LYONS PUBLISHING CO., LYONS, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

WESTERN HERD CHESTER WHITES 75 Spring pigs at bargain, 100 September pigs at \$10 each. Write immediately. F. C. GOOKIN, Russell, Kansas

Chester White Boars April farrow. Good prices reasonable. W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fifth good smooth spring boars for sale. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

Chester White Spring Boars

Choice, lengthy fellows, of the best breeding. Well grown and Cholera immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kansas

O. I. C. and Chester White

Galloway Boar sired by Galloway Ed. Mo. State Fair Grand Champion 1916, and Archie 2nd, by Scotlan Archie, first in class Mo. State Fair, 1916, at the head of herd. All ages for sale. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular and photos. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MO.

KANSAS HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS

40 March boars for sale. All gilts reserved for bred sow sale in February. Special prices to move boars. ARTHUR MOSSE, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS

Special prices on 15 outstanding spring boars and fall weanlings of either sex. Every one carrying the blood of state and national swine show champions. J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all registered, Cholera immune Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

Hampshire Pigs Pedigree with each pig. Farm raised S. C. B. Leghorn Okla. for sale. Geo. A. Hammond, Smith Center, Kan.

HALCYON HAMPSHIRE Strong in the blood of Gen. Tipton 1877, Pat Maloy 1415, Cherokee Lad 9029. Choice fall boars and spring pigs for sale. GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, Kan.

500—HAMPSHIRE—500

All registered, all immune. The easy-keeping, quick-maturing kind. Nicely belted; large litters, healthiest and best hustlers in the world. Inspection invited or write today. SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA

Howell Hampshires

Best quality spring boars and gilts, sired by Jackson Lad, son of the undefeated Messenger Boy, also nice lot of fall pigs. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 500 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3318, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE on APPROVAL

Choice spring boars and choice spring gilts open or bred to champion. Bargains in weanling pigs. I will ship you a good one and guarantee to please you.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas (Marshall county)

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Choice March and April Boars and Gilts Critic, Crimson Wonder, Illustrator and Col., breeding. Fall pigs in pairs and trios not related. R. T. & W. J. BARNETT, STEELE CITY, NEBR.

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

30 boars, 125 to 300 pound, \$35 to \$50 each. Brothers and half-brothers to Constructor Jr., reserve junior champion at Hutchinson, 1917; others by Golden Model 36th, litter mate to Nebraska grand champion. All immune. W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS.

IMMUNE DUROC BOARS

April farrow, choice breeding and good individuals at farmer's prices. GLEN FRIDDY, ELMONT, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

30 March and April boars ready for service. They are sons of Crimson Wonder IV, and put of large, roomy sows of fashionable breeding. Priced for quick sale. All immuned and guaranteed. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

Anderson's Durocs

Royal Grand Wonder, 1st prize junior yearling boar at Hutchinson State Fair 1917 at head of herd. Spring boars ready for service, including grandsons of Cherry Chief. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. R. Anderson, Route 7, McPherson, Kan.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS
Choice spring pigs, either sex, prize winning blood, for sale at reasonable prices. SEALE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS

Sired by the Famous Otey's Dream and the great All Col. 2nd. Can fit the farmer and the biggest breeder in quality and prices. Write today for prices. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Bancroft's Durocs

Choice March boars. Guaranteed immune. I am breeding the gilts for early March farrow. Sept pigs now weaned and ready to ship. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

30 Duroc-Jersey Boars

Sired by Taylor's Model Chief 126455, winner at Mo. State fair and American Royal. Extra good breeding boars. Priced to close them out. Also choice bred gilts. Dams well bred for years. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Lyon County, Kansas.

FORTY BIG TYPE BOARS

Forty big husky spring boars, sired by Illustrator 2nd Jr., G. M.'s Defender, G. M.'s Crimson Wonder, C. W. Agan Jr., Great Wonder and Critic D. These are from big mature sows. Immunized. Priced to sell. S. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Duroc-Jerseys
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells On Approval

Pigs, either sex, February and March farrow. Pairs, trios and herds, not related. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Moser's Class Durocs

A few choice June boars by Defender's Top Col. 150 baby pigs—pedigrees with each pig. Big bred sow sale Feb. 7. F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

Durocs of Size and Quality

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Special prices on spring boars, from Champions Defender, Illustrator, Crimson Wonder, Golden Model and Critic breeding. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS.

Immune Duroc Boars

On Approval Pedigreed Duroc Boars with size, length and bone; immune and guaranteed breeders. Shipped to you before you pay for them. F. C. CROCKER, BOX 8, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

DUROC-JERSEYS

25 choice Duroc-Jersey boars, weight 150 to 175 lbs. price \$30. Send check, at once, for first choice. Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Boars

Duroc boars of March and April farrow. Sired by Junior Orion Cherry King 219189, Freed's Ames Colonel 199993, and Iowa Improver 199991. These are good boars and are offered at very reasonable prices. Come and see them or write. A. J. TURINSKY, BARNES, KANSAS

Olson's Hampshires

For sale: 8 extra good spring boars, 1 March yr. boar and one Oct. yr. boar. 40 choice spring gilts, bred or open. All stock immunized and registered to purchaser. Home of Kansas Top 31663. Olson Bros., Assaria, Kansas Farm 12 miles south Salina.

Breeders of Durocs

For 25 Years
Herd headed by three great boars, sons of Orion Cherry King, Illustrator 2nd, and A King the Col. Feb. and March gilts and herd boars of size and quality for sale. Dams of the most noted blood lines. Write for prices.

Lant Brothers

BENNIS KANSAS

lings. This is a good, clean bunch of cattle. Don't miss this sale if you want good Short-horns.—Advertisement.

McBride's Duroc-Jerseys.

W. T. McBride is the fortunate owner of one of the good sons of the noted boar Pathfinder. This fellow was in the herd last winter when Mr. McBride held his bred sow sale, and he was in such bad condition that he was anything but popular with the breeders present, in fact some were outspoken in their criticism of Mr. McBride for using him in the herd. If these people could see him now we know they would be greatly surprised. He has developed into a wonderfully good boar. He is a fine, long, high backed, deep sided fellow, has a good heavy bone and is siring an outstanding class of pigs. About 50 per cent of the gilts, that will sell in the sale Feb. 20, will be bred to him. Keep this sale in mind if you want Durocs.—Advertisement.

To Record the Pedigrees

In early days, when buyers of livestock for breeding purposes were dealing with such men as Blakewell and the Collings brothers, they knew that their purchases had been bred as represented. But as the numbers of breeders increased, it became apparent that something more than the mere verbal statement of the seller was desirable in authenticating the breeding and pedigree of the animal. It developed that in dealing with strangers owning large herds the danger of confusion and misrepresentation, intentional or otherwise, was such that one of the early Shorthorn breeders, George Coates, acting on his own initiative, collected the pedigrees of as many Shorthorns of note as was possible at that time, and in 1822 he issued his first volume of pedigrees. It was not until 1876 that the British breeders organized the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain and took charge of the publishing of pedigree records.

From 1846 to 1882 Lewis F. Allen of New York performed for American Shorthorn breeders a service similar to that of Coates in England. In 1869 the American Shorthorn record appeared, which was followed by nine more volumes; and in 1878 the Ohio Shorthorn Breeders' association published a record which was followed by two others. In 1882 these three rival societies were consolidated under the auspices of the present American Shorthorn association and continued the publication of the records which were established by Mr. Allen. This is a brief outline of the founding of the strongest livestock record association in the world.

Thus, it will be seen that our livestock record associations resulted from necessity. This history of practically all record associations is, in a measure, reflected in the history of the formation of the American Shorthorn association, and it is clearly obvious that the co-operation and support of the breeders is the one essential factor upon which rests the success of all such organizations. The value of a strong line of ancestry as a reinforcement of individuality in breeding was recognized by the early improvers of the existing breeds, but this was not fully appreciated by all breeders in those days. In our country, at the present time, it would be difficult to find a man who is unappreciative of the value of a recorded pedigree as a reinforcement to his statement that an animal represents a certain line of breeding, and it is because of this knowledge that we have in this country more than 35 livestock record associations, members of the Society of Record associations, practically every one of which is prosperous and of inestimable value to the agricultural wealth of the United States.—Farm Engineering.

Swat All Scrub Bulls

The worth of a purebred dairy bull as a herd sire is strikingly shown in a report of the results of experiments upon a scrub herd by the Iowa Experiment Station. Prof. L. S. Gillette in the October issue of the "Agricultural Student" sets forth the remarkable results of the test.

Purebred bulls were mated with scrub cows and the resulting heifers were bred back to approved bulls of the same breed as were their sires. The tabulated results of this grading up are shown to be:

Bull Used	Dams' Average		Daughters' Average		Gr'd'ters' Average	
	Milk	Fat	Milk	Fat	Milk	Fat
Holstein	3,255	161	6,311	261	11,295	431
Guernsey	4,168	186	4,634	218	7,091	355
Jersey	3,903	186	5,400	287	5,479	291

These are the days when one's fond recollections call up memories of pancakes and sorghum, jacketed potatoes and baked beans.

Cases of flax straw poisoning are reported from North Dakota.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

DUROCS

6 two year old sows.
4 grand daughters of Defender.
50 fall pigs.
5 gilts.
1 one year herd boar.
E. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

BurtChellis, Gypsum, Kan.
Registered Spotted Poland Chinas at farmers prices. Popular blood lines. Write at once. Address as above.

Old Original Spotted Polands

A few spring boars. 35 spring gilts, bred or open. 50 baby pigs in pairs or trios. Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan. (Riley County)

Immune Big Type Poland Chinas

Guaranteed in every way. 75 extra good spring pigs, boars and gilts, no relation; a few good fall gilts bred for September farrow and a few good fall boars. Best of big type breeding. Prices right. ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

Spotted Poland China Gilts

30 fall and spring gilts bred and open. A few good tried sows. Also some good spring boars. All well spotted. Best breeding condition. Write at once. R. H. McCUNE, (Clay Co.) LONGFORD, KANSAS.

Spotted Poland China Gilts

and tried sows—bred or open. Also a nice lot of October pigs at bargain prices. Pedigree with every pig. Special offer in herd boar. CARL F. SMITH, (Riley County) Cleburne, Kansas.

Henry's Big Type Polands

Spring boars, sired by Mammoth Orange, King Price Wonder, Big Wonder; also a few gilts, and weaned pigs. All immune. John D. Henry, Leosompton, Kan.

Fairview Poland Chinas

40 March boars, heavy boned fellows, ready for service. Also choice gilts. All pedigreed and priced to sell quickly. P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan.

Poland China Privaté Sale

Spring boars, good ones, and gilts open or bred to order. Also special bargains in pigs just weaned. A special offer in a half ton herd boar. All immune. N. M. BAILOR & SON, ALLEN, Lyon County, KAN.

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77298, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

Poland China Herd Boars

Two boars, one a yearling, the other a two-year old; both by Hadley H. by King Mastiff and out of an Expansion bred dam. They weigh right at 750 and 800 pounds. Priced far below their value. Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kansas

Money-Making Polands

Am offering an extra good bunch of spring boars that are bred right and grown for breeding purposes. J. M. BARNETT, DENISON, KAN.

Mar. Boars
and gilts sired by Hercules 2d and Grandview Wonder. 75 fall pigs for sale, in pairs and trios not related. (Picture of Hercules 2d.)
ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

BIG TYPE Poland Chinas

Spring boars at about pork prices. Must be sold before Dec. 15
Updegraff & Son, Topeka, Kan.

BISHOP BROS. PERCHERONS

63 High Class Stallions
Six, from two to five years old; 33 coming 3-year-olds; 24 coming 2-year-olds. For bone, weight, conformation and quality they are as good as can be found. If you are looking for a good one and at the right price come and see what we have. They are grown in out door lots and will make good.
BISHOP BROS., BOX M, TOWANDA, KANSAS

300 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, 300

We have for sale an extra nice lot 35 coming one-year-old rams \$30, 100 extra large ewe lambs \$25, 125 good aged ewes, no old ones \$35. We crate and pay express to your station on all sheep. They are all registered, large and well woolled. Send draft for what you want. Reference, Harveyville State Bank.
J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

Percheron Mares and Stallions

30 Head From Which To Select
Ton mares, big handsome fillies either by or bred to Algrave by Samson. Algrave's colts have great bone and size. His weight is over 2,200 pounds and his get proves beyond doubt his great ability as a sire. A nice lot of young stallions, several coming three year olds. Priced for quick sale. Farm 4 miles east of town. Call on or write
D. A. HARRIS, R. 6, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Big Type Polands bred sows and fall pigs by prize winning males. H. C. MORRISON, CLEORA, OKLA.

20 POLAND CHINA BOARS, 20

Weighing from 125 to 300 lbs. Write today for price and description. A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

ERHARTS' BIG POLANDS

A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at Topeka State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

ELMO VALLEY POLANDS

A few nice big March boars for sale at farmers prices to move them in the next two weeks. Also some nice May boars. The biggest of the big kind.
J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. (Dickinson County)
BRED SOW SALE, FEBRUARY 1

POLAND CHINA SOWS

14 tried sows and 2 gilts, bred to Chief Miami, Model Big Bob 2nd, and Gerstdale Jones Again, for early farrow. They are sired by Smooth Columbus; Colossal; Captain Hutch; Expansion Son; Big Bob Wonder and sons of A Wonder and Gerstdale Jones; also 25 August and September pigs, the tops from my entire fall crop. I have three extra choice spring boars. I will guarantee descriptions on hogs, giving buyer privilege of examining and returning, by paying expression one way, if found not up to description. Am pricing these hogs where they will sell. If interested write today, or better, come and see the herd. Everything immune. This ad will not appear again. Address
Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kansas

Blough's Big Polands

(IMMUNE)
BRED GILT SPECIAL
I offer 30 splendid gilts at private sale about half by
OUR BIG KNOX 82153
and about half by
GRANDEE 76161
Nothing better at private sale this winter. Write today if interested.
John Blough, Americus, Kan. (LYON COUNTY)

HORSES.

For Sale or Trade—Gray Percheron Stallion
What have you? BOX 22, Hamilton, Kan.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

For sale: two yearling, registered Percheron stallions, weight 1600 lbs. each. Priced right. HALLORAN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KAN.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

2, 3, 4 and 5-yr. stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings. I can spare 79 young registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world. FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa. Above Kan. City.

For Sale or Trade—Gray Percheron Stallion

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CAPPER PIG CLUB

Founded by Arthur Capper of Topeka, Kansas, in 1915
John F. Case, Contest Manager

Second Annual Offering of
HIGH GRADE
BREEDING STOCK

437—BOARS—437
381—GILTS—381

Durocs, Polands, Chester White and O.I.C., Spotted Polands, Berkshires, Hampshire and Mule Foot.

Good Purebred Pigs Priced as Low as \$25. Top-notchers for \$40 and \$50.

Every pig a choice specimen selected from contest litters. After receiving catalog, write to the boy nearest you who has the breed you desire. Prices will be quoted on application and prompt shipment will be made. All members live in Kansas. Free catalog for the asking.

JOHN F. CASE,
Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Laf Burger, Wellington, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Ask any Breeder. Write or wire as above.

John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

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

M. C. POLLARD

Livestock auctioneer, breeder of big type Poland Chinas. Poland China hog sales a specialty. 14 years on the block. Write or wire for date.
CARBONDALE, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE.



Registered Herefords

Ten big, thick fleshed cows 2 to 5 yrs. Seven well grown bulls 7 to 14 mos. All priced to sell.

Fred O. Peterson,
R.R. 5, Lawrence, Kansas

SPRING CREEK HEREFORDS

A PIONEER HERD

14 bulls from 12 to 26 months old. Also a few females. Fair prices on everything.

S. D. Seever, Smith Center, Kan.
(Smith County)

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS and POLANDS

Some extra good young bulls and heifers at farmer's prices. Scotch and Scotch topped. Choice spring boars and gilts at prices that will move them within the next two weeks.

R. B. DONHAM, TALMO, KANSAS
(Republic County)

Woodland Ranch

Breeders of

Shorthorns—Polled Durhams

15 bulls for sale. 7 of serviceable ages now. Write for full particulars.

ELLIOTT & LOWER,
Courtland Kan. (Republic County.)

C.A. Cowan & Son

Athol, Kansas

Breeders of Shorthorns with real size and quality.

We offer 5 bulls from 10 to 12 months old, sired by Pioneer, a grandson Avondale and White Hall Sultan. 12 bulls from 6 to 8 months by Mistletoe King, by Mistletoe Archer, a full brother to Captain Archer. Reds and roans. Out of big cows.

C.A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan., (Smith County)

CLOVERLEAF FARM SHORTHORNS

12 bulls, pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Five, from 8 to 12 months old, and seven spring calves. Breeding and individual merit that means something. Write for prices and descriptions, today, if you want first choice.

G. F. HART, Summerfield, Marshall Co., Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn—Polled Durhams

One Shorthorn bull calf (Roan) six months old. One Polled Durham bull calf, six months old. Both with best of breeding and good individuals. E. E. Fisher, Stockton, Kansas.

Grandsons Barmpton Knight

Three bulls, one 24 months old, two nine months. Two bred heifers. Bulls pure Scotch. Write for prices.
PAUL BORLAND, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Master Butterfly 5th

is now for sale. He will be sold fully guaranteed and his get is evidence of his great value as a producer. He is a beautiful roan, sired by Searchlight and out of Butterfly Maid. He is five years old and very kind and gentle. A few bulls 12 to 15 months old. Also a nice lot of younger bulls. Also some choice females. Write for descriptions and prices.

W. F. BLEAM & SONS,
BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS
(Osborne County)

Salt Creek Valley Shorthorn Cattle

30 bulls, 10 of them from 10 to 18 months old. Balance spring calves. 20 cows and heifers for sale to reduce herd. All bred or with calf at foot. Write for descriptions, prices and breeding. Also a few extra choice reg. Poland China boars, March farrow.

E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.
(Pioneer Republic County Herd)

SHORTHORN BULLS

5 that are ready for service—12 to 15 months old.

15 that are from 8 to 10 months old. Bulls from a working herd that will make good in your herd. Prices right.
V. A. Plymott, Barnard, Kansas

Cedarlawn Shorthorns

For Sale: 14 bulls, 8 to 12 months old.

Reds and Roans.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

Patterson's Shorthorns

Cows, Heifers and Bulls Reds, Whites and Roans

I was never better prepared to care for my customers. When you come to ElReno look over our herd. We have to offer from herd headers and show prospect to the rugged kind the farmer wants and at farmers' prices. Write today when you can call and let us show you our herd.

Lee R. Patterson, El Reno, Oklahoma

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale

Ottawa, Kan., Tuesday, Dec. 11th



Complete dispersion of the best herd of Scotch topped cattle in this section. I have spent years in developing this herd. I think we have an outstanding bunch of cows and heifers. It is positively one of the best Scotch topped herds in Kansas. Every one in the herd goes in this sale. Cows with calves, bred cows, calves of either sex and as fine a bunch of coming two-year-old heifers as you ever saw. Some are bred, some sell open. Three fine red bulls. Being swamped with work I have placed the management of this sale in the hands of my auctioneer, Col. H. D. Rule of Ottawa. Write him for catalog.

T. B. REED, OWNER, OTTAWA, KANSAS

C. H. Hay, Fieldman. For catalog address Col. H. D. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Private Sale

I am making special prices on my crop of spring calves. Nothing older in bulls, at present. Scotch and Scotch-topped, reds and roans.

Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe.
C. W. TAYLOR,
Ablene, Dickinson County, Kansas

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KAN.

Our Herd Bull Baron Barmpton, 415948 five years old. Sure and good breeder, as gentle as an old cow. Can send picture. Also two young bulls for sale.
OLIVER DILSAVER & SONS, ATHOL, KAN.

Lancaster Shorthorns

Lancaster, Kan., Atchison Co.

Imported and home bred cattle. Headquarters for herd bulls. All within three miles of Lancaster. Twelve miles from Atchison. Best shipping facilities.

Ed Hegland

Some choice cows and heifers and young bulls for sale.

K. G. Gigstad

20 bulls, 9 to 7 months old. Reds and roans.

W. H. Graner

12 yearling bulls, 8 and 9 months old.

H. C. Graner

4 yearling bulls, also bred cows.

C. A. Scholz

Some bred cows. Cows with calf at foot and bred back. Young bulls from 6 to 8 months.

Address these Breeders at Lancaster, Kan.

Stunkel's Shorthorns

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

Herd Headed by Cumberland Diamond. 15 bulls 16 to 24 months old, reds and roans; 16 Scotch-topped cows and heifers, from two years to mature cows, with calves at side or showing in calf, Victor Orange and Star Goods blood.

15 miles south of Wichita on Rock Island and Santa Fe.

E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

Park Place Shorthorns

Young bulls ready for service. Scotch and Scotch topped cows and heifers showing in calf or with calf at side and rebred to good sires. Special prices to parties wishing a number of females with bull to mate. Visitors always welcome. Phone, Market 2087 or Market 3700.
PARK E. SALTER, WICHITA, KAN.

COMPLETE DISPERSION

Duroc-Jersey Herd

Strasburg, Missouri

FRI., DEC. 14

Tried Sows

13
by KING THE COL.
JOHN'S COMBINATION,
COL. MODEL TOP,
GOLDEN MODEL I AM,
UNSELL'S DEFENDER,
GOLDEN COL. I AM,
DEET'S ILLUSTRATOR,
PERFECTION WONDER,
the big 800 pound kind.

Gilts

10 by PATHFINDER
dam by King The Col.
5 by KING'S COL.
dam by Golden Model I Am.
2 by KING THE COL.
dam by Golden Model I Am.
5 by EDUCATOR
dam by Premier Gano.
2 by HIGHLAND CHIEF
dam by Golden Col.
1 by ORION CHERRY KING
Grand Champion of the National
1916.
ALL ARE BRED TO CHERY KING'S DISTURBER OR CHIEF'S WONDER.

40 Fall Pigs, 40

by CHERY KING'S DISTURBER AND CHIEF'S WONDER.

Herd Boars

CHERY KING'S DISTURBER by Disturber's Cherry King, dam by Illustrator. He carries the blood of Disturber, Cherry King, Chief's Col., Ohio Chief, and Orion Chief. He was Grand Champion at the Tri State fair at Burlington, Ia., and was the largest Jr. yearling at Omaha.

CHIEF'S WONDER carries the blood of Cherry Chief, Ohio Chief, Proud Col., Defender and King of Cols.

A SEPT. YEARLING by World's Fair Col. dam Lucy Wonder 112. Two spring boars.

Write for catalog. Send mail bids to C. H. Hay, in our care.

McNulty & Johns

Strasburg, Missouri

MULE FOOT HOGS.
GROWTHY MULE FOOT HOGS from my State Fair prize winning herd. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices low. C. M. Thompson, Letts, Ind.

SAPPHIRE HOGS.
SAPPHIRE (BLUE) HOGS
 The farmers hog. Baby pigs in pairs and trios. Illustrated booklet free.—L. E. Johnson, Waldron, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.
FOSTER'S RED POLLS Write for prices on breeding stock. C. E. FOSTER, R. E. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Morrison's Red Polls Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old, by Creme 23rd. A great 17 months old herd bull for sale. Cows and heifers. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

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

Riley County Breeding Farm
Registered Red Polled Cattle
 75 head in the herd. 20 bulls by L. S. Creme, in ages from six to 12 months. 20 cows and heifers sired by and bred to L. S. Creme.
 ED. NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan., (Riley Co.)

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.
DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forest SYMARD 5 1/2 yrs at the head of the herd. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

Brilliant X 12826-454955
 My Polled Durham herd bull is for sale. 8 year old, red and a splendid breeder. All my cows bred to him and am keeping his heifers.
 Also bulls from 6 to 9 months old, 4 of them polled, and by Brilliant. One a splendid yearling Shorthorn bull.
 A. C. LOBOUGH, WASHINGTON, KANSAS

J. C. BANBURY & SONS
POLLED DURHAMS
 (Hornless Shorthorns)



150 head in herd. 25 bulls, Reds and Roans, \$100 to \$300, halter broke. Roan Orange, 285944, weight 2500 in flesh. Sultan's Pride, 429017, first and Junior champion in three states, in service.
 J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Phone 1602, PRATT, KAN.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.
Aberdeen Angus Cattle
 Herdheaded by Louis of Viewpoint 4th, 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
 Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE
 170 breeding cows. For the best in registered Angus cattle in this state. Pioneer herd with quality and breeding.
 Sutton & Wells, Russell, Russell Co., Kansas

Bonny Blacks
 5 bulls from 6 to 14 months. 15 heifers from 6 to 16 months. All by Roland L. 187220. Also a few cows. Nothing better offered this season.
 Cherryvale Angus Farm, (two miles out)
 J. W. Taylor, Clay Center, Kan.

Maurer's Holstein Farm is offering twenty-five pure-bred heifer calves, from six weeks to eight months old; also a choice lot of yearlings, bred heifers and at prices that cannot be equalled elsewhere; grade cows and heifers. Buy your next young pure-bred BULL from US. For description and prices communicate with.
 T. R. MAURER & CO., EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Canary Paul Fobes Homestead
 heads our herd of 150 head of Holstein cattle. His dam is the first cow in the world to make three records all above thirty-three pounds of butter in 7 days. Bull calves sired by him and from great producing and A. R. O. cows for sale. Can also spare a few good grade cows and heifers. All stock tuberculin tested.
 Stubbs Farm, Mark Abilgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

Registered Holsteins For Sale
 Having purchased Mr. Potter's interest in our Holstein herd, I am offering all of them at private sale. In the herd are matrons with seven day records, as follows:

Wilhelmina De Kol Netherland.....	30.15	Pussy Willow of Russell Farm.....	26.79
Vadia De Kol Soldene.....	23.47	Boness 7th Topsy Clothilde.....	22.58
Green Plain Wera Bell.....	21.45	Margaret of Wheat Hill.....	24.....
Locust Terrace Buttercup.....	22.....	Pearl Korndyke Burke.....	22.....
Tehee Changeling Abbecker.....	21.11	Bellemore Topsy 2d.....	22.....
Bellemore Hengerveld Topsy, 2 yr.....	19.05	Bellemore Mona Korndyke (2).....	17.79

BULLS, some of them ready for service, out of these and other dams, and by 30-lb. sons of King of the Pontiacs. HEIFERS, of all ages, with similar breeding. Many of these cows are fresh or will be fresh before March 1st.
 Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kansas

JACKS AND JENNETS.
Malone Bros.,
Jacks and Percherons
 We have 2 barns full of extra good jacks ranging in age from weanlings to 8 yrs old, all over 2 yrs, well broke to serve. Several fine herd leaders among them. Also jennets in foal to home bred and imported jacks. A few imported Percheron stallions royally bred. We can deal. Write or call on
 J. P. & M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES 3 weeks old, \$17. Edward Yohn, Watertown, Wis.

A. B. WILCOX & SON, Abilene, Kan.
 Our Aim, the Best Registered Holsteins.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas
 Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

HOME DAIRY FARM, DENISON, KAN.
 Some young bulls for sale. Also females. Member H. F. Assn. of Kansas. J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.

OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE
 Yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A. R. O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. BEN SCHNEIDER, Norwalk, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CALVES 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure, 5 weeks old; from heavy milkers, \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.

High Grade Holstein Calves 12 heifers, 15-16 pure bred 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$28 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.
 FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS
 Always A. R. O. bull calves, better than the common run. Just now a few females to make the herd fit the stables.—H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Registered and High Grade Holsteins
 Practically pure bred heifer calves, six weeks old, crated and delivered to your station \$25 each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants.
 CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

HOLSTEINS We have a nice assortment of high grade cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also a few pure bred bulls.
 Address EAGER & FLORY, LAWRENCE, KAN.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS
 From A. R. O. cows. All our own breeding. Bred for milk and fat production.
LILAC DAIRY FARM
 E. E. D. 2, TOPEKA, KANSAS

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. "Tredico is the herd with wonderful constitutions." If the last bull you bought had a weak constitution from a forced record or a disease, visit Tredico at once.
 GED. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS.

One extra fine 2-yr.-old Holstein Bull
 REGISTERED. Sire, Prince Beauty Pleteris Hartor 10th. Dam, Lady Irene Gerben. \$150 if taken at once.
 M. Stavlund, Axtel, Kansas.

Bonniebrae Holsteins
 I am offering this season's crop of bull calves, from a few weeks to three months old. Their sire is a splendid son of King Segis Pontiac, whose four nearest dams averaged better than 25 pounds butter fat in 7 days, are from heavy producing dams, up to 70 pounds of milk a day and are extra fine individuals. Call and see them, their sire and dams or write, IRA ROMIG, Station B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Pure Bred HOLSTEINS make the most money!
 Breeders and dairy men find Holsteins pay them big.
 Write for FREE information.
 The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION of AMERICA, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

60 Head of Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers For Sale
 Granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis, and King Walker. Most of the heifers are out of A. R. O. dams and the majority of our cows have A. R. O. records. They are priced right. Also a few young bulls out of A. R. O. dams.
 Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.
300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls
 Registered and High Grade. 3 Bred Heifers and a Registered Bull \$325

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you? 40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 90 springing heifers; 40 open heifers and 20 registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$25 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm. We can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

60—Registered Cows and Heifers—60
 60 springing two-year-old heifers and cows, excepting a few cows which are fresh. The cows are from two to six years old. Special prices for 30 days.
LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.

DAIRY FARM SOLD
Must Give Possession Jan. First
A. L. Eshelman will sell entire herd of high grade HOLSTEINS one or more at a time or in car load lots, as long as they last, during the next few weeks. Have large number from which you can pick as many as you want, of cows or heifers, either springing or fresh. We can give records of butterfat on all cows or heifers in milk. If you want any don't write, but come and see them, our prices will make them move fast. Remember these are Eshelman's Holsteins and are good ones.
A. L. Eshelman, Abilene, Kan.

Special Holstein Bargains For 60 Days
 Having purchased the Holsteins of the Healy estate and having more cattle than I can handle I will make close prices for the next 60 days.
 70 extra choice, high grade, heavy springing heifers to freshen in November and December.
 50 choice, high grade heifers, (long yearlings), bred to my herd bull whose sister holds the world's record for milk production for a two-year-old.
 Choice, registered heifers sired by a 40-pound bull and bred to a 40-pound bull. A few young bulls with A. R. O. backing for sale. Many of them old enough for service. Address
M. A. Anderson, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.
 Note: Hope is on the Main line Missouri Pacific, Strong City branch of the Santa Fe and only 8 miles from Herington on the main line of the Rock Island.

High Grade Holsteins
 If you can use one or two cars of good high grade Holstein cows or heifers, see me at once as I am overstocked. They are priced to sell. Heavy springers. Don't write but come at once.
J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

M. E. Peck, Sr. M. E. PECK & SON M. E. Peck, Jr.
 At the farm Phone 1819 F 2 SALINA, KANSAS In town Phone 1959 W
Special Private Sale
 On 100 short two-year-old heifers that will freshen this winter and early spring. We have lots of cattle and cannot give these heifers the care they should have and will make very close prices on them if priced at once. They are an exceptionally fine lot and you should see them to appreciate their value. Also 30 yearling heifers, not bred. 50 extra nice cows that are springers. Write for full information Tell us where you saw our advertising. Address
M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan.

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.
 O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.
 W. H. Mott, Herington. A. Seaborn, at the farm.
Record Holsteins For Sale
 We have grade cows with records, 350 to 400 pounds of butter in 10 months, that we will sell. 100 head of large, well marked, Dairy type heifers, due to freshen soon, all high grade. 50 head of young cows, some fresh, others heavy springers. Some choice young bulls ready for service. 40 head of purebred heifers and cows to freshen this fall. We can ship via Rock Island, Missouri Pacific or Santa Fe.
MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Shorthorns—Poland Chinas

B. M. Lyne's Annual Sale of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas

At Dan Baer's comfortable sale pavillon,
Abilene, Kan., Thursday, December 20

OUR ANNUAL DECEMBER SALE
Catalogs ready to mail now.

Shorthorns. Nine cows, either with calves at foot or bred. Two yearling heifers. Cows bred to **Violet's Search 3rd**, by Searchlight, and bred by C. S. Nevius. He is my present herd bull and all my cows and heifers are bred to him. He is listed in this sale. Also 11 bulls from 7 to 15 months old. 10 by **Violet's Search 3rd** and one by **Red Laddie**.



Poland Chinas. 15 choice March gilts, sired by **Kansas Wonder**, by **Big Bob Wonder** and bred to a great young boar from the **Smith Bros.** herd at **Superior, Neb.** Six March boars, same breeding.

This is surplus stock from our breeding farm at **Oak Hill, Kan., Clay county**, and the sale is held in **Abilene** each December because of the better railroad facilities. You

are invited to spend the day with us in **Abilene**. Send me your name for catalog today. Address

B. M. LYNE, OAK HILL, KANSAS

Auctioneers—Lafe Burger, Jas. T. McCulloch. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Large Type Poland China Sale

Pleasant Valley Stock Farm

Watonga, Okla.,

Wednesday, December 19th

Last March we held a dispersion hog sale. -Many of our sows were in too poor condition to sell.

THIS OFFERING MAKES OUR COMPLETE DISPERSION

60 HEAD ALL IMMUNE. EVERYTHING GOES.

10 large tried sows with litters at side or bred to **Big Orphan** or **Pleasant Revenue**, by **Lookabaugh's Revenue**.

30 bred sows and gilts, sired by **Lookabaugh's Revenue**, **A Wonder**, **Wonder Monarch**, **Big Orphan** and other sires of note and bred to **Big Orphan** and **Pleasant Revenue**.

15 Open gilts, sired by **Big Orphan**, **Wonder Monarch** and **A Wonder**.

5 young boars, prospective herd headers, by **Big Orphan** and **A Wonder**.

These hogs are in good useful condition. The blood lines are the best in large type breeding. The Shorthorn business now requires our time. Hence this complete **Poland China Dispersion**.

Write today for illustrated catalog. Address

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.

Percheron Mares and Stallions At Auction

On Farm Near
CHASE, KANSAS

Tuesday, Dec. 18

15 Mares and Fillies, 3 Stallions
All Registered in **Percheron Society of America**

Five of these mares are of mature age and several are in the ton class. Two are imported. Several of the younger mares and fillies are out of these big imported mares. Several are showing safe in foal and others are bred to excellent sires. The three stallions include two yearlings and one weanling. These are real farm raised Percherons not only breeders and producers but broke to all kinds of farm work. Their pedigrees are rich in the best blood of the breed. Parties from a distance who 'phone will be met at Lyons on Missouri Pacific and Frisco and Alden on main line Santa Fe, morning of sale.

Write today for catalog. Address

PROFFITT BROS.

Auctioneer: **Jesse Langford.**
Fieldman: **A. B. Hunter.**

CHASE, KANSAS

20 good two-year-old fillies and 10 extra good yearling mules for sale.

Twenty-Third Sale

50 Head Imported and American
Bred, Registered

Percheron Stallions Mares and Colts

WHITEWATER FALLS STOCK FARM

Towanda, Kan.,

Saturday, December 15, 1917

Twenty Five Stallions—Twenty Five Mares

Stallions and Mares sired by **Casino**. Mares bred to **Casino** and an Imported son of **Carnot**.

Sale held at the farm, four miles northwest of **Towanda**. Write today for catalogue. Address

J. C. Robison, Prop., Towanda, Kan.

Auctioneers: **Fred Reppert, J. D. Snyder, Boyd Newcom, W. M. Arnold.** Fieldman: **A. B. Hunter.**

(From the First Page of Montgomery Ward & Co.'s 1918 Spring Catalogue, now on the Press)

A Nation can Thrive only Through the Thrift of its People

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆



Washington our Government has brought together a group of men officially termed the War Savings Certificates Committee and popularly known as the National Thrift Committee. The chairman is Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, who dropped his work as head of the largest bank in America in order to give his services to the Government. ☆☆☆ The purpose of this Committee is to have the American people actually save two billion dollars and lend it to the Government at 4 per cent interest. These savings are to be in small amounts—twenty-five cents at a time—so that every man, woman and child in the United States not only may participate in this public service, but can at the same time be creating a nest-egg for the day when the war will end. ☆☆☆ The raising of this money for the Government is important, but after all, the greatest value of the Committee's efforts will lie in developing a spirit of thrift among the people of our Country generally. If that can be accomplished—and you and we know it will be—the good effect will be felt for many years after this war.

If this Committee can teach the American nation as a whole the virtue of thrift it will have done a work valuable beyond measure.

Thrift! Just what does being thrifty mean? The dictionary defines thrift as care and prudence in the management of one's resources; economy and frugality; it says, "Thrift is the best means of thriving," and to be thrifty is to be successful and prosperous.

Thrift is the opposite of waste. Waste means to spend, thoughtlessly, unnecessarily, without return and without purpose.

☆☆☆

In devoting this space to the Government's plan to bring thrift before all the American people, we are in no sense advancing a principle new to those who have dealt with us. Our customers are primarily a thrifty people.

In fact, when the question was put to us, "Wouldn't a nationwide campaign toward thrift and saving, frugality, economy—wouldn't such a campaign injure your business?" our answer was that the customers of Montgomery Ward & Co. were innately a thrifty, careful people, that from the very foundation of this business, almost fifty years ago, the suggestion had always been made to the customer to be thrifty, to compare prices and to compare quality and to *let his own interests alone prompt him in buying from us.*

This business was founded on the belief that thrifty people in the United States, knowing the value of a dollar—and particularly of their own dollar—that these people, given the opportunity to save money in their purchases, would make use of that opportunity.

☆☆☆

Save—be thrifty, buy where you can buy best—those words sum up principles we have laid before the American public from the very beginning of Montgomery Ward & Co.

And today the Government is placing the same thought before the people, and is asking further that their savings be placed in loans to our Country.

A household that does not consider the value of a dollar can rarely be a prosperous, happy and successful household; even less can a people prosper and at the same time be thriftless, wasteful and thoughtless of their earnings.

☆☆☆

There is little need to dwell on the virtues of thrift to those who deal with us. Our customers' relationship with us is almost always prompted by thrift. But as important as the virtues of thrift may be in times of peace, they are all the more important in these times of war.

Save, be thrifty, buy where you can buy best!

This Nation can Win only through the Thrift of its People
