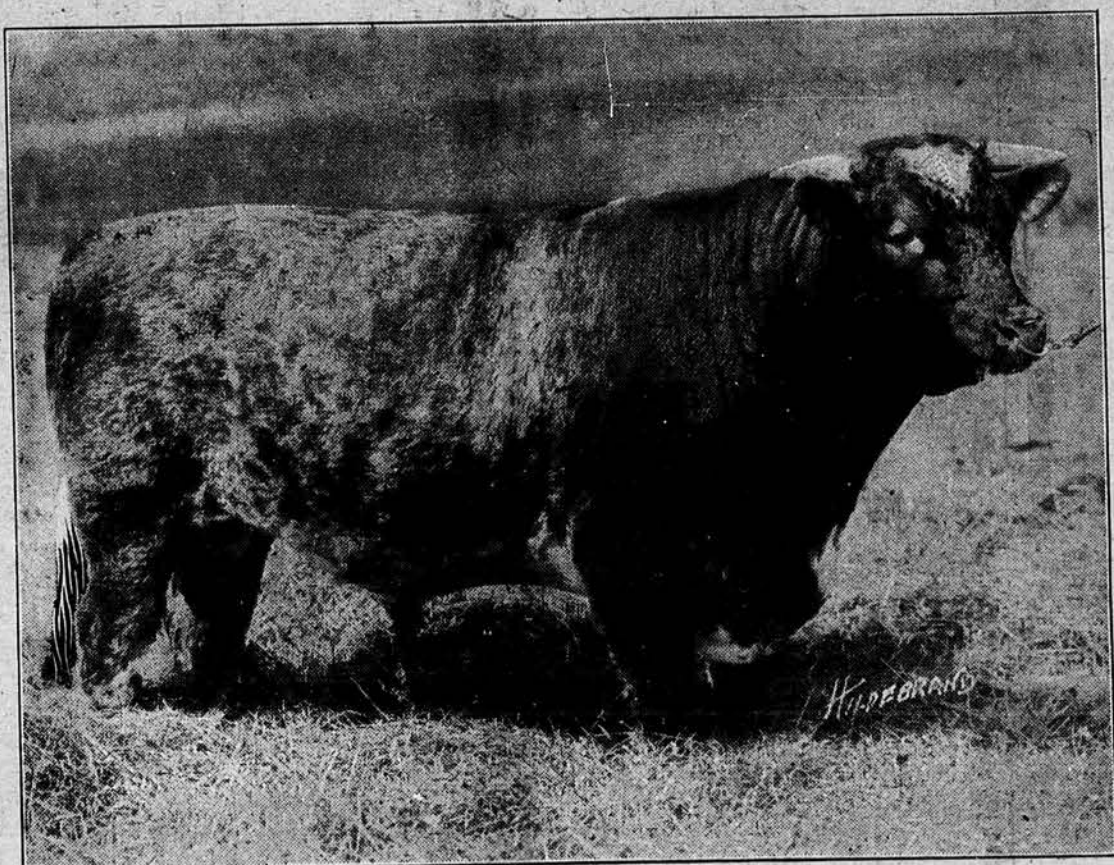


January 5, 1918

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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

4811



In This Issue

Better Care for Sows.....	George M. Rommel
More Fruit for 1918.....	F. B. Nichols
Passing Comment.....	Tom McNeal
Success, and Farm Poultry.....	G. D. McClaskey
What Shall I Do, Doctor?.....	Dr. Charles Lerrigo
Jayhawker's Farm Notes.....	Harley Hatch



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Notes from Allen County

BY GUY M. TREDWAY

There was an unusually large crop of potatoes in this vicinity in 1917. Ours were graded as they were picked up. All small potatoes and all that had broken skins were placed by themselves to be used first. The others were sacked carefully and placed in a dry cellar. During the cold weather a lighted lantern was kept burning near them day and night. A coal oil heating stove would have been safer. The seed from which these potatoes were grown was shipped in from the North by the Grange. They were large potatoes. We find that we get a better crop when planting large potatoes than when planting small ones. We always cut two eyes to the piece and leave as much of the flesh on the piece as possible.

After the first light frost this fall all the tomato vines that had tomatoes on them were brought in and hung up by the roots in the cellar. Nearly all the tomatoes ripened. The last of them was used after Thanksgiving, ripening thru a period of six weeks. Any one can thus save most of the tomatoes and they are much better than any use that can be made of green ones. Also a large amount of work is not forced upon the women to do in a few days.

Not more than 50 per cent of the farmers in this county raised hogs to any extent a few years ago. Now that the price of corn has gone so high a large part of them are afraid to take the risk, so that not more than 20 per cent now raise hogs. Those who did have hogs this fall made some money. Undoubtedly the price will be high next year as few men are breeding sows. There have been some marked examples of the Durocs outdoing the O. I. C's. One about which there can be no question as to better feeding or age was a test made by a nearby farmer who had both breeds. The pigs were born in the same week this spring, and both were purebred. Both were run in the same pasture, and fed together. When marketed this fall the Durocs outweighed the white hogs an average of 30 pounds. This farmer has always been inclined to the white hogs, but says he is satisfied now that the others are the best and is breeding only red hogs. With the price of feed so high it pays to be a "quick feeder." Hogs will make marketable stock on less feed if given all they will eat than when one tries to save by feeding less.

The clover and alfalfa seed threshed last fall is being graded and cleaned preparatory to marketing next spring. The seed or waste comes out of the grader we are using in four places, giving coarse waste, fine dust and two grades of seed. The larger will go on the market as choice seed while the smaller will be used at home or sold for a smaller price. The clover made 1½ bushels an acre and the alfalfa somewhat more. The alfalfa was harvested for seed because we were too busy with the small grain harvest when it should have been cut for hay. The seed will bring as much as the hay—tho that would have been fed on the farm—and every particle of the threshed hay will be eaten. The machine was backed up to the barn and the hay blown into the mow. It will pay to thresh the clover every fall that it makes seed as one gets almost as much feed as if put up for hay and the seed besides. As one crop of alfalfa hay is lost while that crop makes seed this will not pay unless hay is very plentiful as alfalfa seed usually sells for less than clover seed.

Neighbors have today finished hauling their kafir crop, getting \$1.40 a bushel. The crop made from 12 to 20 bushels an acre. A few are putting the stalks into the silo after heading the seed. Others are feeding the fodder, and excellent fodder it makes—much better than corn stover, especially for horses. They eat practically all the stalks. Some men are feeding it to the exclusion of hay both to horses and sheep. In this county a considerable acreage of kafir has not matured in the last two years. Experience shows that it should be planted during the first half of May on ground that has been disked at least twice after plowing so that all the moisture possible might be conserved. Kafir will wait in the summer for dry weather to pass but that makes it mature late if it matures at

all. Some parts of this county had rain in July this year. Those parts had a good crop of kafir while in others having no rain, it did not mature.

Favorable Conditions for Cattle

BY W. H. COLE
Cowley County

Cattle are going thru the winter in excellent condition. Every bundle of feed produces the desired results owing to the fact that the animals get it all. The dry condition of the ground makes it impossible to waste any. It is true that the corn fodder breaks up pretty badly but unless a strong wind whips the leaves away the animals are able to pick it all up on the smooth feed lots. It does not seem, however, that the cattle are cleaning up the kafir roughness so well as in most years. Generally they clean it up stalk and all but we notice that quite a few of the stalks are left in the feed yard at night. This may be because the stalks are somewhat larger than ordinary this year, due to the fact that we did not get quite so good a stand of kafir last spring as we usually do. The thin stand was a good thing during the dry weather as it enabled the kafir to fill out in good shape, but the stalks are no doubt rather woody. Kafir roughness to be at its best must be planted so the stalks will not get so large.

The wintering of cattle is expensive this winter but no doubt the price received at selling time will justify the expense. Any sort of rough feed sells at from \$7 an acre up to \$12 for good cane butts and \$20 for sowed cane. With alfalfa at \$30 a ton very little of it is being fed now, but next spring when the cattle become out of condition from having been fed so continuously on cane and kafir butts—the feeders may consider it a good policy to spare some of the high priced alfalfa.

The oats straw is relished greatly by both the cattle and horses. We did think for a time of baling and selling it as we had an offer of \$12 a ton, but the baling and hauling are expensive and require time and besides we figured that with every ton disposed of in that manner considerable fertility was lost to the soil. Spring calves were purchased and will be fed the straw and other roughness, and by the use of the spreader the fertility may be returned to the soil.

On a recent Saturday, while in conversation with the leading poultry dealer of our town, we were told that during the entire week not a chicken of any description had been offered for sale. The price is attractive and there are a great number of fowls thruout the country, but the farmers are fast coming to the realization that eggs at 40 cents a dozen are a pretty attractive proposition. So accordingly the hens are being taken extra good care of, and while the produce man is doing a rushing egg business he is obliged to weigh but few chickens. And for the most part those that are sold are either roosters or old hens.

We recently had the pleasure of a call from one of the government emergency agents. He told us that only in a very small portion of the state did the kafir and cane mature as it did here. The seed of both of these grains is of good quality and he assured us that there would be an excellent demand for kafir and cane seed next spring.

The stock water situation is still looming up as the biggest proposition that a great many of the farmers have to contend with. Hauling water is disagreeable enough in the summer, but in winter with everything icy the task is doubly so. The small streams are getting low and a severe freezeup would render them useless as a source of water. It is to be hoped that before such a thing occurs good rains will have fallen and relieved the present condition.

At the public sales there are two things that at the present time invariably go, as the saying is "out of sight." These are farm machinery and harness. Farm tools that an auctioneer would have found it difficult to have obtained a bid on a few years ago now sell readily. The most spirited rivalry among the bidders on farm machinery seems to be in regard to cultivators of all descriptions. This indicates that there will be a large acreage of cultivated crops planted next spring.



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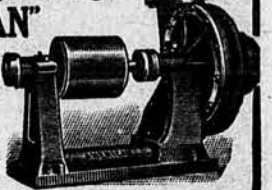
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



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GOOD JUDGMENT is required in the feeding and management of hogs. If this is given we shall make great progress in increasing the production of pork from Kansas farms in 1918, which the government has asked for. Every farmer must remember that careful selection of breeding animals will be rendered ineffective if the feeding and management are not such that the animals will thrive and yield a good increase. The real problem in swine feeding is to supply sufficient nutritive material for building and repairing the body and sufficient energy to lay on fat. The most satisfactory ration must necessarily be made up of feeds which are wholesome, relished by the hog, and at the same time reasonable in cost.

It has been asserted by various experienced feeders of hogs that a mixture of charcoal, ashes, lime, salt, sulfur and copperas kept where the hogs can eat it will tend to prevent worm infestation. There is no positive experimental evidence, however, in support of the idea that such a mixture will prevent worm infestation, and it is of value therefore as a source of mineral matter in the diet, and perhaps as an appetizer and tonic, rather than as a worm preventive. A balanced ration may supply all the necessary feed nutrients, yet the system of the hog craves mineral matter. The mineral matter is not under control, and to make sure that the hogs have an abundant supply, free access should be given to a mineral mixture. The following is a formula for such a mixture: Charcoal, 1 bushel; hardwood ashes, 1 bushel; salt, 8 pounds; air-slaked lime, 4 pounds; sulfur, 4 pounds; and pulverized copperas, 4 pounds. Mix the lime, salt and sulfur thoroughly and then mix with the charcoal and ashes. Dissolve the copperas in 1-quart of hot water and sprinkle the solution over the whole mass, mixing it thoroughly. Keep some of this mixture in a box before the hogs at all times, or place in a self-feeder.

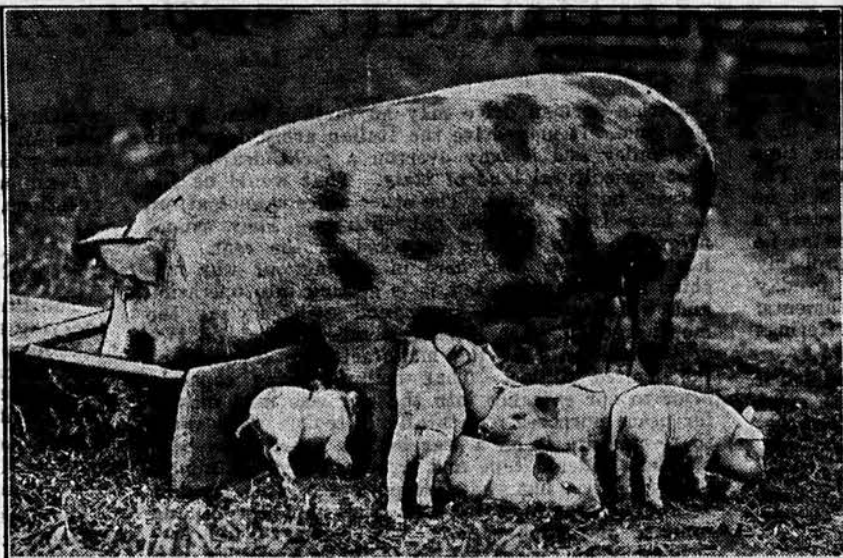
A Test of the Breeder's Skill.

Dry sows can be placed in a pasture by themselves and given very little grain. Those which show an exceptionally run-down condition from suckling their pigs should be separated from the rest of the herd and fed grain until they regain breeding condition. Where pastures are very luxuriant it is possible to carry breeding sows on pasture alone, but in such cases their condition must be studied closely by the breeder, in order to be sure that they are receiving enough nourishment from the pasture. Hogs require attention regardless of condition, age, or sex, but the management of the brood sows is the surest test of the breeder's skill.

The age at which a young sow is first bred will depend on her development, but it is seldom advisable to breed her before she is 8 months old. A very young sow seldom produces a large litter. Another objection to early breeding is that a young sow has not the strength to stand the strain of nursing a litter of pigs, and her growth may be checked to such a degree that she never fully develops.

A sow farrows in 112 to 115 days from the date of conception. By keeping a careful service record, the breeder therefore is able to determine accurately when to expect the pigs and to make his arrangements accordingly. There is no good reason why a sow should not produce two litters a year when handled properly. To accomplish this the sow should be bred to farrow, say, for example, in March, and again to farrow in the early part of September. A sow bred November 15 will farrow about March 9. The pigs should nurse eight weeks. The sow should be rebred by May 20 to farrow on September 8. The pigs could then nurse until November 3.

During pregnancy two facts must be borne in mind. The first is that the sow is doing double duty. Not only is she keeping up her own bodily functions, but the development of the litter is increasing drain on her system. Feeding at this time should be liberal, altho it need not be as heavy as after the pigs are farrowed. A very fat sow is apt to be clumsy with her pigs, and sometimes these are lacking in vitality. On the other hand a very thin sow will either not do justice to her pigs or will become a mere wreck herself during the time she is nursing her litter. The chances are that both these things will happen. The necessity of exercise must not be overlooked under any circumstances. This may be



Better Care for the Sows

By George M. Rommel

provided by a large lot or even by driving the hogs slowly for a short distance every day.

In the second place, the main demands upon the sow are those for the building of new tissue. Therefore, the kind of feed is important. The nitrogenous or protein-bearing feeds are needed at this time, such as tankage, bran, oilmeal, peas, beans, oats and barley. The clovers, alfalfa, peas, beans and vetches are also of much value to the brood sows. Special emphasis should be laid on the condition of the bowels during pregnancy and particularly at farrowing, the special danger to be avoided being constipation. The grain ration should be given as slop, and toward the close of gestation oilmeal or a small amount of flaxseed meal should be introduced into the ration.

Corn should not be fed in large amounts to breeding stock, because it does not supply enough bone and muscle-forming constituents to develop the unborn pigs. During the winter more care will be needed to keep the sow in good condition on account of the absence of pasture. Not only does the hog's system crave green feed, but more or less bulk also is demanded. To offset the lack of green feed nothing surpasses roots. Some farmers use clover or alfalfa hay, sheaf oats, or corn fodder to supply the bulky requirement of the ration. Charcoal, ashes, lime and salt should be accessible at all times. During the entire period care should be taken to keep the system well toned. The sow should become accustomed to being handled and should look on her attendant as a friend.

The brood sows may run together up to within two weeks of farrowing; then it is well to separate them, placing every sow by herself in a yard with a small house, which should be dry, airy, and clean. A great deal of exercise will not now be necessary. The feed should be reduced somewhat, and if there is any tendency to constipation, a slight change of feed may be necessary.

As the time for farrowing approaches the sow should be watched carefully, in order that assistance may be given if necessary. The feed at this time should be sloppy and limited in amount. The sow generally becomes nervous and restless as parturition approaches; she makes a nest for her young; a

swollen vagina and milk down in the teats are other visible signs. It is practically certain that a sow will farrow late in the afternoon or the following night when milk is found in the teats in the morning.

Nothing but lukewarm water should be given the sow during 24 hours previous to farrowing. If she already has farrowed a litter and has been fed properly and cared for during pregnancy, little difficulty may be expected; but with young sows, particularly those bred at an immature age, there is considerable risk at this time, not only to the pigs but to the sow herself.

There is a difference of opinion as to the amount of bedding which should be given to the sow at this time. An active sow in comparatively thin condition can be trusted with a liberal amount of bedding, but sows which are in high condition or which are at all clumsy had better be given only a moderate amount of bedding. Leaves or short straw are preferred.

The farrowing pen should be dry and well ventilated, but free from drafts. Provide the pen with a guardrail made of 2 by 4 inch pieces set 2 inches from the sides of the pen about 10 inches above the bed. These prevent the sow from lying against the partition and lessen the danger of injury to the pigs. The little fellows will soon learn to creep under the guardrail when the sow lies down. The management of the sow during farrowing depends largely on the animal and on the weather conditions. Assistance should be at hand if needed, but the sow need not be helped if she is getting along nicely.

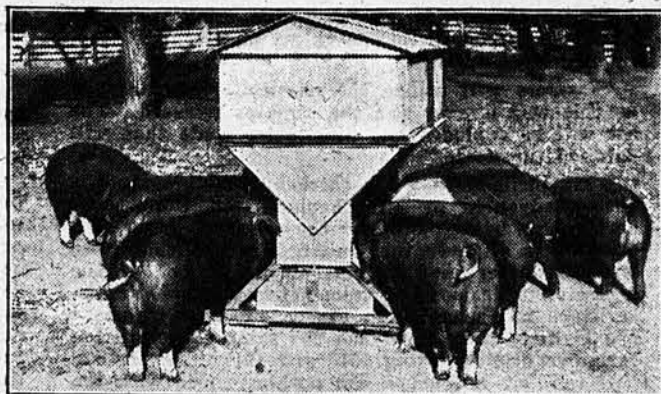
When the pigs are born during warm weather they generally will find their way to the teats unaided. In extremely cold weather the pigs will be in danger of being chilled unless the hog house is heated. To remedy this place a few heated bricks in the bottom of a basket or small box, cover with chaff or straw, and put a cloth over the top to keep in the heat; unless the sow objects too seriously the pigs may be rubbed dry with a soft cloth and placed in the receptacle as fast as they arrive. If any of the little pigs appear to be lifeless when they are born, first see that all mucus is removed from the nose, then give the pig a few gentle slaps on the side with the hand. This will start breathing if there is any life in the body. Give it a suck of the sow's milk and place it in the receptacle, as described previously. The pigs will not suffer if they do not suck for a few minutes after farrowing.

Remove the Small Teeth.

Before placing the pigs with the sow cut out the eight small tusk-like teeth. There are four of these on each jaw in the rear of the mouth. These teeth are very sharp, and if left in they will likely cause a tearing of the sow's udder, and the little pigs will cut one another's mouths while fighting for a teat. These teeth can be removed with bone forceps, wire nippers, or with a knife. Never pull out the teeth; always cut or break them off. After this is done place the pigs with the sow, care being taken that each one gets a teat. When the afterbirth is passed it should be removed from the pen at once and buried or burned. There is good reason to believe that eating the afterbirth is often the beginning of the habit of eating pigs.

As a rule the sow should have no feed the first 24 hours after farrowing, but should be given a liberal drink of warm water. If, however, she shows signs of hunger a thin slop of bran and middlings may be given. The feeding for the first three or four days should be light, and the time consumed in getting the sow on full feed should be from a week to 10 days, depending on the size and thrift of the litter.

Great care must be taken to feed the sow properly. If she is not fed carefully the little pigs will show it. If the pigs follow the sow around very much and pull at her teats it is a good sign that she is not producing enough milk, and more feed should be given to stimulate the milk flow. On the other hand, when a sow is overfed, causing a heavy flow of milk, scouring is generally produced in the pigs. If this happens cut down the sow's feed immediately and give her 15 to 20 grains of sulphate of iron (copperas) in her slop morning and evening; if necessary, increase the dose until results have been obtained. Do not allow the pigs to run out during a cold rain.



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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

The New Year

There is not much profit in spending your time speculating on what may happen in the future. The sensible individual is the one who does the best he knows how in the present and while not careless about the future, and making such provision as he reasonably can for conditions that may and probably will arise, does not spend his time either in day dreams about probably impossible accomplishments, or in worrying about the disasters and sufferings that may be coming.

The man who says that the present year on which we are just entering offers a cheerful prospect must either be trying to deceive himself or other persons.

There has never been a year in history which opened less auspiciously for the human race than this year of 1918. All the principal nations are at war with a strong possibility that those not at war will be involved before the conflict is ended.

With the opening of spring there is likely to be the most extended and bloodiest fighting the world has ever seen. It is not unlikely that the casualties on both sides will mount up into the hundreds of thousands every day. Our own magnificent resources will be tried to the utmost and the cables will be freighted in all probability with lists of the dead, wounded and missing who are serving under our flag in a foreign land.

The Huns may gain further victories on the Italian front. They may break thru into the fruitful fields of Italy and attack France in the rear.

Italy may grow so war weary that she will quit the fight and offer to make a separate peace. This is not likely but possible.

The effect of the negotiations of the Bolsheviks may put the vast territory of Russia so completely under German domination that Russia will become in fact virtually an ally of Germany and give her late enemy all the supplies needed to provision its armies and supply its citizens at home.

Submarines may get some of our transports carrying troops to France.

We may have a short crop in this country and the food shortage among our allies may become more acute.

There may be serious troubles here at home, labor riots and other disturbances, the result largely of German spies and German propaganda in this country.

There may be other calamities ahead of us which I do not just now think of.

But in any event the most foolish thing we can do is to spend our time worrying about these possible calamities.

All the genius and all the physical and financial force that it is possible to muster should be mobilized to prevent them if possible, but it is worse than folly to spend our time worrying about the future.

The rich possibly can afford to worry. We who are not rich cannot afford it.

Worrying undermines the health and destroys efficiency and capacity for labor. One of the reasons why it is economically sound to provide every workman and his family with reasonable comfort for the present and assurance, so far as that is possible, against want, misery and disease in the future is because the man whose mind is not disturbed by worry is or ought to be a better workman, turn out a better product and more of it within a given time than the man who is harassed by the lack of means to provide properly for himself and his family and who sees nothing ahead but a helpless and poverty stricken old age.

But if the present outlook for 1918 is not particularly cheerful let it be remembered that it contains as many possibilities for good as for evil. It is still my belief that the war will end before next New Year. In that belief I am not supported by the opinions of many persons with whom I have talked. Most of them think the war will last two and possibly three years.

They know as much about the situation as I do and no more.

All opinions as to when the war will end are mere guesses, and one man's guess is perhaps as good as another's. There are certain contingencies which I admit would change my opinion concerning the probable duration of the war. If Italy should be overrun and put entirely out of the fighting I would say that the war would be considerably prolonged. I do not believe that Italy will be put out. The

Austrian-German drive may go farther than it has yet gone. It may drive the Italian army down into the valley and it may overrun a great deal of the best agricultural land of Italy. That would be disastrous but not fatal. The other allies cannot afford to have Italy knocked out entirely. They cannot afford to have France attacked in the rear. We have been slow over here in getting our war machine into operation, but it is getting into operation and will increase in speed and efficiency as the months go on. Let it be remembered that no two other nations have the manufacturing capacity of the United States. That manufacturing capacity prior to our entrance into the war was used mostly for peace purposes. Naturally it took a good while to re-organize it on a war basis. There have been blunders and red tape and incompetency and unnecessary delays, but the vast powers of this republic are being organized for war and next spring and summer the mighty force will begin to tell tremendously on the battle fronts in Europe. We will manufacture guns, more guns and still more guns. We will fill the air along the far flung battle lines with battle planes, drive back or destroy the German planes and carry destruction and terror to German manufacturing cities.

There will be a terrible struggle between the allied and German armies on the western front, but the allied armies will triumph. The Huns will be forced back across the Rhine. German territory will be invaded. Then and only then, in my judgment, will the German autocrat and his military advisers be ready to give up the fight and seek the best terms they can get. I believe that condition will be brought about in 1918, but I will say that I do not wish this war to end until it is brought about, even if it is necessary to go thru this and still another bloody, trying year before the desired result is accomplished. The world can never be safe with the Hohenzollerns in power.

Air Ships to Bring Rain?

Writing from Clay Center J. D. Shepherd gives his theory about rainfall and the possibility of creating atmospheric conditions which will bring rain at the wish and convenience of man. "The great Southwest," says Mr. Shepherd, "has suffered unusually from dry weather since the great war started in Europe in 1914. Of what use is it to sow and plant if insufficient rain comes to start wheat or mature corn? What we have been needing in Kansas is rain, not newspaper advice on how to farm nor boastful newspaper jargon about big acreages of wheat and corn. We know from actual observation that a series of violent electrical explosions directly underneath a heavy cloud will cause a sudden downfall of rain. Every observing farmer has noticed this. The electrical explosions have simply set the air in motion so the air carrying the cloudy vapor is forced upward into the cool strata of air above, where that vapor condenses into drops of rain which, being then heavier than the air, fall to the ground. Thus four or five heavy explosions of powder or dynamite directly under a heavy summer thunderhead cloud would cause a sudden downfall of rain. I believe when airships are as common as automobiles are now that when rain is needed they will fly up and tap by explosions the thunderhead clouds. Such clouds will be forced into the strata of air which is right for condensing their moisture into rain. I believe the continued mighty explosions along the battle lines in Europe have thrown the whole atmosphere out of its natural equilibrium. I cannot account for the excessive rains along the vast trench lines in Europe unless we attribute them to explosives.

"Farmers will utilize the passing clouds as soon as this war is over and the airships released. The air will be exploded and discoveries made that will astound the world."

I am inclined to think there is something in the theory advanced by Mr. Shepherd, but I am wondering how he accounts for the excessive rains that fell nearly all over the United States during 1915, one year after the war started in Europe. If the excessive explosions and tremendous atmospheric disturbance in Europe then caused excessive rains in the United States, how has the same cause created excessive drought during 1916 and 1917?

If the war in Europe had nothing to do with the

weather conditions in the United States in 1915 how does Mr. Shepherd figure that it caused the conditions which have prevailed in 1916 and 1917?

I am not arguing the matter; I am just asking questions.

Supervision of Railroads

The President has decided to undertake the job of unifying and managing the railroads of the country. Strange as it may seem at first thought, the railroad managers, employees and stockholders all seem to be pretty well satisfied with the proposed arrangement.

This does not seem so strange, however, when it is considered that the government guarantees comfortable earnings and dividends to the railroads.

In these perilous times almost any man would be satisfied to have a profitable business guaranteed to him for a period of years. What will develop out of this consolidation remains to be seen, but it "looks good" both for the government as a war measure and for the people generally.

An intimation is given out from Washington, however, which will cause a vast amount of uneasiness among high salaried railroad officials if it is carried into effect. It is in brief the cutting off of high salaries and probably relieving a good many men of soft snaps which they had supposed were theirs for life. It is really a tragic thing to separate one from a large, fat salary, especially when there is attached to it such perquisites as a private car and a dark complexioned cook and also dark complexioned table waiters. I shall be perfectly frank. If I had a job of that sort with a salary of anywhere from \$25,000 to \$100,000 per annum I would view with disfavor and also with alarm any law or policy which was intended to pry me loose from that job.

It is, I might say in passing, much more comfortable to see another person pried loose from a soft snap than to be in that situation yourself.

It is, in other words, a durned sight easier to reform things at the expense of somebody else than at your own expense. But here is the situation the government will find itself in when it fully takes charge of the railroads of the country. The head of the whole vast business, whose title will be "Director General" receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. It will seem rather inconsistent that a subaltern should receive a greater salary than his chief. But many of the heads of the present railroad systems receive salaries ranging from \$25,000 to \$75,000 per annum.

Probably these men will be invited to retain their places as directors of the lines owned by their several companies, but there is a decided intimation that the government will insist on their taking a huge cut in salary. There is also an intimation that the services of a number of high salaried men may be dispensed with entirely, such for example as passenger agents whose business is to drum up business for their respective lines. Under this general administration it would seem that the services of these special passenger agents would not be necessary, as it will be immaterial on what roads people travel when all the roads are under government management.

What this move of the government means is a general pool to be supervised by the government.

This ought to bring about a simplification of rates and do away with a good part of the expense of rate making. At present railroad rates are an unscientific jumble. They have been established on the theory of "charge all the traffic will bear." They discriminate in favor of competitive points and "soak" other localities.

Rates should be made equal under some kind of a zone system or else they should be fixed on a distance basis. If the zone system should be adopted it would work in the same way the parcel post system works, that is, within a certain zone all rates would be equal and the man shipping from Pauline could have his freight hauled at exactly the same rate as the man in Kansas City. All that would be necessary in rate making would be to classify freight according to its value and the care and risk necessary in transporting it and then establish a scale of rates, just as is done in the case of parcel post packages. This would obviate the necessity for continuous tinkering with rates, which requires the

services of an army of rate clerks on the various railroads of the country.

If that is not done then a distance rate should be established and freight and passengers should both be carried at so much a mile. Personally I favor the zone system, but either would be better than the present rate making which is no system at all.

Will government ownership follow? That is the question which is being asked by a great many persons now. Personally I do not look for government ownership in the near future, but it may come.

It seems to me that a plan might be adopted which would combine the advantages of government ownership with the advantages of private ownership. Let the government ascertain as nearly as possible the going value of the railroads; combine them all in one gigantic system and authorize a stock issue to cover the entire value. Offer this stock to the general public on say a guaranteed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent non-taxable basis. Make the stockholders voters but not the stock, to prevent the control falling into the hands of a few capitalists. Let the government fix rates adequate to pay the dividend of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of the general board of directors a certain number would represent the government, the others would be elected by the stockholders, every stockholder being entitled to a vote.

Present holders of railroad stocks and bonds would have the option of exchanging their present holdings on a valuation in proportion to the total value of the roads issuing the stocks and bonds for stock in the great merger system, or they could take the value of their holdings in cash out of the proceeds of the sale of the stock. In order to encourage thrift and interest as many people as possible I would permit working men and women to purchase stock on the weekly payment plan, the earnings of the stock purchased to be applied along with the regular weekly payments toward payment for the stock.

By way of illustration: Suppose that a working man should desire to purchase a share of stock on the installment plan, paying as small an amount as \$2 down and the remainder in 49 weekly payments. He would be charged interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on his deferred payments but his share of stock, held by the government until final payment was made, also would draw interest at the same rate, so that in the course of the year the man would pay for his share of stock and receive about \$2.25 interest.

I would scatter this stock just as widely as possible to make as many persons as possible feel that they were part owners in the vast system of transportation.

So far as the employees necessary to operate this vast system were concerned, I would have them selected on merit and entirely aside from any political considerations, so that no political party could use the system to perpetuate it in power. All would be subjected to examination and advanced according to merit.

National Prohibition

If any one had asked me five years ago if there ever would be national prohibition in the United States, I should have answered that I believed national prohibition would come but not in my day. I thought it would require 25 or 30 years at least before it would be possible to obtain the ratification of a prohibition amendment by three-fourths of the states in the Union, even if the resolution proposing to amend the Constitution could get the necessary two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress.

I have changed my mind. Things have moved a lot faster than I expected. Not only has a prohibition amendment been submitted to the states for ratification, by a good many more than the necessary two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress, but in my opinion within five years it will be ratified by more than the necessary three-fourths of the legislatures of the 48 states.

The growth of sentiment for prohibition has been marvelous. It is no longer the sentimental alone who favors it. Sentimentalism alone would never have brought about national prohibition in this materialistic and money-loving age. So long as the opinion was general that the saloon and the whisky traffic generally, helped business, prohibition hadn't a chance. It was when it began to dawn on hard-headed business men, who worshiped material success, that the saloon tended to destroy efficiency and increase the cost of their output that they began to get on the side of the temperance lecturer who talked about the tears and suffering and crime that had been caused by intoxicating liquor. Of course that ought to have been evident to these hard-headed business men long ago, but the fact is that many men are hard-headed because the place where the brains ought to be is occupied mostly with bone. It ought to have been evident long ago that the workman in any line whose brain was muddled with liquor could not be a very efficient operative. It ought also to have been evident that crime always found the saloon an ally and that the crime and disorder which originated in the saloon greatly increased the cost of government, but for some reason it took that self-evident fact a long time to soak into the heads of these business men. The outstanding and pleasing fact however is that finally it did soak in, and from that time the fate of the saloon was sealed. State after state wheeled into line until more than half of the states already have state-wide prohibition.

From now on I expect to see the tide rise faster

than ever. It is easier to obtain the vote of a legislature for prohibition than the vote of an entire state. Missouri has never been able to carry state-wide prohibition at an election on account of the vote of St. Louis, Kansas City and some other large cities in the state, but the majority of the Missouri legislature is for prohibition and will ratify the amendment to the Constitution. I think the same thing will be true of my old state of Ohio altho the prohibitionists have never been able to get quite enough votes at a state-wide election to put prohibition in the constitution. Hereafter the women will have the right to vote in New York and I expect the election of a legislature in the Empire state which will ratify the amendment. There is in every state a large "band wagon" element among the voters. Let a cause become popular and this element will run to get on the winning side or the side they think will win.

Prohibition is becoming generally popular. The prohibitionist is no longer sneered at and called a long-haired crank. Whisky never had a valid defense. People generally are coming to recognize it for the sham and fraud and enemy of good government and morals and health and prosperity that it is. They are coming, everywhere, to know that the saloon is the foe of order, the destroyer of virtue; the friend of anarchy and the spawning place of crime. They are coming to realize the loss of man and brain power for which it is responsible. There is beginning to be a general realization of the wrecks which it has strewn along the highways of life and with which it has littered the shores of humanity's ocean.

So the saloon will have to go, but it will not go without a struggle. Between now and the time when the required number of states shall have ratified the proposed amendment, the United States will be plastered with lies and half-truths which are worse than whole lies. In its dying struggles the liquor business will hesitate at the commission of no crime, and will resort to any infamy which may seem likely to help it to live a little longer. But its methods will not avail. The more crimes it commits the more certain will be its downfall.

Andy Redmond

Andy Redmond, better known as "Muskogee Red," strolled into my office last Saturday. For once Andy was clothed and in his right mind. He had on a neatly fitting suit, a clean shirt and new tie. He was shaven and clean and sober. He tells me that for almost 10 months he has been strictly on the water wagon and working steadily, and then he showed me his bank account which shows that he has some \$160 on deposit or had before making his recent sartorial investments. He also says that he has no longer a gnawing appetite for red liquor, and gave me to understand that he expects to stay on the wagon. He is an enthusiastic supporter of the "bone-dry law" and declares that if it had been in effect in Kansas 25 years ago he would be regarded now as a reputable citizen with extensive property interests.

Here is hoping that Andy may stick to his present resolution. There is not and never has been one mean or vicious thing about Andy Redmond. Naturally he is kind, gentle and accommodating. Children instinctively trust and love him. In his long extended fight with booze Andy has never been accused of insulting a woman or harming a child. He has, as he says, lain in as many gutters as any other citizen of his age in the country, and has spent a considerable part of his life in various jails, but never has been charged with crime. Old John Barleycorn has beaten and mauled him and downed him and trampled on him, and just about ruined his life but all the while within the battered exterior there has lived the gentle Irish soul.

The old printer is getting pretty well along on the journey. The shadows are growing long behind him and in a few years more he will have reached the end. I hope he may have the strength to keep the resolution he has made and that his last years may be sober and peaceful. And that is the wish of his many friends; for Andy has many friends, and no enemies. While he was drunk, which unfortunately was most of the time, he was very much of a nuisance, but the printers and newspaper men on whom he called and in whose presence he wept with meaningless but bibulous profusion, never threw him out of their offices or ordered him not to return. Tolerantly they listened to his maudlin and lachrymose conversation, and then yielded to his "touch." They were his friends and are still, and they wish him well as he ambles down toward the sunset.

Eliminate the German

There are in the United States many thousands of universities, colleges and high schools supported by taxation. In nearly all of these German is taught as part of the course. The teaching of the German language in the United States costs the people many hundreds of thousands of dollars every year.

This German course has been utilized in many cases I have no doubt to spread the German propaganda in this country. There is now no doubt that it was the purpose of the German government to Germanize the United States if possible. If that could not be done, it was the hope of the Huns to keep loyal to Germany several million American citizens of German descent, who would when the time came "hamstring" the land of their adoption and help their fatherland. That hope, as we know

largely failed, but it did not entirely fail. Before the war we pandered so much to Germany that millions of people really believed that the kingdom of the kaiser was the greatest country on the globe and that Germans were a superior people.

One thing that contributed to that belief was the almost universal teaching of German in our schools and colleges. This is a time when we are called on to save wherever possible. One of the places where we could save to a good advantage would be in eliminating the teaching of the German language in all of our schools which are supported by public funds.

Judging from the conduct of the German government in this war German ought to be the prevailing language in hell, but our schools are not supposed to be preparing students for a future abode in that locality.

Military Strength

What is the military strength of the nations at war?
A. D. NELSON.

Stockdale, Kan.

The only nations actively engaged in the war at present are Great Britain, France and Italy on the side of the allies and Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey on the side of the central powers. Russia is out of it. Roumania is out. Serbia, Montenegro and Belgium are overrun. Japan is taking very little part. The United States has not yet gotten fairly started.

Germany has a population of 70 million, Austria-Hungary 50 million, Turkey 21 million and Bulgaria 5 million, a total of 146 million.

The population of the British Isles is 46 million, Canada, Australia and New Zealand have about 14 million, France approximately 40 million and Italy 35 million, a total of 135 million. Germany and Austria-Hungary have the great advantage also of holding the inside of the circle, while her foes have the outside. Her inside position enables Germany to shift troops from one front to another rapidly. The United States could put 15 million fighting men in the field if necessary.

For a Better System

A Letter From Governor Capper to President Wilson.

To His Excellency Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I feel sure it will interest you to learn that a recent poll of 1,000 Kansas farmers, conducted by the state board of agriculture and covering every county in the state, indicates almost unanimous acquiescence in the regulating of wheat prices. It is, however, coupled with the demand that price regulation be as strictly and impartially administered to those who produce the necessities which farmers and the people must use.

This is by no means an unpatriotic "if." Neither sordid nor merely selfish considerations are behind the insistent demand of the people of Kansas for an end of profiteering. They have had ample opportunity to size up correctly the far-reaching evil results of profit-gouging. They consider that a stringent correction of the evil is a vital, a fundamental step toward the saving of lives, the conserving of national vigor and a victorious ending of the war in the shortest possible time. And they are for the same reasons just as urgently insistent in demanding that Congress shall deal justly, as between man and man, in revising war revenue legislation and placing equitably the financial burden of the war on wealth as well as on the shoulders of physical endurance, and industry in the form of manual labor. The men and women of Kansas are scrutinizing earnestly and hopefully what is being done at Washington. They are watching events with the same keenness and loyalty with which they watched and created events before and during the Civil War. They approve with a hearty Amen! the appeal in your message to the nation's law-making body for more power to deal with and put down "rampant profiteering."

These Kansas wheat growers have given the nation its finest and best example of patriotism of pocketbook, in handing over from 90 to 100 per cent of their profits and, in many instances, borrowing money to buy the seed with which to sow a war crop of $9\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of winter wheat this autumn. Their sons have led the United States in volunteering for service in the army and navy. The people of Kansas have over-subscribed every war fund. Ninety-four per cent of them have signed the pledge of the Food Administration. These are not proofs of a slacker spirit, nor of an underestimate of the gravity of the emergency. I believe you will concede it is not too much to say of them that the President and the nation have no more devoted supporters in this time of trial.

Arthur Capper,
Governor.



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Use Care in Butchering

Efficiency is Needed on the Kansas Farms This Year

By Earl S. Girton

A HOG INTENDED for butchering should not have any feed for 24 to 36 hours before killing. Have fresh water before it at all times. If the digestive tract is full at time of killing, fermentation sets in, gases generate and unless the entrails are removed quickly, the meat may become tainted. Hogs handled as suggested bleed more easily because the blood vessels near the surface of the body are not so distended. If the animal is whipped, blood will settle in these spots and cause a spotted carcass. The animal should not be run or excited before killing as a rise in temperature oftentimes causes difficulty in keeping the meat from souring during the curing process. If the hog has to be moved some distance it is well to stick it and then haul it to the scalding place. One should have the necessary tools and equipment for slaughtering. They may be listed as follows: one 6-inch sticking knife, one 6-inch skinning knife, one hog hook, one 12-inch steel, one 26 or 28-inch meat saw, a few wooden gambrels 18 to 20 inches long, a candlestick scraper, a block and tackle for hoisting, a large kettle for heating water, a barrel for scalding, and a table to place the hogs upon while scraping and cutting up.

How to Kill a Hog

Sometimes hogs are stunned with an ax or shot with a rifle before sticking. It usually is considered that hogs which are stunned do not bleed so well as those which are not stunned. Stunning is unnecessary. Two men may easily stick a hog. Reach under the hog and grasp the opposite legs and turn the animal upon its back. One person should then stand astride of the hog's body, facing forward, and grasping a foreleg in each hand hold the animal upon its back. The other person should hold the animal's jaw in the left hand, the thumb being on the lower jaw and the other fingers on the upper, and the sticking knife in the right. After sticking, the hog may be turned over on one side or allowed to stand to secure good bleeding. If the sticking is well done the animal will not go far.

Everything should be in readiness for scalding as soon as the hog is dead. The water may be heated in an open kettle hung on a pole or in one which is setting on a stand. The stand may be made by reducing the diameter of an old wagon tire so the kettle will fit nicely into it. Then weld three or four iron legs about 18 inches in length to the circular part. With this arrangement the kettle is quite stationary and there is no pole to obstruct the filling or emptying of the kettle. Kettles with enclosed fire boxes may be purchased for \$6 to \$8. Some men set the kettle on a masonry foundation with chimney attached. In case of the last arrangement a barrel for scalding is not necessary.

Placing the Scalding Vat.

However, a barrel is ordinarily used for scalding. It may be placed and blocked at an angle of 45 degrees against

a table upon which two men stand and scald the hog by main strength. A more satisfactory way is to have a block and tackle with a lock pulley fastened to a limb of a tree or to a cross beam or gable of a building, about 10 feet above the ground. Put the hog hook in the lower jaw and draw up the animal. Roll the barrel, filled about one-third full of hot water, beneath the hog.

For scalding, the water should be about 175 to 180 degrees Fahrenheit. It will take 30 to 40 seconds for the hair and scurf to slip at this temperature. Water as low as 155 degrees may be used but it requires about a minute to scald. Water at a temperature of 190 degrees is often recommended, requiring 20 to 25 seconds of time. With the water at the higher temperatures one is likely to have more trouble with the hair "setting" if not especially careful. A shovel of wood ashes, some soft soap, or a tablespoonful of lye may be put into the water to loosen the scurf.

With the block and tackle one person can lower the hog into the barrel and the other man can turn it about so that no part of the animal will rest against the side of the barrel. This will insure more uniform scalding. Withdraw the hog and "try." When the hair and scurf slip easily pull the hog up and lower it on the table. Scrape the scalded parts quickly, using special care in cleaning the legs and head.

Using a Gambrel.

In hanging the hog up, use a gambrel in the rear legs. Wash with hot water and scrape to remove any remaining dirt. Then wash down with cold water. Split the hog between the hind legs. This is done easily if the cut is made directly thru the joint. Loosen the rectum by cutting around it and pulling down between the pelvic bones. Use the first two fingers of the left hand as a guide for the knife when cutting down the hog by placing them within the opening made. Place the knife between the two fingers and cut down to the breast bone, being careful not to cut the intestines or stomach. Remove the intestines and stomach, cutting the cords wherever necessary to remove them from the backbone. When the diaphragm is reached, pull up the gullet and cut it off. Cut on down thru the jowl.

The cut thru the breast bone is accomplished easiest by cutting a little to one side of the middle. Then remove the membrane between the diaphragm and abdomen by cutting close to the ribs. Remove the "pluck": heart, lungs, liver and esophagus. Be careful not to rupture the gall bladder which is attached to the liver. Cut across the duct leading from one end of the gall bladder and peel off so that the meat will not become tainted. Cut the muscles on each side of the tongue and remove by giving an upward jerk.

To Cool the Head

Put a block in the hog's mouth so the circulation of air will cool out the head. Wash down the body with cold water, using a coarse cloth to wash the bloody places. If the day is a little warm and it is desired to have the carcass cooled off quickly it is best to cut the head off an inch back of the ears and saw down the backbone. On the farm it is somewhat easier to cut down on each side of the backbone rather than down the middle. Thus one has the backbone for boiling purposes and it is easier to cut up the middles. Remove the gut fat while still warm. Keep it separate from the other fat, as it has a strong flavor.

Let the carcass hang 12 to 18 hours to cool out. It should not be allowed to freeze nor should it become too warm. A temperature of 34 to 40 degrees is desirable for cooling.

The carcass should be divided into four parts: head, shoulders, middles and hams. The fattest part of the head may be used for lard and the remainder of the flesh for head cheese or sausage.

Place the carcass upon the table to cut up. Cut the feet off 1 or 2 inches above the knees and hocks. Then make the shoulder cut between the fourth and fifth pairs of ribs. Remove the ribs



To Reduce the Meat Bill.

from the shoulder. In removing them, cut close to the ribs to leave as much lean meat as possible on the shoulder. Trim the shoulder up smoothly, using the lean meat for sausage and the fat for lard. If desired, more fresh roasts and chops may be had by cutting off the upper one-third of the shoulder, making the cut parallel with the top.

Remove the ham from the middle by cutting just back of the rise in the backbone. Make the cut at about an angle of 45 degrees from the flank toward the root of the tail. In this way considerable loin meat may be saved for roasts, whereas if trimmed off of the ham it would go for sausage. Remove the "spare" ribs from the middle by cutting as close to the ribs as possible to leave the lean meat with the bacon and thus improve its quality. Now make a cut parallel with the back, starting just below the loin at the rear end. The lean meat may be used for roasts and chops and the fat for lard. The remainder of the middle is then trimmed up for bacon. If the side is from a large hog it should be divided again by cutting lengthwise from front to back.

After separating from the middle trim each ham up neatly, using the lean meat for sausage and the fat for lard. If extremely large, it may be cut in halves, making the cut parallel with the back. The meat is then ready to be cured and smoked according to the methods you prefer.

"As in the Days of Old"

"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea; As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free."

That is what our soldier-sons, soldier-brothers and soldier-kinsmen are themselves doing beyond the seas—offering life itself to make the world free, to make it free from the menace of a nation whose only god is Power and whose success would enthrone brute force as ruler of the world. Terrible as is war, let us now thank God that America did not hesitate to accept its bloody challenge rather than lose her soul in a coward's peace. Paradoxical, it is yet true that life is worth living only when men realize that other things are of incomparably greater worth than life—when men esteem life but a little thing in comparison with honor, duty, righteousness, service; and our times are nobler because this generation, tried by this acid test, has shown its metal.—Progressive Farmer.

A Reward for Service

I have lived in Smith county 42 years and have always voted the Republican ticket, and I know of no man so well liked in this county as Governor Capper. He is trying to help us and I will only be too glad to do anything I can for him in his candidacy for the Senate. Lebanon, Kan. J. W. Starr.

The average sort of people are mighty fine people; trouble is, we don't get well enough acquainted with one another.



Meat from a Kansas Hog.

More Fruit for 1918

Orchards Must be Managed Properly for the Best Results

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

FRUIT growing in Kansas has an excellent outlook in 1918. Prices for food products, and especially fruit, will be far larger than ever, which means that there is a special need for a larger production from the trees of this state. The home orchards can be made to produce larger returns than in any past season.

Despite this condition, however, there is considerable danger that the full measure of profits will not be obtained. At least it is necessary that every farmer should consider carefully the high value that he can make the fruit trees yield next year. Unless this is done I believe that many orchards will be neglected. Labor is very scarce—and there ought to be a great deal of pruning done on the trees this winter. More labor will be required next spring on the cultivation and spraying. To make matters still worse, there is a great scarcity of spraying materials and the prices are very high, in many cases three times higher than the prices of last year. Some growers bought their chemicals very early; others should purchase just as soon as possible if they expect to get delivery on their orders.

I think there is no question but what one can expect to get a high return for all of the expense and labor required to produce quality fruit in both the home and commercial orchards. That is true in a normal year, and I think that it will be true next season to a greater extent than ever. While costs will be higher than usual, I think one can expect that they will be much less than the increased return that can reasonably be expected. I have observed recently in talking to some of the leading orchard men of the state that they are planning on going into things next year in a better and larger way than ever. The main things they are concerned about is a good supply of spraying materials and of labor.

And you can hear much talk of this kind among the smaller growers of the state. Certain it is that there is a better appreciation of the value of home orchards in Kansas than there has ever been. Much of this has come from high prices that have been paid in the last few years for fruit, some from the increased knowledge of its health value. Then the agricultural college has done excellent work in its demonstrations over the state; George Greene has aided greatly in the orchard revival that is going on in Kansas. It is to be hoped that the abnormal period thru which we are passing will help in increasing this interest in better methods of growing fruit in Kansas.

The main thing which one can do this winter is to get busy on the pruning. It is mighty obvious that there is a real need for this in Kansas, as a visit to most of the orchards of this state will show. The lack of effort along this line has not come from an absence of knowledge either—it has been from a lack of effort. The average farmer understands the principles of pruning fairly well. He

knows how to open up the center so the light will have a chance to enter, to remove the cross limbs and the water-sprouts. We have passed most of the arguments over pruning in Kansas; it is admitted pretty generally that the open center, low headed apple tree is best. Now what we need most of all is the application of the knowledge which we already have.

An effort along this line will pay mighty well. It is to be hoped that the average orchard in this state will be placed in better condition before growth starts next spring.

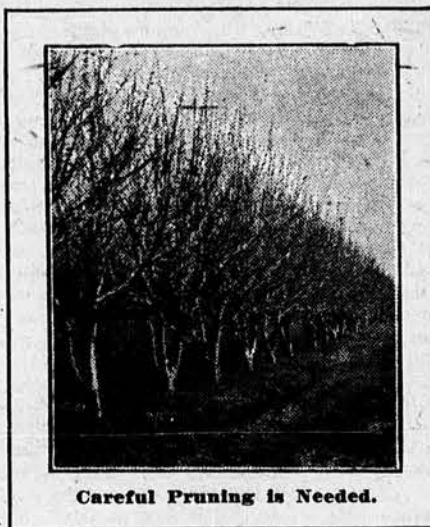
Then comes the matter of spraying. Our greatest need along this line in Kansas is the intelligent use of more small sprayers in the home orchards. The commercial growers will take care of themselves as a rule; the home orchards have lacked protection from the insects and diseases because of pure neglect. One can buy a small sprayer for \$20 which will be plenty large enough for the average home orchard in this state, and so long as this is true it is a mistake to leave the trees unprotected.

But it is necessary for one to know what he is spraying for. You can obtain help from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; a postcard request will bring you bulletins that will be decidedly helpful. In speaking of these special problems which a fruit grower is likely to encounter, J. G. Moore, a specialist in fruit growing, recently said:

"Spraying is necessary if good fruit is to be expected. Many growers think they spray when in fact they only start the operation or only half execute it. Know the pest! Know what to use! Know when to use it! Apply it thoroughly! If these injunctions are followed, successful spraying is assured."

"Owing to the limited time at their disposal, many growers do not have the opportunity to inform themselves concerning these requisites. Because of the fact that the pests which commonly attack fruits to a serious extent are comparatively few in number, spraying operations can be largely confined to more or less definite times. The materials to be used and the time of their application form what is popularly known as a "spraying program." Even with the spraying program, the grower must study his conditions in order to apply it most successfully. In giving a program for spraying common fruits, it must be understood clearly that there are certain pests which are not controlled by the application of the materials recommended. Certain pests demand special treatment."

"The character of the pump depends largely upon the size of the orchard sprayed. For commercial orchards a power pump is most economical. Such a pump is designed to handle large amounts of material and supply sufficient pressure to produce an ideal spray. There are various types of power sprayers, but the gasoline sprayer is in most common use. A good gasoline sprayer should



maintain a pressure of 200 to 250 pounds, be light in proportion to power generated, be compact, have working parts easily accessible, have a good device for controlling pressure, have an engine preferably fitted with force-feed and a good tank filler.

"For the home orchard or the small commercial orchard, the horizontal type of hand pump is most satisfactory. This type of pump is now built with two cylinders which makes it possible to maintain a fairly satisfactory pressure and they are much more easily operated than the old style vertical barrel pump. Some of them are not fitted with agitators. If this is the case, agitation must be provided for as most orchard sprays require agitation for good results."

Haven't you some special problem in spraying that you need help on? Write to George Dean, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan., and ask him about it. If the problem is on pruning or cultivation write to Albert Dickens or George Greene, addressing them at the college.



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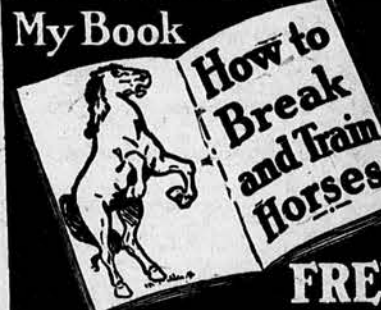
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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Better Conditions for Wheat. Sugar was Conserved Christmas Week. Good Bread from Second Grade Flour: Use Great Care in Buying Land. Soils for Crop Production.

THE SNOW which came during the first part of December was nearly gone by December 20, with the result that many spots on east and west roads were almost impassable for motor cars. As a mile or so out of the way is nothing to a car all farmers owning them have been taking new ways to the various towns. By going out of the way nearly all can get to town without getting stalled. Meadows, wheat fields and bare pastures north of the roads piled all the snow that fell on them into the 4 rods of space that comprises our roads. You can't get even a light snowfall from 40 acres piled in a space 64 feet wide without having something of a drift.

Virtually all the snow blew off the wheat fields yet despite that they seem to contain more moisture than they did before the snow. The warm days of the last week show that the wheat is still growing even tho much of it is very small. Where snowdrifts stood on wheat or rye is now plain to be seen; it makes us wish that the snow had laid where it fell.

I can't put my finger on any real job of work that has been turned off on this farm during the last week yet the week has gone and we seem to have been employed at something all the time. The days are extremely short now; unlike a screen door which a neighbor brought home last summer and which did not fit because he said it was too short at one end, the days now seem to be too short at both ends. It gives a good long evening, however, in which to read and eat popcorn and candy which were bought for Christmas. I didn't encroach on the sugar supply much in buying my holiday supply of candy; my taste runs principally to peanut brittle and the material bolding the peanuts together I take to be mostly New Orleans molasses.

We have killed the first of our meat supply of the season in the form of a shote weighing about 125 pounds. Later we shall kill a hog big enough to supply some lard and hams, and that will comprise the season's butchering on this farm. It will make a supply about 50 per cent less than usual but we figure we can get along with that. Our motive for cutting down on the meat supply is a mixed one as most motives, usually are. First, the soldiers need the meat; second, the price of pork is very high and we need the money, or think we do, which with most of us amounts to the same thing. Seriously, I would rather go meat hungry for a month than to have any of our boys on the fighting front go without it a day. Not only that but I should be glad to divide what I had left with any of the gallant French soldiers who for the last three years have been fighting our battles on the western front.

I note by the papers that after December 25 all flour mills must use no more than 266 pounds of wheat in milling a barrel of flour. If they can't get a barrel of flour out of that amount they must mill out that weight anyhow and call it flour. But with most wheat I don't anticipate that there will be any trouble in getting 196 pounds of good bread making material out of 266 pounds of wheat but it will not be as good looking flour as we have been in the habit of getting. This does not mean that it will not make good bread, for it will. The wife of the head miller at Burlington last year was a notable breadmaker who used to take the first prize at the fair as often as she entered bread, and she would not use the first grade flour but voluntarily used the second grade. The miller himself told me that he preferred the second grade for bread. The result of this new order by the Food Administration will be that both first and second grades will be thrown together with a small per cent of the flour which is called "clear." The order allows but 5 per cent of the clear flour to be milled out, which

means that the 5 per cent will consist mostly of material which now goes into the shorts.

The same order also calls for a reduction in the price of bran and shorts. The price of bran is in no case to be more than 38 per cent of the average cost of the wheat, and the price of shorts is not to be more than \$2 a ton more than bran. This means a large reduction in the price of feed. At the mill in Burlington bran has been selling for \$1.60 a hundred and shorts for \$2.30. These prices are much lower than those charged by most dealers; in many places \$1.90 was charged for bran and \$2.60 for shorts. It seems to me the new ruling falls down in not fixing some kind of a price for the re-tailer but there are no strings on him; the mill must sell him bran say, for \$1.35 a hundred and shorts for \$1.55 but he can take that bran and shorts and sell it for as much as he can persuade the public to pay.

I received this week a letter from a reader who has sold his farm and has a good sized pile of money to invest in another. He writes to ask what I would advise buying in this part of Kansas and if it would be wiser to invest in land here where it is comparatively cheap or pay a much higher

Lucky Kansas

Higher taxes are going to make taxpayers more and more insistent that they get what they pay for. They are going to be more critical of the ways in which county, city and state funds are expended.

This war is to be the death of spoilsman politics and the end of waste and extravagance in conducting public business. In the future no sort of inefficiency is going to be tolerated.

We are going to be compelled to run public business even more carefully than we do private business, because it is a larger business and mismanagement is more costly and expensive.

Kansas is in luck in having started early on reforming her methods of state and city and county government along strictly business lines. But Kansas has only made a beginning, altho a good beginning. The people must see to it that every legislature pushes the work along that will revolutionize the worn out political system and give us in place of it an efficient dollar-for-dollar public service.

price elsewhere where perhaps soil and climatic conditions are a little better. This matter of selecting a farm is something that every man must do for himself. It also depends to some extent on the line of farming a man is going to take up. If livestock is to be made the main crop I should say that no better investment could be made than in a good farm right here in Coffey county. If one wished to raise grain to sell he had better look elsewhere for a farm.

If I were buying a farm on which to live and make a living and had something like \$10,000 capital I should not leave this part of Kansas to make the investment. I would look for some farm on which there was from 35 to 50 acres of bottom land on which to raise alfalfa, wheat and corn. The rest of the farm—preferably one of 240 acres—could be upland with a good native sod fit for either pasture or meadow. This upland could also be used to raise more or less grain together with such rough feed as kafir and cane for the cattle, which I should aim to make the main product of the farm. I should also before even considering the purchase of a farm make sure of a permanent and sufficient water supply. I should not hesitate to buy thru a real estate agency for usually land can be bought of

agents as cheaply as from the owner; indeed, in many cases much more cheaply; once let the average landowner get the idea that you wish to buy his farm and he will jump the given price considerably. The agent, on the other hand, is concerned only in getting his commission and will fix as low a price as possible to make sure of a sale.

But I should not take the word of any agent or of the owner when it came to quality and production of the soil or the water supply or the real value of the land. That is something the prospective buyer should dig out for himself and he should take his time doing it, too. Too many land buyers think they can spend but a day or so away from home and so give the land but a superficial examination. In all too many instances they do not get out from under the agent's wing until the deal is closed; their real knowledge of the land comes later and often at a very high price. It is never safe to buy a farm until one has made thorough inquiries of all the farm neighbors. They will not likely tell you everything but out of several inquiries you usually can sift out most of the truth.

A friend who recently was on a deal to trade his farm here for land in a northern state told me how he arrived at the real value of the land he was looking at. The real estate men did not show a disposition to let him get where he could get any independent information and he made up his mind he would not deal until he had some. So despite the frantic efforts of the real estate men to hold him he slipped away one morning and went down to one of the banks. There he represented that he had just bought the land in question and asked what kind of a real estate loan they could make him on it. He was told, after a little pulling and hauling, that they would lend no money on it. The same information was gained at the other two banks and about that time our friend concluded it was time to take the train for Kansas.

A Poultry Meeting at Wichita

"We wish to make the educational features of this show more prominent than usual, on account of the war-time poultry conditions, and have, therefore, secured the services of some of the best expert lecturers on poultry in the country," said Thomas Owen of Topeka, secretary of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' association, which will hold its 29th annual convention and exhibition at Wichita, January 7 to 12. There will be lectures every afternoon during the week. The speakers and their subjects are as follows:

"Poultry Breeding"—W. A. Lippincott, professor of poultry husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Emergency Poultry Work in Kansas"—L. W. Burby, Poultry Extension Worker for the United States Department of Agriculture.

"Poultry and Patriotism"—Ralph Searle, Topeka.

"What I Know About the Making of the Standard of Perfection"—Judge E. C. Branch, Lee's Summit, Mo.

"How I Made the Missouri Legislature Toe the Mark"—Judge V. O. Hobbs, Kansas City, Mo.

"The Outlook for the Immediate Future of the Poultry Industry as Compared With the Last Two Years"—Judge G. D. McClaskey, Poultry Editor of the Capper Farm Papers, Topeka.

"Some Things I Have Learned in 35 Years' Experience as a Poultry Breeder"—W. H. Ward, vice-president State Poultry Breeders' association, Nickerson.

"How to Get the Boys Interested in Poultry Raising"—Arthur Owen, Topeka.

"The Correct Type of the Laying Hen"—Ross M. Sherwood, poultry extension lecturer, Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Best Method of Producing Eggs, With Their Cost a Dozen, and the Best Market for their Disposal"—F. E. Fox, assistant in poultry husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural college.

"How Hares and Rabbits can Help Out on the Meat Supply" will be the subject of a representative of the Pet Stock association, which will hold its exhibition in connection with the poultry show.

In addition to the exhibits of the various breeds of poultry, a feature of the exhibition will be the state egg show. The eggs will be judged by Professor Fox, E. C. Branch, V. O. Hobbs and G. D. McClaskey will judge the poultry. Premium lists may be obtained by writing to Thomas Owen, secretary, Topeka, Kan.

The chief crime of the rich man consists in having wealth we desire, and our big mistake is in thinking that if we had his wealth that either the world or we would be better off.

"From the stall direct to the stubble" is the profit-making way to handle manure. The exception is, of course, when the presence of weed seeds calls for composting.

Riley Boys Win the \$50 Prize

As a "Bacon Taker" Adolph Heller's Team Led All

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

NEXT to competition for the pep trophy Capper Pig Club boys showed the greatest interest in the work for the special \$50 county prize. Just as I have been telling you about the contest, it was nip and tuck between a number of clubs. Adolph Heller's Riley county club carried off the cash and the honors, but they knew they had been in a race. Here's the way the first 10 clubs line up:

First 10 clubs are		Pound	Net
Club	Leader	Grade.	Pork. Profit.
Heller-Adolph Heller	427 1/2	5,735	\$682.28
Holman-William Brun	426	5,522	871.54
Loren Townsden	420 1/2	6,358	936.37
Carl Thomas	417 1/2	6,348	936.37
Lester Stout	415 1/2	6,325	871.69
Washington-Arlo Wolf	415 1/2	6,386	658.50
Clark Jenkins	405 1/2	7,296	1,070.69
Harvey Stewart	403 1/2	5,593	797.62
H. Wendorff	403 1/2	5,287	526.91
John Shepard	387 1/2	5,007	602.48

The Riley county boys won because they had a higher average. No member of the Riley county club will be in on the open contest awards, which will be held about next week, but the total pork production was high, the average at a pound was low, and a uniformly good lot of stories and feeding records were turned in. Like the Miami county boys, who won the pep trophy, the Riley county club "played ball" throughout the game. They didn't have as many county meetings as some of the other clubs but their hearts were in the work. Believe me, Bill Brun's Atchison county club came mighty near carrying away the bacon. A 2 1/2 point margin of a possible 500 points is close work. A game that is won by one point is into the percentage column just as well as one that is won by 100, tho, so Adolph Heller, Elmer Ferguson, Joseph Lumb, Stanley Brunberg and Darlington Holtman will have an additional \$10 piece to invest in Baby Bonds.

The "Why" of Low Costs.

The Riley county club produced 5,735 pounds of pork at an average cost of 22 to the hundredweight. To make perfectly clear that the low cost records which will be reported in Capper Club work were not based on present abnormal prices I am giving the current feed prices here: These prices are 100 pounds. Corn, shelled, \$1.25; in the ear, \$1; kafir, milo, feterita, other sorghums, \$1; wheat, \$2; rye, \$1.25; oats, \$1.25; bran, \$1.20; shorts, \$1.20; tankage, \$2.75; linseed meal, \$2.25; skimmilk, 25 cents; table top, 25 cents; whole milk, \$1; alfalfa hay, 30 cents; pasture, 15 cents a month for sow and 15 cents a month for each pig after 2 months old. These were current prices when the 1917 contest was announced November 1, 1916. Reports from all over the state show that the Riley county cost probably will be a fair average. The boys who made low cost grades had good pasture, skimmilk and table slop. Adolph Heller, county leader and a member of the Capper Pig Club in 1916 and 1917, led his club with a total grade of 90 1/4. He produced 1,537 pounds of pork at a cost of \$3.47 a hundredweight. Elmer Ferguson came next with a Duroc, producing 1,280 pounds of pork at \$3.44 a hundred, grade 87 1/4.

Darlington Holtman's Durocs provided 930 pounds of pork at a cost of \$4.64. Darlington's high grade story put his score at 85. Stanley Brunberg entered a Hampshire. His pork production was 833 pounds, costing \$4.19 a hundredweight. His grade was 82 1/4. Joseph Lumb had an O. I. C. entry, producing 1,155 pounds of pork at a cost of \$5.37. His grade was 81 1/4. The grades were based on 40 points for cost a pound; 35 for pounds of pork produced, and 25 for story and records.

The profit records given for the entire 10 clubs are net over actual feed cost. They include increased value of sow, value of pigs as breeding stock based on pigs sold and pigs on hand and fall pigs where any were reported. This profit report had nothing to do with prize awards. Darlington Holtman showed the highest profit record with \$179.34. Elmer Ferguson made \$160.77; Joseph Lumb, \$129; Stanley Brunberg, \$106, and Adolph Heller, \$107. The \$10 apiece will make the average profit very nice, indeed.

I regret that we are unable to show you Darlington Holtman's picture. Darlington, or "Doc," as his friends call him, was unable to attend the county meeting when the picture was taken, but "Doc" is one of the live members. He came to the pep meeting and he and his dad have lined up for work this year. We'll present "Doc" to you when his story is printed.

Atchison County Was "There."

Bill Brun and Clarence Kiefer came thru with top notch grades which made Atchison county a dangerously close competitor. Atchison county lost the special prize, tho, because of lower pork production and lower story grades. Some of the boys who felt that they had no chance for prizes in the open contest showed a little carelessness in writing their stories and filing reports. This should be a lesson to county club members who are lined up for this year's honors. Both Clarence Kiefer, who entered a Duroc sow, and Bill Brun, who had a Poland, will be in on the open contest awards.

Cloud county made a mighty fine showing both in pork production and in profits. Loren Townsden, the county leader, was on the job from start to finish and has an excellent profit record. Cloud's feed costs were a little higher than those of the other clubs and their total grade was pulled down by one very poor story and record score.

The Ford county boys have a record to be proud of. No other western Kansas club which has turned in a complete record approached Ford in total pork production, profit or pep. Much credit is due Carl Thomas, the county leader.

When it came to showing a profit record, Clark Jenkins's Miami county pep trophy winners were in a class by themselves. Vincent Sterbenz's O. I. C. entry made \$236.78. Francis Crawford with a Poland cleared \$240.82. Marion Bratton's O. I. C. entry earned \$223.09

for him. Clark Jenkins had the tidy sum of \$210 to show for his year's work with Polands. Bernal Pontious made \$150 with his Poland entry. Miami's profit showing is due to good business methods. The boys sold their pigs as breeding stock. They lost out on the special county prize because of higher, pork production cost, altho they had a fine pork production record. This club showed the way for all competitors in pork production with 7,296 pounds. Francis Crawford will be one of the open contest prize winners.

It is interesting to note that only four of the county leaders who were first year members are among the first 10 prize winners. These boys are Adolph Heller; Arlo Wolf, who won second prize last year; Clark Jenkins and John Shepard.

One of the disappointing things about the year's club work is the fact that so many counties had one boy who failed to send in a report. This barred the other members from competition for the special county prize. It is not unlikely that there would have been changes in the list of the first 10 clubs if clubs containing members who made high scores had sent total reports. The year's work, tho, has been a wonderful success. I do not believe that any other pig club in the United States has approached it. The prize awards have been made but we do not care to publish them until the feeding records have been verified and sworn affidavits procured from the winners. I will say, tho, that the 16 cash awards have been distributed in almost as many counties. We hope to give you the complete records and show you the boys who won next week.

Did Capper Pig Club members remember the contest manager at Christmas time? They surely did. The Case family received rabbits, squirrels, sausage, spare ribs, nuts and candy. It was a fine evidence of friendship which I hope to repay. There's a lot more in Capper Pig Club work than just producing pork and winning prizes, important as that may be.

There was something doing in Miami county when word was received that the pep prize had been won. Clark Jenkins was in Kansas City but his dad telephoned the good news. "It spread over Miami county like wildfire," wrote Francis Crawford. Pep pays. Clark's postoffice is Paola if you wish to send congratulations.

For Some Real Conservation

An excellent book on the national wealth of the United States was issued recently by the Macmillan Company, 64 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. This is The Foundations of National Prosperity, and it was written by Richard T. Ely and Ralph H. Hess of the department of political economy of the University of Wisconsin, Charles K. Leith, professor of geology in that institution, and T. N. Carver of the department of political economy of Harvard University.

As indicated in the title, this book emphasizes the thought that conservation is to be regarded as a treatment of the foundation of national prosperity. It deals with the permanent causes of the wealth of nations. The titanic war struggle in which we are now involved makes it important to emphasize the fact that in conservation we have to do with national preparedness both for war and peace. There is danger that in our various measures we may direct our attention too exclusively to the needs of today and tomorrow, whereas nothing is more evident than that this preparedness must be a lasting all around condition. While this volume treats primarily of prosperity and preparedness from the standpoint of permanency, it also has lessons for the immediate moment.

Part I deals with the more general aspects of the subject, bringing it particularly into relation to economic theory. Conservation policies are considered and the fact that these are chiefly land policies is brought out.

Part II discusses the relation of conservation to economic evolution, showing that each stage in economic evolution must have its own conservation policies.

Part III gives an authoritative presentation of the minerals which play a peculiar part in conservation.

Part IV deals with the human resources for which the natural resources exist. This section is critical and leads to a very careful examination of remedies for social evils, because it looks below the phenomena of the day to the permanent effects of our methods in dealing with human beings.

This book is of the greatest value for Kansas men and women who are making a real study of the progress of our times. The price is \$2, postpaid.

"The Furrows Just Rolled Off the Mouldboard"

"And they rolled off all day long as we went round after round over the field. Scour? I never saw a plow scour so clean in my life, and the soil was wet in spots, too. Plowed as well in low land as in my best field. I simply drove the team and kicked the foot lever to raise and drop the plows at the ends of the furrows. The floating plow bottoms peeled off the furrows as slick as rolling a rug. The team had a snap compared with the old plow. It makes one feel good to look back over a field of furrows all the same size and straight as pins." So writes Will Hughes, Johnstown, Wis., telling about his work with a

JANESVILLE PLOW

With S & S Pulver Twist Mouldboards. It is logical to expect such work from Janesville Plows. They have been made and sold for many years. Were designed from the "know-how" taken out of actual everyday work on the farm.

The Janesville Auger Twist Mouldboard is not only formed to curl the furrow smoothly, but glides through the soil with a "flexible" movement. It acts somewhat like the movement that you get in a spade when digging in a hard ground. The plow bottoms have just enough "floating" motion at the cutting edge to take away the "pinch" at the plow points. Reduces the steady all-day pull on the team. This "flexibility" is found only in a single ball plow such as the Janesville. With the Janesville, you can make one plow do all your plowing. No need to change plows for different kinds of soil. Use the same plow in sod, corn land, stubble, sticky loam or heavy clay. Write for catalog.

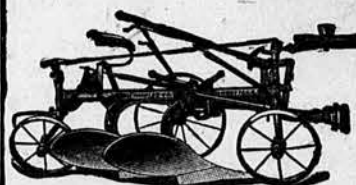
JANESVILLE TRACTOR PLOW

Fits any tractor and any soil. Puts the same high quality plowing behind any tractor that you get in Janesville horse plows.

This Book Free

Filled with helpful hints on plowing. Shows photographs of prize winning plowing at famous plowing matches. Send for a copy and read how you can take the hard work out of plowing. Also ask about Janesville Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Listers, Weeders and Seeders.

Janesville Machine Co.
42 Center St.
Janesville, Wis.
Builders of Farm Machinery for 55 Years



S. & S. Bottom or Sulky Gang, and Walking Plows

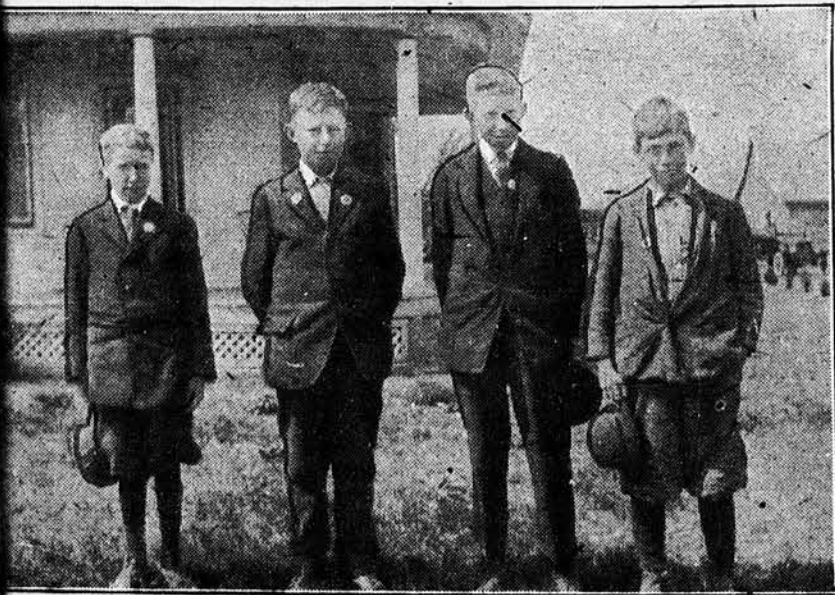
Union Made LAKIN-McKEY Overalls

BUY LAKIN-McKEY OVERALLS

If they do not give you absolute satisfaction, take them back and get your money or a new pair free.

Boys' overalls like men's. Should your dealer be out of your size, write

LAKIN-McKEY
Ft. Scott, Kansas.



Four Riley County Boys Who Win \$10 Each. Left to Right: Stanley Brunberg, Adolph Heller, Elmer Ferguson, Joseph Lumb.

With the Home Makers

My Ideal Living Room

BY MRS. B. E. FORD

THERE IS no room in the house that influences the family as does the living room. Since we build for our dear ones physical strength and health in the kitchen, care is needed there. Cheerfulness is necessary in the dining room, simplicity and ventilation in the bedrooms, coziness in the den, and artistic talent in the parlor. The living room should have all these attributes combined in its arrangement, to make it all that the name implies, for here we are building characters as in no other place.

The thoughts carried from the living room each morning usually control our day, tho we be unconscious of the fact. The impressions gained there in the evening send us to bed to peaceful slumbers or tossing, wakeful hours. The living room is the heart of the home, the congregating point of the family, where the husband toasts his feet before the fire and ponders with his wife the problems that are theirs. It is where the young folks come to their parents to discuss their youthful aspirations and fancies, and the children bounce in, tossing school books upon the table, before beginning their tussle with baby upon the floor.

My ideal living room is simple and inexpensive but beautiful and cheery. Eighteen by 18 feet is the size and the east, south and west sides of the room are free for windows. There are built-in window seats in the east and west windows. What is more cheering than the quiet, swift changing of the eastern sky in the early morning as the sun climbs into view? Or what is more restful than the view from a west window of this same planet traveling quietly downward in that last hour of day? The south window is for plants.

I detest the time-honored custom of throwing the shades each morning to a prim line half way up the window. I throw my shades entirely up and they are never drawn thruout the day, except to meet some immediate demand. The walls are calcimined in tan and the woodwork in a harmonizing brown. The curtains are tan and these soften the light until the room is beautiful, giving one a sense of freedom which never can be felt in a half-darkened room. If I could not afford the kind of curtains I wished, I would buy ordinary cheese-cloth and dye it the desired shade.

An open fire at the north side of the room imparts an inviting cheerfulness which stoves and furnaces never give. Of course, there is a door opening to the east porch and one to the dining room.

The furniture harmonizes with the woodwork, too. It is of oak which is good and not so expensive as the richer woods. There is a large bookcase, library table, and davenport or an ordinary steel cot, prettily arranged with coverings and pillows in colors that harmonize well with the tans and browns in the room. The leading colors of the rug are tan and brown, also, with deep shades of blue and autumnal colors mixed in. There are plenty of comfortable chairs and good paintings and pictures for the walls.

I do not care for built-in cases except the window seats and the plant stand because I wish to change the arrangement of the furniture occasionally. "Variety is the spice of life," in the living room as well as in other things.

There are dozens of finishing touches which may be added to the room to make it more cozy, such as a clock with a sweet chime, a good reading lamp, an artistic calendar, receptacles for cut flowers, and so on.

Aristocrats and critics may criticize this, the room of my heart; real artists could no doubt improve it; but it is the

kind of a room in which my husband and children like to linger, where my neighbor enjoys her call, and where I like to sit and rest after my work is done, so it is my ideal.

Can You Help This Woman?

Anyone having copying or writing of any kind or any other work they wish done should write to Mrs. George Robertson, Cottonwood Falls, Kan., who is eager to do such work at her home.

Women are Eager to Serve

"The fine spirit of women and their unselfish desire to serve their country is an inspiring thing," says the chairman of the Montana division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of Defense.



Where the Children Like to Linger.

"One woman offers any service she can render and wishes to know where she can be used. She would like to have time to break a team of horses to sell and will even sell her farm."

One small town in the Florida division reported that if every man in town were called to arms, their registry shows that there are women capable of filling their positions, even to locomotive engineers. Another village in Florida, too small to be seen with the naked eye, registered 40 women, and came back for three more cards, saying that they were going to register all the other women in the town. A woman in Nebraska walked 7 miles to offer her services to the government.

Roast Rabbit with Stuffing

Roast rabbit is delicious when prepared as follows: Wash the rabbit in soda water, then let it lay in salted water for 1 hour. Stuff the rabbit with onion, celery or chestnut dressing and sew up. Line a baking pan with 1 onion and 1 carrot cut up, a few cloves, whole peppercorns and 1 bay leaf. Rub the rabbit with salt and pepper and lay it upon this dressing, putting butter or other fat here and there over the rabbit. Sift a little flour over the top and pour a cup of stock or hot water into the pan. Cover tight and roast, basting frequently. When ready to serve, put on a hot platter and garnish with slices of lemon and cranberry jelly or currant jelly.

For the chestnut stuffing, shell 1 quart of chestnuts. Boil them until the skin is softened, then drain and remove the skins, put back in water, boil until soft, and rub thru a sieve while hot. Season the mashed chestnuts with 1 tablespoon of bacon fat, 1 teaspoon each of salt, grated lemon rind and chopped parsley. Add 3 tablespoons of grated bread crumbs and 2 well beaten eggs. Be sure the stuffing is not too wet.

The Cranberry Has Many Uses

Cranberries make an excellent filling for pies and tarts with or without the addition of raisins. Cranberry sirup can be used in fruit punch, in sauce for a pudding, in a gelatin jelly, added to apple snow or plain snow pudding, or frozen into a sherbet. These bright berries candied can be used in place of maraschino cherries.

Cranberry pudding is delicious. To make it, beat smooth 1 pint of cold milk, 2 eggs, a little salt, and 4 tablespoons of flour, then add 1 cup of chopped, uncooked cranberries. Steam 2 hours and serve with a sauce of butter and hot honey or sirup.

What the Red Cross is Doing

There are 24,060 children in France receiving American Red Cross assistance, and large. This pattern may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

children. Dispensary medical care is given to 3,060 patients. Orphans and other children aided by the Red Cross, directly or indirectly, number 20,300. Five hundred children a day, for instance, receive medical attention at Evian, the point of repatriation for nationals of France who are being returned from behind the German lines.

The Red Cross is at present aiding 6,000 Belgian children. It is taking complete charge of 1,000.

At one point in the war zone in France a children's refuge and hospital has been opened, where several hundred children have been gathered together just to keep them out of danger of gas and shell fire. At another point among the wrecked villages there is a medical center and a traveling dispensary sufficient to look after 1,200 children.

No effort is being spared by the American Red Cross in its work among the children of France and Belgium. Aside from the immediate relief to be considered, it is realized that the future of these countries depends largely on the conservation of the youngest of the present generation.

Resurrection

A little song
Once laughed in my heart
Clouds hushed it—
Thorns brushed it—
Storms crushed it—
Life sneered it—
Life jeered it—
A little song
Once died in my heart.

A little song
Once died in my heart
Smiles caressed it—
Lips pressed it—
Hope blessed it—
Love loved it—
Love saved it—
A little song
Now laughs in my heart.
—Pictorial Review.

Do You Know—

That every bit of uneaten cereal can be used to thicken soups, stews, or gravies?

That stale bread can be used as the basis for many attractive meat dishes, hot breads, and desserts?

That every ounce of skim milk or whole milk contains valuable nourishment? Use every drop of milk to drink or to add nourishment to cereals, soups, sauces, and other foods. Remember that sour milk, buttermilk, and sour cream are valuable in cookery; so do not waste any. Sour milk and buttermilk can be used with soda in making hot breads, or sour milk can be turned easily into cottage cheese, cream cheese, or clabber. Sour cream is a good shortening in making cakes and cookies and useful for salad dressings and gravies for meat.

That every bit of meat or fish can be combined with cereals or vegetables for making meat cakes, meat or fish pies, and so on, and to add flavor and food value to made dishes?

A Live Canning Club

Sixty-nine varieties of products were canned last season by the Central Woodson County Mother-Daughter Canning club. There were 352 quarts of vegetables, 321 quarts of fruit, 14 quarts of fruit juices, and 30 glasses of jelly. This club won first prize on their exhibit at the Yates Center rural school fair, also.

Do You Need a New Hat?

Four equally fashionable hat models which any woman can copy successfully are included in No. 8605. Sizes, medium



An After Christmas Talk

BY MRS. DORA THOMPSON
Jefferson County

It is always surprising to see the number of persons who attend a school Christmas tree program in the evening. An afternoon program usually will have the parents and a few closely related to the school children for an audience; but an evening affair draws a crowd from several districts. Our tree was for the benefit of the children. That no child might be slighted, the children drew names several days before the program was given. All the children bought gifts, not exceeding 10 cents in value, for the one whose names they drew. The teacher remembered all of them with gifts and treats.

One of our friends has a knack of sending the prettiest and, at the same time, the most useful of gifts. This year she sent an ecru linen bag about 12 by 14 inches. It has two strap handles. On one side is a crocheted medallion with a "T" in filet, showing the blue of the lining thru the mesh of the crochet. On the other side is a neat embroidered design. The handles and markings are lined with blue stitching. Many women would proceed to place their knitting in such a pretty receptacle but for us, it will find its best use when we go to town shopping. It is always a problem to keep a number of small packages together. A grip with a clasp is not easily handled; a suit case is too heavy; the sacks we have seen many use certainly have their drawbacks. We think this open bag with its two handles will exactly fit our needs. We shall be proud of its appearance and thankful for its usefulness.

We don't always think of the future when we buy toys for children. The wooden tinker toys seem good things to teach children to construct. We were glad to get two sets a year ago. We always insist the whole set shall be picked up and placed in the box but invariably some are missed. We have probably picked up those toys a hundred times. The boys thought it a striking coincidence that a grandmother in Wisconsin sent each a tie exactly like those received from an uncle in Utah. In this household, old Santa Claus left a letter for each one that seems to have made some impression.

We usually plan to burn coal in the heating stoves and wood in the range, but owing to the shortage of coal, we are burning wood in all the stoves. It is a task to keep three or more stoves in order. We find it easiest when we use both dry and green hard wood. The dry wood will keep a good blaze and the green will last longer. It usually makes a good bed of coals.

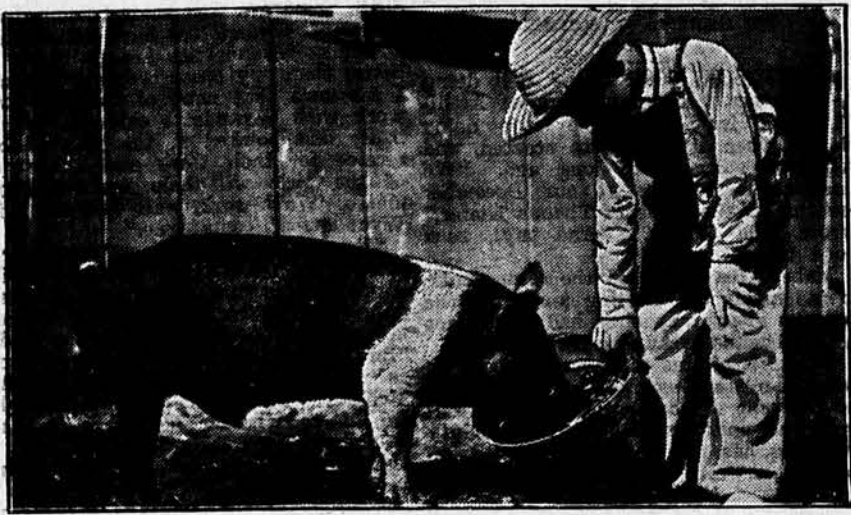
The road along the divide between the Kaw bottom and the hills in this locality seems to separate the soft wood from the hard. If we wish hard wood, we have to buy it. We can get it, sawed in 16-inch chunks, for \$5.00 a cord, or in pole lengths for \$4.50. This is about half of the cost when the owners of the wood make an 8- or 10-mile trip to town with it.

Many town women are getting their first lessons in the size and appearance of a cord of wood. Until a municipal wood yard was established in Lawrence, some unscrupulous woodsmen sold a load, a half cord, for two cords, thus getting in reality about \$25 or \$30 a cord. We wonder how many farm women have an eye that can measure a cord of wood, an acre or a yard of sand.

One of our neighbors has just had a furnace placed in his house to heat the lower floor. It will burn long sticks of wood. He states that in the coldest weather when the thermometer registered 20 degrees below zero and more, he had no trouble in making the house very comfortable. The cost of the furnace, piping and all was about \$150. That isn't much more than four good stoves would cost and the trouble of tending to the one fire in the cellar is less than one-fourth of the care of four stoves.

We have been making out our list of magazines for the coming year. We usually send in two or three combinations asking for prices. We keep a set of standbys in the list and add a new one or two for trial. It is often a disappointment to find how little that is helpful to farm women is found in some of the women's magazines.

Young Kansans at Work



These are Prize Winning Pictures

Virgil Warner was awarded first prize for the picture of his pet pig at breakfast; Bertha Prichard's picture of her small sister and niece, who are as interested in the White Leghorn's captive as he is himself, won second prize, and Marguerite Bayless was awarded third for the picture of "Devoted Playmates."

Traveled a Long Distance.

The most interesting things on our farm are my pet pig and I. E. J. Macy, our county farm agent, took the picture which I have sent you.

My pig came from Col. Fred Reppert's Hampshire herd of Indiana. We hauled him in our car from Independence, Kan., a distance of 14 miles. He weighed 70 pounds then, and now he weighs 170 pounds.

Virgil Alva Warner.

Elk City, Kan.

My Sister, My Niece and Their Pet.

My little sister, my niece and their pet rooster are shown in the picture I sent you. My sister was 11 months old when the picture was taken. She is on the left; her name is Ethel Genevieve Prichard. My niece, Vivian Sylvia Prichard, is 13 months old. The rooster is a White Leghorn.

I go to school and like it very much. I am in the fourth grade and am 9 years old. I enjoy reading the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Bertha Prichard.

Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Devoted Playmates.

My little brother and sister and their two dogs, Gipsy and Bill, are devoted playmates and I think they are by far the most interesting things on our farm.

I have one brother in school and my brother and sister in the picture come over often as we live just across the road from the school house.

I have a camera which I earned myself, selling seeds. I always read the children's page in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and try to solve the puzzle. I am in the fifth grade in school. I have

two Shetland ponies. Their names are Bob and Barny. I ride Bob upon the mound and get the cows every evening.

Marguerite Bayless.

Mound Valley, Kan.

Answers are Names of Flowers

Here is a flower contest. See how many of the answers you can guess. Address Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. The answer to the first question is "Lily of the Valley."

- 1.—What fair maiden lived between two mountains?
- 2.—Of what nationality was she?
- 3.—What did she do each morning?
- 4.—What did her father call to his son each morning?
- 5.—What hour did they arise in the summer?
- 6.—What bells rang thru the valley?
- 7.—Who preached in their church?

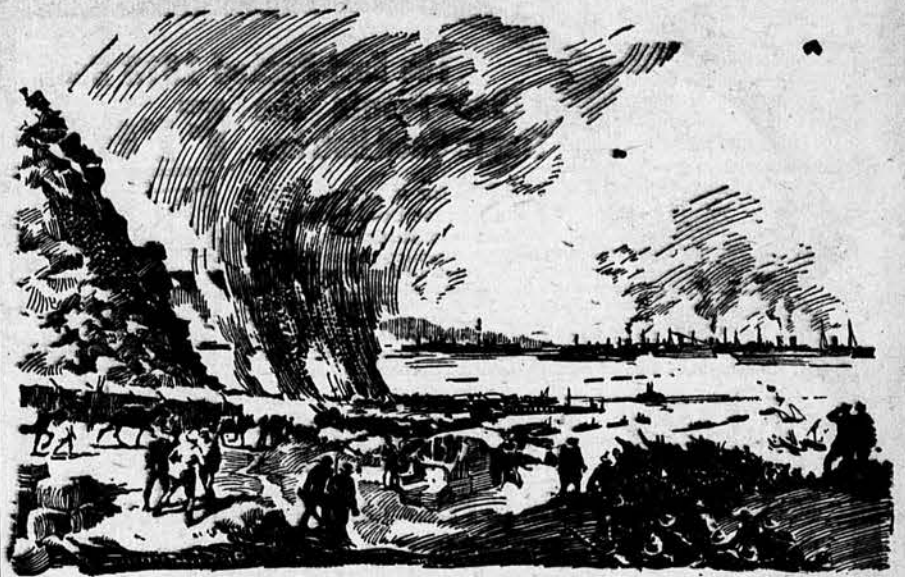


Will He Catch It?

- 8.—What vegetable did they eat?
- 9.—What accident happened in the barn one day?
- 10.—As John never married, what did he sew on?

The answer to the puzzle in the December 22 issue is: bowl, plate, cup, saucer. Prize winners are Olga Oberg, Smolan, Kan.; Jessie Finch, Esbon, Kan.; Fred Privat, Barclay, Kan.; Carl Backstrom, Bonner Springs, Kan.; Otto Postier, Plevna, Kan.

A good supply of clean water should always be before the fowls and chicks, for a large part of the body of a fowl is water and a steady supply of good quality is needed.



We Must "Follow-Up"

The story of the Gallipoli withdrawal is a tale of inadequate support. Like Salamanders clinging to the red-hot bars of a fiery furnace, the boys of Australia and New Zealand clung to the slopes of Anzac. Desperately, heroically they clung. No troops under any circumstances ever displayed greater soldierly qualities or upheld more sacredly the best traditions of England's Army. But they had to withdraw because the "follow-up" was not there.

To some of us it has been given to march with the columns of troops that go to France. And to others it is given to wave God-speed. But he who marches and he who stays is equally a citizen

of the world's mightiest republic and equally responsible for its success in this greatest of undertakings.

Then let us at home turn from our flag waving and consider how necessary we are, how useful we must be. Those who go to fight cannot hope to win by naked bravery and we cannot hope to win unless every individual at home does *all* he can. We must have no Gallipoli.

The Bell System is only one of the myriad great and small industries which are co-operating that nothing be left undone to keep a constant, efficient stream of men, guns, ammunition, food, clothing and comforts flowing to the front.



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126 N. Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS
Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 17c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$5.00 to \$6.25
No. 2, 16c. (as to size) No. 2, \$4.00 to \$5.25
Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

HIDES
Biggs Pays More

Biggs Wants Hides

"Biggs at Kansas City" wants all the hides you can ship. We must have horse and cow hides at any cost. The big tanneries are clamoring for hides. Army orders waiting! Prices highest in history. It will pay you to ship all your horse and cow hides to "Biggs at K. C." Quickest returns.

Money By Return Mail

Your money is on the way to you in 15 minutes after your shipment reaches us. We do the biggest hide and fur business in the Southwest. Deal with the house that stands back of every promise.

Write At Once For Price List — see what we are paying for No. 1 Large Horse Hides and Salt Cured Cattle Hides.
E. W. BIGGS & CO. 1232 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Money-Saving Book Free

A wonderful little book on gasoline and kerosene engines will be sent you free. It tells how you can get an engine for less than a month's wages to a man, which will do more work in a day than a man can do in a week. It will grind feed, shell corn, do family washing, churning, saw wood—all kinds of work on the farm. You save real money when you buy it and every day you run it. Every farmer should have this free book. Write for it today. Great Western Engine Co., 1364 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

CORN-BELT FARMERS ARE BUYING LOUISIANA HIGHLAND FARMS

Tell Winter Good-Bye!

Every day farm owners and renters from the high-priced farming sections of the North and the irrigated districts of the West are inspecting the lands we are offering in Beauregard and Vernon Parishes of Louisiana, and buying farms. These men know land. They know what they can do in a country of long season growth and pasturing, mild climate and a country naturally adapted for livestock, grain and hay crops, in the

HIGHLANDS OF LOUISIANA

Productive, gently rolling, well drained land; low prices, very easy terms; ample rainfall, good markets. Investigate. Send for the new FREE book, "Where Soil and Climate Are Never Idle," then see the land for yourself and talk with other Northern farmers already there. Low rate excursions from nearly all northern points. **Long-Bell Farm Land Corporation** 424 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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RELY ON LYON



The Fact-Packed 1918 Book That Points the Way to Good Hatches Free

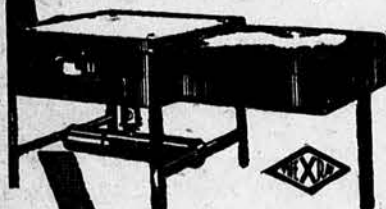
WRITE for it today. It is a handsome book—one that will interest you intensely. One that will help every poultry raiser to add to his income—to increase his hatches—to assure splendid hatches of sturdier chicks. One that will add to your knowledge of genuine incubator values—enable you to know positively what to expect and demand in the incubator you buy. Write for it—read it—and learn the secret of the fine hatches assured to users of

X-RAY Incubators

Sent Express Prepaid to Practically All Points

Fill the big oil tank of the X-Ray Incubator just once during the hatch. The lamp's flame is scientifically adjusted by the X-Ray Automatic Trip. The flame is automatically decreased or increased as needed. No wasted heat—no "cooked" eggs—none chilled.

The 20 Exclusive Features make the 1918 X-Ray Incubator better than ever. They include the X-Ray Gas Arrestor—ingenious device that prevents lamp fumes entering egg chamber; X-Ray Nursery Tray, that assures sanitation, protects little chicks; X-Ray Egg Tester, most perfect, handy tester ever conceived; Handy Height; Quick Cooling Egg Tray. All exclusive X-Ray features that make poultry success sure. Be sure to write for the 1918 X-Ray Book tonight.



X-RAY Brooders

Built this year with famous X-Ray Duplex Heater, assuring uniform and properly distributed heat. Canopy top that protects the chicks against draughts

and excessive sunlight. Write for our

Free 1918 Book
X-RAY INCUBATOR CO.
Dept. 47A Des Moines, Ia.

One Filling Oil to an Entire Hatch

Raise Poultry—Help Win the War

Every backyard should have chickens now. Requires small outlay. Big profits if conducted properly. These booklets tell how to get best results. "LESS Poultry Book," "SECRETS OF SUCCESS WITH CHICKENS," "CARE OF BABY CHICKS," "ALL ABOUT EGGS," "POINTERS FOR SUMMER AND FALL." Send today for these poultry helps, free for 5c stamps to cover mailing.

SEO. H. LEE CO. 264 LEE BUILDING OMAHA, NEBRASKA

\$8.95 Champion 140-Egg Belle City Incubator

Prize Winning Model—Hot Water—Copper Tank—Double Walls of Fibre Board—Self Regulated—Thermometer Holder—Deep Nursery. When ordered with \$5.25 Hot Water 140-chick Brooder—both cost only \$12.95.

Freight Prepaid East of Rockies

Satisfaction Guaranteed Over 650,000 Satisfied Users Start Early—Order Now—Share in my \$1000 Cash Prizes Conditions easy. Or write today for my Free Book, "Hatching Facts"—it tells all. With this Champion Hatching Unit and my Guide Book for setting up and operating, you are sure of success. Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21 Racine, Wis.

Poultry Book Latest and best yet! 144 pages, 216 beautiful pictures, hatching, rearing, feeding and disease information. Describes busy Poultry Farm handling 58 pure-bred varieties. Tells how to choose fowls, eggs, incubators, sprouters. This book worth dollars mailed for 10 cents. Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 37, Clarinda, Iowa

Capper Poultry Club

Founded by Arthur Capper of Topeka, Kansas in 1917
Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary

First Annual Offering of PUREBRED POULTRY

264-COCKERELS-264 70-PULLETS-70

All the cockerels and pullets offered for sale are purebreds selected from the contest flocks. The varieties are: Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks; Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds; Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites; White and Silver Laced Wyandottes; Buff and White Orpingtons; Single Comb White, Single Comb Brown and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns; White Langshans; Buttercups; Anconas.

After receiving catalog, write to the girl nearest you who has the variety you desire. Prices will be quoted on application and prompt shipment will be made. All members live in Kansas. Write for free catalog.

Capper Poultry Club

Bertha G. Schmidt, Sec'y, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Stop Hatching Weak Chicks

With Cheap Incubators

Remember, it is not how many you hatch that counts, but how many you raise. A Queen costs but little more, and the extra chicks that live and grow soon pay the difference.

Queen Incubators

Hatch Chicks That Live and Grow

Built of genuine California Redwood. Redwood does not absorb the odor from the hatching eggs. Cheaper woods, and pasteboard lining in iron and tin machines, retain the odors to weaken and kill the hatching chicks. The Queen is accurately regulated—taking care of temperature variation of 70 degrees without danger. Not cheap, but cheap in the long run. Catalog free.

Queen Incubator Co. Lincoln, Nebr.

You Take No RISK With An Ironclad 30 Days Free Trial 10 Year Guarantee Both \$12.50 Freight Paid

Think of it! You can now get this famous Iron Covered Incubator and California Redwood Brooder on 30 days trial, with a ten-year guarantee, freight paid east of the Rockies.

150 EGG INCUBATOR CHICK BROODER
Incubator is covered with galvanized iron, triple walls, copper tanks, nursery, egg tester. Set up ready to run. Brooder is roomy and well made. Order direct from this advertisement—money back if not satisfied or send for free catalog.

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR CO. Box 111 RACINE, WIS. Made of Redwood cov'd with Galv. Iron

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Give Bigger Hatches At Less Cost

Only 1 gallon of oil, 1 filling of tank to hatch. Saves time, money, labor. Double panel glass top makes it easier to cool eggs, easier to air and clean, easier to operate. Automatic heat control, special moisture and ventilation features. Get free catalog and special offer. RAYO INC. CO., U.S. 824, 822, Omaha, Neb.

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That will smash all hatching records for 1918. Large Oil Tank, Redwood Case, End Regulator, Double Heating, Hot Water and Hot Air, New Ventilating System. Big Hatches. Mankato Incubator Co. Box 712 Mankato, Minn.

To Win With Poultry

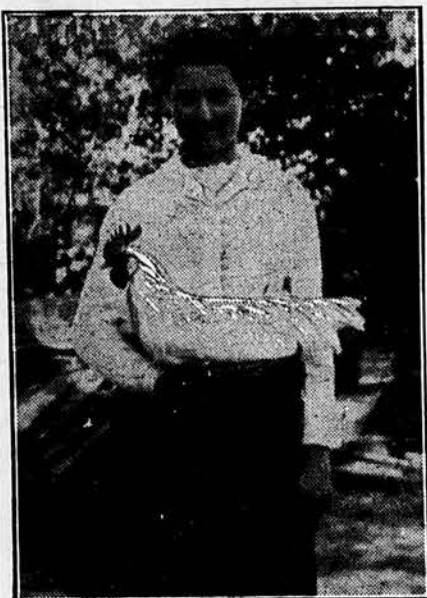
"We Had Such a Lot of Fun!"

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Secretary

ATCHISON COUNTY is still doing things. A county such as Atchison isn't likely to stop doing things when it once gets started, and Atchison got started long ago. "We had the best time at our December meeting at the home of Thelma Kiefer," wrote Ella Bailey. "And my! such good things to eat!"

Mabel Weaver voiced the same sentiments about the meeting and from the fun the guests say they had we do not doubt Thelma is an excellent hostess.

The girls of this county wish to know what the standing is at present. Announcement of the new contest has entailed so much extra work that county standing has not been investigated recently but even if I could give it to you



Bessie Sell of Wilson County.

now this would by no means indicate the final standing. The 1917 contest, you know, will not close until May 31 and in five months think what changes can come about! Many counties still have an opportunity to climb to the top.

The new contest will begin February 1. Thus the two will overlap. This, however, will not necessitate two sets of records even for the old members. Each girl will keep her farm flock record and her contest record as heretofore but for the old members these will serve in both the 1917 and 1918 contests during the period in which the two contests overlap. The 1918 contest will close December 14, 1918. This, you see, will bring the beginning and the close of the contest all in the same year. New contestants may pen their fowls as late as April 1, but if you wish your county to have an early start it will be well to line up the contestants as early as possible. Both old and new members will pen no fewer than six and no more than eight purebred pullets and one cockerel. Old members must pen their pullets February 1.

Here's a good boosting letter from Emma Harnish of Marion county, president of the Wyandotte Breed club. No doubt, every member of that club will agree with her in all that she says about this breed of chickens.

"I chose Wyandottes because I knew them to be a reliable breed and I think they are one of the most profitable and beautiful breeds of chickens.

"The Wyandottes belong to the American class of chickens and are in high repute for their general excellency. They originated about 1875 and have been popular ever since. The four most popular varieties are the White, Silver Laced, Buff and Golden. The White Wyandottes are considered the most practical variety, but the others are also good.

"Wyandottes rank high as general purpose fowls. They are of medium size; supply a nice amount of meat when used for food and bring a good price when sold. They have good egg laying qualities and are nice chickens to have around as they are docile and easily tamed. The hens make good mothers.

"Chickens belonging to the Wyandotte breed are well shaped and pretty. Standard Wyandottes have rose combs. I think Wyandottes are as good or better than any other breed of chickens. I am sure that none of the girls who work with Wyandotte chickens will be badly disappointed in the reward they receive for their work and I hope all of the girls will help me make our motto, 'We'll work, wait and win with Wyandottes,' come true."

"Tom McNeal" is a new name for a chicken of the Capper Poultry family. A member of the club wrote that she named one of her chickens thus because he was bald-headed. Then she added "But Tom has feathers on his head now, so there may be some hope for Mr. McNeal." Mr. McNeal is rather doubtful as to whether he'd care to have feathers growing on his head but he thinks it's a pretty good joke, anyway. Mr. Case, contest manager, is also proud of his namesake, the famous snake-eater, which is the possession of one of the girls of Atchison county.

Speaking of Atchison reminds me to urge you to put the name of your county at the bottom of every letter you write to me. One of the girls of Atchison never fails to do this. In a way, it makes her county stand out individually.

Girls with pep are writing for those poultry bulletins which we have for distribution. Do you belong to that class? If you do and wish me to know it, don't forget to request in your next letter that the bulletins be sent you. The supply is limited and those who write first will be the ones to receive this valuable information.

The picture in this issue introduces you to Bessie Sell of Wilson county and one of her Single Comb White Leghorns. Bessie raised 18 of her flock, 10 cockerels and eight pullets. She won second prize on contest chickens at the Kansas Free Fair.

Inspect the Chimneys

A surprisingly large proportion of fires in homesteads and dwellings are "overhead fires." That is, they break out in the attic or up around the roof. Not infrequently, in such cases, the entire upper part of a house will be a mass of flames before anyone busy on the first floor smells smoke or otherwise becomes aware of danger. It is always well to give the chimneys a careful inspection from time to time.

Many of these overhead fires are due to the fact that a chimney has settled and broken apart just below the point where it goes thru the roof. It is usual, of course, in building a roof to make it just as snug and tight about the chimneys as possible. Sometimes such a thoro job is done in this regard that when the chimney settles, as most of them will, the part which is wedged tightly between the roof timbers is unable to follow with the rest. The bricks part company. A seam or crack opens just at the point where it is easiest for sparks to find their way to the dry surfaces of adjoining rafters or other points in the attic. In some instances it happens that the opening thus formed is large enough to thrust one's hand flatwise in between the bricks.—Farmers Guide.

Wonderful Egg Producer

Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs" and you will be amazed and delighted with results. A dollar's worth of "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit-maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 4581 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., who will send you a season's supply of "More Eggs" tonic for \$1.00 (prepaid). So confident is Mr. Reefer of the results that a million-dollar bank guarantee if you are not absolutely satisfied your dollar will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" cost you nothing. Send a dollar today or ask Mr. Reefer for his Free Poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.—Advertisement.

Success, and Farm Poultry

The Kansas City Show Has Helped the Industry

BY G. D. McCLASKEY, Poultry Editor

EXHIBITIONS of poultry, such as the "Heart of America Poultry Show," held at Kansas City, Mo., Thanksgiving week, are of great benefit to the poultry industry. This was the first show held by the Greater Poultry Exposition association, and arrangements have been made to make it a permanent annual event. The second Heart of America show will be held during Thanksgiving week in 1918.

This show was not only a collection of choice specimens of many breeds of poultry competing for prizes, but it also was a poultry school. Any person seeking information about the best methods of handling poultry to get the best results had ample opportunity to obtain it here.

The United States Government's Educational Exhibit was on display. This was in personal charge of Harry Lamon, Senior Poultry Husbandman of the United States Department of Agriculture and in charge of the Government Poultry Experiment station near Washington. With Mr. Lamon at Kansas City were Frank Platt, R. H. Wilkins and J. W. Kinghorn, all in the employ of the government in doing poultry extension work in different sections of the country. Mr. Platt has his headquarters at the college of agriculture, Urbana, Ill., and works principally in that state; Mr. Wilkins is at Kansas City, and is in direct charge of poultry extension work in Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska; Mr. Kinghorn is stationed at Chicago and works in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin.

A Government Exhibit.

The government exhibit consisted of models of the different styles of poultry houses and brood coops, including equipment, used on the government farm; many enlarged photographs of their poultry, and all manner of views taken on the farm; an exhibit of eggs, and moving pictures, which brought the life and activities on the government farm right into Convention Hall, were shown daily. Mr. Lamon and his assistants were kept busy all week explaining their methods and giving out poultry information. One thing that pleased me was to hear Mr. Lamon say: "We do not contend that our style of houses and our methods of feeding and caring for the stock are absolutely the best for every poultry raiser to use, but our houses and our methods are giving satisfactory results on the government poultry farm in Virginia. In other localities a deviation from the rules laid down at our farm, sufficient to meet conditions that are different from what we find them, will in most cases prove more satisfactory than to attempt to follow our methods to the letter. We do believe however, that in a general way, any poultry raiser will find that houses for the adult birds, colony houses for the growing stock and brooder houses and brood coops for the chicks, when constructed similar to the models shown here, will prove very satisfactory and are inexpensive to build. As to feeding, we are interested in farm poultry production, and the right system in feeding a farm flock should be to use grain that is grown on the farm and to utilize a great deal of feed stuffs that otherwise would go to waste, bearing in mind that poultry cannot do well on a one-grain diet. Any farm can supply an ideal bill of fare for poultry. We have demonstrated that standard bred poultry, commonly referred to as purebred, is far more profitable than mongrel fowls, and my advice to every farmer, who does not now have a flock of high producing standard bred birds, is to start with that kind of stock this season."

Common Sense.

I was pleased with Mr. Lamon's statements because he talked common sense, and avoided the use of scientific terms which usually confuse rather than instruct the average poultry raiser. And that seems to be the way all the government poultrymen are talking. It is the right way, and it will get results.

A lady living near Kansas City took a keen interest in the government exhibit and in what Mr. Lamon said. She told Mr. Lamon how she was handling her flock of 80 Barred Plymouth Rocks—the kind of house she kept them in, what she fed, and the number of eggs they

laid—and asked him what he would advise her to do. Mr. Lamon replied: "You don't need any advice. You are getting a good egg yield, and are making a profit. Why should you experiment? From what you say you are doing fine with your poultry and know as much about the right way to handle your flock as I do, and perhaps more. The only good advice I can give you is for you to keep right on as you are now doing."

I mention these remarks simply to show that Mr. Lamon and his associates are meeting the poultry raisers on their own ground, are helping them in a sensible way when they need help, and when they meet persons who are doing all right with their poultry they have the good judgment to tell them so in a way that lends encouragement. This kind of poultry instruction is quite a relief from some of the twaddle that is sometimes passed out under the guise of "scientific information."

Use a Balanced Ration.

Prof. C. T. Patterson, director of the state poultry experiment station at Mountain Grove, was in charge of Missouri's educational display, which consisted principally of charts showing the results of many experiments conducted at the station. Professor Patterson had a good audience every day. His charts showing the results of feeding experiments were studied carefully as every poultry raiser is much interested in the feed question during these times of high priced grain. Professor Patterson said:

"The feeding experiments conducted by us indicate that there is no one best feed ration, but that a balanced ration can be made by using any of a number of different feeds. The secret is to use in the feed ration the proper elements to make an equal number of yolks, whites and shells. This can be done in a number of ways. Wheat should be eliminated from all feed rations so far as possible during war times because wheat makes a good bread for the army while corn does not. Therefore, we should use the corn at home and send the wheat to the army. There is an advantage in feeding a variety of feeds as well as in different forms, part of the ration being whole or cracked grain, and the rest ground feed."

One of the charts showed one of Professor Patterson's war time rations as follows:

	Yolks.	Whites
200 lbs. corn, equal to.....	510	268
20 lbs. shorts, equal to.....	41	44
20 lbs. bran, equal to.....	31	41
20 lbs. oats, equal to.....	39	31
20 lbs. cornmeal, equal to.....	52	28
26 lbs. meat scraps, equal to.....	27	288
306	700	700

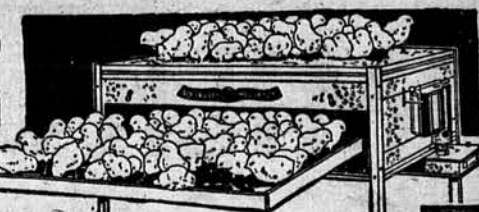
The corn should be fed either cracked or whole, while the rest of this ration should be given as a mash feed. Professor Patterson's instructions being to feed all the corn the hens will eat in 20 minutes, morning and evening, and to leave dry mash before the fowls all the time, or feed moist mash once a day. The figures given show that 306 pounds of this ration is equal to 700 yolks and 700 whites, or 700 eggs. It was pointed out, however, that a hen kept for egg production must first consume a sufficient quantity of feed to maintain the body before any of the feed can be converted into eggs. It was explained that by showing the number of yolks and whites the ration required was easier to understand than if one attempted to show the amount of carbohydrates and protein elements the feed contained.

Other charts showed the number of yolks and whites contained in the different grains, meat foods, green foods, liquids, mill products, dry forage, and vegetables and roots. The tables were worked out on the basis that 1 pound of carbohydrates will make three and one-half yolks and 1 pound of protein will make 16½ whites, above maintaining the body where hens are fed all they wish.

I have never attended a poultry show where so much educational work was carried on, and in which so keen an interest was taken by both exhibitors and visitors, as this one at Kansas City. It was very noticeable that every poultry breeder there had reached the point where he is anxious to eliminate from his flock every bird of poor quality and which does not produce. If one is to be gov-

(Continued on Page 22.)

"I Always Do Better With Old Trusty"



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I and my hired man laid a feeding floor for my cows, 24x40, in one day; also put floor in my cow barn. My neighbor liked it so well he can't wait to get it at home. A. J. GARDNER, Hancock, Minn., St. L.

We have used the mixer during past year for putting in cement foundations for a complete set of farm buildings, including silos, and like very much. DANA WISART, Jamestown, N. D.

Last year I bought a cement mixer from you with which I am well satisfied. It did not take long for it to pay for itself and I sorely can recommend it to anyone needing a big mixer at a small price. Wm. PARKS, Martin, Ill.

I am more than busy with my Sheldon Concrete Mixer. Have more work than I can do. I got 250 a day when I was out. JAMES L. WITMAN, Wellsville, N. Y.

The machine works fine. Have already got the job of mixing concrete for the bridge in this township. J. O. ROSS, Sparta, Pa.

Last spring we purchased of you a set of castings to make a concrete mixer. It was constructed per the plans furnished and it surely worked great. D. M. BACH, Freeport, Ill.

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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 postpaid, 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



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More calves have been raised on Blatchford's Calf Meal than on all other milk substitutes combined.

100 lbs. makes 100 gallons of milk substitute, costing only one-third as much as milk. Prevents scouring and insures the early maturity of sleek, handsome calves.

It is steam-cooked and no trouble to prepare or use.

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Money from Dairying

The Cow's Scale of Points

BY C. HUMPHREY
University of Wisconsin

ONE MAY learn a great deal and acquire much of the art of judging from books on the subject and by observing the work of expert judges whenever there is opportunity to do so. The best judges, however, are men who have owned or managed a first-class dairy herd, and who have made a careful study of judging in the show ring. Making careful and accurate observations and exercising judgment based on the best standards of excellence, will assist more than any other thing in becoming an expert judge of livestock. One should take advantage of every opportunity to

If one were to adhere strictly to the score card method of judging and had two or more cows to judge, he would score each animal separately and rank them in the order of the respective scores. For example, the best animal might score 95, the second best 90, and the third only 75. On account of the great amount of time required to go thru the mechanical operation of scoring a large number of animals, the score card system of judging is not practiced at shows or in buying animals.

The primary object of having a score card is to furnish a statement which will systematically train the mind to give consideration to each part of the animal and to formulate some judgment. After practice with the score card, one can



A Shallow Body Lacks Capacity, and is Usually Accompanied by a Narrow Head and Small Features. Such a Cow Proves a Disappointment as a Milk Producer.

observe the work of expert judges and to take part in scoring and judging exercises whenever possible.

The dairy score card is an enumeration of all parts of the cow, arranged in a given order, with a statement of the requirements and the number of points for a perfect score of each part. The sum of the points for all parts totals 100. This arrangement is termed "a scale of points" and is the standard of excellence by which the individuality of the cow with reference to her form and body characteristics may be judged. Each national breeders' association has a scale of points for its particular breed.

The score card applied to the cow, becomes the measuring stick, so to speak, by means of which one practiced in its use can indicate the excellence of the cow by the total score. A perfect animal would have a total score of 100. There is usually, however, a fault with some part. There may be a general deficiency in many or perhaps in only one or two parts.

It is necessary for the judge to have the score card for the particular class of cows upon which he is to pass judgment thoroughly in mind, if he hopes to do his work successfully. Otherwise he will have no standard to guide him and his judgment is very likely to err seriously.

pass rapidly over a class of animals and select those which approach nearest the standard. Having selected one which appears nearest to perfection, other animals in the class or herd may be ranked by means of comparison with the first.

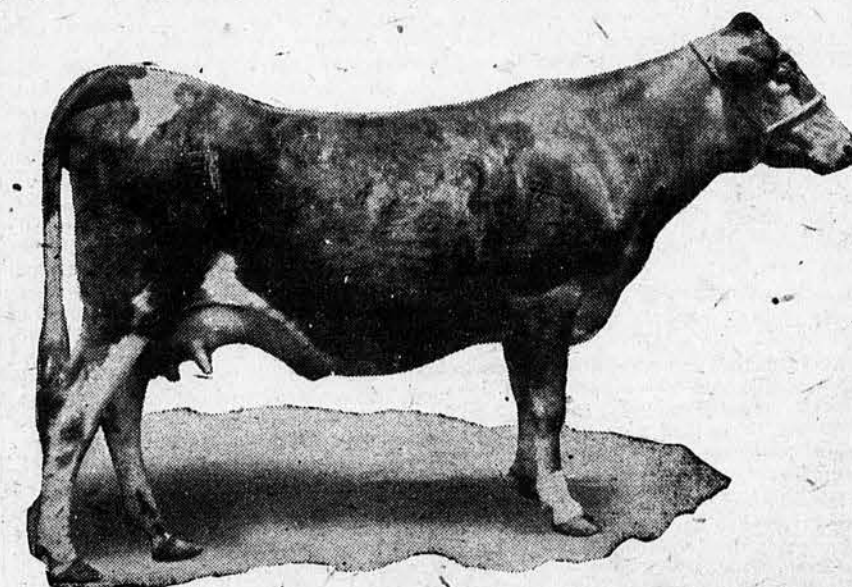
In buying cows where one is obliged to take perhaps only one from each of several herds and is anxious to get uniformity of type and quality, it is of great importance and value to have the points of the score card well in mind. It would be well for all dairymen to practice scoring. Score cards are furnished by dairy cattle breeders' associations and it is a splendid thing for local associations of dairymen to have scoring contests.

The telephone bell rang with anxious persistence. The doctor answered the call.

"Yes?" he said.
"Oh, doctor," said a worried voice, "something seems to have happened to my wife. Her mouth seems set, and she can't say a word."

"Why, she may have lockjaw," said the medical man.

"Do you think so? Well, if you are up this way some time next week I wish you would step in and see what you can do for her."—Harper's.



A Weak Back. Backs Which are not Straight Detract from the Cow's Appearance, and May Indicate General Weakness.

FIVE FRIDAYS

BY FRANK R. ADAMS

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

Copyright, The Frank A. Munsey Co., New York.

Clair Demurs.

AFTER THE tug had gone Clair stood looking disconsolately after it.

"You don't seem overjoyed at being set free," I said to him while the others were busy with Mrs. Green. "Didn't I tell you I wanted to be arrested so that Miss Dunmore would break our engagement? Jail is better than marriage any time. They shorten jail sentences for good behavior."

He shook his fist at the departing tug. "They were just ready to have breakfast on board, too."

A confusion of inarticulate sounds advised me that Miss Dunmore was removing the gag from her hastily adopted mother's mouth.

"Who are you?" Mrs. Green demanded as soon as she could speak. "Where's Lucile? What is the next thing I have to do, loop the loop or be electrocuted?"

"I'm a castaway, wrecked on your island," Vida explained. "Your daughter is all right."

"Where is she?" Mrs. Green fired the question at me as if I were in some way responsible.

"Why—" I started to explain, but realized suddenly that Mrs. Green might not take kindly to the idea of her daughter's present costume, so I stopped.

"She's over there," Captain Perkins waved in the general direction of the thicket where we had last heard Lucile.

"Dead?" Mrs. Green murmured, leaning for support on my arm.

"No, no," interrupted Vida, who should have done the explaining in the first place. "She is just taking a nap. She has had such a terribly exhausting experience the last forty-eight hours that we were all thankful when she dozed off a little while ago. Poor thing, the rest will do her a world of good."

"What's she sleeping over there for?"—pointing at the bushes. "Why isn't she in her own bed in the house?"

"Oh, the house," Vida repeated blankly. "Didn't any one tell you? There isn't any house."

"No house? Why not?"

"Your house, madam," Captain Perkins said, "has been consumed by the devouring element." He quoted a fire-insurance advertisement from memory.

"Well, well," Mrs. Green repeated in a daze. "Well, well."

Clair plucked me by the sleeve to attract my attention and whispered in my ear: "Where are my paps?"

"Why," I replied, "I sent them over to Huntingdon's island as I promised I would."

"Are they there now?"

"Yes, Bill left them in the kitchen for you."

"Then I suppose I'll have to wear this."

"I should think that it would be immodest if you didn't."

He walked away.

With his skirts held out before him with both hands as if he expected something to drop into his lap from Heaven, stepping high because he couldn't see the ground in front of his feet, he was a dead ringer for my childhood's conception of Elisha going out to see if the bears would bite him.

On taking a second look I decided that he might with equal facility be mistaken for one of the bears.

"Take me to my daughter," Mrs. Green said with a sigh. "Let me see that there is something left of my life as it was before the earthquake."

"You can see her if you wish," said Vida calmly, "but I assure you she is all right, and you will only disturb her from a sleep which she needs very, very much."

Vida is an admirable liar.

Mrs. Green actually believed her and ceased to worry about Lucile.

Mrs. Green is one of those placid ladies who let other people bully them and mold their very thoughts.

Lucile had always made her mother think just whatever she told her to, and Vida was apparently able to do the trick also.

We walked up to inspect the ruins. It was as nice and complete a set of ruins as I have ever gazed upon.

Nothing was left to the imagination—the whole business was ruined.

While we were engaged in that mournful amusement a tall, muscular young man walked into our circle and demanded: "Where is Lipton S. Clair?"

Vida Explains.

NED! Vida exclaimed, rushing toward him. She stopped when she saw his face. He brushed past her.

"Ned Blaney!" shouted Clair, joyfully advancing toward the young man.

"You treacherous hound!" hissed Blaney, gazing on that whiskered travesty without smiling. "You stole the only woman I ever loved away from me. Heart-breaker!"

"I couldn't help it," Clair admitted. "Viper!" yelled Blaney as he fell on his friend.

It would have been a fairer fight if Clair had not been hampered by his skirts. As it was, it ended with Blaney

athwart Clair's back, grinding his nose into the dirt.

"I give up," choked Clair. "I'll marry her."

"Marry her?" Blaney shook his friend again. "Not while I live."

"Isn't that what you're trying to make me do?" Clair expostulated as well as he could. "I don't want to, that's certain."

"Don't you see, Ned," Vida interrupted soothingly, "he doesn't want to marry me. Your outrageous jealousy has led you into making mistakes again."

"But," doubted Blaney, still retaining his position of advantage on Clair's back, "every time I called up here they said you were out together, and when I asked for you on the telephone early this morning he told me to go to—"

"I was the one you were talking to," I hastened to interrupt. "The house was burning down, and I didn't have time to tell you that a cinder had just lit on my ear while I was talking to you."

"Has there been a fire?" asked the young man, scrambling to his feet. "Were you saved, my darling Vida?"

"I was," Vida said gravely.

The excited young man abandoned his prostrate friend and rival and embraced Vida.

"Who," he demanded, releasing her and holding her off at arm's length—"who saved you?"

"Mr. Blaney here," Vida smiled mischievously in my face as she directed the strenuous young bear's attention my way.

"How?" Blaney made his demand jealously picturing Vida a limp figure in my arms.

"By rapping on my door and shouting 'Fire!' you goose," laughed Vida.

"Oh, all right, then," Blaney admitted her to the favor of his arm again.

"Ned apologizes for being a bear," Vida said over her shoulder to Mrs. Green, who was quite overwhelmed by the whirlwind young gentleman.

"I'm sorry," corroborated Blaney. "I've been under a terrible nervous strain. First I was afraid Vida was lost in the storm, and then when I tried to reach her she was always away from the telephone."

"Then this morning, after I called up and couldn't speak to her, I kept calling again and again, but Central said the wire was dead. I was nearly frantic till I got hold of a rowboat and came over."

"It was an awful pull in the sea that's running out there. But it's all right now. You must all come over to Fair View to see Vida and I get married this morning."

Clair was listening to all this in a sort of a dazed wonder.

"Don't I have to marry her?" he asked.

"Have to marry her?" echoed Blaney good-naturedly. "Why, you old rhinoceros, you couldn't trap a girl into marrying you even if you dressed up like Mrs. Katzenjammer to please her."

"But she said—" began Clair.

Vida flashed an imploring look at me. Clair could still do a good deal of damage if he revealed all that she had said and done trying to win that wager from me.

"She said," I repeated, brushing off and adjusting Clair's skirt, which had suffered sadly from his rough-and-tumble encounter—"she said that she knew she would like you because you were a friend of Mr. Blaney's."

"Stop pinching my leg!" roared Clair, failing to get the significance of my signal and whisking his skirts out of my grasp. He glared at me balefully.

Blaney laughed. The picture Clair made obliterated the recollection of his jealousy for a moment. Then he caught sight of my seal ring on Vida's hand.

"What's that?" he demanded.

"That?" echoed Vida blankly, turning the ring on her finger. She had forgotten that she was wearing it.

"That is a seal ring."

"Yes, I see it is," admitted her fiancé sarcastically. "Your explanation so far is perfectly satisfactory."

"I got it for you," she pouted; "but I don't know whether to give it to you or not."

When Vida had definitely cast herself for the part she was going to play, she went ahead with the certainty of a trained artist.

"Let's see it," Blaney demanded doubtfully.

She handed it to him.

"H-m." He examined it closely.

"You got this for me? The 'B' is all right, but this other initial looks like an 'M'."

"No, it doesn't, dear," she said. "That's an old English 'N'. The old Englishmen did things differently. Their 'N's' always look like 'M's'. I've known lots of old Englishmen."

"Oh," the young man said, slipping the ring on his finger—"thanks awfully, dear!"

That was the end of my ring.

Bill Johnson ambled up to our party with a triumphant grin on his face.

"She shall run," he announced.

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"Could it be possible," Captain Perkins asked, "to have the wedding breakfast first?"

"I think it could," laughed Blaney. "Come on, everybody," invited Vida. I started to follow the others, but Vida dropped back to my side and whispered: "You're not invited."

"What?" I exclaimed, startled.

"You're not supposed to come."

"Why not?"

"If I were you I should get lost in the woods somewhere. You might run into something to your advantage."

"I couldn't. What would she think of me?"

"Try it and find out," Vida smiled at me quizzically. "I'm a woman myself, and I can guess. You won't need to make any advances. Don't you want her?"

"Yes," I answered.

"Then don't bother about any one else's wedding breakfast. Just attend to your own."

"She's engaged to Bopp," I protested feebly.

"To make you angry," she whispered. "I can't talk to you any more because Ned is getting red behind his ears. That means that he is fearfully jealous. I must run along and be scolded. Think it over."

She skipped blithely to the side of her soon-to-be lord and master (may-be), smiling into his face with a look so childlike and ingratiating that Othello would have eaten the bolster himself had he been in Blaney's shoes at that moment.

Mrs. Green halted the procession.

"I can't go without Lucile."

"Mr. Blaney will explain it to Lucile," Vida assured her, taking my acquiescence for granted. "You see, I need you terribly, because I have no other woman friend with me. My own mother—" her lips quivered.

"I'm sorry," said Mrs. Green. "Has she been dead long?"

"She isn't dead; but she's in a stock company in St. Louis."

"You really ought to go to the mainland," I said, thinking to help matters out. "In order to bring back some clothes for Lucile."

"What's that?" Mrs. Green turned.

"Hasn't she any clothes on?"

"Certainly," Vida hopped into the breach sure-footedly; "she has plenty of clothes on, but they would not be exactly suitable for her to wear to go over to the mainland and register at a hotel."

Vida spoke the truth almost as convincingly as she lied.

"Please come," she urged.

"I'll go," decided the older woman. Fortunately, she forgot that her own costume was a trifle bizarre for a morning wedding, even in Fair View.

Blackmail.

I CONDUCTED the company to the dock and saw that they were made as comfortable as possible in the Merry Widow. When I would have cast off the lines by which she was fastened to the dock Bill Johnson remonstrated.

"She shan't go—not until the young man comes what say he shall pay three dollars to come over."

"What young man?" Mrs. Green demanded.

"Why just a young man," I looked helplessly at Vida for assistance. I couldn't tell the truth, and I thought maybe an idea would occur to her.

One did.

"It's Clarence Jones," said Vida.

"A friend of yours?" Blaney eyed her distrustfully.

"No, not at all," Vida said glibly; "he's an old college friend of the other Mr. Blaney."

"What's he doing here?"

"Why, he just dropped in."

"Oh! He was passing by in this old tub and—"

"She not be tub by damsite!" Only one thing would rouse Bill's anger—an insult to his craft. "Yee Viss, there ain't no better boat—"

"I didn't mean to hurt your feelings," apologized Blaney. "All that I want to say is that if this guy Jones is going back in this boat, I'm not, Jones sounds to me like a fishy name."

"It is," Vida teased. "I've met a great many fish named Jones."

"Well," Mrs. Green declared. "I certainly am not going to leave the island while there is a strange young man roaming around."

She started to get out of the boat.

"Wait!" I halted her. "I'll go and get him."

"He don't go in this boat," stated Blaney.

"If he doesn't, I won't go," asserted Mrs. Green with equal firmness.

"Bill," I commanded, "get that rowboat that Mr. Blaney rowed over in and tie it on behind the Merry Widow."

I departed for the summer-house, vaguely wondering if I could silence the reporter without using chloroform.

When I entered the summer-house he eyed me with a cold, gleaming sort of hate that made me think of Italian daggers or Malay krisies.

"If I let you go," I began the parley, "how much will you take to shut up and not ask any questions?"

"Nothing doing," he declared without hesitation. "I'm going to get you, and I'm going to get you good!"

"That's all right," I conciliated. "You can get me just as soon as you like; but all I ask is that you do nothing to injure some perfectly harmless people."

He looked at me keenly.

"You're not the caretaker here, as I thought, are you?"

"Why, no," I replied modestly; "not in a professional way, anyhow."

"Who are you?" His newspaper instinct made him put the usual questions in spite of his dislike.

"I'm just a guest," I said.

"I know; but where shall I find you if you dare meet me when we get off this island and my hands aren't tied? What's your name?"

"You can find me any time you like in the editorial rooms of the New York News, and my name is Blaney."

"Not Montmorency Blaney, the dramatic critic?"

"That's the one," I was gratified that my fame had spread so far.

"They say," quoted the reporter, "that you are the worst dramatic critic in New York."

"That is an enviable distinction," I murmured, "in a place where they are so numerous and so bad."

"What I mean is that you are the most severe. If a play gets praise from you it is sure of success."

"Well, hardly that," I explained. "I have picked a good many winners; that's all."

The young man offered himself some mental problem for a few moments. Then he looked up at me.

"I've written a play," he said.

"Only one?" I asked with simulated interest. "Almost every person in the United States has written one play. To attain distinction you must measure your dramatic achievements by the bushel."

"But mine is different."

"Yes, wherein lies the difference?"

"Mine is going to be produced."

"That may or may not be an advantage."

"With your help it is going to be an advantage."

"How is that?" I inquired politely, with a sinking premonition of what my part was going to be.

"When the play is produced you are going to hail it as the great American play of the century. No matter if the other critics condemn it, they will qualify their criticism when they note your enthusiasm. They will go again and discover subtle merits that escaped their first attention. Started by your panegyric its fame will grow, the public will attend, I shall get contracts for more plays, and I shall have arrived."

"Very clever," I sneered, "but your play is probably rotten, and I shall tell the public so."

"Then I'll tell all I know about what has happened on Green's Island, and I shall hint at a lot of things I don't know. If you will agree to like my play I'll promise to shut up and not ask any more questions."

He looked me squarely in the eye.

"Does Mrs. Green ordinarily drink too much?" he asked.

His guess was too near the mark for comfort. I took out my knife and cut his bonds.

"Thanks, old man," said the reporter, slowly stretching his aching muscles before attempting to get up.

"They are waiting to take you back to Fair View," I informed him.

"They?" he inquired. "Who are they?"

"All the principal characters in that story you were going to write. By the way, your name is Jones—Clarence Jones—you're an old school friend of mine."

"Any particulars?" he asked as we walked down to the dock.

"It isn't necessary. They won't have a chance to pump you because you are going to be towed behind the rest in a rowboat."

"Why is that?"

"You promised not to ask any more questions," I reminded him.

He subsided, racking his brain for a reason for such a fool piece of business.

At the dock I introduced him perfunctorily to his fellow voyagers, and he took his seat docilely in the rowboat.

Bill Johnson cranked up his engine and the Merry Widow started blithely away. When she was a few feet from the dock the engine stopped.

"What's the matter? Broke down?" I shouted.

"No," answered Bill, "I just stop her because you forgot to tell me what for Mrs. Green be on Huntingdon's Island. You say you tal me, and you forget."

"Yes," chimed in Mrs. Green, "and I want to know how I came to be floating out on the lake during the storm with my red dress on."

I reflected a moment.

"The young man in the rowboat knows all about it," I shouted. "You can ask him as soon as you get to the mainland." I didn't add that he wouldn't answer.

"Mr. Blaney!" yelled the reporter as the engine started up again.

"Yes," I replied.

"The name of that play is 'The Honor of Thieves.'"

"All right," I waived my hand in farewell.

The Merry Widow towed my troubles around a point of land at the entrance of the cove and out of sight.

A Honeymoon in a Dining-Car.

I SMILED to myself as I turned away, and I whistled an aria that was partly Puccini's and partly my own in places where I couldn't remember the original.

The provisions I had brought from Huntingdon's Island were still where I had hidden them. I took them with me. If I was going to get thoroughly lost, at least I should be well-provisioned.

On my way to the trackless depths of this half-mile-wide wilderness I stopped at the summer-house and unearthed some tea things which I knew were stored there in a locker.

There was a lunch cloth, silver, china, a small caddy of tea, and a tiny water-heater, all of which I added to my pack.

With a last look at the lake, which was now a jeweled mirror for the sun,

I plunged thru the underbrush into the warm, soft by-paths of the forest. The leaves rustled pleasantly under foot as I walked along and the squirrels and birds overhead scolded me and told one another that there was a gipsy chieftain abroad in the forest.

For surely the birds and the squirrels recognized my character even if some of the outward signs and trappings were missing. A slight breeze, only a tattered shred of the boisterous storm that had passed stirred the leaves just enough to shake thru an occasional dancing sunbeam.

After I had lost myself in the forest as far as I could without coming out again on the other side, I put down my burden and prepared to abandon myself to despair as comfortably as possible.

I was rather relieved to find that I had given up hope of finding my way very close to the spring which, I believe, I have mentioned as existing on the island.

At any rate, I should not die of thirst.

A fairly flat tree-stump looked extraordinarily like a table when a cloth was spread on it and places set for two. There was a cheerful look, too, about the tea-kettle when the alcohol lamp under it had been lit long enough to make it send out tiny, curly spirals of steam.

And over all a flicker of sunlight romped about the table as if the fairy "Tinker Bell" were touching the dishes to make it a magic feast.

Opening the canned goods was no difficult matter to one who had successfully done battle with a half a bushel of reluctant clams.

There were sardines, potted ham, peanut butter, jam, and a tin of crackers. Of course, such things are not to be compared to a steak with mushrooms or turkey with cranberry sauce, or even ham and eggs, but they have certain attractions for the person who has not eaten for seventy-two hours which I need hardly dwell upon.

I did not eat, tho.

Instead, I leisurely brewed a pot of tea. I had never cared a great deal about tea before, but the aroma of that particular brew will haunt me when other perfumes have lost their savor.

I drew up two pieces of fallen tree-trunk to serve as chairs and seated myself on one side of the table. My trap was ready.

Presently there was a sound of breaking twigs in the underbrush near by. I pretended not to notice. Then Tootles came forth, frisking and wagging her tail. I petted her.

Some one coughed in back of me. I turned. Parting the bushes on either side like the folds of a heavy green velvet drop curtain stood the shy spirit of the wood.

"I had to make you turn around," she said apologetically, "and get it over with."

Never was a fairer Rosalind. She held up her head with a fine courage in spite of the crimson blushes which chased each other over her face and neck, and she stood straight in the high-heeled soft kid boots, a slender figure, almost boyish, save for a slightly curving bosom and a soft roundness of the knee.

"Won't you sit down?" I had risen when she first appeared, and I indicated the rough log seat opposite mine.

"Were you expecting some one?" she asked, casting an anxious look at the seat. She was wishing she was in it, with her boots under the table cloth.

"Why, yes," I pretended to be hesitant about confiding in her. "I was expecting some one—a lady—one that I am very fond of; but I am afraid that she has disappointed me. Won't you take her place?"

"Thank you," she said simply, and slid into the seat.

When I poured her some of the tea and offered her such food as was available, she accepted everything and ate with unembarrassed appetite.

It may sound unromantic to say that we satisfied our hunger without conversation, but remember that there had been many hours when talk had been our only substitute for food. Tootles had some of everything, including tea, which proves to my mind conclusively that she isn't a regular dog.

But no more of that.

"I'm sorry," my vis-a-vis said at last, leaning forward with her chin resting on the backs of her clasped hands—"I'm sorry to be sitting in the place of some one else whom you would prefer to have here."

Then she added: "That is, if you would prefer some one else."

"I would and I wouldn't," I smiled. "I am trying to imagine that you are she."

"In these—in this costume?" "It is difficult to imagine her dressed as you are, but not impossible. I admit tho, that it would be easier to picture you in her dress than her in yours."

"What do you suppose was the reason that she did not come?" "She is angry with me."

"How could she be?" "I have displeased her."

"If she has been angry, it must be that she forgot for the moment how brave you are and how kind."

"She said she never wanted to see me again."

"And you said you would never enter her house again. Yet you broke your word when she was in danger, and she was very glad to see you, indeed."

She reached across the table impulsively and laid her small brown fingers in my palm.

"What would you do," I asked, "if you were she?"

"I'd come and find you," she answered; "and when I found you I'd put my hands in yours, just like this, and I'd ask your forgiveness for being a cross, cranky old maid."

"But she isn't an old maid," I held her fingers tightly lest she draw them away.

"She'll be twenty-five to-morrow," she laughed; "and if a girl isn't married by the time she is twenty-five she is an old maid."

"Then she'll never be an old maid," I declared, "because by this time to-morrow she'll be married. That is," I added, "if she'll accept a stout, middle-aged man for a husband."

"There isn't one on this island," she declared, looking at me with shining eyes. "You can't claim to be stout when your belt nearly reaches around you twice. Monty—she gave my hand a quick little squeeze—you're a dear."

"Will you marry me?" I asked. "Of course. I decided that long ago. Do you suppose I'd let any man see me in this costume unless he was going to marry me?"

I pulled her toward me. "Excuse me, folks," said a voice; "I hate like the deuce to butt in on the Sothern and Marlowe stuff, and I certainly have enjoyed it, but I've got to make a getaway, and I can't do a Brodie out of this tree without disturbing you."

We looked up at the anxious face of Kent peering down at us between the branches.

"That revenue boat is coming back, and it's a cinch they're going to get me this time if I stick around this dinky island. I've got to beat it."

"How can you get away?" I asked. "The launch," he explained briefly. "I've been fixing her up on the q. t. this week, getting her ready for an emergency. She looks good for fifteen miles an hour."

"Sixteen," corrected Lucile. "All the better, then. I'll lose 'em out there. I don't suppose you two doves will mind if I keep 'em so busy that they ain't got time to land Mr. Bopp for an hour or so." He grinned. "Not a bit," I answered. "Good luck."

He started for the cove. I watched him out of sight.

When I turned back the bench opposite me was empty. A slender figure was stealthily making for the shelter of the thicket.

When I had caught her and punished her as she deserved for desertion, I still held her tight in my arms for fear she would escape me again.

"By the way," I asked casually, some time later, "where would you like to spend your honeymoon?"

She considered a moment and then parted her lips in a slow smile.

"I think I'd like to spend our honeymoon in a dining-car."

THE END.

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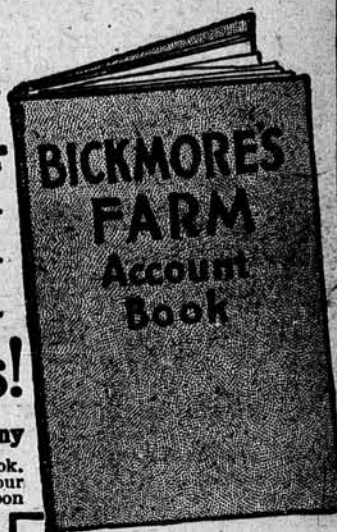


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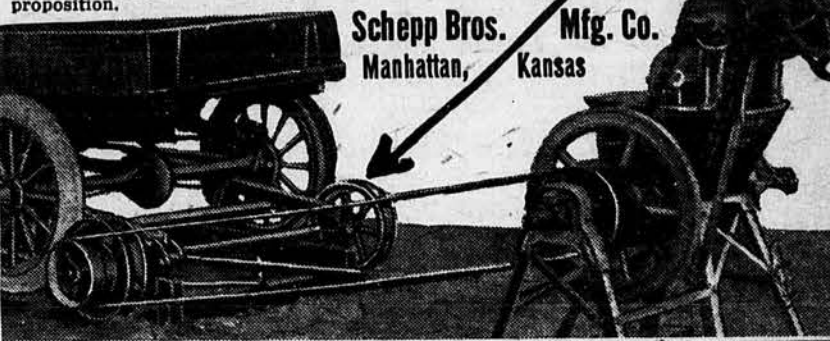
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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

We have never thought much of measles in our family but have just had a sad experience. A nephew of ours who was at a training camp died of measles a few weeks ago and now our son who is at the camp has it and we are told that he is a very sick boy. His father has just got back from the camp and the doctor thinks the boy will pull thru, but he may be weeks or months getting well. Some of the people call it "Camp measles." Why is it worse than what our other children had, and how is it different? MOTHER S.

It is not different in any way and I do not think that it is worse. The reason some of the camps have had widespread epidemics of measles is because the men who come to them are drawn from sparsely settled districts where they have been free from exposure and so have escaped the disease in childhood. Now, measles is about as actively contagious a disease as any that exists. The stage at which contagion is most likely to occur is in the early period when the patient has running eyes and nose and a nasty cough, and thinks he has a bad cold. That is why it is almost impossible to quarantine measles effectively; the mischief is done and the contagion scattered before the patient knows what he has. As to "Camp measles," there is no such thing. It is just plain measles. If it is worse in its effects than is common, the explanation may be found to some extent in the actions of the men themselves. If they can escape the eyes of the medical officer, they will do so. They have an absurd objection to "giving up."

They keep up on their feet, going out in all weathers, until they are actually broken out with the disease. In the camp where I serve, it happened yesterday that a large number of men were being examined critically by tuberculosis experts. The men were made to strip to the waist. One of them was absolutely red with measles. He explained that he just thought it was a little "heat rash," but my private opinion is that he was trying to avoid being sent to the hospital. Such conduct is childish but unfortunately common. It exposes the patient to grave danger of pneumonia, and this is the complication of measles that leads to so many deaths. Every soldier has an opportunity to report at morning "sick call," and receive attention to the least ailment. The soldier owes it to himself and to his command to take advantage of the opportunity.

Plants Used in Medicine.

We try to make our farm as productive as possible in every way. Among other things we should like to sell such things as have medicinal properties. I have read in the papers about the scarcity of medicinal plants and also that a great many of them can be grown right here in Kansas. If we grow them I should like to know how we can market them. Also I have heard that there is a demand for white skunk oil and for chicken gizzards to use for medicinal purposes and I should like to know where to sell them. A FARMER'S WIFE.

I have a great many inquiries about such matters and have thought of writing a special article about them. The difficulty is that manufacturing pharmacists have different requirements and also change these requirements quite often. So secondhand advice is poor stuff. The best thing you can do is to go to your local druggist, get the addresses of some of the big houses that supply him and write direct to them asking what they will buy of you and how they would like to have it prepared.

Teeth Required.

Would a man who has lost three molars and two bicuspids be accepted in the army? How many teeth must a man have to be accepted in the army? H. D.

The dental requirements for army service are four serviceable double teeth, two above and two below, so opposed as to serve well the purposes of mastication. This is not an arbitrary standard. A recruiting officer may overlook some deviation from this if the applicant is otherwise sound and strong.

A Cold Bath.

I have been reading your answers on catarrh in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and I think you have given some good advice. You speak of a cold bath. Now which time is best to take this bath? And would it not be best to start with a little warm water at first then gradually get to using cold water altogether? Would it be best to take this bath in a warm room, or one in which the chill has been taken off? Now, Doctor, I am a girl and have suffered from catarrh for a long time and also have a cough that the doctors here say is a bronchial tube cough. I have had it for a long time. Would a change of climate do me any good? E. V. R.

The best time to take the cold bath



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is the first thing in the morning. It should be taken in a room at a comfortable temperature, in fact, it would not be advisable for a girl to take it in a cold room. It is all right to begin with a little warm water, but this is not necessary if the room is warm. It should be all over in 2 minutes. Have two large warm towels for rubbing dry, and then massage the whole body quickly with the palms of the hands. I doubt if any change of climate is advisable in your case. A high, dry climate is better than a low and damp one but your country is a pretty good place to stay.

Tubercular Larynx.

While mining in ore mines in Colorado six years ago my husband began coughing, the cough growing rapidly worse; no special time of coughing. The expectoration was profuse and for more than four years it was colorless. Twice in 16 months he has spat up a very small streak of blood and two or three times a small show of brown. We changed climate two years ago, but the cough is as violent as ever. Any exertion will bring it on. His heart action is very irregular and he has wasted to almost a skeleton. Sleeps well and eats heartily, usually coughs about once or twice in night; rather shallow with fine red lines on cheek bones. His lungs are good (apparently), never any pain anywhere, only a rawness of throat when cold air is breathed. The cough seems to come directly from the hollow of the neck, but in the most violent spells, it reaches farther down.

While doing some work 15 months ago that required leaning heavily on a board, just where his weight was mostly applied, a swelling began just below right nipple. It was not discolored at all, but kept swelling until it was as large as a flattened goose egg. The only distress was the cords of the right arm were sore for a while, but that soon left. The swelling was soft, no hard or sore places; in about six or eight months it shifted position about one inch lower, and the doctor he consulted said it was a wen, and wanted to cut it out, but was not permitted to do so. A small red spot appeared about two months ago, slightly sore, and continued to grow larger until it was about 1 by 2 inches, and last week it broke (in sore spot) in three places at once, about the size of the head of a pin. It discharged rapidly a thick, cream-colored, odorless substance, and in 15 minutes was as flat as the remainder of his body. It is yet a very dark red and seems grown tight to the ribs, but shows no signs of swelling and no distress at all. It never did hurt him, unless he bruised it or bumped it. He is 46 years old.

B. B.

My opinion is that your husband has tuberculosis of the larynx, possibly involving other organs. The outlook for recovery in such an advanced state is not good. Nothing is gained by spending money on medical treatment. His only help will come from rest, fresh air and good food. The swelling probably was a cold abscess of a tubercular character, but may have been a simple abscess. I am sorry to be unable to give you any great encouragement. The time for treatment is in the early stage.

Remove the Tonsils.

My little girl has lumps in her neck. One became large a while ago and I had to take her to the doctor and he opened it and let out some pus, and he said it was because she had big tonsils and adenoids. She does sleep with her mouth open and breathes heavily, but I don't see how that would make her neck have lumps in it even if she did have big tonsils. What do you think about letting him operate? B. B. S.

Yes, I think you should let your doctor operate. It is quite possible that the bad condition of the tonsils caused the lumps in the neck for they are enlarged glands. I am not in favor of indiscriminate operations for the removal of tonsils but judging from your letter you have a clear case in favor of it.

A Clean Scalp.

Will you please tell me in the columns of the Farmers Mail and Breeze a simple remedy for dandruff? MABEL.

There are no simple remedies for dandruff. The treatment consists in keeping your whole body in good health and giving particular attention to keeping active circulation in the scalp. Thorough combing every day, followed by vigorous brushing, and then a massage of the scalp with the tips of the fingers is very helpful treatment. The brush should stimulate the scalp without making it actually sore. If you follow this treatment it makes very little difference what remedies you use.

Nerve Stimulants.

I want to know the nerve stimulants in order to avoid buying medicines with which they are mixed. M. A. H.

I could give you a long list of nerve stimulants and you would be none the wiser. Your safeguard lies in refusing to take medicine of any kind unless it is prescribed by a physician in whom you have full confidence.

No Clues.

A. L.: Very sorry, but your wife's symptoms as you relate them in your letter are too indefinite for me to form any opinion as to the nature of her illness. I cannot give advice when nothing is related but certain indefinite aches and pains.

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

A Matter for the Court.

If a husband and wife part in Kansas what share is the wife entitled to? And does having equal rights change the law? SUBSCRIBER.

That is a matter which must be settled by the court. Equal suffrage does not alter the law in that regard.

To Pay Taxes.

A homestead was proved up in Montana in April. Will the owner have to pay taxes on it this year? J. L. G.

I think not. My understanding is that property must be owned on the first Monday in March in Montana to be listed for taxation in the same year.

Mother's Pension.

My daughter applied for a pension. She has four children, the oldest 6 years old. The county commissioners would not grant her anything. She is unable to support herself and children. Can the officials knock out a state law? C. M. C.

It is optional with the commissioners whether they grant the pension.

Water for the Pupils.

Is there any law requiring the school board to furnish water, or must the teacher and pupils do without? SUBSCRIBER.

The law requires that the district board shall provide the necessary equipment for the keeping of the school, and I certainly would regard water as necessary for the proper running of a school.

A. and B.

A and B are husband and wife and own a farm. A dies. B marries again. Can B and her second husband sell the farm; keep all the money and turn A's children out in the road? They are all over 21 years of age. ANXIOUS READER.

If A died leaving no will his estate would descend half to his widow and half to his children. They can compel a division of the estate.

Share of Second Wife.

A, a widower, deeded all his land to his children, possession to be given at his death. He afterward marries and buys back a one-fifth interest in the land. What part would his second wife get if she survives him? INQUIRER.

He could will all of this one-fifth interest to her if he chooses, but if he dies without will she will inherit one-half.

Drafted.

A man bought a farm but did not pay all cash down, the original owner taking a mortgage on the land as security. In case the farmer is drafted into the army and cannot continue the payment could the holder of the mortgage foreclose? Athol, Kan. H. C. H.

So far as the law is concerned, yes, but I would think that it would be quite unhealthy for the holder of the mortgage if he lives in that community. Even if the holder of the mortgage should be so unpatriotic as to press his legal right under such circumstances he could hardly get possession under two years and by that time let us hope the purchaser will be at home and the war ended.

Detective Agencies.

I should like to know the names and addresses of the six leading detective agencies of the United States; also for what length of time the members of the secret service are engaged. What are the requirements of membership? Halstead, Kan. L. T.

The leading detective agencies are the Pinkerton and Burns agencies. These have their offices or branch offices in every large city in the United States. There are no doubt other agencies, but I am not familiar with them. A good many of them are fakes, organized for the purpose of bleeding suckers. If you will address a letter of inquiry to either of these agencies at Chicago it will reach them.

What Can She Do?

To A and B, husband and wife, were born two children. A dies, leaving 160 acres to B during her life, at her death to be divided between the two children. The children married and wished B to divide the land so they could build on it and live there. B gives each child 80 acres. They are to pay her \$100 a year and give her a home. The boy's wife sues him for divorce and alimony and the court gives her all his title and interest, providing she pays B the \$100 a year. Can the court lawfully do that? What steps can B and the two children take? B quit-claimed the land to the children in consideration of the payment of \$100 a year. If they do not pay the \$100 a year can B take the land back? HAROLD.

The court has simply turned over to the divorced wife as alimony whatever interest the son has in the estate. This the court had a right to do in my judgment. At any rate the judgment of the

court will stand until reversed or modified by a higher court. If the son is not satisfied with the judgment the first thing for him to do is to file a motion to set aside the judgment. If this motion is overruled, as it probably would be, he would have the right within a certain time to take an appeal to the supreme court. This will necessitate his employing an attorney, and if he employs an attorney he should follow his advice.

The Canal Zone.

Please tell us how the canal zone was acquired and why we waited so long about paying for it. READER.

The canal zone was acquired from the republic of Panama, which was organized and started in business by President Roosevelt. The zone is 10 miles wide. We paid Panama 10 million dollars for it and there was no delay about the payment. What I presume you have in mind, however, is the settlement which has been made with the republic of Colombia during the present administration. We agreed in that settlement to pay Colombia 25 million dollars. That was not, however, a payment for the canal zone but a general settlement with Colombia for the wrong it claimed to have suffered at the hands of the United States when the republic of Panama was organized, separated from Colombia and supported in its rebellion by the United States.

Rights of Widow and Children.

Mrs. A is a widow with six children, all of age. The husband died 10 years ago, leaving personal property and 220 acres well improved. One of the boys took charge of the place without the consent of the other children. He has appropriated everything that was left to his own use and never paid a cent of rent. Can the other children make him pay rent for the time he has been there? SUBSCRIBER.

If the father died without will the estate should have been divided when

Orders to Food Storers

Food storers, prior to the war, were accused of holding their stuff off the market and forcing extortionate prices. Now the government secret service has proved them guilty of the practice in wartime.

This is an offense as old as recorded history, under all kinds of government. We only know the American people are not going to tolerate it under their government. We shall not have to wait until after the war to see cold storages regulated and better regulated than by act of Congress. The Food Administration issues instructions to food storers telling them what they will be permitted to do, and that settles it.

After the war many of these regulations will be perpetuated. One is that nobody connected with a cold storage plant shall have any ownership in the products stored.

Another is that all storage concerns must have a license, and the license must show whether it is storing public or private goods, or mixed.

This war is going to make it harder, forever after, to exploit the public.

the children became of age, equally between the widow and the children. If the son who has occupied the place has appropriated all of the personal property he can be made to repay half the value of it to his mother and five-sixths of the other half to his brothers and sisters, together with reasonable compensation for the use thereof. For the use of the farm he can be compelled to pay a reasonable rent for the time he has occupied it, to be divided between the widow and his brothers and sisters.

Draft Allowance.

A and B were husband and wife. B secured a divorce. They have three children, girls. A was drafted. B is unable to support the children by her own efforts. Can A be made to help support the children? Will the government contribute a sum every month to their support? If so to whom should B apply for aid? A is in Co. G, 357 United States Infantry, Camp Travis, Texas. His home is at Shattuck, Okla. B and her three children are in Colorado. She was given the custody of the children by the court. G. E. S.

If under the decree of the court A was required to contribute to the support of his divorced wife and his children then

there is no question about his being required to give a part of his wages as a soldier to their support. Neither in that case is there any doubt I think that the government will make the usual allowance in addition to the \$15 a month which will be deducted from the soldier's pay and sent to his divorced wife and children. If, however, no provision was made at the time of the divorce for the maintenance of the divorced wife and children I think it doubtful about the government allowance. The object of the family support law is to as far as possible put the wife and children of the drafted soldier in as good condition financially as they were while the husband and father was still at home. If the drafting of this man took nothing from his divorced wife and children then they are no worse off by reason of his being in the service.

Lost Deed.

In 1884 I purchased some land in Michigan, paying \$86, and took a quit-claim deed. The deed was witnessed and acknowledged before a notary public but was never put on record. Sometime between that time and the time I came west the deed was lost, which was about two months later. About six months after that the person from whom I purchased the land sold it. Now both persons are dead and also the notary. Can I recover this land and if so by what course?

If I understand your statement of facts you purchased this land 33 years ago, taking a quit-claim deed which you did not have recorded. You did not take possession of the land as I gather from your statement and within two months after the purchase lost the deed. Within six months your grantor sold the land to another person, to which sale, so far as your letter discloses, you made no objection and no claim of title. I take it that the buyer and his heirs have had undisputed possession of the land during all these years. I fear that your chances of recovering the land are rather slender. However, the method to follow if you wish to undertake it would be to start a suit in the district court in the county in Michigan in which the land is located asking for a decree or judgment granting you the title and possession of the land. I am of the opinion that you will lose the suit if it is contested, but possibly you can find some lawyer who will take the case on a contingent fee, so that in case you lose you will only be out of pocket the court costs and your own expenses in attending the trial.

Concerning the Draft.

Under the new draft plan who will be considered skilled farm laborers? Would a single man who has followed farming all his life and who owns and operates his own farm be considered a skilled farm laborer? If a drafted man files on a homestead and is called into the service does he receive a deed to his homestead or does he have to stay on the land the required time when he returns from the army? Where could I get a list of land open to homestead entry in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico? Can a person file on a homestead who owns a quarter section but who has never used his homestead right?

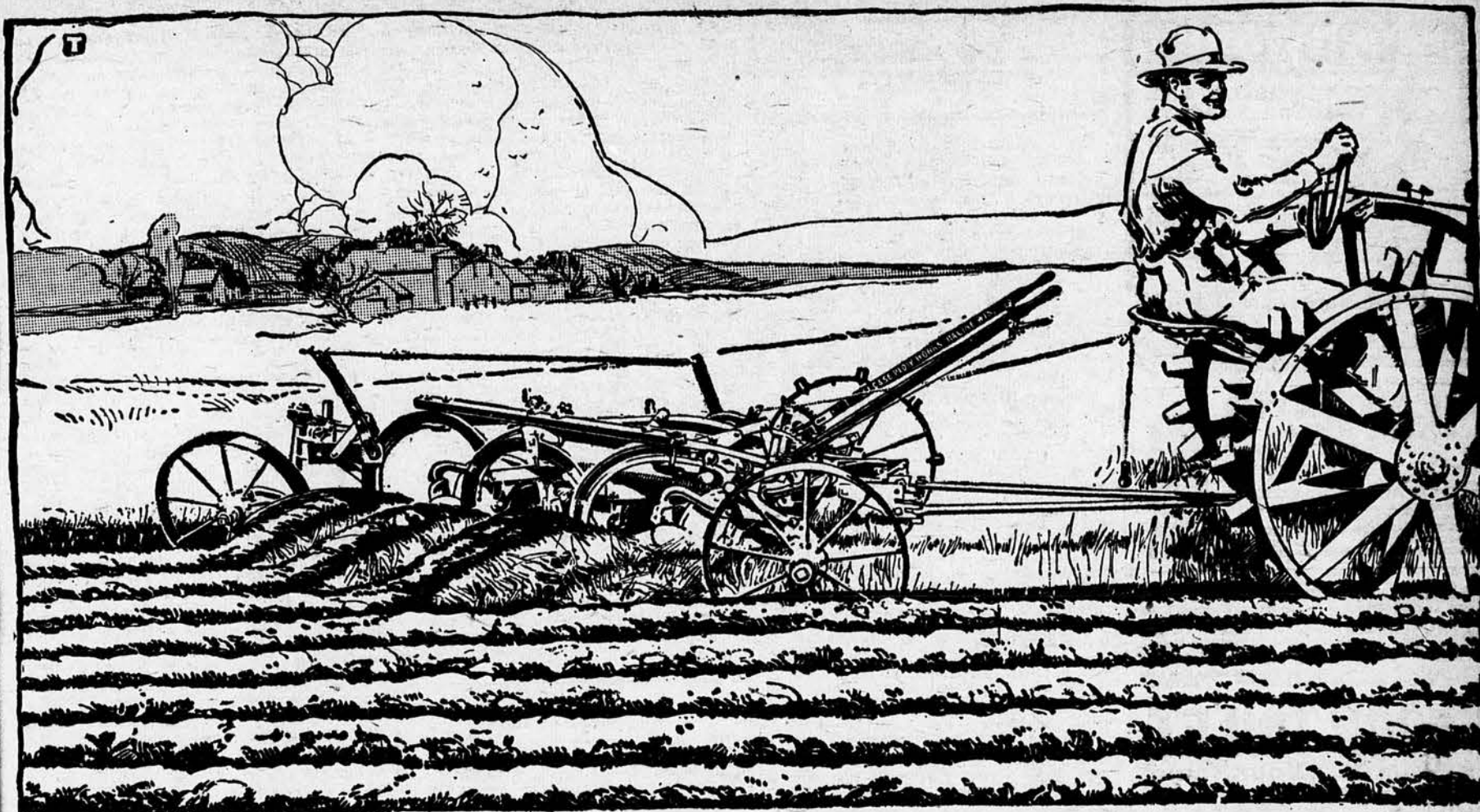
So far as I know there has been no standard established for a skilled farm laborer. In other trades a boy serves a certain number of years as an apprentice, learning the trade. After this period he is supposed to be a skilled workman. No such thing is established on the farm. Consequently the question as to what constitutes skilled farm labor must be left largely to the judgment of the various draft and exemption boards.

If a drafted man has filed on a homestead his absence while in the service does not affect his homestead rights. The time he is in the service counts on his five years' residence and when his service in the army is over he may go on and prove up on his claim just the same as if he had been living on it. The government does, however, require at least one year's residence before making final proof. By writing to the Government Land Office, Washington, D. C., you can get information concerning lands still open to homestead entry. You can file on the land if you have not used your homestead right.

A Pile of Iron.

At threshing time, before I moved on this place, a separator was burned. The owner removed part of it but left a great pile of iron and part of the feeder. I have asked him to move it several times. He pays no attention to me. Is there any way I can make him move it? I am a renter. W. H. H.

I do not know any way by which you can compel him to move the iron, but if you can show that it is doing you material damage you might have an action for damages against him altho even that is very doubtful. It would seem that you rented the place with knowledge that the remains of the threshing machine were there.



J. I. CASE

P L O W S

J. I. Case Tractor Plows

Tractor Plows which bear this famous name, have many important features. For instance—by the quick, positive and simple power lift, plows come out of the ground at the pull of the rope or go down to their full depth within their own length. There is no ragged land at the head furrow.

Depth Levers within easy reach of operator. Always in the same position, regardless of plowing depth. There is no danger of them striking him.

Due to our rear lift device, when plows are out of the ground they are high above the trash.

This tractor gang is close coupled and braced for steady, even plowing everywhere.



J. I. Case Horse Drawn Plows

The plow here illustrated is the J. I. Case Foot-Lift Sulky. Its exclusive cushion springs give flexibility, so that the bottom gets none of the motion in going over uneven ground—the furrow is always level and uniform. This spring also takes the jar off the share when it strikes an obstacle. This saves repair costs. By this device on the foot lift, the plows are locked securely in position when out of the ground.

A slight adjustment of the jam nuts on the penetration bar raises or lowers the point of the plow to give the exact penetration wanted. Weight is carried on all three wheels—no weight on the bottom; consequently, for light draft, greatest strength, for even furrows, this J. I. Case Sulky is a winner. Backed by over forty years' experience of building the very best plows.

The Farmer's Privilege and Profit

THE year 1918 offers American farmers the greatest chance in history to be of service to their country and themselves. The world must have food—America must produce this food. It is a great privilege to be of such help at this critical time. The reward for this service is double. It comes in the satisfaction to each one of raising record-breaking crops and in the price which he receives for his labor.

This year you will turn every available acre into crops. Therefore your plowing must be deep, uniform and fast—the very best plowing at the lowest cost.

Under such conditions, the absolute dependability and superior service of the famous J. I. Case Plows assure you of the best results.

* * * * *

For over 40 years the J. I. Case Plow Works has specialized in the building of the very best plows for American farms. Every manufacturing operation has been standardized, so today a J. I. Case Tractor, Sulky or Walking Plow gives the farmer the greatest dollar for dollar value. The very best materials and lowest manufacturing costs produce plows of unequalled quality and efficiency at the most economical price.

No matter what your particular soil conditions, you can quickly set a J. I. Case Plow to meet them exactly. All our wheels are equipped with the famous J. I. Case Long Distance Dust-Proof Axle—a decided aid to easy draft. There is no dragging in the bottom of the furrow. There is practically no pressure on the landside, and no side draft. Unusually generous clearance permits plowing in the heaviest trash without choking.

All J. I. Case Plows are noted for Light Draft. This is due to two causes—First, these plows are designed for the greatest simplicity. The efficiency of any machine depends largely upon its simplicity—a farmer's machine is no exception. Then, we use only the very best materials—malleable instead of cast iron, which gives you a stronger, sturdier, but lighter plow.

The name "J. I. Case" assures satisfactory service. It also assures utmost economy. Divide the number of years of use of your plow into the purchase price. This gives you the amount it costs you each year. It is the only way properly to figure the cost of any machine. Purchase price, you know, is no guide to economy.

Your Dealer's Service

Whether you need a Tractor-drawn, Horse-drawn or Walking Plow for your Spring work, we advise that right now you place your order for Spring delivery through your dealer.

Write us for detailed information about any J. I. Case Plow. It will be sent you immediately.



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Makers of the famous line of J. I. Case Plows and Tillage Tools.

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Costs 1 Cent a Week to Operate per Person
Place in any room, hall or closet. No trouble to install. Guaranteed sanitary and odorless. Endorsed by thousands of users, doctors, sanitary experts, health boards, etc. Send today for free trial offer and literature.

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"The Nestorian Girl"



A story of real life in Persia. It is a story of a love romance between a high Nestorian (a Christian) maiden and a Mohammedan prince. The extreme religious prejudices of Persia forbid them to marry. Trouble for the young people begins. The story is interspersed with bandit raids. Ashley, the Nestorian maiden, is taken away into captivity by the bandits. There remains to this day the old fountain known as Ashley's Fountain and the trees under which Ashley is said to have sat. It is a most interesting novel and you should surely read it.

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This pretty, new one-piece house dress with sleeve in either of two lengths is the most practical and attractive house dress that can be worn this season. This style is simple, attractive and comfortable. The right front overlaps the left at the closing. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length. The fullness at the waistline is to be confined by a belt or to be gathered, with a casing underneath. Gingham, seersucker, drill, linen, alpaca, chambray, gabardine, flannel, flannelette and serge are all used for this style. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6 3/4 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. The dress measures about 2 1/2 yards at its lower edge.

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THE HOUSEHOLD, Dress Dept. 24, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHÉ

Two letters have been received lately protesting against the Grange federation with other farm societies. These letters show that a surprising number of our members have either forgotten what the farm societies that met in Washington in July really did, or they read the proceedings of that meeting very carelessly. The following extract from the report of State Master John A. McSparran of Pennsylvania at the National Grange meeting at St. Louis shows what was done and the stand of the Grange.

The representatives of farm societies that met in Washington in July to establish some form of co-operation among the several organizations of farmers wish all farmers to keep in mind that the great strides taken by organized labor since they have united the forces of their several organizations at Washington is sufficient argument for some action on our part. Some debate has been had, and some opinions expressed on the matter but there seems to be a mistaken idea as to what kind of co-operation is proposed.

The question of federation has been talked of by some men, but it was not the sense of the conference at Washington that federation was desired by any organization participating. The proposed by-laws as outlined by that conference do not propose or approve federation, but are framed to encourage a unity of action on questions on which all our organizations agree. As there is little difference of opinion upon the question of general policy among farm organizations, such an agreement would cover many of the policies of each participating organization and would supply immediately a place of discussion and agreement on appointments that are to represent agriculture in the departments.

One of the great weaknesses of agriculture at Washington in this world crisis is that our own Department of Agriculture does not now, nor has for many years, represented agriculture, and when the farm organizations of the country can get together on these matters we will get representation where we ought to have it, the same as we did on the price fixing committee thru the influence of this co-operative organization, just completed.

The opportunities of our organization were never so many nor the responsibilities ever so great. Gradually the burdens of taxation have been heaped upon real estate locally and special privilege has sapped the life blood of the republic nationally. Agriculture has always been the great industry of the nation, but real farmers have not had proportionate representation either in Congress or in administrative departments.

When an appeal is made for just laws and honest administration we are handed another dose of education. As long as jealousy and prejudice are among the leaders of the several organizations so long will injustice be heaped upon us. We have sufficient organizations in the country; what is needed badly now is to co-ordinate those we have in such a way that every society may maintain its identity, and in national matters work shoulder to shoulder for the welfare of mankind.

One of the opportunities that so many of our Kansas granges pass by, or neglect to use is that of reporting their worthwhile doings to the local press. Few Granges in any county in this state use this handy medium to let their respective communities know just how much they are really doing for community betterment. When people outside the order read every week in their local paper of the good work done by their nearby Granges they gradually see that the Grange is doing good service for their community. All but one paper in Coffey county has been very liberal about giving space to Grange matter, and this has helped materially in creating strong Grange sentiment all over the county. Several of the Granges are pretty faithful about giving publicity to their doings, but none excel Key West in that line of work. The nearby paper has a page every week given over to Grange communications, and Key West seldom fails to use its share of the space. Arvonia Grange of Osage county also has a good press reporter, for nearly every meeting of that Grange is reported. The one thing needed to make a good use of this privilege is a capable and faithful publicity agent.

When Buying Repair Parts

A serious situation confronts the farmers this year in the ordering of repair parts for implements. Our knowledge of delays in mail, express and freight shipments prompts this letter. In years past the postoffice and express offices in Kansas City and other implement distributing centers were congested badly. Frequently repair parts would be delayed several days because of insufficient postoffice and express facilities. The result would be that farmers would waste time that they could use to better advantage in the field.

Conditions will be very grave this year. The transportation of mail and express is expected by all persons familiar with the situation to be worse as time goes on. Insufficient trains, too few cars, and the absence of drafted express and postoffice employees all mean a serious slowing up this year.

In addition to the above reasons, the following consideration should be sufficient to convince the farmers that they ought to order repair parts early: First, implements can be repaired during the slack season, thus making better use of farm labor. Second, no tedious delay waiting for parts nor time spent repairing machinery when weather permits working in the fields. Third, every minute of good weather in the spring should be utilized; there is little enough time at best. Fourth, fewer breakdowns in the field will occur if the implements are repaired now while the farmers remember to some extent what parts are needed. Fifth, late ordering of repairs occasionally means that the jobber has to order the repair parts from the factory, the result being a loss of days or weeks.

F. A. Wirt.
Kansas City, Mo.

Help on Income Tax Returns

It will require a small army of men to take the income tax returns of persons subject to the new law. Collector of Internal Revenue, W. H. L. Pepperell, of Wichita, has announced that his officers are now on the job in the county

Cornered at Last

The packers who often have taken all the earnings of thousands of stockmen for an entire season, and put many others out of business entirely, are kicking like bay steers because the Food Administration has cut their profits to 9 per cent. But the people feel like giving three cheers.

It has always been understood, by their own account, that the packers seldom or never made any money. However, the Food Administration discovers that a reduction of a mere 50 per cent in their returns would leave them something like 9 per cent still to the good, and this must be sufficient during the war.

The packers say they cannot borrow money on this beggarly per cent with which to expand to meet war needs and maintain their efficiency. But Hoover suggests that as export demand for packing products is far beyond the supply, there can be no lack of confidence in banking circles in regard to the earning capacity of the meat business, which seems to end the conversation.

assigned, to meet the people and help them make out their income tax returns. The officer assigned to Shawnee county will remain until February 28. He will have his office in the Government Building at Topeka, where he may be found every day.

"It will be well for every unmarried person whose net income for 1917 was \$1,000 or more, and every married person living with wife or husband whose net income for 1917 was \$2,000 or more, to call on the income tax man and learn whether he has any tax to pay," Collector Pepperell said. "The person subject to tax who doesn't make return in the time prescribed is going to regret it. The government will get after all income tax slackers."

"There's hardly a business man, merchant or professional man who won't have to make a return of income. Farmers, as a class, will have to pay the tax. The safe thing to do is for every person who had a total income of \$1,000 or \$2,000, as the case may be, and who is not sure about what deductions the law allows him, to play it safe by calling on the income tax man."

"The men in the field will have forms for everybody, and persons who expect to call on him need not trouble themselves to write to my office for forms."

Service for the Farmers

I am with Arthur Capper for Senator with all my heart and soul. All my interest is in farming and stock raising and he has done more than anyone to help the farmers.

The farmer has been limited on his wheat, while the miller has been allowed to run loose with his flour, bran and

shorts. The United States government has given some little protection to the hog men, but very little has been done to the packer who bears down on the farmer when he reaches the fat stock market. The government ought to take over some of the packing plants as an experiment to satisfy the public as to whether there is little in the packing industry, as packers say. The by-products, such as tankage, something every hog man must have, are selling at 5 cents a pound. Meats at retail are almost prohibitive to the laboring men.

White Cloud, Kan. George Nuzum.

Success, and Farm Poultry

(Continued from Page 13.)

erned by the number of exhibits in this show it would seem that the breeders had already culled their flocks very closely. According to the official catalog there were 1040 birds, including the turkeys, ducks, geese and bantams. These were shown by 183 exhibitors, which means that the average number of entries from every exhibitor was less than six.

The quality in all classes was fine. There was only one disqualified bird in the show. The Eastern men who helped with the judging said that the appearance of the show in general, and the quality of the exhibits were equal to the exhibitions in the East. And that is just what the Heart of America show was planned to be—on a par with Chicago, New York and Boston. Nearly three-fourths of the show—to be exact, 742 birds—was made up of exhibits of eight of the most popular varieties, as follows:

Barred Plymouth Rocks.....	116
Exhibition—15 cocks, 6 hens, 18 cockerels, 19 pullets, 1 pen. Cockerel bred—11 hens, 16 pullets. Pullet bred—4 cocks, 17 cockerels, 1 pen.	
White Plymouth Rocks.....	69
5 cocks, 13 hens, 16 cockerels, 20 pullets, 3 young pens.	
Buff Plymouth Rocks.....	55
8 cocks, 9 hens, 14 cockerels, 9 pullets, 1 old pen, 2 young pens.	
White Wyandottes.....	77
13 cocks, 23 hens, 16 cockerels, 15 pullets, 1 young pen, 1 old pen.	
Single Comb Rhode Island Reds.....	229
27 cocks, 19 hens, 55 cockerels, 43 pullets, 3 old pens, 14 young pens.	
Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.....	72
17 cocks, 11 hens, 18 cockerels, 21 pullets, 1 young pen.	
Single Comb White Leghorns.....	44
7 cocks, 5 hens, 17 cockerels, 14 pullets, 1 young pen.	
Buff Orpingtons.....	80
6 cocks, 11 hens, 23 cockerels, 15 pullets, 1 old pen, 4 young pens.	

The rest of the show consisting of 298 birds, was made up as follows:

Partridge Plymouth Rocks.....	5
Golden Wyandottes.....	4
Buff Wyandottes.....	5
Silver Wyandottes.....	23
Partridge Wyandottes.....	26
Columbian Wyandottes.....	2
Single Comb R. I. Whites.....	1
Rose Comb R. I. Whites.....	1
Light Brahmas.....	11
Black Langshans.....	11
S. C. Dark Brown Leghorns.....	8
S. C. Light Brown Leghorns.....	7
R. C. Brown Leghorns.....	2
S. C. Buff Leghorns.....	28
S. C. Black Leghorns.....	4
S. C. Black Minorcas.....	6
Mottled Anconas.....	22
Black Orpingtons.....	18
White Orpingtons.....	30
Dark Cornish.....	10
Silver Spangled Hamburgs.....	8
Houdans.....	9
Silver Campines.....	2
Buttercups.....	2
Quisenberry Whites.....	3
Quisenberry Salmon Whites.....	4
Golden Sebright Bantams.....	6
Black Tailed White Jap. Bantams.....	4
Fawn Runner Ducks.....	6
White Runner Ducks.....	2
Toulouse Geese.....	4
Emden Geese.....	2
Bronze Turkeys.....	16

A banquet was given Thanksgiving night, at which more than 100 exhibitors were present. All of the talks were along patriotic lines and dealt with increasing poultry production to assist the nation in its efforts to produce more food.

The officers of the Heart of America Show who made this first exhibition a success are: president, Mrs. E. E. Johnston; first vice president, Grover Ferris; second vice president, C. H. Lane; secretary-treasurer, Charles Grunske; directors, Mrs. E. E. Johnston, C. M. Walbridge, George D. Kenyon, Edward McMurtry, Thomas W. Southard, J. O. Kern, C. H. Lane, Charles Grunske and Grover Ferris. A gift of a silver loving cup was made to Mrs. Johnston in appreciation of her untiring efforts in helping the show.

New officers elected are: president, George D. Kenyon; first vice president, C. H. Lane; second vice president, Edward McMurtry. Mr. Grunske was re-elected secretary-treasurer. With two exceptions the board of directors remains the same. V. O. Hobbs of Kansas City and Charles M. Swan of Lansing, Kan., were elected to succeed Thomas W. Southard and J. O. Kern.

It pays to beautify the home grounds.



A Wonderful Invention Avery Gasifier-Turns Kerosene Into Gas

WE have discovered the way to burn kerosene more successfully than it has ever been done before in a tractor. Avery Tractors burn *all* of the kerosene instead of wasting part of it on account of it not being fully vaporized. Avery Tractors burn kerosene so successfully that we are able to use the lubricating oil over and over again instead of using it only once and then wasting it. Avery Tractors don't just run on kerosene—they burn *all* of the kerosene.

The Reason Avery Tractors Burn All the Kerosene

Avery Tractors are equipped with double carburetors. The motor is started on gasoline and when it warms up you pull the lever and instantaneously switch over to kerosene without having to make a single adjustment of any kind.

But while a carburetor will mix gasoline with air and form a gas which burns readily in the cylinder, no carburetor has as yet been designed which will successfully handle kerosene. We accordingly place on each cylinder head of an Avery Tractor our Duplex Gasifier, which takes the mixture of kerosene and air as it comes from the carburetor and so reduces the particles of kerosene and mixes them with the air as to form a gas that burns more successfully than kerosene has ever been burned before.

Avery Tractors are the only make of tractors with a double carburetor and duplex gasifier fuel system which burns all the kerosene.

The 1917 National Tractor Demonstration Proved Avery Tractors to be Real Kerosene Burners

The rules of the demonstration were that a tractor which burned kerosene was allowed only 5% as much gasoline as kerosene for starting. All tanks were drained, filled and sealed under the supervision of a fuel inspector. Avery Tractors not only met every condition of this rule but did much more.

—They burned kerosene without calling for any more gasoline for starting during the entire week than the 5% allowed for the first day's filling of kerosene.

—They burned kerosene without a lot of black smoke coming out of the exhaust—showing that they burned all of it.

—They burned kerosene without part of it passing the pistons and cutting the lubrication—the oil in the crankcase did not have to be changed.

—And to show that Avery Tractors would do even more than burn kerosene, a couple of sizes burned distillate.

Get all the Facts about the Avery Motor Farming Line

There is a size Avery Kerosene Tractor to fit every size farm—there are six sizes of Avery Tractors, from a small 5-10 to a large 40-80 H. P. There is also a size Avery Tractor Plow and a size Avery Thresher to fit every size tractor. With an Avery Two-Row Motor Cultivator you can also plant and cultivate corn, cotton and other row crops with motor power and double the number of acres you can handle. The new 1918 Avery Catalog is a most interesting 80-page book, telling all about Avery Motor Farming Machines and showing them in natural colors. Write for a free copy and get *all* the facts. Address

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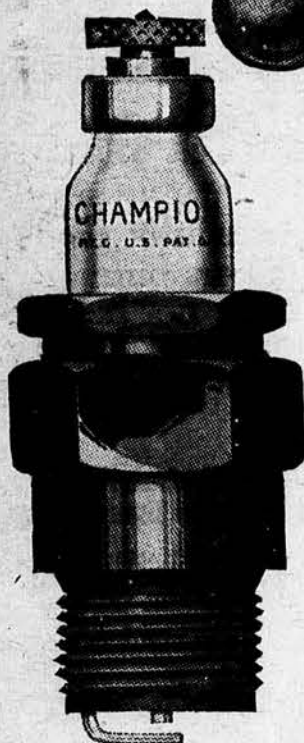
These are the official cards showing the fuel used by Avery Tractors at the 1917 National Tractor Demonstration.

Averys are the Tractors that burn **ALL** the Kerosene

AVERY

Plant and cultivate your corn, cotton or other row crop with an Avery Motor Cultivator. Thresh your grain with an Avery "Yellow-Kid" Separator.





Heavy Stone for
high powered cars
\$1.25

IF YOU put your spark plugs in a vise and exerted all your strength to subject them to the greatest possible pressure you would expect the porcelain to crumble.

Yet that's virtually what they must stand in your motor.

As you get under way, the explosions in your cylinders become so rapid that the force they exert is practically continuous.

In Champion-Toledo Dependable Spark Plugs the shoulders of the porcelain insulators are cushioned against this tremendous pressure.

The two patented copper gaskets that protect the porcelain where the pressure comes are lined with asbestos so that the metal cannot touch the porcelain.

That's one reason why Champions are so much more durable and dependable than ordinary spark plugs.

Get the Champion-Toledo Plug designed to serve your kind of motor (your dealer or garage man knows which one) and you have assured maximum efficiency and durability.

Be sure that the name "Champion" is on the porcelain—not merely on the box.

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio

An Agricultural War Conference

The farmers and stockmen of Kansas especially, and the public generally, are urgently invited to attend the forty-seventh annual meeting of the state board of agriculture at Topeka, January 9 to 11. It will be an agricultural war conference. Our country's agriculture is facing new and serious problems because of the war, and we must know how best to face them. The big aim of this meeting is to that end. Producers owe it to themselves and to their country to participate and help shape plans of a practical nature that will improve conditions and thus help win the war.

One of the biggest questions before the agricultural industry is that of labor. The previously short supply has been further depleted by the demands of the army and navy, and the necessary war industries. Without adequate labor, planting and cultivation will be curtailed and crops that mature cannot be saved. The farmer needs to know now what action is proposed to relieve the situation, if he is to maintain, let alone increase, production. The government has a plan, and E. V. Wilcox of the United States Department of Agriculture will present it at this meeting, under the title of "The Federal Department's Plan for Handling the Farm Labor Problem." C. J. Brand, Chief of the United States Bureau of Markets, will handle a subject of intense interest to all wheat growers, "The Operation of the United States Grain Standards Act."

Altho Kansans know pretty well what crops to grow and how to grow them, the crop production end of farming will be brought before the convention in its various phases. Breeding and feeding problems, however, because of the high prices of feedstuffs, will demand perhaps a greater part of the attention of the convention, as they are more complex and difficult. Two practical Kansas men of long experience will make addresses pertaining to livestock matters.

A dairy authority of national reputation, and a beef man of international fame are expected to be present. Herbert Hoover, the National Food Administrator, may come, as he has written Secretary J. C. Mohler twice that he "will make every effort to attend," and wired later that he "will attend if able to leave Washington," while a visitor in Washington since brought back word that "Mr. Hoover spoke encouragingly of coming."

Purchase and storage of seed now for next season's planting, farm management, contracts and leases, price-fixing, the manless land and the landless man, the government farm loan work, and kindred questions pressing for attention will enter into the discussions of the meeting.

But the meeting will not be devoted entirely to shop talk. For at the evening programs addresses of a different character have been arranged for—mostly relating to some aspect of the Great War. Two of the most patriotic war workers, and most eloquent orators in the country will address the convention, Henry J. Allen on Wednesday night, January 9, and Dr. E. J. Kulp, on Thursday night. Mr. Allen has only recently returned from the battle front in Europe, and he has a thrilling message. He is giving his entire time to government war work, and particularly with reference to the Red Cross. In the interests of the latter he will return shortly to France. Dr. Kulp is a fiery Methodist minister, of the fighting type, who makes a remarkably stirring address, well worth traveling miles to hear. Governor Capper also will appear on the evening of January 9, and on the 11th, Dr. J. Paul Goode, of the University of Chicago, one of the country's most noted war lecturers, will make an address, illustrated with lantern slides, on "The Sinews of War." Mrs. Tom Thompson of Howard, famous for her widely-read and sparkling "paragraphe" in the "Courant," is the women's representative on the program this year, and her address is looked forward to as a feature of the whole convention. Her subject is "The Side-Line—A Mitigator," which is suggestive of her characteristic originality.

There are few, if any, farmers or stockmen who can afford to miss this convention. Out of it will come information and plans that will aid in operating at a maximum with greatest efficiency, as well as a better understanding of the seriousness of the present crisis. If food will win the war, then it is the duty of every producer to learn

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Six Drawer.
Drop Head.
Solid Oak Case.
Panel Front.
Ball Bearing.

You Can Save 50% on Your Sewing Machine

Farmers Mail and Breeze New Model Machine Now Ready for Delivery.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze has contracted with one of the largest sewing machine factories for the distribution of their latest model machine. By taking these machines in large quantities and shipping direct from the factory to our subscribers we are able to offer these machines at about half the price you would pay sewing machine agents. By this plan our subscribers save middleman's profit and get the machine at practically factory price.

Guaranteed Ten Years

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will warrant every machine for ten years from date of shipment, and after fair trial of it, if perfect and entire satisfaction is not given, and defects cannot be remedied, the machine may be reshipped to us at our expense, and your money refunded promptly. The machine has six drawers which run on steel runners. No keys are required as the drawers lock and unlock automatically. ATTACHMENTS and ACCESSORIES. Each machine is equipped with a complete set of the finest steel attachments, consisting of one tucker, one quilter, one ruffler, one braid foot, one braider plate, one shirring plate, one binder, four hemmers and one hemmer foot. In addition you will also receive one package assorted needles, bobbins, screw driver and oil can and a comprehensive instruction book.

It Costs Nothing to Investigate

Our offer is a real money saving proposition for our readers. We do not ask you to do any soliciting in order to take advantage of the plan we submit. If you are interested in getting a first class guaranteed sewing machine at a real bargain send us a postal card and say, "I want full information about your new guaranteed sewing machine offer." It places you under no obligation.

Farmers Mail and Breeze

Dept. S. M.

Topeka, Kansas

how he may best serve in this emergency. Participating in such conventions will help him fulfill his obligations. Secretary Mohler received a telegram Monday morning of this week saying that Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, Alberta, Canada, would attend the meeting. Mr. Marshall will talk on the subject of livestock and the possibilities of that industry in connection with the war and its needs. Mr. Marshall has spoken in all the great agricultural conventions for several years, particularly those of the International Dry Farming congress. He is an exceedingly able speaker.

Fewer Hogs on Farms

BY J. C. MOHLER

According to estimates of correspondents of the Kansas board of agriculture the number of swine on hand December 1 shows a decrease of 17.3 per cent since March 1. The total number on hand December 1 was 1,121,621. Only six counties report increases. Four of these are in the southwestern part of the state. As is the case with cattle, the greatest reductions in numbers appear in the counties where dry weather cut crops short. Two counties, Phillips and Graham, show less than half as many hogs on hand now as they had March 1.

As to the highly important matter of brood sows on the farms, reporters in all parts of the state suggest that there are fewer now than usual at this season of the year, based on the average for the last three years. High prices for hogs, curtailed crops, all combined, induced many farmers to sell, and in not a few cases breeding herds have been reduced to low levels if not wholly dispersed.

Not in a quarter of a century or more has the state's hog supply been so low as now. While the causes stated have been contributing factors in diminishing the state's hog population, the fact remains that the industry has been declining gradually for several years, beginning its slump at a period long before the outbreak of the war. This falling off in hog production, while attributed in some extent to unsatisfactory marketing conditions and the ravages of cholera, is doubtless due principally to the comparatively poor corn crops of recent years, for corn is the mainstay of pork-making.

The state's average annual corn production in the last decade has been low. In six of the 10 years the crop was decidedly short, and in two of the six practically a total failure. In 1915, when the acre-yield was extra high, the total area planted was the smallest in more than 30 years. The average annual production of corn in Kansas in the last 10 years, 1908 to 1917, both inclusive, was 112 million bushels; in the 10 years preceding, 155 million bushels. The average annual hog population of Kansas in the last 10 years, 1908 to 1917, both inclusive, was 1,839,000; in the 10 years preceding, 2,174,000. This record suggests the influence of corn on the hog industry.

Of meat products pork probably is the most indispensable in army rations. The necessity of increasing pork production in this emergency is great and imperative. Thru no other means can the country's seriously short meat supply be so quickly replenished.

Every farmer should hold fast to his breeding stock and raise two litters of pigs a year from every brood sow. This is the patriotic thing to do, and will doubtless prove highly profitable as well.

Save the brood sows. Feed them, breed them; and increase production. Fed plenty of Kansas pork, our soldiers will be fit for the fight and strengthened to endure the stress and rigors of their march to victory.

Help in Cleaning Cylinders

When the cylinder head of a motor is detached for the purpose of removing the carbon deposit, it will be noticed that during the process of scraping the piston, the tapped holes on the top of the cylinder casting soon get full of oily carbon and water, causing trouble to remove when it is decided to insert the holding down set screws. To obviate this I have used short screws without heads but with a screwdriver slot cut in them, and screw them in flush with the top of the cylinder casting before scraping operations are begun. After the decarbonizing is completed, the grub screws can be removed, and the holes will be found to be free from dirt.

R. O. Allen.















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YOU have more reasons for buying new machines right now than ever before. The world wants bigger crops—and is paying bigger prices. You want bigger profits from your work and investment, you want to make every acre and every day count.

The Rock Island Line of farm tools—built in the heart of agricultural America—has been the guide to bigger and better crops for 63 years. Rock Island tools were the standby of America's pioneers—they are today still the big predominant leaders in their field. If you are thinking of buying any kind of a farm implement, write and get our catalog of

Rock Island Farm Tools

—The Tools that are Helping America's Farmers Feed the World

Every tool in this great line was built up from years of actual field service. The Rock Island Tractor Plow, for example, makes the front wheel of the machine lift the plows. Experience proved this the better construction. The front wheel—running in the bottom of the furrow—always rides on the solid ground—the plows are always under instant control. The bottoms are self-leveling—go in and out of the soil points first. You get a high, level lift with greatest clearance. High arched beams clear themselves of trash—no clogging. Two, three or four bottoms, to fit any tractor. Famous "CTX" bottoms—the greatest features ever placed on any plow.

But this is only one of many tools that have made the name Rock Island mean the unusual in farm implements. Rock Island Bonanza Disc Harrows have the same standard of efficiency. The discs angle from the outer instead of the inner ends. The bumpers always bump. No binding—no dead weight for the horses to pull. Great Western Spreaders do so much better work that over 125,000 farmers would have nothing else. All four wheels under the load—turns in its own length—spreads manure in an even blanket all over the field.

Great Western Cream Separator, with its self-draiding bowl, has so many big points that you simply cannot compare it with others. Big features that mean closer skimming—and easier cleaning.



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LONG-BELL Creosoted Fence Posts that last for forty years and more are sold and recommended by practically every leading lumber dealer in your state. LONG-BELL CREOSOTED YELLOW PINE POSTS mean an end to all repair bills and the saving of all time and labor spent in replacements due to decay.



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cost practically the same as ordinary posts, but instead of decaying and having to be replaced at the rate of one out of every eight each year—these posts give upright service for a generation.

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Your local lumber dealer can supply you with L-B Creosoted Yellow Pine Posts—see him before making further repairs and replacements.

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Drive and demonstrate the Bush Car. Pay for it out of four commissions on sales. My agents are making money. Shipments are prompt. Bush Cars guaranteed or money back. 1918 models ready. Write at once for my 48-page catalog and all particulars. Address J. H. Bush, Free Dept. I U.

BUSH MOTOR COMPANY, Bush Temple, Chicago, Illinois

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.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE
Dept. M-95, Topeka, Kansas

When writing to advertisers mention Mail and Breeze

Make Your Soft Corn Yield Maximum Profits

THERE SEEMS TO BE only one solution of the soft corn problem—and that is to feed your corn this year to hogs or cattle as fast as possible.

MANY WHO CRIBBED IT find it spoiling on their hands—a serious loss.

THOSE WHO DECIDED to feed it out quickly and added as many animals to their feeding flocks as their corn crop would warrant, will reap the biggest profits.

THEY ARE ACTUALLY turning loss into profit, PROVIDED, they do not overlook one very important factor which is doubly essential under present conditions.

AND THAT IS THE HEALTH OF THEIR STOCK. Under these forced feeding conditions, and the great dangers always attendant when feeding new corn, especially soggy, soft corn, the liability to disease and sickness is enormously increased.

THE EXPERIENCED FEEDER knows this and this year especially he will feed a good dependable live stock conditioner and worm destroyer.

HE WILL DO THIS as a preventive measure—an insurance against losses, which he knows, if they get a start will be even greater than if he had suffered the loss of his corn crop through spoilage.

AGAIN, A GOOD-CONDITIONER will increase the food value of even poor corn. It will enable the animal to get more good from it—keep the digestive system in better condition,

regulate the bowels and above all, destroy the poisonous, disease-breeding, destructive worms which are always more prevalent when soft or immature corn is fed.

SAL-VET is your safeguard. It is a tried and proven conditioner and worm destroyer. It is not a new, experimental remedy. It has saved more live stock—prevented more live stock losses—proven its worth to more live stock owners, than any similar remedy ever offered to the American farmers.

FARMERS EVERYWHERE are buying it now in double the quantity. It is doubly important to feed SAL-VET now and that it is the best and cheapest insurance they can buy.

ITS BASE BEING SALT, to which are added the necessary medicines to destroy stomach and intestinal worms—regulate the bowels—purify the blood—tone up the animals generally, makes SAL-VET the ideal preparation to feed regularly with soft and soggy corn.

SAL-VET COSTS SO LITTLE you cannot afford to risk even the slightest losses. It will repay its cost many times over in faster gains, thriftier growth, healthier stock. It will save its cost by saving feed.

ASK YOUR DEALER about it. If he cannot supply you, write to us. Don't put it off—your risk is too great. Write for a copy of our New Live Stock Book; it is free and contains much valuable information.

"Before I gave SAL-VET to my hogs, they had no appetite, nor did they digest their food very well. After feeding SAL-VET only ten days, every animal on the place had a good appetite, and their digestion had greatly improved. My hogs have certainly done well on SAL-VET."

—B. F. Rosebaugh, Rt. No. 3, Barnes, Kansas.

THE FEIL MFG. CO., Chemists, Dept. 49, Cleveland, O.

(244)

Fortunes Have Been Made

by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. Nor will anyone dispute that every day many others by advertising are laying the foundation to more fortunes. We are not arguing that you will make a fortune by advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. But we do claim that there is no reason why you should not do what others are doing: add substantially to your income by advertising in the columns of this paper, and we are not sure you may not find yourself on the way to a fair fortune. Look over our advertising columns, the display and the classified columns. You know what our readers buy that you have to sell, poultry and eggs for hatching, hogs, cattle, horses, land, seed corn and good seeds of about every kind. One man sold \$3,000 worth of seed by spending \$5 for advertising space in one of the Capper Papers. That is an extreme case, of course, but there is a big market for what you have to sell. Our readers will furnish the market. Rates are given in this paper. They are low for the circulation. If the rates are not clear to you ask us for them, addressing

Advertising Dep't., Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.



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; peg awl; sewing awl; stitching 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

Cook Book Free

Most cook books are more or less extravagant or impractical. Here is a cook book that is different. It contains 1,000 proved, tested, practical, prize-winning recipes—all calling for only such ingredients as nearly every housekeeper has on her shelves. Included in this book are recipes for 39 salads, 32 fruit and egg desserts, 78 cakes, 68 pies and puddings, accurate rules and measurements, ways of canning and preserving—1,000 valuable recipes in all. One of the greatest collections ever published in one book.

We will send this book free and postpaid to all who send only 30 cents to pay for a year's subscription to the Household, a big story and family magazine. Address
The Household, Dept. M, Topeka, Kansas

Most cook books are more or less extravagant or impractical. Here is a cook book that is different. It contains 1,000 proved, tested, practical, prize-winning recipes—all calling for only such ingredients as nearly every housekeeper has on her shelves. Included in this book are recipes for 39 salads, 32 fruit and egg desserts, 78 cakes, 68 pies and puddings, accurate rules and measurements, ways of canning and preserving—1,000 valuable recipes in all. One of the greatest collections ever published in one book.

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Crochet Book

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"It's wonderful." That's what the women folks say when they see our attractive crochet and tatting book. A treasure of attractive ideas for beginners as well as expert crocheters. Anyone can follow the simple instructions and do beautiful work. The book contains all of the latest designs printed on high grade enameled book paper with attractive cover design in colors.

SPECIAL OFFER: This Crochet Book, premium No. 43, given to all who send us only one yearly subscription to the Household at 25 cents.

THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. M-7, Topeka, Kansas

Don't Save Gizzard Linings

It started in some Eastern magazine and the Farmers Mail and Breeze copied it—the fool report that gizzard linings were needed in the making of a certain medicine. The editor believed it. He didn't care for gizzards and he had no use for the linings, but he welcomed the news that such stuff actually had a value. So he clipped the item, trimmed it carefully, put a new head on it and sent it forth to the world of women who, the editor knew, were eternally looking for pin money.

Immediately the death rate among the chickens increased alarmingly. Hens too old to lay eggs but still young enough to have a lining in their gizzards were slaughtered ruthlessly. Pullets with all of life still before them, interesting and hopeful, fell beneath the gleaming axe. Prototyping cockerels and simpering capons were snatched from their duties and deprived of the one vital organ without which no self-respecting hen, chicken or other fowl can enter barnyard society.

And the summer passed. Congress did things to the postal laws. Germany retreated a few inches to its ten-yard line, and Secretary Baker bought eight or ten overcoats for the soldiers at Fort Doniphan. Then, out of a clear sky, as the morning paper would say, came a letter from a subscriber in the Western part of Kansas. She and her friends of the Ladies' Aid society had saved gizzard linings all summer. They had depopulated the county, in a poultry sense, to get the insides of the thing, and now, with a ton or two of gizzard linings on hand, or rather on the floor, they had been told there was no demand for such stuff. Would the editor mind telling these women just what he meant by such trifling? How could Governor Capper expect to get to the United States Senate if he hired men who had no more sense than to print such rot? And so on. Hoping it would find us in the same condition she begged to remain.

Then came letters from the great chemists of the country, from the manufacturers of every kind of laboratory dope to which human beings are exposed, from the professors and the presidents. Not one of the lot, apparently, had seen the Eastern magazine that started the story. Exclusively and alone they read the old reliable Farmers Mail and Breeze, and they believed every word it contained. What, they begged to be informed, did Arthur Capper, the governor of a great and sovereign state, mean by printing such misleading articles. Did not Governor Capper know that the market for gizzard linings was far over-supplied, and if not how could he expect to go to the United States Senate where nothing but gizzards ever get by? How could he expect high-minded men or women to vote for him?

In the midst of the excitement came a letter from a great chemist who gave it as his opinion that William Warner & Co. of Philadelphia were the real and only simon-pure buyers of gizzard linings. They, the chemist said—and he must be a great humorist himself—fairly lived for gizzard linings and for nothing else. And the editor told his readers. Within a few days a howl was heard from the Warners. Gizzard linings and gizzards with their linings still in them were arriving in every mail and by every express and freight train. It looked like foul play. Every cloud, it seemed, had a gizzard lining.

The editor has heard from the Warners, and in no uncertain language. Indeed it may be said the Warners have not minced words altho they seem much cut up about it. And the final, honest-to-goodness decision is this: Gizzard linings are not wanted anywhere except in the gizzards and inside the chickens owning them. If you have been saving them please throw them away or give them to members of the Capper Pig Club. But don't hold it against Mr. Capper. Vote for him. He's all right. He wouldn't know a gizzard lining if he met it in the state house. The Eastern magazine is to blame, but the editor has forgotten its name.

Manure is wasted by the seepage of liquid manure in stables, by leaching in the open yard and by heating or firing in loosely formed piles about the barnyard and in the field. Authorities estimate that the annual loss of manure by careless management is equal to about one-third its value, or \$708,466,000.

In pruning make a clean, smooth cut close up to the body of the tree. Long stubs invite decay.

When writing to advertisers please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SYDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for January 13. Jesus Begins His Work. Mark 1:12-20.
Golden Text. Repent ye, and believe in the gospel. Mark 1:15.

Even after the baptism of Jesus, He was not quite ready to enter upon His mission of redeeming the world. Many questions were first to be settled between His soul and God, for altho His goal, as the Messiah, was plain the way to reach it lay shrouded in obscurity. Should He seek first the glorious outward kingdom that His people wished and expected or give Himself up to the slower task of making the people wish good, and putting their worldly designs aside? This was the principal question to be settled. Consequently He left the crowds listening to John's preaching and went on into the wilderness to find time and solitude for His meditations.

This period of communion with God extended thru 40 days and during or near the close of it Jesus faced three temptations. These temptations were real battles, but they are worthless to us unless we understand clearly the three things about them, the allurements, the wrong in doing what was proposed and the means of victory.

Just as Jesus stood at the gateway of all future possibilities, you and I stand today and life or death depends upon our choice.

The Tempter is always Satan. Not the Satan pictured as a horrible monster with horns and claws and tail, but a more pleasant and familiar personality. Satan appearing before us as a horror would never tempt us. It is only when his evil nature is hid under some form of allurements that sin becomes attractive.

The first temptation came thru a natural hunger. All around Him in the wilderness lay stones resembling in form the loaves of oriental bread. Now Jesus knew full well He had the power to satisfy this hunger by changing the stones into bread, but the one little word "if" implied a doubt on Satan's part of this God given power. To have yielded to Satan's alluring temptation would have lost to the world our chance of redemption.

The setting for the second temptation is more dramatic and whether the scene really occurs in Jerusalem or is a vision of the place, which was entirely familiar to Jesus, makes very little difference in its message to us. Once again the robe of attractiveness is thrown over Satan's evil designs. No long delays or dangerous rejection could occur if Jesus appeared in some miraculous manner among the people who were expecting the Messiah.

Had He accepted Satan's proposal of casting Himself down from the pinnacle of the Temple He would have disobeyed and defied God's way for the coming of His Kingdom.

Satan's third temptation was a masterpiece. "All these things will I give thee," the pomp and glory of earthly kingdoms. And in a very great measure Satan did have these kingdoms to give, for all over the world the trail of the serpent stamps his rule.

The long weary waiting thru centuries for wrong to cease could be gained without conflict and self denials. This offer was especially attractive in that the Jews would be receiving exactly the kind of a kingdom and Messiah they longed for. The condition on which Satan rested his gift of worldly power was the worship of himself by Jesus. As Jesus came into the world to vanquish Satan He could not consider giving up a spiritual kingdom for a temporal one. Had he thrown away that which brought Him into the world the best things of this life would have perished forever.

The greatest battles and the greatest victories are found in connection with overcoming temptations, and these great experiences of Jesus teach us how to distinguish between temptations and tests. A temptation is for the purpose of making a person desire to do wrong to such an extent as making him yield to sin, while testing is a means of finding out what a person is with the hope that he will stand the strain. Satan and evil tempt. God and eternal good turn temptations into trial and tests thru which we emerge better and more useful.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are reliable and bargains offered are worthy of consideration

Special Notice

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

FOR CHEAP WHEAT LAND SEE

J. E. Stohr, Ensign, Kansas.

100 A., S. W. of Copeland, sown to wheat, 1/2 goes. Beard-Hall Land Co., 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.

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

160 ACRES good broom corn and maize land, one mile from Hugoton. Cheap for cash if taken soon. 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.

80 ACRES, 2 1/2 mi. town, 4 room house, new barn, fine grove, 1 1/2 mi. school. Alfalfa, timothy, wild meadow. Price \$55 acre. Terms. F. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

160 ACRES, 6 MILES FROM EMPORIA. All smooth land, well improved. 90 acres fine wheat. \$10,000. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

290 ACRES, six room house, new barn, close to school and three towns. Possession March first. Price \$30 a. Easy terms. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

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.

CHOICE 320 A. stock and grain farm. Splendid buildings; abundance water; fine location. 60 a. wheat; blue grass; tame grass and corn land. Write for description any size tract. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

DOUGLAS COUNTY FARMS. 320 a., 12 miles from Lawrence and Kansas University, 4 miles from Baldwin, 2 1/2 miles from High School and shipping point. 50 a. in cultivation, 200 a. tillable, 200 a. blue grass pasture, balance timber pasture. Small improvements, never failing water. This belongs to an estate and is going to be sold. Price \$13,000.

159 a., 4 miles good trading and shipping point, 10 miles Lawrence, 150 tillable, 10 hog tight, bank barn 40x60, 7 room house, granary 30x40, hog house, scales, chicken house, wash house, acetylene lights, cistern. Plenty of water. Price \$10,500.

Other good farms in Douglas county and eastern Kansas. Hosford Inv. & Mtg. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent.

Your chance now is in the five Southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, where good land is still cheap.

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man of moderate means.

Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs, dairy cows and beef cattle increase your profits.

You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address

E. T. Carlidge,
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.,
1891 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

A SNAP. 160 acres level wheat land, 100 acres in cultivation, part terms, \$2100. 7 quarters all join, nearly all good plow land, 60 acres in wheat, 1/4 mi. school. \$11 an acre. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

SOLD. 160 a. adv. in last week's issue sold. Here is another. Fine 1/4 section level land, 1 mile from town. \$5,000 house. Price \$30,000. 160 a. exchange for mdse. Pratt Abstract & Inv. Co., Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE BY OWNER. 80 acre d. dry farm, in oil and gas territory. 33 acres limestone upland, 7 acres fall river bottom, 40 acres bluestem pasture, 6 room house, crib, barn, etc. 3 miles town. R. route and phone line. Price \$37.50 per acre. Geo. A. Eby, New Albany, Kan.

400 ACRES LANE CO. LAND. 160 smooth land, 8 miles Dighton, 240 acres, smooth except small draw, all in sod, unimproved, mortgage of \$2500. Want something for equity. Priced at \$12.50 per acre. Must trade together. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

1120 A. IN COFFEY CO., Kan., 90 miles Kansas City, adjoining shipping station, 90% subject to cultivation, smooth and free from stone, 860 a. in cultivation, \$20 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. Lathorn, Waverly, Kan.

480 ACRES, well improved, 4 miles of town, all perfect, 200 acres good wheat, all goes, ideal home, on R.F.D. and phone, Ness Co., price \$30 per acre. Owner's boys gone to war wants to retire. Will take good residence in small Kan. town part pay, bal. some cash and carry some on land. Possession any time. Box 153, Utica, Kansas.

124 ACRES located 4 miles of Ottawa, Kan. Located on the Santa Fe Trail road, oil 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.

160 ACRES FOR \$2500

Near Geuda Springs; good loam soil; improved; 30 past.; 15 hay, 50 wheat, bal. cult.; only \$7500; \$2500 cash, bal. wheat yearly. R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE

One of the best 130 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.

Improved Quarter

\$3,000. Easy Terms. \$450 cash; \$550 90 days, balance easy payments 6%. Small house, barn, windmill, fence, 80 acres cultivated, 11 miles from Liberal, good roads. A real snap. Get busy. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

Chase County Stock Farm

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FANCY CHOICE RECLEANED PINTO beans \$10.50 per hundred, large white beans \$13.00 per hundred. Cash with order. Direct from grower. C. E. Williams, Keota, Colo.
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SCOTCH COLLIE DOG, COMING YEAR old, for sale. First \$10 takes it. Henry W. Bortz, Clifton, Kan.
FOR SALE—GUARANTEED COON, SKUNK and opossum hound. Stamp for prices. Rash Bros., Centerville, Kan.
SCOTTISH TERRIERS. GREAT RAT, watch, pet, stay home little dog. Price list 5c. Wm. Harr, Riverside, Iowa.
SCOTCH COLLIE DOGS FOR SALE. Seventy-five head to make your selection from. More than 20 years a breeder of Collies. Send for illustrated circular and prices. Harveys Dog Farm, Clay Center, Nebraska.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPETENT men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

LANDS.

90 GOOD BOTTOM IMPROVED \$5300, cheap. \$600 down, balance 5%. Leenman, Burlington, Kan.

RELINQUISHMENT—FOR SALE, 320. FIVE miles from town. Plenty of water. Address W. H. Kincaid, McClave, Colo.

60 ACRE FARM FOR RENT NEAR TOPEKA. Apply to J. E. Thompson, one mile west, one mile south of Watson.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED. 5 miles town, 1/2 mile school. Easy terms. George Elder, Cherryvale, Kansas.

TO TRADE FOR RANCH OR WHEAT land—Two improved farms of 120 and 220 acres in Elk Co., Kan. Box 77, Argonia, Kan.

NORTHEAST KANSAS FARMS FOR SALE from \$75.00 to \$150.00 per acre. Write for list to O. C. Decker or S. T. Black, Holton, Kan.

WE HAVE SOME GOOD LAND THAT WE can exchange for other property; what have you? Kysar Realty Company, Goodland, Kan.

WESTERN LAND WANTED IN EXCHANGE for hotel, Belpre, Kan. Eighteen rooms, electric lights, stoves, furniture. Fred Etling, Dodge City, Kan.

WANTED—BUYERS FOR FARMS, CITY properties, business enterprises. State wants. Sales and exchanges everywhere. Geo. E. Hill, Walnut, Kan.

BENTON CO., ARK., N. W. CO., 134 A., well suited for dairy, hog and poultry farm, 1 1/2 miles of Siltom Springs on the K. C. & S. R. R. 5 room house, large barn, apple and peach orchards. \$8,500. Easy terms, 5 1/2%. Josiah Harris, 1506 Sou. 8th St., Atchison, Kan.

GERMAN LUTHERANS TAKE NOTICE—Good improved farm 72 1/2 acres, extra good land, 5 room house, barn 36x40, plenty outbuildings, new garage, 1 1/2 mi. town, 1/2 mi. school. German Lutheran church just erected, adjoining land. Price \$5,100.00. Terms. Address owner, J. B. Wortman, Alleville, Kansas.

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

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.

FARMS WANTED.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James F. 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. Fleischer, Hoyt, Kan.

FOR SALE.

SALE—FIVE CARS GOOD ALFALFA HAY. B. E. Day, Sibley, Kan.

BALE TIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. A. B. Hall, Emporia, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE. HEDGE POSTS. CAR LOTS. D. C. Beatty, Lyndon, Kansas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STEAM THRESHING rig. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kansas.

FOR SALE—ONE DEERING TEN FOOT header and binder attachments. Good as new. Passmore Bros., Wayne, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE ON SMALL FARM, one modern city residence in a good school town. For further particulars address Lock Box 330, Chapman, Kan.

ADVANCE 36-60 SEPARATOR, RUMELY 30-60 tractor, Oliver 8 bottom 14 in. engine plow and 600 gal. oil tanks all in good shape. Pinkham Bros., Mentor, Kan.

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

TANNING.

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

Open Weather Pleases

Continued open weather thru December has pleased Kansas stockmen who, because of it, have been enabled to make their short feed supplies go further than would have been possible in stormy weather. Livestock is reported uniformly as doing well. Wheat, however, is suffering from lack of moisture, while the intermittent periods of extremely cold weather have had a tendency to weaken the vitality of the grain. Feed prices continue to rise. Corn husking is about finished in most parts of the state, with late-husked corn showing a better quality than that gathered early in the fall.

Gray County—We are having fine weather for stock, but not for wheat. The feed crop is almost a failure in this neighborhood, but a few miles northwest local rains made very good corn and other feed crops. Stock is selling well, and a great deal of it is sold for want of feed. A. E. Alexander, Dec. 23.

Pawnee County—Weather is cold and dry and we fear the wheat prospects are poor. Ear corn is drying nicely and there is yet much to gather. Farmers are busy gathering and shelling corn, threshing kafir, feterita and millet. Some stock is pasturing on corn stalks, but it is reported that numbers of cattle and horses are dying from cornstalk disease. C. E. Chesterman, Dec. 29.

Smith County—We had a little snow today but no moisture of any benefit since November 17. Wheat on fall plowed land has been damaged by dry, cold weather. Corn is nearly all husked and much of it is being fed. Little corn in the county is well enough matured to keep over, and corn for summer feed will have to be shipped in. Cattle and hogs are on feed and doing well. Open weather has helped to conserve feed. Ernest Croan, Dec. 29.

Saline County—We are having beautiful weather, but no moisture. Wheat prospects are not bright. Corn is about all husked but of poor grade. A few cattle are being

fed, even tho feed is high priced. Alfalfa is selling for \$25; corn \$1.50; wheat \$2; potatoes \$1.85; flour \$2.55; butter 40c; eggs 45c. Everybody is buying birds, aiding the Red Cross or anything that has a tendency to end the war or the reign of Kaiser Wilhelm. Edwin F. Holt, Dec. 29.

Stanton County—We have had practically no winter yet. Would greatly appreciate some moisture. Stock is doing fine. Broom-corn prices still are very dull. A large acreage will be put in crops next year. Earl H. Dunbar, Dec. 28.

Chautauque County—We have had only a few days of cold weather, with a big snow in December. Stock is going thru the winter in good condition, the feed is scarce. Loose prairie hay sells for \$12 a ton. H. B. Fairley, Dec. 28.

Riley County—Wheat fields look bad but still are alive. Corn husking is about finished. Quality of corn is fair. Most of the corn crop will be fed to cattle and hogs. Farmers are hesitant about turning cattle into stalk fields, fearing stalk poison. There is plenty of feed in the county and some alfalfa is being shipped out. Corn \$1.40; alfalfa \$26; hogs \$16; eggs 45c; butter \$30. P. O. Hawkinson, Dec. 29.

Morton County—This weather is too dry for wheat. We have considerable rough-feed, but not much grain. Stock is doing well on grass. No market for broom-corn. E. E. Newlin, Dec. 28.

Harvey County—A cold wave struck us December 27, the thermometer dropping from 42 degrees above to zero. Roads east and west are very rough. Wheat needs moisture badly. Livestock is doing well. Butterfat 47c; butter 48c; eggs 39c; hens 17c; bran \$2; shorts \$2.20; wheat \$2; ear corn \$2.10; shelled \$2.25. H. W. Prouty, Dec. 28.

Nemaha County—Corn husking is nearly finished. Weather has been ideal for picking corn; also for livestock, but too cold and dry for wheat. Shortage of labor is hard on us. C. W. Ridgway, Dec. 28.

Sumner County—It is snowing today and we hope it will be heavy enough to benefit the wheat crop. Stock is doing fine and feeders are getting plenty of cottonseed meal. Wheat \$2; corn \$1.50; oats 60c; eggs 40c; butter 40c; butterfat 52c; flour \$2.75. E. L. Stocking, Dec. 29.

High Costs for Pork

We are trying to raise and feed hogs here in Russell and Osborne counties. It has come to the point now where it is impossible to make it pay. I have been raising and feeding hogs for about eight years, but they have always made some money except in 1911-12. Then, corn cost 55 to 70 cents a bushel and we got \$4.50 to \$5.75 for our hogs and lost from \$1.50 to \$2.60 on every hundred.

Now at the price we have to pay for corn, which is \$1.60 a bushel—and the shipper has to buy the hogs with \$1 a hundred margin—we find we are losers again. What shall we do? I suppose just let it go. When the hogs begin to come in at the rate of 8,000 to 11,000 a day the packers say hogs are too high and down goes the market.

I have sympathy for the consumer and I also have sympathy for the feeder. A great many men have killed off their fall pigs on account of our failure in corn. I tried to save all of mine and am breeding 20 sows for April farrowing. Now what shall I do, fatten them out or sell them in their thin condition?

I have some nice shotes on feed now that will weigh 100 to 120 pounds and some nice thrifty pigs that were farrowed in October.

The corn we get here is in quality very poor. The cheapest we have had was \$1.30 a bushel and now it is \$1.60 and getting higher.

Paradise, Kan.

We pass this question along to our readers. What should this man do? If you know something about hog raising why not give the other readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze a chance to share it?

Fattening Scrub Cows

I have some cows which I intend to fatten for market. About all I have to feed them is corn, and I should like to have your advice as to how I could fatten them most economically. What are the prospects of a profit on such cows worth 5 1/2 to 6 cents now?

I am inclined to think that these cows valued at 5 1/2 to 6 cents now will make you good money if you hold them for a period of 80 to 90 days. I would suggest that you feed them on some snapped corn to start with, starting in with 1 or 2 pounds a head daily, and gradually working up to approximately 5 pounds a head daily at the end of two weeks. This could then be increased, if you wished, until you had them eating practically all they would care for. If you have plenty of corn fodder it would take the place of the snapped corn.

You would be well repaid, however, in buying alfalfa at \$20 a ton to feed in conjunction with this fodder or snapped corn. You also might be justified in purchasing some oil meal or cottonseed meal and feeding from 1 to 2 pounds a head daily.

Stock yard figures gathered by the Food Administration show that 73.3 per cent of the calves slaughtered at nine large packing points in this country during the first nine months of 1917 were males.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 118 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 520 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse E. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1837 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.

Jan. 30—Thompson Bros., Maryville, Kan.
Mar. 26—H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kan.

Percheron Horses.

Jan. 22, 23, 24, 25—At Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurt, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.
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.

Draft Horses.

Feb. 23 and Mar. 1—Nebraska Horse Breeders' Assn., sale, Grand Island, Neb. C. F. Way, Lincoln, Neb., Manager.

March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Holstein Cattle.

Jan. 17—J. A. Engle, Talmage, Kan.
Jan. 23—W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.

Feb. 27—W. O. Morrill, Summerfield, Kan.

March 26—Kansas State Holstein Breeders' sale at Topeka Fair Grounds, W. H. Mott, Sec., Herington, Kan.

Polled Durham Cattle.

March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Mar. 28-29—Combination sale, So. Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Jan. 26—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.
March 5—K. F. Dietsch, Orleans, Neb.
March 7—Frank Uhlig, Falls City, Neb.

Mar. 26-27—Combination sale, So. Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.
Mar. 27—J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla.
April 2—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb. Sale at Hastings, Neb.

Apr. 3-4—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Farnam, Neb. E. W. Crossgrove, Mgr.

Apr. 6—Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., and A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Neb. Sale at Cambridge.

Hereford Cattle.

Jan. 25-26—Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan.
Feb. 11—Paul Williams, Marion, Kan.
Feb. 12—Kansas Breeders' Combination sale; W. A. Cochei, Mgr. Sale at Manhattan, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Jan. 17—Henry Wiemers, Diller, Neb.
Jan. 18—Wm. Buehler, Sterling, Neb.
Feb. 2—Mosse and Murr, Leavenworth, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

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.

Jan. 31—W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan.
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. 22—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 14—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 15—Earl 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—Gilliam & Brown, Waverly, Neb.
Feb. 21—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 26—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.

Feb. 26—Henry Wernimont, Ohiowa, Neb.
March 2—O. E. Easton, Alma, Neb.
Mar. 7—Otey-Woodell, Winfield, Kan.

March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Apr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, 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.

Jan. 25—E. H. Andrews, Kearney, Neb.
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, Kan.
Feb. 9—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
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. 22—Oliver & Sons, Danville, Kan.

Feb. 25—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.

Feb. 26—Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.

Feb. 28—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale at Dearborn, Mo.

March 1—Beall & Wissell, Roca, Neb.

March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

pr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 14—Reed and Jukes, Salina, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan., is a real hog man. The writer called recently to look over his herd and was agreeably surprised at the size and quality of the 35 head which he will sell at auction, Thursday, January 31. The number 35 head sounds rather small but the breeders who attend this sale will think it unusually large, size and quality considered. Mr. Zink is not known state wide as a Duroc breeder but I have no knowledge of 35 Durocs this coming season. His advertising the next few weeks in this paper will give further particulars but if you want full particulars write today for catalog and arrange to be at Turon, Kan., January 31.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

J. R. Turner's Shropshire farm, Harveyville, Kan., is headquarters for registered rams and he is now offering 100 large coming yearling ewes. Most of them are bred and they are offered at the money. In fact if you are interested in the best registered Shropshires you better write at once to Mr. Turner for descriptions and prices. His advertisement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., offers Duroc Jersey bred gilts of popular breeding and quality to match. "Jones sells on approval," is the way business is done here and it has always been satisfactory on both sides. These gilts are by such boars as Orion's Cherry King, Illustration 2d, Orion's Highland King and other noted boars. They are bred to King's Col. 6th, the \$325 boar Mr. Jones bought from the well known Putman herd last July. This is possibly the best opportunity in the West to buy this kind of gilts at private sale. If you are in the market write quick.—Advertisement.

Bloomington Horse Sale.

The annual breeders' sale of horses will be held at Bloomington, Ill., January 22 to 26, inclusive. The offering will include 200 imported and native bred registered horses, Percherons, French draft, Shires and Clydesdale; also Shetland and Welsh ponies, grade draft, trotting, driving, saddle and all purpose farm horses. This sale is contributed to annually by the breeders of Illinois, and affords buyers an opportunity to secure suitable animals in lots to accommodate their needs. C. W. Hurt of Arrowsmith, Ill., manages these sales. Write him for further information and kindly mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Poland China Bred Gilts.

John Blough, Americus, Kan., Lyon county, breeder of big Poland Chinas, is conducting a bred gilt special private sale. It is a question as to whether it would not have paid him better to have advertised a bred sow sale and sold them at auction but Mr. Blough thought it better for the buyer and cheaper for him to sell them at private sale. He is meeting with fairly good success but it is hard to get what this class of gilts is worth at mail order because the breeder likes to see them before buying. He is very anxious that any breeder who would buy a few of the best to be found in the West this season should come and see the gilts he is offering. The writer saw them recently and they are as good as we ever saw. You simply can't beat them. If you want that kind go and see them. Write at once for prices. Look up his advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

High Grade Holsteins.

A. J. Engle, Talmage, Kan., Dickinson county, a well known dairyman, is holding a sale January 17, of surplus high grade Holstein cows and heifers, 40 in number. Thirty cows are young and in the prime of their usefulness. Ten are 2-year-old heifers, bred to a good son of Canary Butter Boy King, to freshen soon. The cows are all fresh in the last 60 days or else are to be fresh very soon. Mr. Engle is a member of the pioneer cow testing association of Dickinson county and will have records of production and all of this information will be found in his catalog which is now ready to mail. All of the cows and heifers in this sale have been grown and developed on Mr. Engle's dairy farm near Talmage. They are high grades of sterling worth and you will not have a better opportunity this winter to buy the profitable kind. Write for the catalog today.—Advertisement.

A Big Holstein Offering.

You like to trade in the big department stores in the big cities because you have a large assortment to select from. For the same reason you will be interested in the advertisement in this issue of Lee Brothers & Cook, Harveyville, Kan., who are big breeders of registered and high grade Holsteins. In this issue they are advertising 450 head of cows, heifers and bulls. They are offering about 100 cows that are fresh and heavy springers that are the best the writer ever saw in one herd. They offer some nice registered heifers that will freshen this winter and early spring. Right now they are headquarters for young registered bulls. They price them very reasonably. In fact if you want Holsteins you better write Lee Brothers & Cook, Harveyville, Kan., at once and they like to know what paper you saw their advertisement in. Please remember to mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They have just issued a fine illustrated booklet, "Blue Ribbon Holsteins," with beautiful pictures of Holsteins and other stock scenes on their farms near Harveyville. It is free and you better write them today for one. Look up their advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Big Chester White Sale.

The big Chester White event of the entire West this season is the combination sale of 60 head from the well known Kansas Herd, Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., proprietor and Henry Murr's well known Edgewood herd, Tonganoxie, Kan. This big sale of high class Chester White bred sows is to be made by drafts from both of these herds and it will be without question one of the strong offerings of the season to be made anywhere. The sale will be held in Leavenworth, Saturday, February 2, in the coliseum which is heated and very comfortable. The Chester White breeders' association of Kansas will hold a meeting in Leavenworth on the same date and the Leavenworth chamber of commerce is giving a banquet the evening before the sale to all visitors attending the sale. Fred Moore will speak and

others, from the agricultural college and elsewhere. Mr. Mosse is secretary and treasurer of the Kansas association. Both the breeding and quality of the offering is par excellence. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in due time. Mr. Mosse is managing the sale and requests for catalogs should be sent to him any time. Please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze in making this request. Write today.—Advertisement.

Humes's Duroc Jersey Sale.

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., will sell 70 head of Duroc Jerseys in his big sale at his farm near Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county, Tuesday, January 15. The corn belt this past season was not so reasonable to suppose that season and it is reasonable to suppose that season will not be in demand out there this winter as they have been in past seasons. Roy Humes has selected for this sale four tried sows that are real attractions and money makers. They are of the best of popular breeding and bred to G. M.'s Defender, by old Defender and Humes's Sensation Wonder, by Sensation Wonder 2d. There will be 22 February and March gilts that are above the average in quality and breeding. They are real brood sow prospects and will add quality to any herd. They are by Reed's Illustration, G. M.'s Crimson Wonder and Crimson's Golden Model, by Crimson and Wonder Again Jr., the junior prize boar at Topeka in 1916. There will be 44 September and October pigs that have been selected for this sale. A few very choice herd boar prospects will be found in this lot. The sale will be held at the farm in a heated pavilion and there will be free transportation in closed car to and from the farm sale day. Come to Glen Elder on morning or evening trains. There are extra good hotel accommodations there. Send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb., one of the successful breeders of registered Shorthorns and Durocs, announces a big reduction sale to be held at Pawnee City, Saturday, January 26. The offering will consist of 40 high class Shorthorns and the same number of richly bred Duroc Jersey bred sows. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Boesiger's Bred Sow Sale.

Dave Boesiger will hold his annual Duroc Jersey bred sow sale in his new sale pavilion on the farm near Cortland, Neb., on Monday, January 21. Mr. Boesiger will sell 40 top sows and gilts, 25 of them bred to 12 sired by the grand champion of Nebraska the past season. The boar, Kerns Sensation, when mature, will be as big as they grow and he comes from a family that win. He was second prize senior yearling at Nebraska State Fair, 1916. He is a litter brother to the first prize senior and grand champion boars, same fair, in 1916, and his relatives won the lion's share of ribbons the past season. Fifteen head will be bred to improved Pathfinder, one of the very best sons of the noted boar Pathfinder. Others are sired by boars of note. Write for catalog that gives all information. Send bids to Jesse R. Johnson.—Advertisement.

Labart's Duroc Night Sale.

H. E. Labart's Duroc Jersey bred sow sale to be held in the sale pavilion at Overton on the night of January 24, will be the closing sale of two big circuits and will be a sale of great interest to the breeders of the Central West. The entire offering will be bred to the herd boars, Big Sensation and King Sensation, a pair of boars that cost Mr. Labart \$3,000. They are boars of immense scale and, coming as they do from the most prominent strains, should prove big factors in any sale. Big Sensation was sired by Sensation Wonder 2d. King Sensation was sired by Great Wonder I Am, his dam was Sensation Rose, by Sensation Wonder. The offering includes daughters of Critic B; Col. Inventor; Pathfinder; Great Wonder; Long Wonder and other great sires. The 35 gilts cataloged are the tops from 100 head raised this year. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Labart's care.—Advertisement.

Buehler's White Hog Sale.

William Buehler, the big Chester White specialist, Sterling, Neb., announces a big annual bred sow sale to be held at Sterling, January 18. He will sell five tried sows and 35 splendid spring gilts all of early farrow. This herd has been established a good many years and the good herd now on hand indicates Mr. Buehler's ability as a breeder and developer. This season he made a show at Lincoln and won first on aged sow. Much of the same breeding will be contained in the sale. The offering is especially strong on size and bone with lots of stretch. The gilts were sired by Alfalfa Combination, a son of Combination Defender, a winner at International the past fall. Mr. Buehler culls closely and this offering is the tops taken from a large bunch. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper. Parties unable to attend should send bids to auctioneers or fieldmen, in Mr. Buehler's care at Sterling, Neb.—Advertisement.

Deets's Duroc Sow Sale.

H. A. Deets, the well known Duroc Jersey breeder, of Kearney, Neb., will hold his annual bred sow sale at the farm near town on Thursday, January 24. Thirty head of the 60 selling will be fall yearlings, largely the get of the great breeding boar Deets Illustration 2d. Fully half of the entire offering will be sired by this boar and half will be bred to him. That part of the offering sired by him will for the most part be bred to The King, Mr. Deets's great young Orion Cherry King boar. A few will be bred to Great Wonder Again, a son of Great Wonder and a few to Joe Orion 5th, the Brigger boar. Fifteen of the fall yearlings were sired by Mr. Deets's former boar, Critic Model, a boar that has produced so many good brood sows. Included in the tried sow division will be some sows sired by Critic Model, Deets Illustration and one by Golden Model 4th. Among the attractions will be four gilts sired by Moats Illustration and out of Nuggett's Wonder, the sow that produced the famous seven sisters last year. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Send bids to Jesse Johnson.—Advertisement.

Henderson's Duroc Sow Sale.

This issue contains the sale announcement of Dallas Henderson's Duroc Jersey bred sow sale to be held at the Henderson farm, a few miles north of Kearney, Neb., on January 22. Mr. Henderson is cataloging 40 head for this sale. Eighteen of them will be big tried sows, four of them splendid daughters of Deets Illustration 2d, and one

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen—I have received in the neighborhood of 115 inquiries and sold 23 head. Yours truly, C. A. CARY, Breeder of Chester White Swine, Mound Valley, Kan.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen—Please discontinue my advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. I am sold out. Yours truly, BURT CHELLIS, Spotted Poland China Breeder, Gypsum, Kan., Dec. 6, 1917.

Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir—Kindly change our advertisement in your papers to the copy below, using about the same amount of space as heretofore.

We have certainly been getting wonderful results from our advertisement in the Mail and Breeze, Sunday Capital and Weekly Capital. The last five propositions we have advertised have been sold directly to parties answering the advertisement, and we have sold several other deals to those who did not get here in time to get the one advertised.

Yours truly, GRIFFITH & BAUGHMAN, Real Estate Dealers, Liberal, Kan., Dec. 15, 1917.

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

FOR SALE Cotswold and Lincoln sheep, all ages, either sex. LeRoy Kune, Adrian, Mich.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Five good smooth 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

I must close out my entire herd of Chester Whites

If you want a good tried sow or herd boar write me at once. Also summer boars and gilts. F. C. GOODWIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

KANSAS HERD CHESTER WHITES

Bred sow sale. Fifty head, February 2nd. Leavenworth, Kansas. Heated Building. Send for catalog.

Arthur Mosse, Mgr., Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas 100 fall pigs.

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

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Choice March and April Boars and Gilts Critel, Wonder, Illustration and Col., breeding. Fall pigs in pairs and trios not related. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEBR.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Pure bred Durocs bred gilts. W. J. HARRISON, Axtell, Kansas.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS

Bred gilts and service boars, prize winning blood, for sale at reasonable prices. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

ROYAL HERD FARM DUROCS

Royal Grand Wonder, first in class at Kansas State Fair 1917, at head of herd, assisted by Royal Pathfinder. Annual bred sow sale, Feb. 14. B. R. ANDERSON, M'PHERSON, KAN., R. 7.

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 price. Write today for prices. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, 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, Illustration, Crimson Wonder, Golden Model and Critic breeding. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS.

30 Duroc-Jersey Boars

Sired by Taylor's Model Chief 126455, winner at Mo. State fair and American Royal. Extra good breeding boars at prices to close them out. Also choice bred gilts. Dams well bred for years. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Lyon County, Kansas.

Bancroft's Durocs

Choice March gilts, guaranteed immune and safe in pig for March farrow. Sept. pigs, either sex, now immune and ready to ship. D. O. Bancroft, Osborn, Kansas.

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

30 boars, 125 to 200 pound, \$35 to \$50 each. Brothers and half-brothers to Constructor Jr., reserve junior champion at Hutchinson, 1917; others by Golden Model 30th, litter mate to Nebraska grand champion. All immune. W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS.

Wooddell's Durocs

20 March and April boars ready for service. They are sons of Crimson Wonder IV, and out of large, roomy sows of fashionable breeding. Priced for quick sale. All immune and guaranteed. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

FORTY BIG TYPE BOARS

Forty big husky spring boars, sired by Illustration 2nd Jr., G. M.'s Defender, G. M.'s Crimson Wonder, C. W. Again Jr., Great Wonder and Critic D. These are from big litter sows. Immunized. Priced to sell. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Duroc-Jerseys
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells On Approval

Choice spring gilts, bred. Popular breeding with quality. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Ayrshire Herd Dispersed Jan. 23

Nothing Reserved! Every Winner and A.R.O. Animal Goes!

On account of having to spend a large portion of my time in Winnipeg taking care of our growing Canadian business I will discontinue farming and cattle breeding operations.

On January 23d, 1918, I disperse my entire herd of prize winning Ayrshires. Every show ring winner—every A. R. O. animal—will be sold at auction without reserve. This sale will be an opportunity for Ayrshire breeders and buyers! Royally bred, heavy in milk production, and combined with top-notch individuality, true Ayrshire quality and characteristics, this sale affords wonderful buying opportunities. The foundation was built of the best Ayrshires that money and brains would buy. The herd has produced many individuals, raised on my own farm, that have gone into the show ring against imported competition and carried away the blue and purple ribbons. My breeder's young herd and calf herds have always won more than their share in the show ring, being outstanding for uniformity of type, straight backs and superb quality.

47 Head! My Breeding Herd of Famous Ayrshires

Every animal goes under the auctioneer's hammer without reserve! I extend special invitation to Eastern and far Western buyers to come and inspect this cream herd of Ayrshires. I have started many young herds in Iowa. Without exception every one of my customers are friends and boosters, because my starting them in business has founded their herds right and made them money. It has helped them earn big profits on high priced land, which is not possible with grades! What they have done you can do!

Address **WM. GALLOWAY FARMS, WATERLOO, IA.** for Catalog

Look at the uniformity of type! The kind that takes thousands of dollars and years of breeding to develop! Every animal goes in my sale, Jan. 23d. Get the sale catalog now!

I never owned or bought a cheap herd bull. Auchenbrain Good Gift 16487, included in this sale, has proved his ability, siring 39923 and Good Gift's Nona 41534, Grand Champions of the 1915-16 and '17 seasons.

My Catalog Tells the Whole Story! Free For the Asking!

Also included is Willowmoor Peter Pan 26th 16048, Junior Champion Panama-Pacific Expo. 1915. His sons and daughters will be sold. Positively nothing reserved. You must see these cattle to appreciate them! I have not bred a large herd—never more than fifty head—but they are all selects—the kind that are easy to keep and that respond profitably at the milk pail with moderate care and feed. This is largely a sale of Ayrshire females—only half a dozen bulls offered. Ask for the catalog now, and if interested in Ayrshires plan to attend the sale January 23d, 1918.

—Wm. Galloway

This sale presents Ayrshire buying opportunities unequalled in years. Add a few grand animals to your herd, or break into the Ayrshire business at your own price with rightly bred, high class individuals. Remember the date, January 23d. Sale will be held at farm one mile from Waterloo in heated pavilion. Come without fail.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all aged. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

HALCYON HAMPSHIRE Strong in the blood of Gen. Tipton 1677, Pat Maloy 1415, Cherokee Lad 9029. Choice fall boars and spring pigs for sale. GEO. W. ELA Valley Falls, Kan.

CHOICE SPRING BOARS AND GILTS bred or open, sired by Jack-son Lad, a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy; also a nice lot of fall pigs. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.

500—HAMPSHIRE—500
All registered, all immune. The easy-keeping, quick-maturing kind. Nicely belted, large litters, healthiest and best butchers in the world. Inspection invited or write today. **SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA**



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE
300 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.**

Registered Hampshires

Am offering for sale one boar pig farrowed July 20, has clean cut belt and no other white points, sired by Kaw Valley Chief, No. 34905. Address McCandless Farm, Route 4, Box 101, Fredonia, 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)

40 HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS

(Home of Kansas Top.)
These gilts are bred and safe and will be priced right. Also 50 September pigs at bargain prices. Pedigree with each pig. A few boars.

OLSON BROS., ASSARIA KAN.,
(12 miles south Salina.)

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.**

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan. AUCTIONEER
Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

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



POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Immune Big Type Polands fall pigs by prize winning males, also bred sows. **H. C. Morrison, Cleora, Oklahoma**

Big Type Polands for sale. Boars ready for service. Also gilts. Pedigrees free. **Lewis Schmidt, Barnard, Kan.**

Choice Polands At private sale, either sex; also fall pigs, sired by Hercules Jr. (84679). For further information write or see **AUG. J. CERVENY, Ada, Kan.**

20 POLAND CHINA BOARS, 20

Weighing from 125 to 300 lbs. Write today for price and description.
A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

Old Original Spotted Polands

Stock of all ages; also bred gilts and tried sows ready to ship. Priced right. Write your wants to the **Cedar Row Stock Farm, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kan.**

REGISTERED POLANDS

Big type. Big bone. Big litters. Fall pigs, either sex, for sale. Your opportunity to buy hogs of high quality without paying a high price. If interested write **F. A. SWANSON, MANHATTAN, 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.**

Blough's Big Polands

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)

tried sow by old Illustrator, the Moats boar. Seven big fall yearlings go in and the remainder are spring gilts out of the big sows mentioned. Most of them are sired by the Critic boar, Col. Dan. The offering will be bred for spring farrow, mostly to Mr. Henderson's new boar, Criticiser, a son of O. E.'s Critic. This pig won first at Buffalo county fair in strong competition, defeating his litter brother that won second at Nebraska State Fair in one of the strongest classes of the year. Mr. Henderson is not a heavy feeder and this offering will sell without much fitting but it will be one of the good, useful offerings of the winter. Write Mr. Henderson for his catalog and mention this paper. Send bids to Jesse Johnson, in his care.—Advertisement.

Made Record Hereford Sale.

The Mousel Brothers annual Hereford sale, held at Cambridge, Neb., December 18, was one of the greatest Hereford sales ever held in the country. Certain it is that no sale was ever held this far West where such an average was made. An interesting feature of the sale was the large number of new breeders buying. The more prominent breeders that have in the past been responsible for big Hereford averages bought but few at this sale. The best buyers came from Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado. E. C. Rodwell of Cambridge bought the highest priced bull when he bid off the richly bred Anxiety bred bull, Mischief Domino, at \$5,750. The 100 head sold brought a grand total of \$120,950, a general average of \$1,209.50.—Advertisement.

Putman's-Duroc Sow Sale.

W. M. Putman & Son will hold their annual bred sow sale in the sale pavilion at Tecumseh, Neb., Tuesday, January 22. Messrs. Putman are cataloging 50 head, practically every one of which will either be sired by the noted boar, King's Col. or bred to his best son. The demand for King's Col. breeding will be best understood when the statement is made that the Putmans already during the year of 1917 sold \$10,000 worth of boars sired by King's Col. and \$12,000 worth of sows and gilts all of which were sired by King's Col. or bred to him. Included in the sale will be the great sow, Golden Lady, the dam of some great Nebraska and Kansas herd boars. Her yearling fall litter netted \$1,455. She sells safe to King's Col. Again, Golden Uneda, another sow of merit that goes in, is a litter sister to the herd boar, Col. Uneda. She is the dam of many first prize winners. She sells safe to High Orion, for whom the owner refused \$3,500. Write for catalog and read it. Send bids to Jesse Johnson in care of Putman & Son.—Advertisement.

Illustrator Great Wonder Sale.

George Briggs & Sons of Clay Center, Neb., will hold their big annual Duroc Jersey bred sow sale at the farm near town on Wednesday, January 23. Thirty head of the 60 head selling will be bred to the great boar, Great Wonder 2d, a son of the noted boar, Great Wonder. This boar was selected after a boar hunt over several states. Great Wonder 2d is a boar of splendid individuality and as a sire is second to no boar now in service in the whole country. He is sure to make a great nick with the big Illustrator sows and gilts in the Briggs herd. The remainder of the offering will be bred to Illustrator 2d, Joe Orion 5th, Pals Giant and Jack's Friend, all boars of great breeding merit. The offering was sired largely by the boars mentioned with five head bred to Deets's boar, The King, a few head were sired by this boar. Readers of this paper who have attended the Briggs sales in the past know of the high quality of the offerings. This will be their best offering and there will be plenty of new blood for old customers. Write now for catalog. Mention this paper. Send bids to Jesse Johnson.—Advertisement.

Duroc Jersey Sow Sale.

On their farm adjoining the town of Riverdale, Neb., on January 23, W. H. Swartsley & Sons will hold their annual bred sow sale of registered Duroc Jerseys. They have gone into their breeding herd and cataloged 15 of their big tried sows for this sale. Among them, daughters of Uneda, Crimson Wonder, Burk's Good E. Nuff, Illustrator 2d, and Deet's Illustrator. The 35 spring gilts selling have lots of size and quality. They are by Parkdale Critic, King's Col., The King, Pathfinder, Taxpayer and O. E.'s Critic. A big per cent of this offering will be bred to Long Critic 2d. Swartsleys bred and exhibited this pig at Nebraska State Fair the past season and he won second in strong competition. He was also one of the litter that won the silver cup at the Buffalo county fair. This is one of the best litters raised this year. Some of the gilts are outstanding and go in this sale. Some of the offering will be bred to a son of Taxpayer, and others to a boar sired by Pathfinder with a Cherry Chief dam. The most particular breeders can find gilts in this sale that will fill their eye. Write for catalog. Mention this paper. Send bids to Jesse Johnson.—Advertisement.

Chester White Sale.

Henry Wiemers, Fairbury, Neb., one of Nebraska's most successful breeders and exhibitors of big Chester White hogs, will hold an annual bred sow sale at Smith's sale pavilion, at Fairbury, Neb., Thursday, January 17. This will afford a most excellent opportunity for readers of this paper who are in the market for first class specimens of this great breed. The offering, consisting of 10 tried sows and 30 spring gilts, will be bred to the herd boars, Volunteer and Prince. Volunteer is a big boar of unusual merit and was grand champion of Nebraska the past season. Prince is one of the biggest boars of the breed and would weigh 1,100 pounds, fitted. He comes from the famous Prince Wildwood family and is a full brother in blood to Prince Big Bone, grand champion at the International Swine Show this year. Prince was the first prize aged boar at Nebraska State Fair this year. This offering is high class both in individuality and blood lines. The sale includes the junior gilt that won second at Iowa State Fair the past fall. She sells safe in pig to Volunteer. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper. Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson, care Mary-Etta Hotel, Fairbury, Neb.—Advertisement.

The element calcium is essential to the development of plants. It not only acts as a plant food but its presence in the soil in the form of lime or lime carbonate serves to neutralize soil acid and makes the soil sweet.

Heavy feeding does not always produce proportionate gains.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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.**

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**

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.**

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonder's Giant 77326, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. **Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas**



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.

ERHART'S 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.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forest Standard 54, tan at the head of the herd. **C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, 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, 383944, weight 2500 in flesh. Sultan's Pride, 426017, first and Junior champion in three states, in service.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Phone 1602, PRATT, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Owing to the Scarcity of Feed

I have for sale, 3 Guernsey cows, all fresh real soon and one coming 3 year old heifer, fresh with heifer calf by side, 3 two year old heifers coming fresh in spring and one pure bred bull calf 5 months old; also 3 heifers coming one year old. All good stock and priced cheap for quick sale.
Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Oak Creek Stock Farm

Registered Shorthorns

Some young bulls for sale from 10 to 12 months old. Out of choice Scotch Topped cows and sired by **Abbotsford Lad**. Address
Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kansas

Livestock Catalogs Any breed, any style. We trouble to you. Price reasonable. **G. A. Lande, Mgr. LYONS PUBLISHING CO., LYONS, KANSAS**

JACKS AND JENNETS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Three fine young jacks from 3 to 5 years old. Address Box 52, Oologah, Oklahoma.

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.

MAMMOTH JACKS

40 jacks and jennets, 3 to 7 years old. Big boned, young jacks, broke to service. A good assortment from which to select. Marked down to rock bottom prices.

Philip Walker

MOLINE, ELK COUNTY, KANSAS

HORSES.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

For sale: two yearling registered Percheron stallions, weight 1600 lbs. each. Priced right. **HALLORAN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KAN.**

For Sale or Trade—Gray Percheron Stallion

What have you? **Box 22, Hamilton, Kan.**

Percherons—Belgians—Shires
2, 3, 4, and 5-yr. stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world.
FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa. Above Kan. City.

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

PERCHERON STALLIONS

The Whitewater Falls Stock Farm

now offers a choice collection of Percheron stallions. Come where you can get the best and have the greatest selection.

J. C. Robison, Prop., Towanda, 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, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn and Duroc-Jersey Bred Sow Sale

Pawnee City, Neb.

January 26, 1918

40 Scotch and Scotch Topped
Shorthorns40 Registered Duroc-Jersey
SowsWrite for Catalog. Mention
This Paper.
O. A. TILLER
Pawnee City, Neb.
Col. H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer
Jesse Johnson, Fieldman

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.

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.

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 El Reno 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 CATTLE.

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.

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

Scotch and Scotch Topped

bulls for sale. One pure white, 14
mo. old, pure Scotch. 15 that are
10 to 12 months old, handled to in-
sure future usefulness. Write for
prices.
C. W. TAYLOR ABILENE, KAN.
(Dickinson 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 re-
duce 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)

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 beau-
tiful 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)

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. Plymot, Barnard, Kansas

Pure Scotch Herd Bull

Three years old, best breeding and
a splendid individual, for sale, worth
the money. Also six Scotch topped
bulls from eight to eleven months
old. Thomson Bros. breeding. Noth-
ing better for the money.Phone 130 Wakarusa
Farm joins town. Main line Santa Fe.
Land & Stahl, Wakarusa, Kan.
Wakarusa 12 miles south of Topeka.
Old trails Auto road.

Cedarlawn Shorthorns

For Sale: 14 bulls, 8 to 12
months old.

Reds and Roans.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

1887. J. M. Lee brought the first Holsteins to Kansas.
1917. Lee Bros. and Cook have the largest herd of Holsteins in the West.

Blue Ribbon Holsteins

3 bred heifers
and a regis-
tered bull \$325.

450—Holsteins—Cows, Heifers and Bulls—450

We sell dealers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Why not sell direct to you?
50 Fresh Cows, 100 Springing Cows, 100 Springing Heifers, 100 Open Heifers, 40 Pure
Bred Bulls, all ages, many with A. R. O. breeding. Bring your dairy expert if you
wish. Calves well marked, high grade, either Heifers or Bulls, from 1 to 6 weeks old.
Price \$25.00 delivered to any express office in Kansas.
We invite you to our farms. Come to the fountain. We lead, others follow. Herd
tuberculin tested and every animal sold under a positive guarantee.

50—REGISTERED COWS AND HEIFERS—50

Some fresh, others fresh soon. Many with A. R. O. records. All ages from 6 weeks
to 8 years old. Remember we have one of the Best Bulls in the World, Fairmont
Johanna Pieterje 78903. A calf from him is a starter on the road to prosperity.
We want to reduce our herd to 250 head on account of room and will make very
attractive price on either pure bred or grade stuff for 30 days only.LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabunsee County, Kansas
Wire, Phone, or write when you are coming.

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.

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

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers,
young springing cows
well marked and ex-
ceptionally fine; also
see this herd before you
buy. Wire, phone or write.

O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

Here Is Your Chance

to get started in Registered Hol-
steins. Get in something that will
make you money every year and
every day in the year. Two registered heifers that are bred and one yearling
bull for \$500.

HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.

Registered Holstein Bull three years old, guaranteed.
E. W. Steele, Detroit, Kan.

Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

\$900 will buy four heifers, about 28 months old, that
will soon freshen. They are bred to Sir Johanna De
Kol 19th, who weighs 2500 pounds and has a big list
of A. R. O. daughters. They are also related on sire's
and dam's side to Segis Fajne Johanna, the world re-
cord cow. \$550 will buy two cows about six years old,
that are bred to Sir Johanna De Kol 19th and will
soon freshen. Do not stop to correspond but see us at
once, as this is an unusual offer.

STANDARD DAIRY CO., WICHITA, KAN.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

FROM
WORKMAN
RUSSELL KAN.
Herd headed by Louis of View-
point 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 cattl
investigate this herd. A pioneer herd with quality and breed-
ing. Sutton & Wells, Russell, Russell Co., Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Write for prices
on breeding stock.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.Morrison's Red Polls Nine bulls from 6 to 12
22nd. 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. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Plain View Stock Farm

For Sale—Seven registered Red Polled heifers, coming
2 years old, bred; also one choice 3 year old bull.
EUGENE WENIGER, CLEVELAND, KAN.

Riley County Breeding Farm

Registered Red Polled Cattle

75 head in the herd. 20 bulls by L. S.
Cremo, in ages from six to 12 months.
20 cows and heifers sired by and bred to
L. S. Cremo.
ED. NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan., (Riley Co.)Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas
Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-
breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.A. B. WILCOX & SON, Abilene, Kan.
Our Aim, the Best Registered Holsteins.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, Nortonville, Kan.HOLSTEIN CALVES, 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure,
bred, 4 to 6 weeks old; from heavy milk-
ers, \$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, \$20
each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.
FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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.

Braeburn Holsteins

Lots of bull calves, a week old to a year,
outcome of 25 years' improvement.
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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 HOLSTEINS. "Tredick is the
herd with wonderful constitutions." If the last
bull you bought had a weak constitution from a
forced record or a disease visit Tredick at once.
GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS.50 Lbs. of Butter in One Week
from One Purebred HOLSTEIN COW
Learn about this Profitable breed.
Write to The Holstein-Friesian Association
of America. Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

From A. R. O. cows. All our own breed-
ing. Bred for milk and fat production.
LILAC DAIRY FARM
R. F. D. 2, TOPEKA, KANSAS

M. E. Peck, Sr.
At the farm
Phone 1819 F 2

M. E. PECK & SON
SALINA, KANSAS

M. E. Peck, Jr.
In town
Phone 1989 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.

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

THE NEW HOME OF ESHELMAN'S HOLSTEINS

Will be on the recently purchased farms located on the Golden Belt road just outside the east City limits of Abilene.

Instead of selling the entire lot as anticipated we will move the herd to its new home, but because of the lack of adequate dairy barn room at this new location at present, we will continue to sell you your choice, a few at a time or as many as you want, of these high grade Holsteins.

We have some splendid two-year-old heifers bred to our great herd sire, **UNAHANNA PONTIAC KORNDYKE DOUBLE**, a grandson of **PONTIAC KORNDYKE** who has to his credit 144 A. R. O. daughters, twelve of which averaged above 30 pounds in seven days and four of which averaged 37.28 in seven days. We believe a good sire is half the herd.

A. L. ESHELMAN, ABILENE, KAN.

Engle's Reduction Sale of Holsteins

Talmage, Kansas, January 17th

STRICTLY HIGH GRADES

40-HEAD-40

30 cows that have freshened in the last 60 days or are heavy springers now. All of these cows are young and have been grown and developed on my dairy farm at Talmage. 10 of the offering are two-year-old heifers bred to freshen soon. Everything bred to a splendid son of Canary Butter Boy King. Every cow will be sold strictly on her merits.

We are members of the cow testing association in Dickinson county. Our catalogs are ready to mail. Address

J. A. ENGLE,
Talmage, Dickinson Co., Kansas

At Turon, Kansas
Thursday, January 31st

35 Durocs SELL AT AUCTION

"I have no knowledge of 35 Durocs as good as these to be sold in any sale this coming season."—A. B. Hunter.

Included will be Z's Francis, Junior champion and Reserve grand champion sow at Hutchinson State Fair, 1917, with two of her litter mates and 17 of her half sisters. 26 of these bred sows and gilts are now showing safe to Kansas Critic, sire of the reserve grand champion sow or to Crimson Illustrator 1st, Futurity boar, Hutchinson, 1917. Three herd header prospects by Kansas Critic, by Critic B, also sell. Write today for catalog. Address

W. W. ZINK, TURON, KANSAS

L. L. Humes' Duroc-Jerseys

A big sale of 70 head to be held at the farm near Glen Elder (Mitchell county), Central Branch Missouri Pacific. Not far from Beloit but come to Glen Elder where autos will take you to and from the sale.

Glen Elder, Kan., Tuesday, Jan. 15



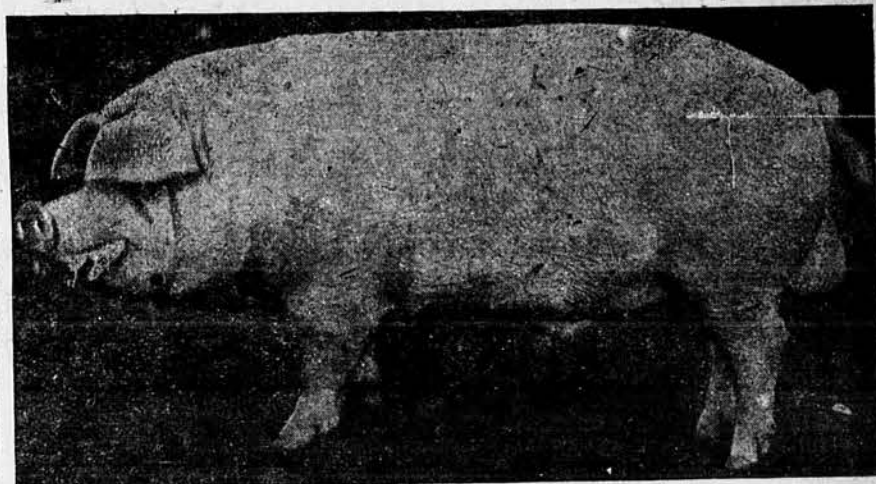
Typical of the early reservations for this sale.

The four tried sows in this sale bred to G. M.'s Defender and Humes' Sensation Wonder are real attractions and money makers for anyone. The twenty-two February and March gilts are the kind that add quality to any breeder's herd. They are all bred and will be safe to the service of one or the other of the great herd boars in this herd. There will be 44 selected September and October pigs of equal breeding all eligible to register. A few outstanding herd boar propositions among them. Mitchell county was hot in the corn belt this past season and there is sure to be bargains at this sale. Breeders will not be disappointed in this offering. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

L. L. HUMES, Glen Elder, Kansas

Auctioneers—Homer J. Rule, Ottawa, Kan., Will Myers, Beloit, Kan.
Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Note: Seven choice young mules, all broke will be sold.



Volunteer—Grand Champion

Prize Winning Chester Whites At Auction

Smith's Sale Pavilion

Fairbury, Neb., Thursday, Jan. 17

40 Head Immune Sired By and Bred to the Grand Champion Volunteer 40

Remainder bred to the 1100-pound boar, **PRINCE**, first prize aged boar at Nebraska State Fair the past season.

10 TRIED SOWS. 30 selected spring gilts. **Prince** is a full brother in blood to Prince Big Bone, grand champion at International Swine Show, 1917. Included in the sale will be the second prize Junior gilt at Iowa State Fair the past fall. She sells safe in pig to the grand champion **VOLUNTEER**. His litter mate was grand champion sow at the same fair.

The catalog gives all information. Write for it and mention this paper. If unable to attend send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson, care Mary-Etta Hotel, Fairbury, Neb. Wm. Buehler sells Chester Whites next day at Sterling, Neb.

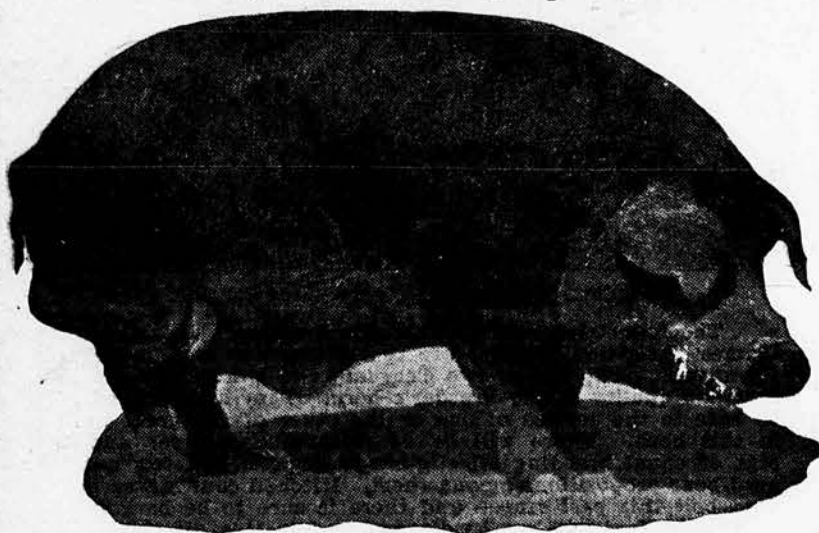
Henry Wiemers, Diller, Nebraska

Auctioneers, Col. J. E. Price, Col. C. W. Smith, Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson

350-Nebraska's Leading Duroc

Boesiger's Kern's Sensation Sow Sale

In big new sale pavilion on farm,
Cortland, Nebr., January 21, 1918



40 Head of Immune Big Type Duroc Bred Sows and Gilts—40

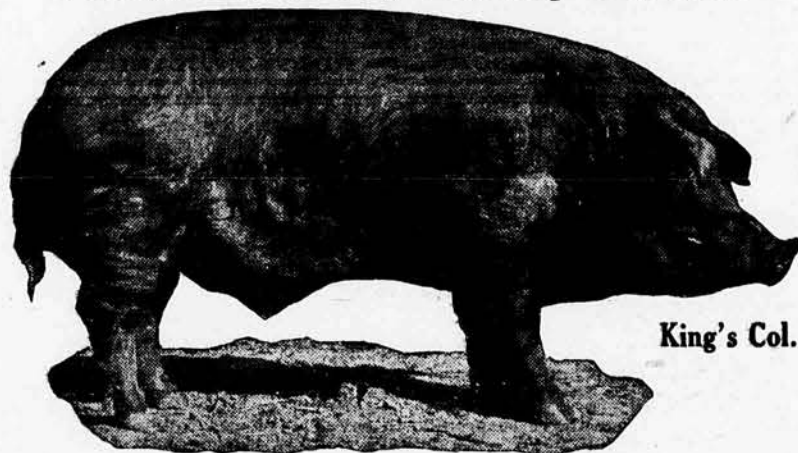
10 TRIED SOWS—10 FALL AND SPRING YEARLINGS—20 SPRING GILTS. 25 head bred to Kern's Sensation, senior Grand Champion of Nebraska 1917. 15 head bred to Improved Pathfinder, the greatest son of the noted Pathfinder. 12 head sired by Kern's Sensation. 2 by King the Col. Some by King's Col., King's Col. Again, Widle's Wonder and other richly bred boars. This will be our best offering. We open the big circuit. Try to attend all of these sales. Write for catalog. Mention this paper.

Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Nebraska

Aucts.: Col. N. G. Kraschel, Col. W. M. Putman.
Send bids to Jesse or J. W. Johnson in our care.

Putman's King's Col. Bred Sow Sale

In Pavilion
Tecumseh, Nebr., January 22, 1918



King's Col.

50 Head, all immune and carefully selected for this occasion—50

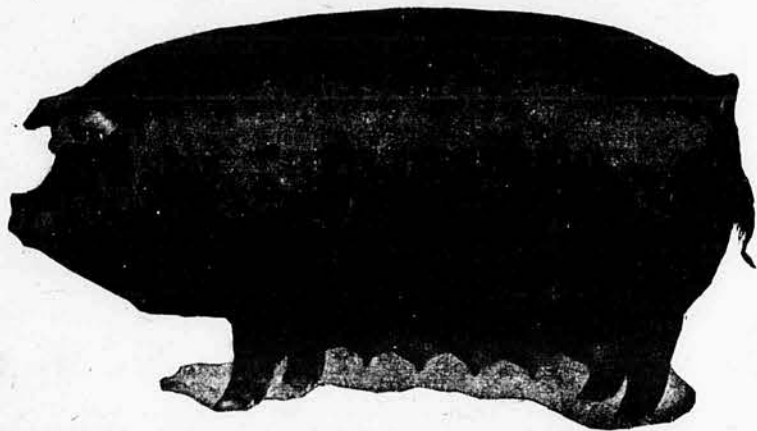
14 TRIED SOWS—14 FALL YEARLINGS—22 SPRING GILTS. Everything in this sale will be sired by the great King's Col. or bred to his greatest son King's Col. Again. The 25 head sired by King's Col. will be bred to King Orion, a grandson of Orion Cherry King and a young fellow of great merit. We selected him especially to cross on King's Col. females, after visiting all of the good herds east and west. We sell Golden Uneda, litter sister to Col. Uneda, safe to High Orion, 2 daughters of Pathfinder, and other attractions, including Golden Lady, dam of the \$1455 litter. Write for catalog. Attend this and the other sales of this great circuit. Mention this paper.

W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Nebr.

Aucts.: Col. N. G. Kraschel and others.
Send bids to Jesse R. or J. W. Johnson in our care.

Henderson's Immune Duroc-Jersey Bred Sow Sale

At farm near
Kearney, Nebr., Tuesday, Jan. 22



40 HEAD IN ALL—18 Tried Sows, 7 Fall Yearlings, 15 Spring Gilts

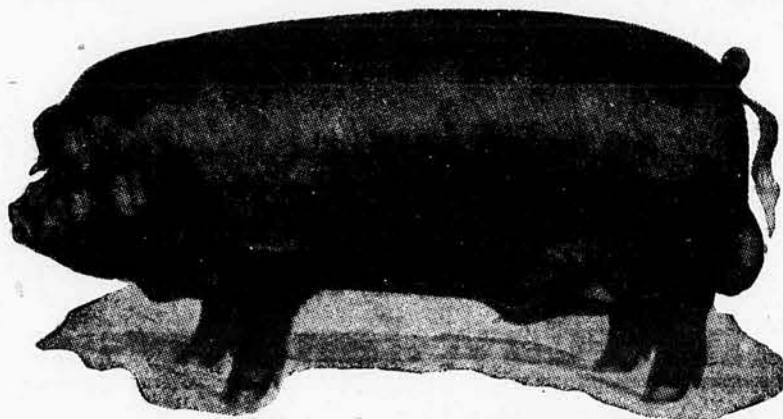
All bred for spring farrow, mostly to the great young boar Criticiser, winner of first in strong competition at leading county fairs. He carries the blood of the great Critic family and is a boar of splendid individuality. The offering is composed of extra choice individuals, sired by such boars as Illustrator, Illustrator 2nd, Deets Illustrator 2nd and Col Dan. The big sows catalogued, sired by the boars mentioned would be attractions in any sale. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care at Kearney, Neb. I open the Platte Valley Circuit. Try to attend the Swartsley, Deets and Labert sales that follow.

Dallas Henderson, Kearney, Nebr.

Col. Joe Shaver, Auct., Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

Swartsleys' Annual Duroc Jersey Bred Sow Sale

Under cover at
Riverdale, Nebr., Wednesday, Jan. 23



50 HEAD IN ALL—15 Big Tried Sows, 35 Selected Spring Gilts

Mostly bred to Long Critic, the great young Critic boar that won 2nd at Nebraska State Fair this season in the strongest kind of competition. Others are bred to sons of Pathfinder and Taxpayer. Among the attractions will be four gilts by Pathfinder, three by King's Col., two by The King. We are selling lots of size with plenty of quality. We also sell 10 pure bred and high grade Holstein cows and bulls. Many cows fresh or near freshening. Write for catalog. Mention this paper. Send bids to Jesse Johnson in our care. This is the second day of the Platte Valley circuit. The Deets and Labert sales follow.

W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Nebr.

Aucts.: Col. E. Z. Russell, Col. Joe Savage. Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson.

Jersey Bred Sow Sale Circuit—350

Briggs & Sons' Great Illustrator 2nd Sale

At Farm Near
Clay Center and Fairfield, Neb., Jan. 23



60 Head of Tops, Picked with Care for Old and New Customers, All Immune. 10 Tried Sows and Fall Yearlings. 50 Big Spring Gilt.

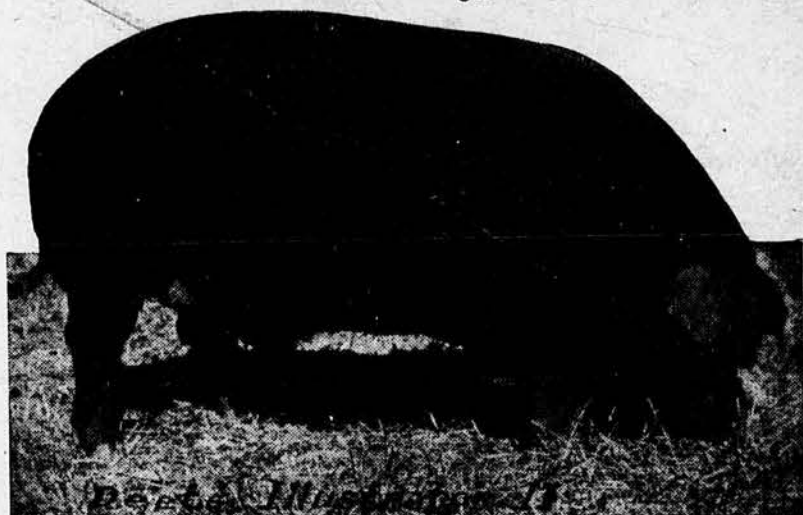
Sired by Illustrator 2nd; Joe Orion 5th; Pals Giant and Jack's Friend. After traveling in five states hunting the kind of a boar to use on the kind we are raising we finally purchased GREAT WONDER 2nd, a son of Great Wonder. He is a boar of splendid individuality and as a sire is second to no boar of the breed. The offering will be bred to him and the boars mentioned above. Plenty of new breeding for old customers. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Remember all the sales in this circuit.

Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.

Auct.: Col. N. G. Kraschel.
Send bids to J. W. or Jesse Johnson in our care.

Deets' Great Illustrator Sow Sale

At Farm Near Kearney, Neb., Jan. 24



60 Head All Immune and Fed for the Best Results—60
10 Tried Sows. 30 Fall Yearlings. 20 Top Spring Gilt

Half of the offering will be sired by DEETS ILLUSTRATOR 2nd, and the other half bred to him. 25 head of the best ever sired by this great boar will sell safe to THE KING, an Orion Cherry King boar, already established as a producer. A few bred to Great Wonder Again, son of Great Wonder. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Remember the Briggs and Swartsley sales the day before and the Labart sale the night of the 24th.

H. A. Deets, Kearney, Nebraska

Aucts.: Col. N. G. Kraschel, Col. A. W. Thompson.
Send bids to Jesse R. Johnson in my care.

Labart's Big Sensation and King Sensation Bred Sow Sale

At Pavilion, Overton, Nebraska, (the night) of January 24

50 Head Immune, All Bred to the \$3000 Boar Team Big Sensation and King Sensation

15 BIG TRIED SOWS AND FALL YEARLINGS. 35 SPRING GILTS CARRYING THE BLOOD OF NOTED SIRES AND DAMS. 4 by CRITIC B. 1 by OHIO KING. 4 by PATHFINDER. 6 by GREAT WONDER. 3 by LONG WONDER. 2 by Deets Illustrator. 1 by Grand Model. 2 by CRITIC MODEL. Others by THE KING, Grand Model 34th and others.

We close two big circuits and call attention to the Dallas Henderson, Swartsley & Sons, Geo. Briggs & Sons and H. A. Deets sales the same week. Overton is only a few miles from Kearney and good connections can be made from there to our night sale. Write for catalog; mention this paper.

H. E. LABART, Overton, Nebraska

Auctioneers: Col. N. G. Kraschel, Col. W. M. Putman.

Send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care at Overton.

BREEDERS' SALE OF 300 REG. HORSES

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., JAN. 22, 23, 24, 25, 1918



200 imported and native-bred registered Percheron, Belgian, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale stallions and mares.
100 HEAD of imported and registered stallions and mares of the very choicest breeding.
50 HEAD of the best registered mares that ever went into an auction ring.
50 REGISTERED STALLIONS of the very choicest breeding and individuality.
50 REGISTERED TROTTERS. Grade draft stallions and mares.
50 HEAD OF PONIES—Imported and native-bred registered Shetland and Welsh.

Mention Oklahoma Farmer. Catalog ready Jan 10, 1918

C. W. HURT, Manager, ARROWSMITH, ILLINOIS

300 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, 300

We have for sale an extra nice lot 35 coming one-year-old rams \$30. 100 large, coming yearling ewes, mostly bred, \$30. 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.

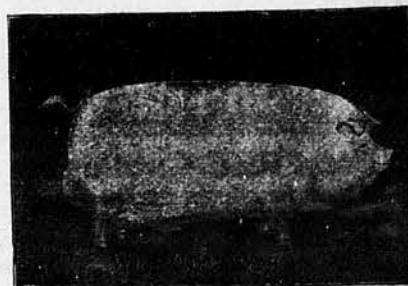
When writing to advertisers please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze

Buehler's Big Type Chester White Auction

Sterling, Neb.

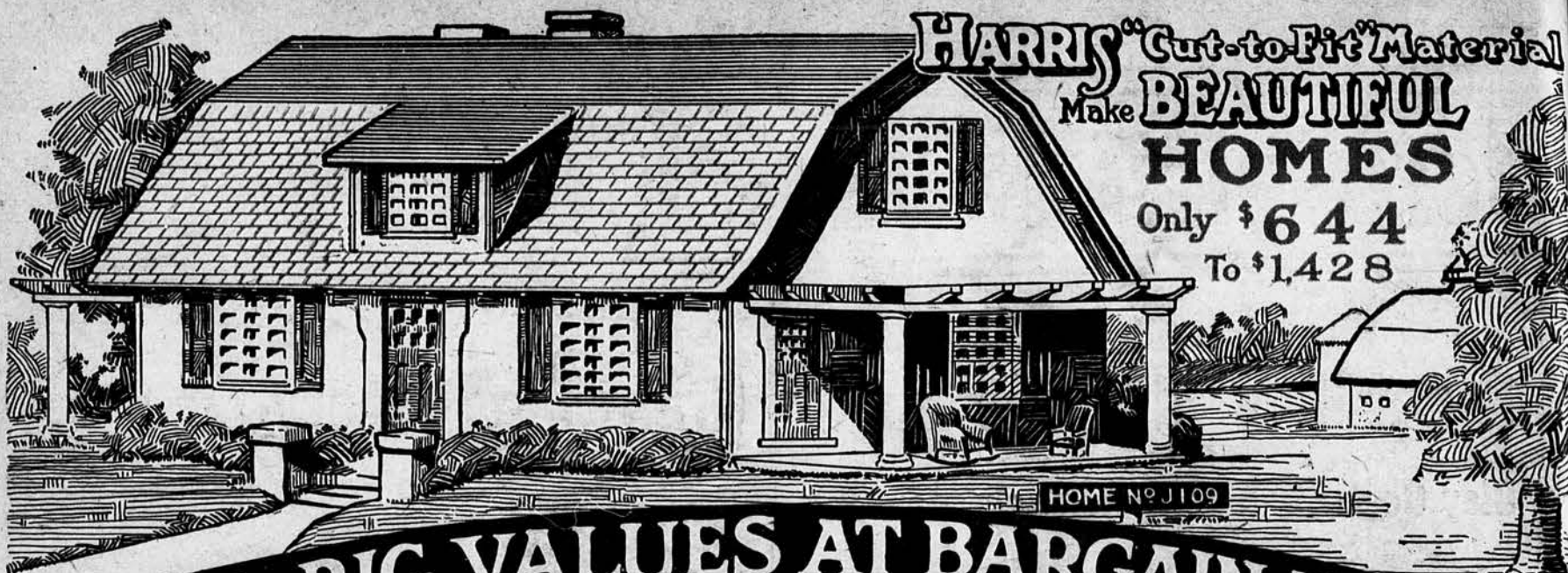
Friday, Jan. 18, 1918

40 HEAD IN ALL. 5 tried sows, 35 spring gilts, the tops saved from a big bunch. Early farrowed and nearly all bred to ALFALFA COMBINATION. The gilts were sired by GOOD LENGTH. Write early for catalog. Mention this paper. Henry Wiemers sells Chester Whites at Fairbury, Neb., the day before.



Wm. Buehler, Sterling, Neb.

Col. J. C. Price, Auctioneer.



HARRIS "Cut-to-Fit" Material
 Make **BEAUTIFUL HOMES**
 Only \$644
 To \$1,428

EXTRA BIG VALUES AT BARGAIN PRICES

Material to build these beautiful homes

Priced from \$644 to \$1428!

Here are three of more than a hundred modern Harris Homes from the famous \$10,000 Harris Book of Plans. Explains everything with floor plans, descriptions, material specifications, prices, etc., and tells how we save you \$50 to \$250 right at the start on plans and material. Mail coupon for your free copy of this book now!

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE!

When you build your home "The Harris Way," you secure the utmost possible in quality, economy and service. Why? Simply because you profit directly — immediately — by our 24 years' experience. We were the first to reduce this vitally important industry to a perfect system and extend the benefits to the people of the nation.

"The Harris Way" has exclusive merits — special advantages for the shrewd and careful home builder, possessed by no other plan or method. It is the best, safest and most sensible way to build your ideal home right without wasting a single penny.

The material used in building all Harris Homes is prepared complete for your use in a way that is instantly and easily understood. It is sensibly "cut-to-fit" with absolute accuracy and positive elimination of all waste. You pay us for nothing you do not get — only for what is needed to do the work right — "The Harris Way." Think twice before you pass this opportunity — mail coupon now!



Genuine TUBULAR "A" SHARPLES CREAM SEPARATORS

Last Call For This Great Cream Separator Sale!
 Tremendous Price Reductions!

The "world's best" Cream Separator—Sharples famous original Tubular "A" is now within your reach at a price so low and conditions so liberal, you cannot possibly refuse. Don't put off buying your Separator another day. The time to act is here, for our limited stock is going fast.

BUY ON YOUR OWN TERMS!

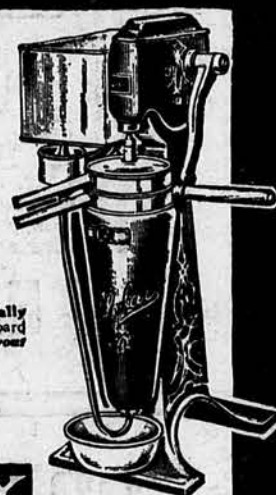
Mail the coupon below for Sharples Tubular "A" Cream Separator colored illustrated catalog, easy terms, 30-days' free trial plan, the double guarantee and our big reduced price offers. Learn why P. M. Sharples picked us for this great public service.

SALE PRICES SAVE YOU NEARLY HALF!

Better still, order direct from this advertisement. Shipments direct to you from eight centrally located distributing warehouses in every section of the country, East, West, North, South. Prices are on board cars at various warehouses. This means big freight savings and quick deliveries. Liberal Allowance for your Old Separator.

Order No.	Sharples Size	Lbs. per hour	Regular Price	Our Price
GL-20	No. 2	200 lbs.	\$55.00	\$32.75
GL-30	No. 3	300 lbs.	65.00	40.00
GL-40	No. 4	400 lbs.	75.00	45.00
GL-60	No. 6	600 lbs.	90.00	52.50
GL-90	No. 9	900 lbs.	110.00	70.00

Special discount of 3% if cash accompanies order.



\$49.50 HIGH GRADE BATH ROOM COMBINATION

Greatest Bargain Ever Offered



Buy This Modern High Grade Bathroom

Combination, consisting of the following articles illustrated above: Bath tub, closet outfit, and lavatory. If you are figuring on furnishing your bathroom you could make no better selection than this offering. The bath tubs are 5 feet to 5 1/2 feet long, in the rim enameled style, with No. 4 1/2 Fuller Bath Cock, connected waste and overflow and nickel-plated supply pipes. The lavatory is in a handsome deep apron style, high grade white enameled iron of the best quality. Complete with "hot" and "cold" china index faucets, nickel-plated pipe connected to the floor. The Closet Outfit has a high grade golden oak tank and seat with syphon action closet bowl.

No. 5 GL 102. Complete as described above. Bathroom Outfit. \$49.50
 Individual Items:
 Bath Tub. \$25.50 Closet Outfit. \$18.50 Lavatory. \$14.75
 Other outfits up to \$150.00

Write for our Complete Plumbing Supply Catalog.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR ROOFING



Order Today From This Bargain List!

Quick action on your part is really necessary if you wish to get your share of these unheard of savings. So don't delay—sit right down and write your order now. Every offer below is covered by our satisfaction or money-back guarantee. If you require further information before ordering, mail the coupon for our Free Roofing Book.

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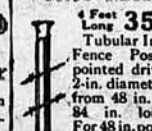
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