November 10, 1917

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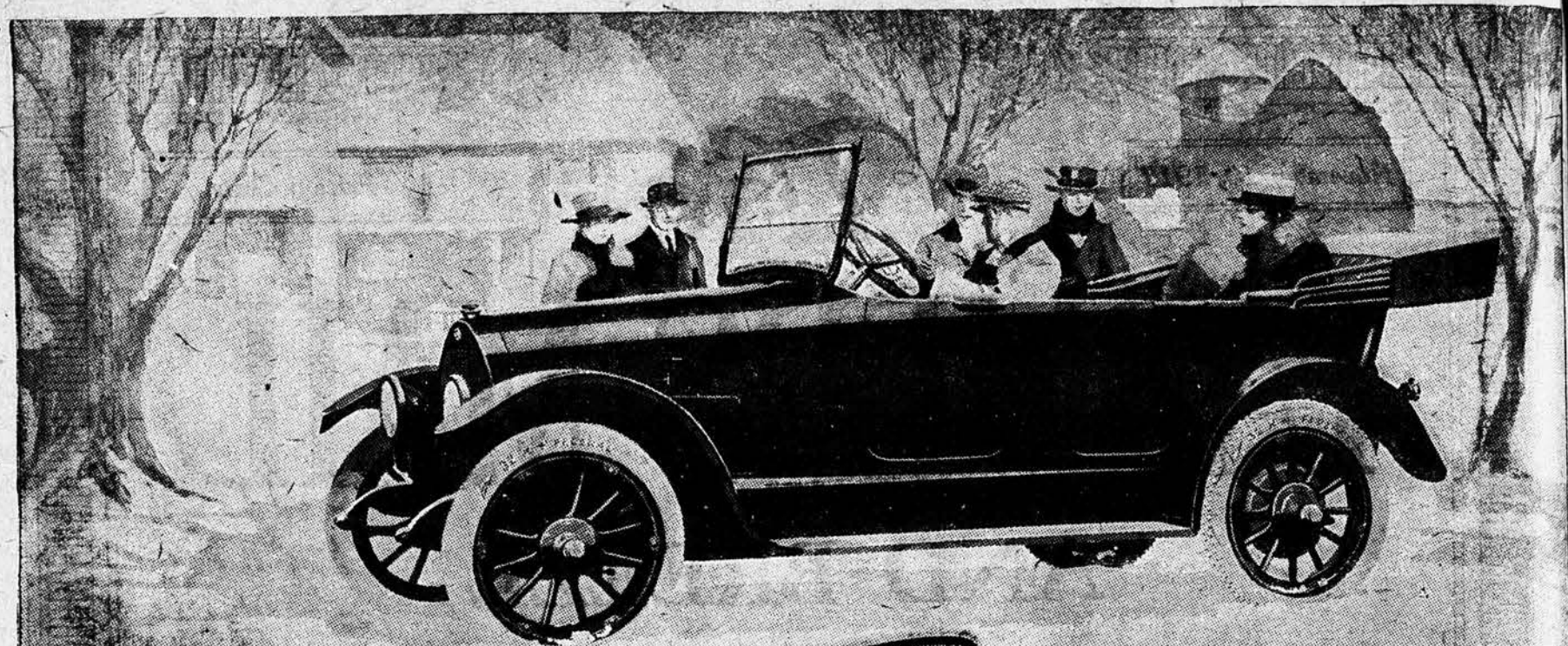
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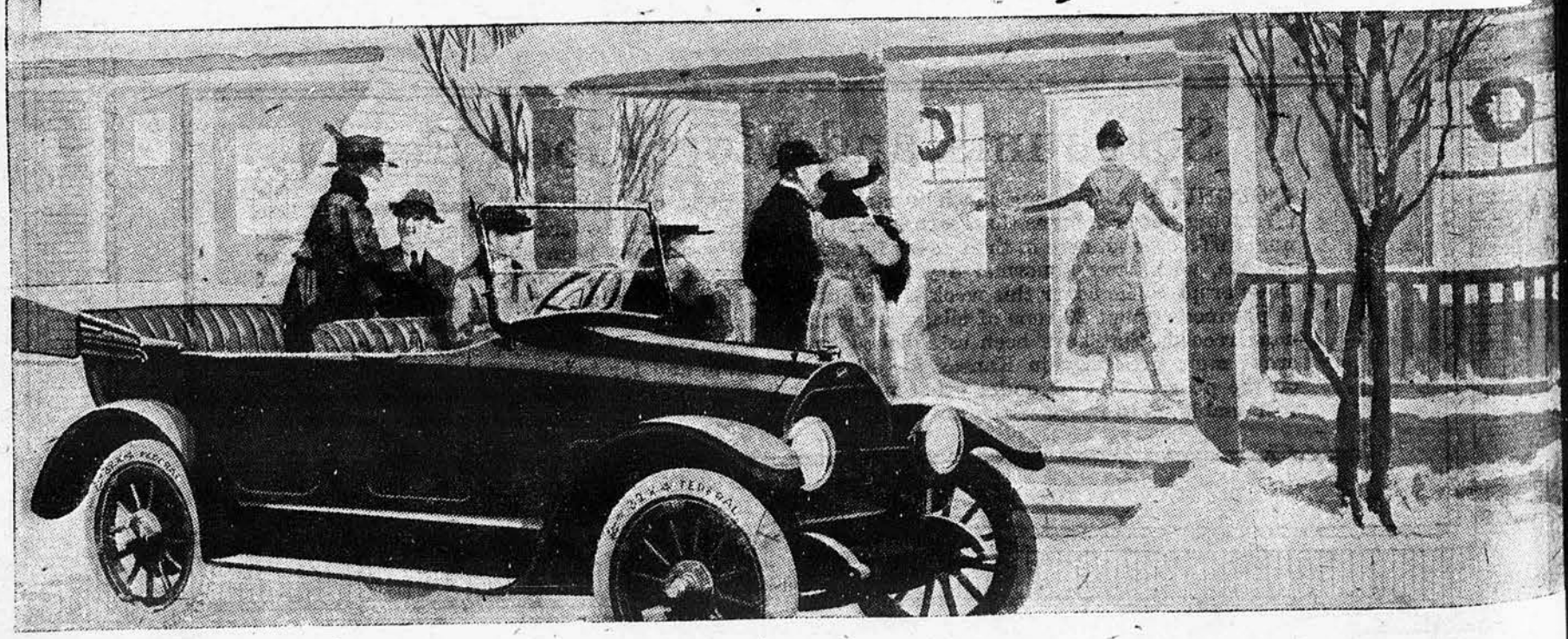
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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Farm Tractors—to Buy or Not to Buy

Power Farming Has an Excellent Future in Kansas Especially Where Wheat Growing is an Important Line

By Ray W. Carpenter

IN NO previous time has there been such a widespread, intense interest in power farming in Kansas as exists today. Present high prices, and the prospect that they will remain high indefinitely, have revolutionized the economic aspect of farming. It always has been a big question to the business farmer to know just how much care and cultivation he could give his crops profitably. It is easy to see that the solution of this problem depends almost wholly on the prices to be received for the crops. Present prices, as well as the patriotic duty to grow every bushel of grain possible, justify the use of a degree of care and labor in crop production considerably beyond that ever considered practicable before.

Confronted with this situation, farmers come up squarely against the question of labor. To give better care to crops means extra help in nearly every case, and just now farm help is almost impossible to obtain. It might be possible to use more horses, but horses are expensive, and good horses are very scarce. This is the condition of affairs that brings up the question, "Shall I buy a tractor?" The answer depends on a number of factors.

Tractors for Large Farms.

One of these factors is the size of the farm. On the big ranches of Western Kansas, with great stretches of land still to be broken up, the tractor may be said to have established itself as a necessity. On farms of 240 acres or larger, other conditions being favorable, it may be said safely that a tractor is a good investment. It is on the farm of less than 240 acres that every case must be settled on its own individual merits.

One of the first things to be considered is the lay of the land. Economy demands that the tractor pull close to a full load at all times. A horse can exert for a short time much greater strength than his regular pull, but the tractor has no such reserve store of power. Suppose a tractor is plowing on the level, pulling 75 per cent of a full load or more, and the driver comes to a hill and has not sufficient reserve power to carry him up. The result is part of the plows must be lifted, resulting in an irregular shaped land, or the operator must use the clutch, which is a great strain on the traction parts. The reason for this becomes apparent when we figure that to move a 5-ton engine up a 10 per cent grade at 4 miles an hour requires 10.5 more horsepower than to move the same engine on level ground.

Repairs on the Engine.

Another important factor to be considered in deciding the tractor question is the mechanical knowledge and ability of the prospective owner. It is a common belief, carefully fostered by agents, that anybody can run a tractor. "Why," many of them say, "everybody is running motor cars, so why not tractors?" They lose sight of the fact that when trouble develops in a car it is taken to town and put in the hands of a repair man. The tractor, being much harder to move, must fall into the hands of the farmer or his son.

No doubt most farmers are capable of doing their own repair work, but many are not. My own observations prove this. In one case a young farmer owned a tractor of the heavy, slow-speed type, with moving parts exposed. He had a hired engineer and was with the outfit himself every day for two months. At the end of that time he considered himself able to run the tractor. A few questions showed that he had not even learned there were two revolutions of the crank shaft to one spark in each cylinder. Anyone with the most rudimentary knowledge of gasoline motors can see how essential it is for a tractor operator to be acquainted with the functions and order of the four strokes of the piston in the cycle of operation. In case of trouble this man's procedure would be about as follows: "Guess where the trouble is; guess how to fix it; and trust to luck to hit it."



Getting Over the Ground in a Hurry; the Soil is Plowed Deeply and is Placed in Excellent Condition for Wheat.

Wires Must be Connected.

Another instance: A wire in a magneto on a 10-20 engine was broken. Unable to find the trouble, the owner sent the magneto to the factory. The factory was busy and two weeks of plowing were lost before the magneto came back. On replacing it some of the wires from the distributor were connected to the wrong spark plugs. The work of starting, with some of the cylinders igniting just as the inlet valves were beginning to open, may be imagined. I do not mean that these instances are general, but there are such happenings and it is doubtful if a tractor under these conditions will have a long enough life to be a good investment. Fortunately the remedy for this condition is simple. A few weeks' course in a tractor school, with some careful study on the subject from reading, should be sufficient.

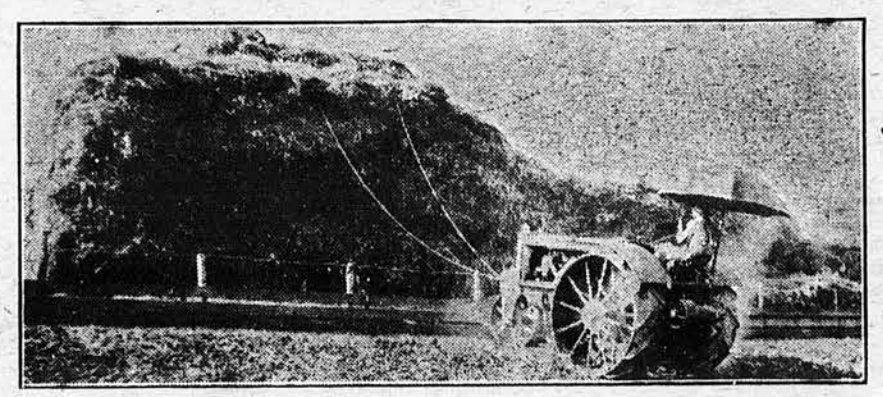
From a tabulation of reports received from 215 tractor owners it appears that 68.6 per cent considered a tractor a good investment. Considering the tractors purchased in 1915 and 1916 alone, 76.5 per cent were thought to be good investments. This increase probably is due to the fact that farmers are becoming better acquainted with engines, brought about by experience with motor cars and small gas engines. Besides, the younger generation is taking hold of things, and is more inclined toward modern appliances. Still another reason no doubt is due to the fact that tractors are being made in smaller sizes, and cheaper in price accordingly.

Given a farm consisting of fairly level land, and a farmer of reasonable mechanical ability there is no doubt that the question of purchasing a tractor deserves very serious consideration. A tractor means plowing, and deep plowing, in the hot summer months with no worry about over-heated, fly-tortured horses. It means quick work in the spring rush season. It will plow, disk and harrow at one operation. It means that at a small extra cost a farmer can do his own feed grinding, wood sawing, corn shelling, and even threshing, cheaply, and at his own convenience. It means a new feeling of pride to the farm boy who succeeds to a job of "traction engineer." It means a hundred conveniences. The labor it can save is limited only by the ingenuity of the owner.

It may be of interest to many to know how high Kansas stands in the number of gas tractors owned. According to the United States crop report of April, 1917, the number of tractors in use in the leading states was as follows: Illinois, 3,202; Kansas, 2,287; Texas, 2,235; Iowa, 2,223; North Dakota, 2,137; Indiana, 1,852; Nebraska, 1,773.

Grief, and Soft Ground.

A few suggestions from my own experience may not be out of order here. One source of grief is miring in soft places. With a heavy machine this is a serious matter. You hear it said that the best way to get out of a mudhole is not to get into it. But sometimes the only way to get past it is to go thru it. If the drivers begin to slip when moving on soft ground, stop and uncouple your load. Never permit the drivers to keep on slipping if possible to avoid it. Use a high test of gasoline for priming. Go over the machine frequently and look for loose nuts. Once a day in hard work is none too often. Do not wait for nuts on the main bearings to become so loose that they make a noise while traveling.



Showing How a Tractor is Used in Stacking Alfalfa. One Pull and the Big Load of Hay is Off.

Study the Tractor Carefully

BY FRANK L. CUSHING

Outside of mistakes that may be termed mechanical, the errors of the man who owns a tractor are due largely to the weaknesses of human nature. If a man is able financially to use a tractor as a toy, it is his privilege to do so. But if he is not he should forego the pleasure of "holding the wheel" himself until he has thoroly mastered the operation of the machine under the direction of a competent engine man. But some blame should be attached to the smooth-tongued tractor salesman who assures a prospective purchaser that anyone can run a tractor who can run a motor car. If this statement were modified to apply to drivers of cars who can make minor repairs, grind valves, and make adjustments, this would be reasonably true.

Work on Steep Hills.

Then there is the desire of a man to prove his confidence in the particular tractor in which he has invested money, which is a common source of grief. I know of one machine that has been wrecked twice because the owner had too implicit confidence in the maker's statement that the engine would do satisfactory work on steep hills. On more level land results might have been entirely satisfactory. In another instance a machine is headed for the junkpile because the owner persists in trying to make good the dealer's claim that it will pull an extra plow and run ¾ mile an hour faster than the speed recommended by the manufacturer.

As the tractor trade becomes more settled, it is to be hoped that the performance of spectacular stunts, made possible by expert adjustments which give an exaggerated idea of the machine's performing ability, will become as unpopular as they now are in the motor car trade. Until then the prospective buyer must make a common sense deduction from the claims of the too enthusiastic dealer or manufacturer.

Consider the Good Horses.

Paradoxical as it may seem, a tractor user whose machine works perfectly may make the mistake of "loving not wisely but too well" its continuous operation—spending more time in getting it ready for a job than it would have taken to do the work with horses. It may be a matter of pride to do as many kinds of work as possible, and work as many days in the year as one can, but it tends to prejudice others interested in engines who know they possibly could do more work at some of these jobs with four good horses.

The tractor and its operation lie within the realm of fact rather than theory. Every machine will do certain things, and will not do certain other things. It may work only on gasoline; the manufacturer's claim that it will burn kerosene does not alter the case. Certain things are required of the operator, and certain things he must not do—for instance, strain gasoline thru cheesecloth or use axle grease in the transmission,

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

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Passing Comment—*By T. A. McNeal*

Caring for Soldiers' Families

My attention was called recently to the case of a man within the draft age who has a wife and four small children. It was suggested that it would be a great hardship for this man to be called.

I asked about his earnings and was told that he drove a team and received $2 a day during the days in the spring, summer and fall when the weather permitted teaming, but that he was out of work a good deal of the time during the winter. If we leave out of consideration the dangers and hardships that go with a soldier's life, that man and his family would be better off if he were in the army than out. Under the provision made by Congress for dependent families the man would himself earn as a private soldier $33 a month, and would be furnished by the government with his board and clothing; and I venture to say that both board and clothing would be better than he is able to afford or does afford while working for himself. While in the service, the government requires that the private turn over to his family at least $15 a month, and in the case of this man the government would pay to his family an additional allowance of $25 a month for the wife and $22.50 a month for the children, making a total allowance for the family of $62.50 a month. In view of the fact that the government supplies the soldier with board and clothes there is no need of his spending $18 a month, the amount he would have left after deducting the $15 required to be deducted by the government. There is no reason why he should not add to the $62.50 a month $12.50 a month more out of his $18 a month, making his family allowance $75 a month with the heaviest eater in the family provided for by the government.

To put the matter another way, during his service this man and his family would receive an income of $80.50 a month cash and his own board and clothes.

Certainly his board and clothing will cost him $10 a month, so that while in the government service he would have an income of at least $40 a month greater than he is able to earn in private life.

In addition to this he would while in the service carry a life insurance of from $6,000 to $10,000, something he will not do and cannot afford to do in private life, so that his family is better provided for if he goes into the army, whether he lives or dies.

I fully realize that money cannot pay for the hardship of being separated from his family, but the laboring man who is only able to earn $2 or $2.50 a day cannot claim that his family will suffer if he is taken into the service. The family income will be increased instead of diminished.

Be Fair

I am hearing and reading a good deal these days about the Non-Partisan league, which was originated three or four years ago in North Dakota and which within two years acquired sufficient power in that state to elect all the state officers and the lower house of the legislature.

I have talked with men who have been up in the Dakotas who denounce the organization bitterly. They say that it is a graft; that A. C. Townley, the head of the organization, is a shrewd but unprincipled man who has thru his organization collected a vast sum of money from the farmer members of the league and has made no accounting of what he has collected, the inference being that he has salted down a comfortable fortune for himself.

The critics of the organization also claim that it is in sympathy with the I. W. W. and that its leading workers and organizers are members of that organization. They also say that the farmers of North Dakota have received no benefits from the organization and that the legislature controlled by the members of the league was worse than a failure because it placed laws on the statute books of that state which the critics of the league say are against the interests of the state and have resulted in increased taxation for the farmers themselves.

I have not seen the session laws containing the acts of the legislature, so I am not in position to give an opinion concerning the legislation enacted. I do not know much about Townley. If he has not used the money properly the fact will come out sooner or later and then Mr. Townley will wish that he had never been born. I have read his speech made at the St. Paul convention of the league and I have read the resolutions adopted by that body. I can find nothing disloyal or even anything which seems unreasonable. On the contrary I find myself in accord with most of the resolutions and furthermore I read Townley's speech with interest, and discovered nothing traitorous or which read like I. W. W. ideas to me.

Now I do not know whether this organization is going to prove to be a good thing or a bad thing. I have said before and still say that I have very serious doubts concerning the wisdom of organizing a political association made up of one particular class. My inclination is to be against such an organization, but this organization is entitled to a fair hearing. A good many of the charges made against it are not sustained by the evidence, at any rate so far as I am able to get the evidence. A good many of the complaints about present and past conditions made by Townley and other leaders of the Non-Partisan league are well founded. Unquestionably the farmers have not had much to say concerning the prices of what they have to sell or what they have to buy. They have, as Townley puts it, sold at wholesale and bought at retail, which policy if followed long enough would break any merchant in the city or town.

This has been largely the result of a lack of effective and intelligent organization.

Whether the Non-Partisan league is the right way to remedy the situation or not I do not know. I have my doubts about it, but at any rate the organization is entitled to a fair and honest investigation.

The Bunc of Great Men

A few days ago a large number of Kansas editors journeyed to Kansas City to attend a banquet given by the Kansas City Star in honor of Lord Northcliffe.

I was not there and therefore have to get my impressions of Northcliffe second handed, but if he has been quoted correctly, and I assume that he has been, then he must have dealt out to that bunch about as large a dose of bunc as has ever come from the mouth of a prominent man during the same length of time. For example, Northcliffe is 52 years old. Being asked to give his opinion about the probable length of the present war, he is reported to have said that possibly he and Governor Capper, who happens to be the same age, would not live to see the end of it. Of course if he meant by that statement that he and Governor Capper are likely to die any time, his statement was senseless. We know that none of us has a certain lease on life for a minute. I may die before I can finish this editorial. Governor Capper and Lord Northcliffe may both be dead tomorrow. But so far as I know both these distinguished gentlemen are enjoying a fair state of health and their reasonable expectancy of life, according to the mortality tables used by insurance companies, is 19½ years. If the Northcliffe statement meant anything at all then it meant that in his opinion it was quite possible for this war to last longer than 20 years.

Since the United States got in the cost of this war is well up over 100 million dollars a day and may reach as high as 150 million. Counting the daily expense at 125 million dollars, the expense to the warring nations for 20 years would be 900 billions, including what has been spent already.

In 1916, according to the World Almanac, the estimated wealth of the leading nations engaged in this war was as follows: United States, 187 billion dollars; Great Britain and Ireland, 85 billion; Canada, 7 billion; India, 15 billion; Germany, 80 billion; France, 50 billion; Russia, 40 billion; Austria-Hungary, 25 billion; Italy, 20 billion; Belgium, 9 billion —an aggregate of 518 billion dollars. The estimated wealth of Japan, Turkey, Bulgaria and Australia is not given, but it is certain that their total estimated wealth would not exceed 100 billion dollars. If the war continues for 20 years at the present rate of expenditure the total cost will exceed the entire estimated wealth of all the nations engaged by 300 billion dollars.

In the three years of the war already waged the European nations have piled up bonded debts aggregating very nearly 100 billion dollars. At the same rate of increase in 20 years the aggregate bonded debts of the nations engaged would amount to 730 billion dollars or 130 billion in excess of the total estimated wealth of all the nations engaged.

Long before that time every nation would have reached the state of complete financial bankruptcy.

It is estimated that during the last three years Germany alone has lost in killed and totally disabled 4 million men. At the same rate of destruction in 20 years the total manhood loss of Germany, including those already killed or totally disabled, will approximate 30 millions. At present it is estimated that there are added annually to the population by birth in Germany some 700,000 males. If this rate could be kept up the net loss in males to that nation, if the war should continue 20 years longer, would be somewhat less than 8 million men, but with the increased number of killed, the birth rate would correspondingly decrease and Germany, as happened during the "Thirty Years War" would lose from half to two-thirds of its population. What would happen to Germany would happen to all the other nations engaged. In short, it is physically and financially impossible for this war to last 20 years or 10 years.

Thinks I am too Optimistic

I read your writings in the Capper Publications. Being a Kansan, I like the "Kansas language" and the Kansas ways of thinking, of which I believe you to be an able exponent. And, without trying to throw bouquets at you, let me add, I also believe that quite a bit of Kansas thinking is due to and modeled after the facts and philosophy contained in these same articles appearing every week. Therefore, no doubt you have long realized the great responsibility resting upon your shoulders and are sincerely endeavoring at all times to avoid any possibility of deflecting the popular belief from its correct course, this responsibility being especially grave at this time with the burden of a great war on the nation.

With this obligation upon you, do you not think, Mr. McNeal, that your positive and cheerful predictions of an early retirement of the Germans which will force a termination of the war soon thereafter, may be, to say the least, unwise just now? I believe you take pains to state you are giving only your personal views on a subject which no one can be sure of, but this does not end your responsibility in a time like this, because many persons do adopt your views as the gospel truth, and they influence many other persons more or less; and indeed they may be correct predictions. But on the other hand, if they should prove to be only optimism based upon hope, would you not be indirectly giving aid to our enemies?

I know I am coming close to making a serious charge against a very good man, but I believe the situation justifies it. I have been feeling uneasy about it for some time, and am now moved to thus protest because of reading the quite opposite views of Lord Northcliffe, the correctness of which he so much believed in that he has crossed the U-boat-infested seas to place his views before the American people. His views may not be entitled to any more consideration than yours, tho I believe they are agreed to by the President, General Wood, Roosevelt, and many other men now prominent in the nation and who have had at least as good an opportunity to study the situation and give expert advice as you have. But there is this difference: If they should prove to be mistaken, still no great harm can come from the propagation of their views; while on the other hand, if the public should give up to the optimism of an early triumph over the kaiser and this should afterward be proved to be a mistake, will you not have sown seeds of indifference which will surely bring forth fruits of unpreparedness that will be very bitter in the great struggle to come?

I notice that Nebraska had, up to a few days ago, subscribed nearly twice as much to the Liberty Loan as Kansas. I can't believe the final result will stand that way, but if it does, I believe that part of our deficiency may be charged to the optimistic view on the early termination of the war held by you and your readers. If that should be true, and any lack of money or preparation should be the cause of even one Kansas boy needlessly giving his life in the trenches, I am sure you would never cease to regret. Ponder it over, Mr. McNeal.

Stockton, Kan. ROY BONEBRAKE.

Mr. Bonebrake's letter deals with the psychology of the war. He seems to believe that optimism will make the people indifferent and lukewarm in support of the war. In my opinion not only human nature but also the facts of history prove the contrary.

A short war with certain victory ahead is vastly more popular than a war which the people think will be long drawn out and doubtful as to result.

When Fort Sumter was fired upon the North blazed with enthusiasm. A vast majority of the men felt it to be their duty to go out and help stamp out rebellion at once. They also felt that it would be a short job. Enlistments far exceeded the number called for. If Lincoln had called for a million volunteers he could have got them. He, too, believed that the war would end quickly and made the mistake of calling out only 75,000 volunteers for three months. What he should have done was not to scare the people with a pessimistic prediction of

a long and bloody war, but should have said that while he hoped and believed that the war would be short, he had decided to prepare for any result. The million volunteers could have been mustered in, trained and equipped as fast as possible for actual service. If, however, at the beginning of the war the people of the North had been made to believe that the war would last four long, bloody years and that more than ½ million of the young men of the North would either be killed in battle, perish in Southern prison pens, or die of wounds or disease, and that another ½ million would be forced to go thru life more or less disabled by wounds, my opinion is that the terrible prospect would have so appalled them that they would have refused to support the war. It is plain, however, that once in the service the young men remained with the job. They became gradually used to dangers and hardships. Throw raw, untried troops suddenly into the hell of battle and they are apt to become panic stricken, but the same troops when trained and seasoned will fight to the death.

The effect of discouragement was noticed in the Civil War after the fighting had been going on for two years without gaining any ground on the part of the North. People began to talk as Northcliffe and many men in this country are talking now, about the war lasting many years, about the tremendous strength of the South, and so on. The effect was to discourage enlistments to the extent that it became necessary to resort to the draft to fill the ranks of the armies. Then came the glorious victories of Gettysburg and Vicksburg and the people of the North took heart. They began again to believe that the war might be nearly ended. Immediately recruiting picked up. Hope was the stimulus.

Then came the weary drag of the fall of 1863 and the winter, spring and summer of 1864. The Union armies seemed to be winning no victories but on the other hand were suffering reverses. Again the effect was seen on the temper of the people. Enlistments fell off. It became necessary to offer what, for those times, were huge bounties. The Democratic party, encouraged by the growing discouragement, met in national convention and declared the war a failure and demanded that immediate peace negotiations be opened with the Confederacy. Then again the sun of victory broke thru the clouds of gloom. Sherman captured Atlanta and started thru the heart of the Confederacy on his march to the sea.

Grant was slowly but surely hammering his way toward Richmond, and the spirits of the people of the North rose in proportion to the rising tide of victory. Again enlistments became numerous and recruiting easy. It was because the people believed they could see the dawn of victory and peace.

Human nature is the same now as then.

Of course I do not know how long this war may last, but I do know that we are not going to increase enthusiasm for it by telling the people that we are in for many years of desperate fighting; that our allies are at the point of exhaustion and that the United States must take up and carry the burden alone. It is my belief that if that pessimistic view were to become general in the minds of our people a protest against the war would be started which would be so strong that it would sweep the administration out of power, elect a peace Congress and repeal the conscription law.

Mr. Bonebrake thinks the optimism I have helped to produce has affected unfavorably the sale of Liberty bonds. Why do men and women buy these bonds? They are influenced in part no doubt by motives of patriotism but the argument which sold billions of bonds was that they are a good investment, which I believe they are. It is my opinion that immediately after the declaration of peace these bonds will sell for a premium. But suppose the impression is created that the war will drag on for five or 10 years and that these bonds will be followed by other and still other issues until there will be piled on the backs of the people 60 or 75 billion dollars in the way of interest bearing bonds. It would then be idle to tell the people that the bonds are a fine investment. They would say, if this war is to go on for three, five or 10 years the credit of the United States will be so reduced that her bonds will sell at 50 cents on the dollar. If we wish to float bond issues easily we must fill the public with a confidence that the war will end while the credit of this country still is good. Neither is it true that the officials at Washington believe the war will drag on for from three to five years. On the contrary the impression prevails in Washington that it will end next year.

The proper course to pursue is to go on with the mobilization of our armies, the building of ships and aircraft and the making of guns and munitions as if the war might last for three or five years, but at the same time take the optimistic view of the situation that the war in all probability will end within 12 months.

In all wars there are unlooked for incidents that may and often do change the whole situation. If Blucher had failed to arrive, or if Grouchy had arrived when expected, the battle of Waterloo would in all probability have been won by Napoleon and history would have been changed. The Corsican would have been master of Europe instead of a lonely prisoner on the island of St. Helena. Prussia would have been crushed and in all probability the present German empire would not have been formed with all its dire consequences.

Already in this war unexpected events have changed the results of well planned campaigns. The blunder of the crown prince saved Paris and France. Ten minutes more of effort on the part of the British would have given them the mastery of the Gallipoli peninsula, Constantinople would have fallen, the Dardanelles would have been opened, Turkey would have been crushed, Bulgaria would have thrown her fortunes with the allies instead of the central powers and the war would have ended in 1915.

If Russia had not broken down Austria would have been overcome and the war would have ended even without the overthrow of Turkey in 1916.

The present defeat of Italy may mean the prolongation of the war, or it may not; that cannot be told for a few months yet. But it is a mistake to preach pessimism to the people. All men fight better when confident of victory, and the sooner the victory is expected the better they fight. All the reports from the West front tell of a weakening of German morale. Why? Because the German soldiers have lost their confidence in victory.

Military Training for America

M. V. Zimmerman of Cushing, Okla., writes me another six-page letter complaining that I took advantage of him by only printing extracts from his letter two weeks ago. Well, in view of the fact that Mr. Zimmerman writes beautifully and is such a well-read student of ancient history, I am just going to print this letter in full. Here it is:

I regret that you did not print my letter in full last week. It seems possible that the able editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze may have a larger interest in seeming to carry his point than in letting the exact facts go before his readers. I hope this may not be so, but I am in doubt.

My letter, true enough, did cover six short pages; but the lines were wide, and, when crowded into 6-point type, would have filled much less space than the editor used in "fighting" a misapprehension, which he did.

The editor says, "Yet the Macedonians, 'infinitely their inferiors, in physical power and military training,' according to Mr. Zimmerman, conquered the trained Spartans." If the editor had read my letter more carefully, or, better still, had printed it in full, he, as well as his readers, would know I had not said "conquered." I could not have said that, for it was not true.

Greece, as a group of free democracies, continued for centuries and ages, and Rome, as a republic, lasted more than 700 years; but when the defensive military spirit of those peoples had declined, they each fell an easy prey to autocracy, which, in Rome at least, was sustained by a regular army, not by trained citizen soldiery. The world is wiser now, and idealists, visionaries and self-seekers within are the only considerable foes of free government.

The contest between Macedonia and the democratic states of Greece was a battle-royal of intellect, not of arms. So long as Athens had Demosthenes, the greatest orator the world probably ever will know, to talk against the wiles of Macedonia, Greek liberty and Greek civilization were not greatly in danger; but other times came. The voice of Demosthenes was hushed; Philip lay dead by the hand of Pausanias, the assassin; and Alexander, Philip's greater son, ruled the hardy hosts of Macedonia.

The monarchs of Macedonia unfortunately had been autocrats; but Alexander's ideals were lofty. He was a mighty warrior, but he also was a far-seeing statesman and a wise scholar. Before he had reached his majority even, he had won victories against the enemies of Greece that had made Philip "rage with impotent jealousy at his son's heroic fame." Even at 16 years old, he had shown himself a statesman and diplomat, when, as regent in his father's absence on an extended campaign in Asia, he "received the Persian ambassadors, and astonished them with the ease of his manners and the depth of his questions."

As a disciple, Alexander had lived at the feet of Aristotle, who, even now after the lapse of 23 centuries, still is quoted by the universities and colleges as the matchless schoolmaster of all the ages. Alexander, the pupil of Aristotle, did not "conquer" Sparta, nor did he lift his voice, or hand, or sword against any of the 14 Greek states, "not even against Lacaedamon, which alone stood aloof" at first. The able Macedonian soldier-statesman consolidated these democracies, not by force of arms, but by supremacy of intellect, supplemented by the forceful fact that his plans were presented by a man of action, fitted by life-long training to be the manly leader of manly men.

Persia had for centuries abused the Greek states, and when Alexander assured the assembly of the people that he would lead them against their ancient enemy, they knew he would win from Persia; and he did. His sway was mainly beneficent; and, had the personal habits of the monarch been commensurate to his intellectual and physical powers, he might have lived to establish his system, and Greece would not have started on its decline.

Alexander, the "trained" military leader did more, and better, than merely to subjugate Persia; a forerunner greater than John the Baptist, he extended Greek civilization and the Greek language over the known world, which, three centuries later, made easily possible the establishing of the religion of the Greek New Testament. Great nations are always strongly militant; national greatness, since men are merely men, is not otherwise permanently possible. Universal military training makes all the citizens manly men, "warriors" who, under a free government, cannot be conquerors.

Had the dominion of old Sparta embraced 100 millions instead of a few thousands, she, by the arts of peace, fortified and made secure by the arts of war, would have been invincible, and soon might have dominated the world without fighting a battle!

Emergencies seldom, or never, threaten men and nations that are ready. The United States among the nations ranks third in population, and in all that makes a great people strong and prosperous and free, save alone in preparedness for great national emergencies, the Republic of America is first of all.

Beautifully written and interesting, but absolutely without force as an argument in favor of universal military training. By the way I did not misquote Mr. Zimmerman but I will grant that he perhaps used the word conquered inadvertently. In his former letter Mr. Zimmerman attacked autocracy but defended militarism in a democracy. In this letter he defends the greatest autocrat of ancient history and possibly of all history, Alexander the Great.

This transition is natural and logical. No man can defend universal, compulsory military training as a fixed policy without finally defending autocracy, for in the very nature of things compulsory military service leads eventually to autocracy. Successful campaigns can be carried on only by an able military autocrat, and a military system can be a success only when controlled the same way. France gained her initial success at the Marne by giving Joffre unlimited authority. Armies were shifted by his orders and his alone. Generals were deposed or elevated at his dictation. Then came the objectors in France. It was undemocratic to place so much power in the hands of one man, and at last the objectors had sufficient power to remove Joffre from supreme command and put in his place a man who would be subject to the political war boards. That mistake cost France not less than 50,000 men. Then France turned again to the military autocrat Petain, and gave him the same unlimited power formerly possessed by Joffre, and again the light of victory shone on the banners of France.

When Grant was made commander-in-chief of the armies of the Union it was on condition that he should be unhampered by civilians. Three years of war had proved the necessity of an autocratic control. Armies cannot be run as debating societies nor can campaigns be planned by legislative committees. We have just about suspended democracy in this country and in my opinion it is necessary to do so, but to live under such a system continually would seem to me to be intolerable.

The world knows now that of all the nations Germany alone had an efficient compulsory military service system. It was efficient because the German people permitted themselves to be moulded according to the plans and wishes of a military autocracy; to become parts of a vast inhuman machine, ready at command to commit any outrage, deaf to the promptings of mercy and insensible to the common impulses of humanity.

Like causes produce like effects.

If the United States adopts the system of universal compulsory military service, one of two things will result; either it will have an inefficient, vastly expensive system with much jobbery and graft, or we will have the German system with its hideous efficiency, and that will mean the permanent overthrow of democracy.

Get the Gougers

Governor Capper at Jarbalo, Kan., October 27.

If the war is prolonged it will tax the financial, the industrial, the moral and agricultural resources of the nation. It is to be a war of endurance and to win it, we shall have to conserve every resource to the utmost. The supreme test of the nation has come and it reaches down to all of us.

If we are to see this thing thru, our financial resources must be enlisted along with our boys and our young men. When we consider the patriotism of the mothers who are giving their boys, how shall we speak of the man who gives all his energy to making money, or of the man who seeks enormous gains thru controlling the necessities of life in war time?

From East to West we have reached the end of plundering. With war expenses of 50 million dollars a day to be met by only 100 millions of people, we must take the pay out of patriotism and the profit out of profiteering. We have come to the point in the war where all profiteering must cease, simply as a matter of self-preservation in the interest of the 100 millions of people who now must strain every resource that they may shoulder the colossal burdens of the world-struggle. The greatest traitor now is the profiteer.

If soldiers are to give their lives and the people give of their savings, then we must say to the rich business man, you must give of your war profits. There can be no justification for a war that exacts of one man his service in the field and his blood upon the altar of patriotism, but which at the same time permits other men to stay at home and fill their pockets with money made out of the desperate conditions that war creates.

In a war that demands the lives and money of the American people there can be no trifling with gougers of any description, be they big or little. I hope the government will show no mercy to the ravenous wolves, the food speculators and gamblers, who are taking advantage of the stress of wartimes to coin the hardships of men, women and children into dirty dollars. These men are traitors to their country and the penitentiary is too good for them.

Yet we are going to win this conflict. The struggle will be desperate, but we shall win because we are right.

We are right because we are on the side of humanity and fighting for a righteous cause; because this nation never starts something that it cannot finish; because America will put into the fight the final punch that can and will win it.

The victory which will be ours will be a victory of civilization over barbarism, of justice over injustice, of honor over dishonor.



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To Produce More Eggs

Good Houses for Kansas Flocks Will be Needed Soon

By Ross M. Sherwood

MANY FARM flocks in Kansas do not give good returns because of poor housing facilities. This does not mean that an expensive house with elaborate fixtures is necessary. It does mean that a building of adequate size with good ventilation and protection from the weather is essential. Only a few fixtures are required.

Some Kansas chicken houses are entirely satisfactory; others are too small; some do not have enough ventilation; others are too open, or have cracks on all sides, permitting drafts to blow on the fowls. The problem may be to improve the house which is in use, or it may be to build an entirely new one. Some Kansas farm chicken houses which have given poor results have been remodeled at a small cost and are now giving good results.

The ideal location for a chicken house is on a Southern or Eastern slope, near an orchard or woodlot, so the chickens may have shade. On a Southern or Eastern slope snow thaws more readily, and the ground dries and warms much more quickly than on a Northern or Western slope. The house should not be located too near the base of the slope, because of the damp air currents found there. Small portable houses may be moved to an orchard or grain field where insect life or waste grain is available. Chickens do well in such places, save waste feed, and protect crops from insect pests.

Farmers in the Western part of the state have reported saving part of an alfalfa crop during grasshopper years by hauling portable houses full of chickens to the alfalfa field and allowing the chickens to subsist on grasshoppers and alfalfa.

Provide Plenty of Room.

The size of the house is governed largely by the breed of the fowls, the amount of protection provided outside the chicken house, and the section of the state in which the farm is located. The farmers of Kansas who get the most winter eggs provide a scratching room where the hens are given grain feed in a deep litter of straw or similar material. The fowls are kept in this room whenever the weather is not satisfactory for them to run at large. This scratching room should allow from 3 to 5 square feet of floor space for every hen. Heavy breeds, and fowls confined a great part of the time, require the larger space, while those which range most of the time may have the smaller floor space. Crowding of fowls does not give satisfactory results. Another room may be used for roosting, or a dropping board may be placed in the scratching room about 30 inches above the floor, and the perches placed 6 or 8 inches above it. This is an economical plan, because it eliminates the necessity of providing a separate roosting room.

There is no best method of providing ventilation. The two methods most common in Kansas are the curtain front and the open front. The open front is giving excellent results in some sections of the state, but many persons find it desirable to have curtains that may be placed over most of the openings during bad weather. It has been found that a house closed on three sides and curtained tightly on the south does not provide enough fresh air. To remedy this, a narrow opening is often provided along the south side of the house just under the rafters. This causes a greater circulation of air than the curtained openings alone, yet does not allow the wind to blow on the fowls. The large curtained openings should be from 30 to 36 inches from the floor, so the wind will not blow on the fowls when the curtains are raised. During the summer months other openings are necessary to make the building cool enough so the fowls will roost there. These should be so located at the back of the house that drafts will not blow on the fowls during the night. These openings should be closed tightly during the winter months.

Floors of portable houses are made of wood. For permanent houses, however, concrete and building-tile floors are coming rapidly into favor. Such floors are easily cleaned, are rat proof and almost as cheap as board floors. If they are constructed properly and are well littered with straw, they are not cold or damp. If concrete floors are built, the moisture may be kept down by the use of a rock floor foundation.

The fixtures in a poultry house should be simple, few in number and easily removed. They usually consist of a perch, with or without a dropping board, nests, a feeding shelf and a broody coop. The perches should provide 6 or 8 inches of room for every fowl, and should be 14 inches apart. All perches should be on the same level. The most common material used is lumber sawed 2 by 3 inches. This may be placed on edge and the upper edges rounded to avoid bruising the feet.

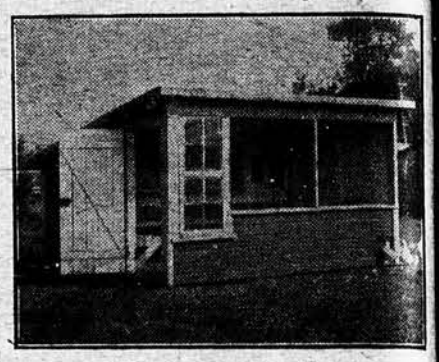
If it is desired to place nests under the perches or to provide more space for scratching, a dropping board should be used. This should be made of good matched material, so there will be a minimum of cracks for harboring mites. It should be removable, so the ends may be sprayed easily.

A nest should be roomy, easily cleaned and sprayed, dark, and conveniently located. For most fowls a nest 14 inches square and 6 inches deep is a good size. There should be one nest for every five hens in a farm flock of ordinary size. Hens are quite likely to roost on the edges of the nests during the molting season, owing to the fact that their bodies are tender from the growing feathers and they try to escape the crowded perch. It is a great advantage to be able to close the nests at the time of the evening feeding. This may be accomplished by means of a slide door.

A feeding shelf may be constructed to keep the feed hopper and water pan up out of the way of the floor litter as it is scratched about by the flock. A dry-mash hopper and grain bin are very useful in the chicken house. A bin makes it possible to have a supply of grain near at hand.

The chicken house should be littered at all times with straw 8 to 12 inches deep. This should be renewed whenever it becomes damp, badly broken up, or so full of droppings that grains thrown down are not quickly lost from sight.

When a dropping board is used it should be cleaned at least once a week, because disease germs and mites accumulate on it. Further, if not cleaned frequently the feet of the birds become soiled, causing a large per cent of dirty eggs. Also, injurious gases are given off by the decaying manure.



A Kansas Poultry House.

As a matter of precaution disease and insects, the chicken house should be cleaned thoroughly at least once a year, and soaked in every part with a 3 per cent mixture of compound solution of cresol or a good stock dip.

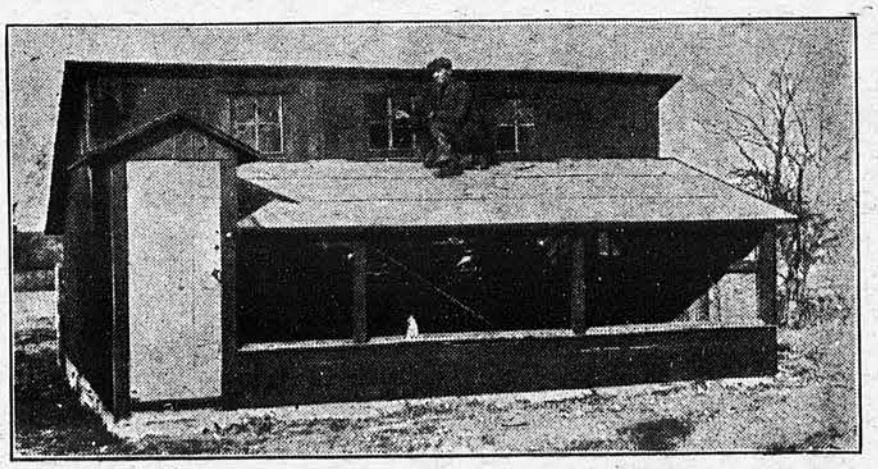
The two most common poultry parasites are mites and lice. Mites usually are first noticed on the under side of the perches or in the corners of the nests where they live, rather than on the fowl's body. They stay on the body of the fowl only long enough to feed. Mites are killed by spraying. To get entirely rid of them it is necessary to spray two or three times to kill the mites which have hatched after the previous spraying. In warm weather the sprayings should follow one another at intervals of five to seven days. If it is cool, 10 days will be sufficient.

To Destroy the Lice.

A chicken louse spends most of its life on the fowl, and is thus not affected by cleaning or spraying. It is controlled by dust baths, dust powders, and blue ointment. A good, cheap lice powder can be made by mixing 3 parts of gasoline with 1 part of cresol, and gradually stirring in plaster of Paris or building cement to take up the moisture. After drying, this mixture is ready for applying to mature fowls. It should be applied thoroly.

Blue ointment may be purchased from a drug store and mixed with equal parts of vaseline. A piece of the mixture about the size of a pea should be rubbed thoroly into the fluff of every fowl, close to the vent. A second application should be made 8 or 10 days later to kill the lice which hatch after the first application.

A whitewash also aids in keeping parasites and disease in check. A good whitewash is made as follows: Slack one bushel of lime in a container, and add water until 12 gallons have been used. In another vessel dissolve 2 pounds of salt and 1 pound of sulphate of zinc in 2 gallons of water. After these are dissolved add the mixture and 2 gallons of sweet skimmed milk to the lime water.



A Poultry House of a Good Type—Plenty of Sunlight and Ventilation from the South—Other Sides are Tight.

Aid for the Colt

I have a colt 2½ years old that is very thin. He had plenty of good grass all summer but now he is so thin that we frequently have to help him up. What is wrong?
Ellsworth, Kan. A. H. R.

In view of the fact that the only symptoms submitted in this letter are that the colt is thin and weak, I can make no specific diagnosis. I know that many colts in this condition are infested with a very small worm about 1 inch in length. Treating the animal on the foregoing hypothesis, I would recommend the internal administration of a mixture consisting of 1 ounce of turpentine and a pint of raw linseed oil. This is to be given as a drench once a week and on an empty stomach, at least ½ hour before the morning feed. The treatment should be kept up for three or four weeks. Due caution is to be observed in drenching the animal that the medicine does not flow into the lungs, because that would cause lung fever and death.
K. S. A. C. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

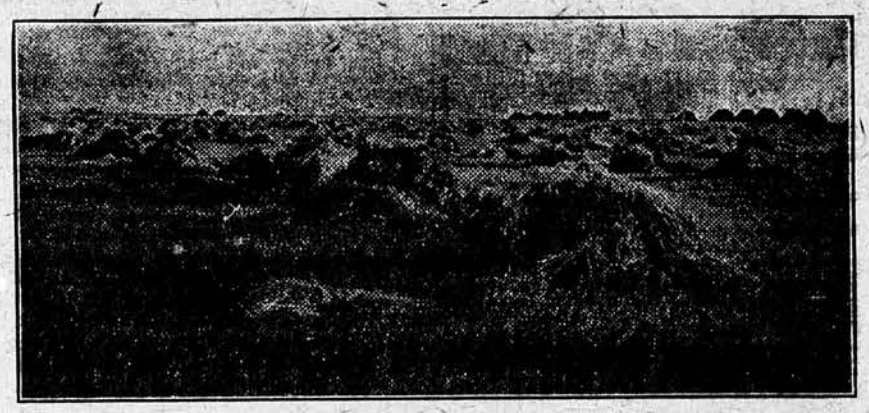
Farm boys should lay in plenty of nuts and popcorn. It's going to be patriotic to eat these instead of candy this winter.

Farm Help in 1918

There Will be a Shortage of Good Hired Men in Kansas

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

A SERIOUS farm labor shortage will develop next spring on Kansas farms. It probably will be the greatest the present generation has ever known. A high proportion of the farms of this state will run shorthanded, and many places will have such a deficient supply of labor that the farming system will have to be changed greatly. New and serious problems in farm management will arise. This will be especially true if Kansas grows a big or even a normal wheat crop in 1918. It is well to consider these matters now, so you can plan to avoid trouble from a labor shortage on your place.



The Labor Shortage Will be Especially Serious if the Wheat Crop of Kansas in 1918 is Large or even Average.

Many plans have been proposed to solve the farm labor problems in Kansas. We have heard it suggested that the women and children on the farms should be employed more generally, that farmers should work longer hours, that machinery should be used more, that the older farmers, especially men who have moved to town, should do more farm work. Other men talk of employing boys from the cities, tramps and other inefficient men, of getting city men to spend their vacations on the farm, and so on for about 1,001 theories. And in some of these plans, especially in the more general use of labor saving machinery, there may be some merit.

Study the Local Conditions.

But these alleged solutions of the farm labor problem avoid the fundamental fact that efficient farm labor is a highly skilled proposition. It takes years and years of training, in most cases a full life-time of experience, to make a good farmer. You can take a city man from the streets and put him to digging a ditch and he may do fairly well, but in almost all cases he won't be a good farm hand, except perhaps for a few of the "brute labor" jobs. You can't replace experienced hired hands with "Tom and Dick and Harry."

Not only that, but there is a considerable value in a man knowing the particular locality and especially the farm where he is employed. An experienced farmer who knows his farm well can produce more food from it than he could raise on an equally good place 25 miles away, for the first season at least. A large part of the success in farming depends on knowing the local factors with which you are dealing.

So no matter how the deficient labor supply on Kansas farms in 1918 is patched up, with old men or boys or city men or tramps, there will still be a serious shortage of help. This is at a time, too, when both patriotism and the desire for maximum profits should encourage one to plan a system that is as well worked out as possible. There never was a time that our generation has ever known when it was so important that every man should plan his farming operations well into the future, with a view to making the most of every ounce of effort. If this is done it will make our short labor supply go the farthest in growing food.

How can the individual farmer make such a plan? I don't know—and neither does anyone else except himself. It is strictly a personal proposition for every farmer to solve. But I do know this—the degree of skill that is used will show much more plainly than before who the really good farmers of a community are. We are in abnormal times—a period in which the strong nations and men stand forth from among the average. It is in times of hardship and trial that the real stuff that a man has shows itself. We have arrived at that place now in Kansas farming with a bang.

We got thru this season—the Lord only knows how—with a considerable loss to the crops both during the growing seasons and a harvest. Since then many thousands of men have been called into the army, and many thousands more will go before next spring. A still further loss has come from the men who have gone to the city to engage in highly paid work produced as a result of the war. If we were short of help this year, with a poor wheat crop and tens of thousands of experienced hired hands more than we will have next year, what will it be in 1918? And in 1919?

Consider Our Successful Farmers.

There has been much talk among individual farmers, and at farmers' meetings, in the last year or two in Kansas about the necessity of paying more attention to the successful farmers. We have been disgracefully slow in this state to give the successful farmers the credit that is due to them. We have men in every county and in almost every community who are following systems that are fundamentally right, and who are making an excellent success of their work. They have done so this year, and many of them have been shorthanded, too. Here is the place to which we must look for a solution of the farm labor problems. And make no mistake—the solution is going to be one for the individual farm or community. There will be no state-wide solution.

What I mean is this: a farmer in Stafford county, for example, who is engaged very largely in growing wheat, can depend to a considerable extent perhaps on the use of greater power from tractors. When harvest comes, and he cannot get men to make up the header crew that he usually runs, perhaps he can take his son, who knows how to run the tractor, and "knock 'er down" with two or three binders hitched on behind the tractors and the outfit run 18 hours or more a day for the two shifts. Of course this wouldn't shock or stack the wheat, but it is a plan that has been used in the last two years on hundreds of good Kansas farms. When one has ripe wheat the main thing is to get it bound or headed as soon as possible.

But while a plan of this kind will work in Stafford county it would have no value on a dairy farm at Mulvane, or on a fruit farm near Troy or on a corn and hog farm in Brown county. Neither would it help in about 57 other communities. That is why I say the farm labor problem is strictly a local one.

Plan Your System Now.

There is no use in one trying to delude himself into believing that there will be an abundant labor supply next year. If the fact that the farms of this state are going to run shorthanded is accepted now, and the best possible plans are made to meet this condition, we will get a whole lot farther with our farming operations.

And the men whom you will get the most valuable help from are the successful farmers of your local community. How are they going to meet it? What additional machinery will they use? What technique have they planned for 1918? It will pay you to find out these things.

All hogs of the same breed are not alike and it is this fact that makes improvement of any breed possible.



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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Rain Helps the Wheat.
Short Weight With Binding Twine.
A Big Potato Crop This Year.
Kafir Fodder Has Good Quality.
Full Feeding for 12 Calves.
High Prices for Water Pipe.
Farmers and City Men Should Work Together.

TWO FINE showers visited us during the week which ended October 27. The two combined did not furnish much more than ½ inch of rain but it came in such form that it did the wheat an immense amount of good. Early sown wheat is especially good and this rather dry weather with an occasional shower is exactly what it needs. A little cornfield wheat remains to be sown but it seems to me that I would as soon have the wheat in the bin as to have it sown as late as November 1. However, I know of one field which made a large crop this year which was not sown until November.

Virtually all the kafir is now cut. Very little of it made marketable grain but I don't know what many farmers would do if it were not for the fodder. It would mean the feeding of a lot of $20 prairie hay, and to feed that to common stock seems to me like throwing away money. The kafir fodder is good and is worth a great deal more than prairie hay for cattle feeding.

A neighbor has a field of 45 acres of kafir across the road which made an especially fine lot of feed. It took just one ball of twine to tie up an acre and that ball was supposed to contain 5 pounds. In reality a ball of twine seldom contains 5 pounds; more likely 4½ pounds is all there is in it and I have weighed balls which contained but 4¼ pounds. But we pay for 5 pounds just the same. The day has not yet arrived when a farmer can pass off 55 pounds of wheat for a bushel or convince the merchant that there is but 14 ounces in a pound of butter.

I thought that when our hens had access to corn they would increase their egg production but they have not done so. For fully three weeks the hens have had ear corn to run to and the tale of eggs gathered is no greater than when oats and bran were their exclusive diet. But the freeze killed insect life and no doubt the hens get very little from the fields now. This may have considerable to do with the matter. We still feed some oats and have cut out the bran but shall begin feeding it again when winter comes hard enough to confine the hens to the farm buildings and yards.

A car of coal has just been set off on the sidetrack for the local Grange. The government gave the Osage City miners permission to charge $4 a ton for their coal at the mines which will bring the price close to $5 a ton laid down here. We could have bought other coal for a less price but virtually all the Grange members wanted Osage City coal even if it did cost a little more. It is a light weight coal which burns quickly and is clean for native coal. For these reasons it is efficient for cook stoves. Used in connection with wood chunks for heating stoves it makes fine winter fuel.

Carlots of potatoes have been shipped into this locality for several years but it seems that none are to be brought in this year. I asked the manager of one firm which usually handles many carloads of potatoes if he was going to bring in any this year and he said he thought not; that he should not do so unless it was necessary. He seemed to think the local supply was sufficient and it is to be hoped it is; it is a fine thing to be able to supply your own demands when potatoes bring 45 cents a peck in the stores. On this farm we have potatoes in plenty but shall buy some Early Ohio seed next spring; our supply of that kind has been raised here for three years, which is long enough without change for that variety.

We have begun feeding the cattle at night and altho the animals do not seem very hungry they always have all the kafir bundles eaten by the next morning. We have been feeding for the last week and I don't think you could go out in the yard and find a single stalk, they eat it so closely. This indicates that the quality of the fodder is first class and as we have plenty of it we shall not be called on to break into our hay stock very heavily. For next March and April we have plenty of good corn fodder cut before the frost so we hope to get thru the winter without feeding much high priced hay. The young stock will, of course, get some alfalfa but the mature cattle will get as little of it as possible. When the calves begin to come next March they will have to have some.

We are thinking strongly of full feeding a bunch of 12 calves we have. They are now fat, having been running with their mothers all summer, and it seems to us that if we can keep that fat and add some more during the winter that we should get pretty good prices for them, say about next March or April. We will have plenty of corn of a rather low grade and all the alfalfa hay they can eat. For roughness there will be good corn and kafir fodder and oats straw. The corn this year is going to be of rather poor quality and had better be fed on the farm than sold.

In order to provide water for the calves which we plan on feeding we will have to tap the pipe at the main water tank. From the main pipe another will be run to the calf yard and a cutoff will be put in below the frost line. Preliminary figuring on the cost showed that it would be more than double that of similar work five years ago. For instance, the 1-inch galvanized pipe which formerly cost 7 cents a foot in quantities now costs 15 cents and the hardware stores sell it for 18 cents in a small way. The pipe fittings are double what they were a short time ago.

The peevish persons who write to the daily papers complaining about the grasping, greedy, unpatriotic farmers should take a course in farming themselves. It might open their eyes a little as to the alleged enormous profits and they also might find that a farmer's life is not all pleasure and profit taking. Such a large proportion of city people were raised on a farm that they understand such matters and it is not worth while to answer the howlers who think the farmer is fattening at their expense. The chances are that the louder a man howls the less he has ever produced either in the city or on the farm.

I never was one of those persons who thought nothing good came from the city or that the world owed all to the farmer and nothing to any other class. I always have thought that the saying was true that the farm produced that which enabled all to live and that the city produced that which made life worth living. Life without the products of the city would be at best a vegetable existence. The welfare of both city and country dwellers is bound together; if one prospers the other will prosper in the long run. The city man had the best of it in the days when corn sold for 12 cents a bushel, wheat 38 cents, hogs $2.50 a hundred and the best grass fat heifers $2 a hundred. Now that prices have risen from 300 to 700 per cent the farmer is coming in for his turn. But farm life is not yet a bed of roses; if it were the migration to the city would not continue as it is doing today.

We shall not start husking on this farm for at least another week. The corn is still almost too sappy to crib and we have a full week of manure hauling which we wish to get done while the weather is good. The yards need the cleaning and the manure is needed out on the alfalfa fields. When it is applied in the fall the snows and frosts of winter carry the richness down among the roots ready to be used when spring makes the first start. We have husked enough corn to feed to know that the yield is to be around 20 bushels to the acre. Some of this corn is of good quality but most of it would not grade higher than No. 3.

Eggs by Parcel Post

You can get Farmers Bulletin No. 830, Marketing Eggs by Parcel Post, just issued, free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Line Up for the Pep Prizes

Quick Action is Needed if You Win a Pig Club Place

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

THERE'S something doing in the Capper Pig Club work for 1918. Already applications for membership are pouring in. Within a few weeks many counties will have complete membership of 10 boys. In a number of counties every boy who belongs to the club this year has lined up for work again.

We are going to make it a thousand boy pig club this year, fellows. Nothing less than a thousand enrollment will satisfy me. I am going to depend upon this year's county leaders to assist in getting action. It is much better to



Left to Right: Paul Studdard and Dad; Mr. Dews and Samuel.

complete early enrollment for county clubs so work can be begun for the special pep and pork prizes than to wait until time for the contest to begin. In this year's club many members waited until the time limit was nearly up before sending in their names. It never pays to wait in accomplishing something worth while. Armies lose battles because of delays. Your county may be handicapped in winning a prize because you failed to show pep early in the game.

Every member of the 1917 club and every boy who is eager to join is enthusiastic over the prizes offered. I do not believe such liberal prizes ever have been offered in pig club work before and no other club in the world is offering special prizes for pep. And pep, after all, is even more essential than pork. You can't afford to wait a day if you want to join the pig and pep club for 1918. While you are trying to decide whether it will be best to do so, some other fellow will likely win the place.

One of the most interesting features of the 1918 club work is going to be the father and son contest. I'm sure that a lot of Kansas dads are going to seize this opportunity to start an early partnership with their sons. I know of nothing that would please me better than to tie up in a partnership contest with my boy as a running mate. He is too young to get into pig club work yet, but in a pep contest, believe me, we would try to make you all go some. There'll be more than winning prizes when father and son get into the partnership game.

Paul Studdard of Leavenworth county has been one of the county leaders who has worked hard without much success in arousing county pride or pep. I am not going to scold Paul's team mates for I do not know just how busy they have been, but if Paul had had team mates with as much pep as he has shown, the Leavenworth county club would be a top notcher for trophy cup honors. And Paul's dad has been right behind him in the work. The picture on this page shows a county club meeting when only Paul and Samuel Dews were together but both dads were along to help boost. Two meetings have been held. One was held at Samuel Dews's home near Tonganoxie with Samuel, Paul and Lawrence Wise present. Lawrence rode 13 miles on his Shetland pony to attend the meeting. That was showing pep. Leavenworth county might be classed as the "white hope." All the boys except Lawrence Wise, who owns a Hampshire, entered Chester White sows. They have an excellent entry of pigs in competition for the county prize. The members are Lawrence Wise, Paul Studdard, Samuel Dews, Roy Steed and Fred D. Asbury. Lawrence is 10 years old, Paul is 15, Samuel is 12, Roy is 16 and Fred is 14. Paul, Samuel and Lawrence have lined up for club work next year.

No team standing of the pep clubs will be printed until the contest closes. I regret that this cannot be done. I have been so extremely busy, tho, that I have been unable to secure all the information necessary to figure club standing. At least 20 clubs are to be considered for the prize that it will be considered the greatest honor to win. The rule which provided a basis of 60 points for the leader and the remaining 40 points divided among club members has made considerable difference in figuring percentages. Some county leader who has every member lined up likely will win the pep trophy. Two clubs that are sure to be top notchers are Miami and Clay. The Miami boys haven't been making very much noise but they have been doing consistent work. Recently they held a pep picnic which 37 persons attended. The Clay county boys have been meeting regularly every two weeks and all of their folks have encouraged and assisted them in every possible way. "I hope that Elmer's joining the army will not affect the Clay county boys' chance for the pep prize," wrote Elmer's father, W. W. Jones. "I haven't been able to attend many meetings of the boys lately," added Mr. Jones, "but my heart has been with them." Of course, Elmer's joining the army will not affect Clay county's chances for the pep prize. Elmer was one of the livest boys in the club. Elmer's brother, Vern, has applied for membership in the 1918 club and likely will file recommendations in time to win a place.

The Capper Pig Club had one member who was not content to be a Patriotic Pork Producer alone. Harry Hicks of Centralia, Nemaha county, left home weeks ago and tried to enlist in the army. He was refused at Holton and since then nothing has been heard from him. Harry is only 15 years old and his mother is broken hearted because of his disappearance. Harry is too young to be a soldier and I certainly hope that he will return home.

(Continued on Page 20.)

THE CAPPER PIG CLUB

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

I hereby make application for selection as one of the ten representatives for ..... county in the Capper Pig Club Contest. I will try to secure the required recommendations and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning pig club work in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and will make every possible effort to acquire information concerning the breeding, care and feeding of swine.

Signed ..... Age .....

Approved ..... Parent or Guardian

Postoffice ..... Date .....

Age Limit 12 to 18

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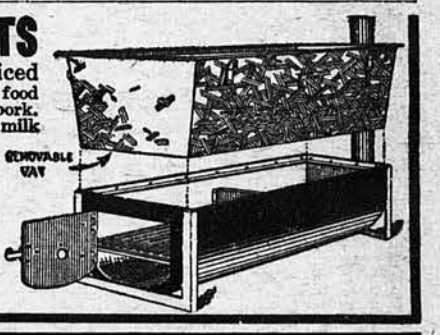
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FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE
Dept. C. O., Topeka, Kansas

With the Home Makers

Christmas Cheer for the Soldiers

BY MILDRED MONTGOMERY

ALMOST every family in the United States this year will send a Christmas box to one of Uncle Sam's boys in the training camps or in France. It will be a pleasant task to plan this box for the one who must be absent from the family gathering on Christmas day. "What shall we send?", "What will the boys need?" will be two puzzling questions for the home folks to solve. However, the problem should not prove so difficult as there are many useful articles the boys will welcome.

Comfort Kit is Welcome.

Did your boy have a comfort kit when he left for the training camp? If not, you could send him nothing better. It provides a compact way to carry the little articles of necessity. There are several good models to select from. These kits are made of heavy serviceable material and contain a dozen or more pockets, each pocket made for a certain article. There is one for the razor, shaving brush, shaving soap, toothbrush, tooth paste, comb and brush, trench mirror, soap box, talcum powder, adhesive tape, stationery, towels, and the housewife, which is a small cloth folder containing thread, needles, pins and buttons. Then there are several pockets left that may be filled with a tube of camphor ice, a bottle of witch hazel or something of that sort. Perhaps the boy has most of these articles now, but he will be able to take better care of them and keep them more sanitary in one of these kits. He may have the kit, but not all of the articles named and you may wish to supply them.

Red Cross organizations all over the United States are busy knitting mufflers, scarfs, wristlets, socks, sleeveless sweaters and helmets for the boys in camp and in the trenches. They realize that the boys must be kept warm during the winter. Any of these articles will find a hearty welcome from the receiver of your box. Detailed instructions for making each piece are given in the Red Cross bulletin that may be obtained from your nearest chapter or from Washington headquarters.

Cameras Not Wanted.

A money belt will make a useful gift. It will scarcely be worth while to send a camera, as the boys will not be allowed to take them beyond the American shore. Had you thought of games? Many pleasant hours can be passed in playing checkers, chess, dominoes and other games. A good book will be a valuable addition to the list.

Do you know what kind of a pillow the soldiers have? It is made by rolling part of the uniform and is not so comfortable as those we have at home. Imagine their surprise should they find a feather pillow in the Christmas box. A good size is 12 by 18 inches. Make a cover of brown linen crash, leaving one end open. Close this end with small snap fasteners so the cover may easily be taken off and washed.

And here is one of the most important parts of that Christmas box—the part that doesn't last long. It wouldn't be a Christmas box unless it contained candy, nuts and the usual holiday sweets. Hard candy, including chocolate, would be safe if wrapped in tin foil or packed in small cardboard boxes, but soft candy, easily crushed, should not be included. Don't forget to send several kinds of nuts and perhaps some chewing gum. Do not send anything that will not keep fresh from the time of packing until Christmas. Liquids or anything in glass should be omitted. Send dried fruits, fruit cake, plum pudding, dates, figs, raisins, fig cookies, crackers or other food products that will keep in tin or wooden containers.

When everything is ready it will be lots of fun to pack the box. Make it appear so "homey" that the boy will forget for the moment that he is not opening it at the foot of the Christmas tree. Fold each article in tissue paper, wrap and tie with a red bow or use pretty holly boxes. Place a card bearing a cheery verse on each parcel. A few sprays of holly or mistletoe will add the Christmas touch.

Wrap the box in heavy light brown manila paper, tie securely with red, green or gilt cord and use Christmas seals or American flags. A seal, "Don't open until Christmas" should be placed on the outside. Write plainly the name, company, regiment number and camp address at least twice on the package; the box should bear the name and address of the sender also. Boxes for the boys in France must be in the mails by November 15 in order to reach them by Christmas.

What are Our Boys Worth?

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

A mother was bidding her soldier boy a last farewell.

"Come back to us as unstained as you are leaving, John," she urged. "Remember that every day your mother's prayers will rise for you."

The train pulled out, bearing its burden of brave youths to the concentration camp.

The mother's eyes were tearless, but in them was that faraway look which only a mother's eyes can hold when she glimpses into the future of her children. She had heard so much of the depravity of the soldier's life in foreign lands, apart from the influence of virtuous women and open to the evils of drink and immorality. Would the moral uplift of the Young Men's Christian Association be sufficient to counteract these evils?

That question was answered for mothers in general by George Sherwood Eddy, Y. M. C. A. representative, when he addressed 400 women and girls in Topeka recently. Mr. Eddy, who is a former Kansan, has just returned from General Pershing's camp in France and has traveled extensively thru army camps on the western battle fronts of Europe.

"It is the duty of every patriotic individual in Kansas to give every dollar of profit made out of this war," he said. "Our young men are offering their lives. Are you going to sacrifice their morals to make huge profits for yourselves? Thirty-five million dollars will be required in order that the Young Men's Christian association may follow the boy to the front to safeguard him and meet the greatest moral challenge that has ever come to this nation. Thirty-five millions for constructive work! That is only one-fifth of 1 per cent of what we are spending for destruction. What are our boys worth?"

Mr. Eddy insisted that every true American should take this pledge: "I will not make money out of the boys who are dying for me. I will not lay up anything this year."

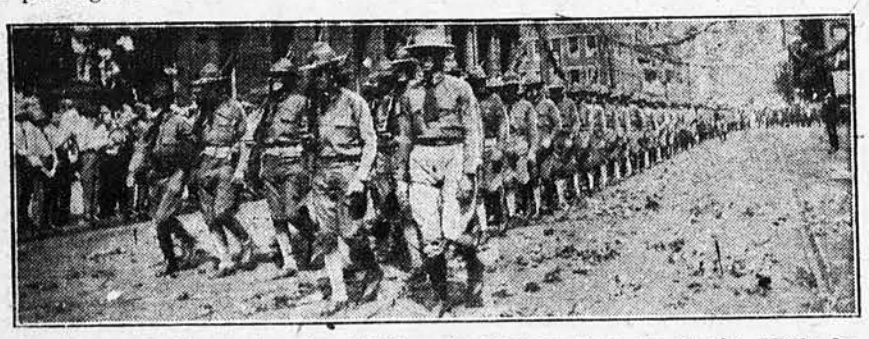
Mrs. Eddy, who was associated with her husband in his work in Europe, stirred the audience of 400 women with an appeal that they provide home influence for the boys at the front thru the Y. M. C. A.

"The moment a man enters the Y. M. C. A. hut he finds an atmosphere that makes swearing and unclean thoughts impossible," she said. "If you could understand the lonesomeness of those men, you would see what the Y. M. C. A. means to them. Every time you come to know their inner lives you know how lonesome they are. I can't make you imagine the horrors of the trench life; one moment a man at the right is killed; the next a companion to the left is blown to pieces. Only one word can express it—war is hell. The men who return alive, come back to us with their nerves all shattered to pieces."

It is difficult to convey the appeal of Mrs. Eddy's words in cold print. As she talked, every now and then, a brilliantly radiant smile lighted up her face and one could understand why the soldier with shattered nerves standing in the Y. M. C. A. hut, when asked if there was anything she could do for him, hesitatingly answered that he just wanted to "be somewhere where he could hear a woman's voice."

Clean amusements, all kinds of games, victrola music, moving pictures, a room furnished with writing desks and writing materials, as well as good books and magazines, are among the attractions which the Y. M. C. A. offers to the man at the front. On Sunday services are held by all denominations, generally beginning with Catholic mass, Angelican services being held later in the day and a union meeting of various protestant denominations in the evening.

Any woman or girl who wishes to know how she can surround her soldier son or brother with the best of influences need only line herself up with the Y. M. C. A. work by contributing freely to the cause. A campaign to raise $525,000 in Kansas before Christmas has just been launched. The task of sacrifice imposed upon the country will become so great when we come to an understanding of the actuality of war that there will be, and ought to be, no place for wastefulness or frivolity.



Christmas Packages for the Soldiers in France Must be in the Mails by November 15 in Order to Reach Them in Time.

Boys Like Sailor Suits

Any little boy should be proud to have a sailor suit made like 8499. The blouse slips on over the head and the trousers have a straight lower edge. Sizes 4, 6 and 8 years.



Children's yoke dress 8508 may have long or short sleeves and the skirt is cut in one piece. Sizes 1, 3 and 5 years.

Ladies' house dress 8487 may have long or short sleeves and the skirt is cut in three gores. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each.

Crocheted Rugs are Useful

To make a crochet rag rug crochet a chain as long as the width desired for the rug, then single crochet into each chain. A large wooden hook may be made from a stick.

That rubber ring you put on a preserving jar helps to stretch your income.

Use Sorghum in Place of Sugar

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

We have been bottling up fresh cider. The 5-gallon can of cider taken to the Sunday School social was sold in less than 10 minutes. We thought some of the fresh article kept on hand might not come amiss. We scalded our glass containers, filled them with boiling cider and sealed them. We could have used clean bottles or cans, filled them with cider, sealed them loosely and sterilized them in boiling water for 15 or 20 minutes.

This boiled cider will be what we shall use for mincemeat. It is said to add a flavor to fruit cake and for use in boiling a ham, some persons say it "can't be beat." We read in some farm paper that "sweet and sickish-tasting" pears could be made into excellent pickles by boiling them in cider. We shall try some. We plan to tie some spices in a muslin bag and boil a few pears at a time. When the jar is full, we shall boil the cider until it is much reduced in bulk and pour it over the pears. Apples that do not mush up in cooking could be used in the same way. It is said to be a good plan to pour the cider off and boil it over two or three times.

One drawback to the making of many pickles is the scarcity of sugar. Even if one had plenty of sugar on hand, it would not seem right to use sugar in making gallons of pickles at a time when it is so scarce.

Honey and molasses make the best substitutes for sugar that we can find. Just now the freshly made sorghum is on the market. In times past, even last year, this article was sold at the mill for 40 cents a gallon. The merchant charged 10 cents more for handling. This year we are told that some may be had in the country for 75 cents. In most stores, it is 90 cents a gallon.

One needs to use caution in substituting sorghum for sugar in cooking or the family will become tired of it.

We are still working with our green tomatoes. Some of them have ripened, some are half ripe, and some probably never would ripen. A Mail and Breeze reader has sent us her rule for chutney sauce. As this calls for sorghum instead of sugar, we shall pass it along. One pound each of apples, green tomatoes, onions and large raisins, 1 cup of good sorghum, 1 teaspoon each of cloves, pepper and ginger, and 1 tablespoon of salt. The apples, tomatoes and onions should be chopped fine, drained and mixed with the other ingredients, covered with vinegar and boiled or baked for 3 or 4 hours.

For a change one may use sorghum in baking apples. If the apples are pared and cored, a teaspoon of sorghum in each apple will give enough sweetening. One-half cup of water should be poured around them. If one has time, she is well repaid for her trouble if she places some nut meats with the sorghum.

Gingerbread and whipped cream make an excellent substitute for cake. This kind of cake requires no sugar. A book published by a Kansas sorghum company gives the following prize recipe: One cup of sorghum, ½ cup of boiling water, 2¼ cups of flour, 1 teaspoon of soda, 1½ teaspoons of ginger, 1 teaspoon of salt, 4 tablespoons of melted butter. Add the water to the sirup. Mix and sift the dry ingredients, combine the mixtures, add butter and beat vigorously. Pour into a greased, shallow pan and bake 30 minutes.

For the school lunch box, a slice of buttered raisin bread pleases our children as well as cake. We have no definite rule for making this bread. We usually save out a pint of the sponge when we are mixing bread and to this sponge add water and milk that has been scalded and cooled, about ½ cup of sugar for two loaves and 4 or 5 tablespoons of butter or lard. We use a pound of seeded raisins for two large loaves and add cinnamon for spice.

An excellent taffy may be made by using 3 cups of brown sugar, 1 cup of sirup and 1 cup of water. When this mixture begins to boil, ¼ of a teaspoon of cream of tartar should be added. If a little, dropped into cold water, will form a hard ball, it is cooked enough. When removed from the fire, a piece of butter the size of a walnut and ½ teaspoon of vanilla should be added. This, poured upon a buttered plate, until cold enough to handle, may be pulled and cut into pieces and wrapped in waxed paper.

Young Kansans at Work

Sakes! Wilma is a Mermaid

BY JOSEPHINE E. REED

WILMA sat on a bench in the back yard and dangled her legs back and forth, much as she imagined she might do in the waves, if she were at the seashore. Then she slid off her perch right into the sand pile and began shoveling sand into her little pail, just as if she were really at the seashore.

"Don't; you get sand in my eyes," chided a plaintive voice, and there was Mother Nature in her fairy dress just at the other side of the sand pile.

"For the goodness, how s'prised I am," exclaimed Wilma. "I watch and watch for you and you don't come and then when I'm not 'specting you, why then you come."

"Well, where do you want to go today?" asked godmother.

"I'd like to go to the seashore, but I don't suppose you could go there."

"All nature belongs to me and I can go anywhere I wish. Remember, though, that you must not be afraid," answered Mother Nature.

"No, I'll not be afraid," said Wilma, wondering what godmother would turn her into this time. She hoped she would never be as small as an ant again for she was afraid some one might step on her.

But she forgot all about herself when she saw the change in her surroundings. Before her stretched the ocean, behind her in the distance were tall palm trees; overhead were the hot rays of a tropical sun. Godmother had disappeared and in her place stood a tall, dark-skinned East Indian all ready for a dive in the water.

"Are you ready?" he asked.

Wilma gasped on looking down and discovering that she looked just like him.

"Oh dear," she thought, "what will happen next?" but she bravely answered "yes."

Wilma and godmother were let down in the water by a strong cord just as the other divers were. Some of the men stayed on the shore and watched the signal cords so they would know when to draw the divers up. Down at the bottom of the ocean they found an oyster bed, where the oysters live in large numbers. Filling a basket with the oysters, they pulled the signal cord and the man above first drew up the basket and then the diver.

When they reached the dry ground Wilma found that the prettiest shaped shells had only oysters inside, while the shells which were not smooth and even, often had pearls. Oh, such beautiful pearls—pink and rose colored, white and lavender and purple! Godmother selected a rose-colored one and said she would have it put in a pendant for Wilma at Christmas. The shells of the others were to be made into pearl buttons and mother-of-pearl for mandolins and other pretty things.

After they had seen all of the pearl fishing they cared to, godmother and Wilma dived again and turned right into mermaids.

"Oh, dear, I wish I could have my picture taken this way. This is the very prettiest I ever did look," said Wilma, as she glanced down at her long golden hair and her beautiful gleaming scales. "Where are we going now?"

"To the coral islands."

On and on they went until they saw the coral reefs rising up from the water.

"Oh, what a wonderful place," said Wilma.

"More wonderful than you think," said Mother Nature. "These are made from animals."

"Animals?" asked Wilma.

"Yes, little flower animals. They look like flowers but have mouths and stomachs and tentacles, or feelers. The polyp looks something like an aster in shape and color. Sea anemones are of different colors. They live attached to stones and shells or sea bottom. They have pink discs, wine red tentacles and a reddish body with dark green spots. The coral is made up of these different little sea flowers. Then the blocks of coral are cemented together by the lime in the water which washes through it. When the blocks of coral have grown large enough and are cemented together so they become solid, they look just as you see them now and make these beautiful islands."

Finally Mother Nature seemed to think it was time to take her little ward home.

"Oh, Mother Nature, I hate to go."

"But it will be dark and the sharks—"

"Oh, dear," she nearly tumbled off the rock, "do they eat mermaids?"

"Not if you want to stay in a cave all night."

"Oh, not all night, but please show me through one, though."

So down they went to the bottom of the ocean into a beautiful cave. The floor was all covered with mother-of-pearl.

A big dolphin came close by the cave and godmother and Wilma jumped on his back and sailed the water through a dark tunnel. When she came out of the tunnel, godmother and the dolphin were gone and she was out in the sand pile again.

"Oh, dear, I believe I'm glad godmother does not come very often. She leaves me all flustrated. Now I do wonder if I'll get that pearl for Christmas."

To Give Prizes for Pictures

Every boy and girl who reads the Farmers Mail and Breeze likes to look at the pictures in it as well as read the stories. Now we're going to let you have a real share in these pictures. A good many of you have cameras; some of you would find it possible to borrow one from a relative or friend. We want you to send us a picture of the thing that is most interesting on or near your farm. It may be your favorite pet; it may be your little brother or your little sister; it may be a plant which is going to find its winter quarters in your house; or it may be something that none of the rest of us has ever thought of. Three prizes will be awarded: for the best picture we will give $1; for the second best, 75 cents and for the third best, 50 cents. Also, write us a letter about the picture which you send. Address Contest Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

The Squirrels

I knew a young couple who lived in a wood,
Chipperee, chipperee, chip,
Up in a tree-top their dwelling it stood,
Chipperee, chipperee, chip.
The summer it came, the summer it went,
Chipperee, chipperee, chip,
And there they lived on and never paid rent,
Chipperee, chipperee, chip.
And four little babies peeped out at the sky,
Chipperee, chipperee, chip,
You never saw darlings so pretty and shy,
Chipperee, chipperee, chip.

—Our Dumb Animals.

This is a Vegetable Puzzle

What kind of beans are represented in this puzzle? To each of the first five boys and girls sending correct answers a package of postal cards will be given. Address the Puzzle Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

The persons whose names were anagramed October 27 are: 1, Amelia E. Barr; 2, Lady Godiva; 3, Clara Barton; 4, Edgar Allan Poe; 5, William Shakespeare; 6, Noah Webster; 7, Pocahontas; 8, Sebastian Cabot; 9, Bishop Phillips Brooks; 10, James Fenimore Cooper; 11, Miles Standish; 12, Friedrich Froebel.



Some neighbor surely can eat or put up surplus products from your place.



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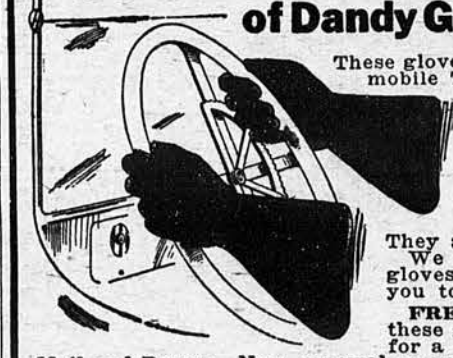
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To Win With Poultry

Rain Doesn't Dissolve Pep

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Secretary

RAIN, snow and bad weather in general don't cut any figure in keeping the girls of Crawford county apart. Despite all of these things the Capper Poultry club girls of that county met at the home of Helen Hosford, full force. "All of the members of each family, but two, were present," writes Letha Emery. "Mamma, papa and I went down to Frontenac station on the 10 o'clock train. We reached Helen's home at about 11 o'clock. She lives a



Bourbon County Girls.

quarter of a mile from the station. Helen's mother treated us to a good general dinner, including fried chicken and pumpkin pie. My! doesn't it make your mouth water to think about it? It sure was fine! Helen intended having a marshmallow roast in the afternoon but the rain and snow put an end to that. We began our program at 2 o'clock, we officers marching to our places to music played on the piano by Lawrence Miller."

The girls had prepared an excellent program which opened with everyone present joining in the song, "America." Then Marian Gregg gave a recitation, "Kentucky Philosophy," which was followed by a piano solo by Letha Emery. "A Morning's Chat in the Poultry Yard," was the name of Nina Hosford's selection. Leah Miller gave a piano solo and Helen Hosford sang "Uncle Sammy." The girls had planned to have their partners—their mothers—take part in this program also, giving talks on the value of incubators, but the further the afternoon progressed the harder the rain poured and Marian Gregg's father said that if they wanted to get home, they would have to start or the roads would be so muddy it would be impossible for them to get thru. (Marian, her father, mother and little sister had made the 25 mile trip in their auto.) So the rest of the program was saved for the next meeting.

Greenwood county has a big share of pep, too. "I certainly wish that everyone who is interested in the poultry club could have been at the meeting at the home of our county leader, Ethelyn Etherington," wrote Anna Greenwood. "We had the most glorious time! Ethelyn had invited about a dozen other girls. We took our dinner to the woods and after we had finished eating we had a good time talking and playing. Then some of us went to the house and called up at the depot and were told that the train would be an hour or two late but in about 20 minutes we saw it go by and so we got left and had to stay over until the morning."

Jewell county girls have been having a good time, too, according to Dorothy Applebee. "Elizabeth Sweeting and her father were at the train to meet me," Dorothy wrote. "It is about 4 miles to their home. When we reached our destination it was 12:30 o'clock. We had a delicious dinner, with fruit salad, cake and pie and lots of other good things. The train did not come until 7:30 that night and then it was an hour late, so I had another delicious meal before starting."

The pictures we're using today are rather summery, aren't they? But when you think about the good old summer time in looking at them perhaps you'll forget about these chill November days and feel quite warm. The first picture is of Janet Macredie of Sedgwick county. The other shows three of the girls of Bourbon county, reading from left to right, Anna Wunderly, Golden Nichols and Ava Whitehead. Golden Nichols is county leader.

Chicks Are "Set In Their Ways"

Growing up chickens are about the most stubborn mortals on the farm to break to new ways. You know that usually the coops and brooders are located around the farm yard and back yard where the grass is short and weeds scarce, so they have a fair chance of catching the bug and worm, and a nice, clean place in which to grow up. Then, when suddenly you find that they are grown up enough to go onto the perches in the poultry house with the older ones, you slip the coop away some day while they are out feeding, what do they do but pile into a huddle onto the ground, or fly into a tree nearby and refuse to come down, even tho the autumn winds and snows freeze them to the marrow, or perchance they take to the toolshed and perch over your best binder or drill.

Instead of this annoying nuisance of trying to drive them into the poultry house and make them so wild after a few nights that they are ready to fly over the moon, we think we have a better way. Along in the autumn, after our chicks have gotten pretty well grown, we drag our brood coops a little distance each day or two in the direction of the winter houses. Not far, tho, only a few feet, perhaps the width of the coop for a few times, and then a little longer haul. Soon we find that we have all our coops drawn up closely adjacent to the outside of the winter house, and as the old fowls go to roost at night we find a large number of the young grown chickens taking kindly to their parents' ways and following them onto the perches. There are always a few contrary ones that have to be shown, but as the coops become deserted we store the quite empty ones away, and leave the stragglers to roost in the coops still left near the poultry house doors. Some rainy evening we remove these coops and store them away, leaving no home for these stragglers and they soon take our advice and creep into the winter house with the rest for shelter.

Geo. W. Brown.

Hancock Co., Ohio.

Handling Eggs on the Farm

These simple rules, which cost nothing but time and thought, will add dollars to the poultry yard returns.

Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.

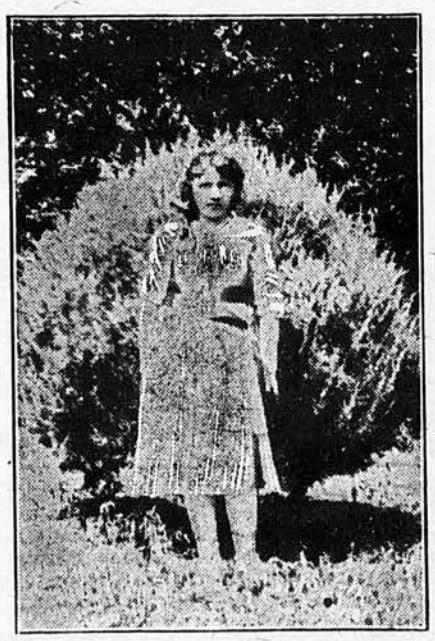
Gather the eggs twice daily.

Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.

Market the eggs at least twice a week.

Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

Keep a small paint brush to brush dust out of windows and corners.



Janet Macredie of Sedgwick County.

How to Get Winter Eggs

Any poultry raiser can keep his hens laying right through the winter. Hens need not "go on a strike" but egg production can be doubled. A few cents' worth of Rockledge Poultry Tonic given your hens should double their egg production this year and certainly show you a big profit. This tonic, easily given in tablet form, revitalizes the whole flock and makes hens work all the time. If you want to make more money from your poultry, by all means write to F. L. Carswell, 213 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., today and have him send you a season's supply of this wonderful tonic for $1.00 (prepaid). Two big Kansas City banks guarantee satisfactory results, or every cent of your money will be returned. Send a dollar today to the above address, or write for the Rockledge Poultry Book (free), which gives valuable facts about Mr. Carswell's scientific methods of poultry raising.—Advertisement.

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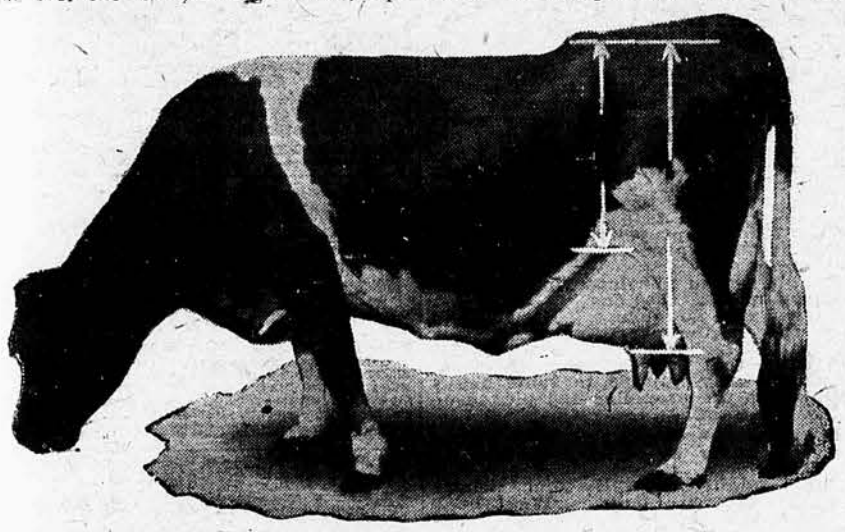
Large Cows Yield More

BY C. G. HUMPHREY
University of Wisconsin

A LARGE body, more especially the barrel, in proportion to the size of the animal, indicates capacity. The body of the dairy cow should be wedge shaped as viewed from either the front, the side or the top of the withers. It should be wider at the hip points than at the withers. The floor of the chest between the fore legs should also be wider than the top of the withers. Again, the body should be deeper from the hip points to the bottom of the udder than it is at the fore quarters.

These characteristics of the body have led to the term "triple wedge shape conformation," and in giving consideration to the digestive capacity of the cow, it should be remembered that it is the base ends of the three wedges rather than the sharp ends that indicate feed capacity.

Ribs that are well sprung and far apart, an open chine, a back that is wide over the loins, a large barrel, hips



that are wide apart, rear flanks that are full and great depth from hips to lower line of the flank, all combine to indicate large digestive capacity. A wide forehead, a comparatively long face, broad muzzle, good sized mouth and strong, sinewy jaws, are also considered indications of a large digestive capacity.

The tail is often measured in judging a cow and to meet the standard requirements should reach to, or below, the hocks and carry a good switch. This renders it most useful in brushing flies which is its chief purpose. Excepting as the loose joints of the tail show an open condition of the vertebrae of the back, which is desirable in the dairy cow, it is difficult to understand how the tail would indicate production.

The dairy temperament or dairy disposition of a cow indicates her ability to convert feed into milk rather than into flesh. It is a feature which the dairy breeds have acquired thru the process of selection and breeding for milk and butter-fat production. It varies in its degree of strength, even among pure bred dairy animals, and, therefore, needs to be carefully considered in judging. A cow that is a large and economical producer of milk and butter fat, is almost certain to have a highly developed dairy temperament.

Cows excelling in dairy temperament show the following characteristics:

Features about the head and face are clean cut in outline and indicative of fine quality; eyes are prominent, bright and active; a fine, clean neck, neatly joined to the head, not too full at the throat and comparatively long and thin; shoulders are oblique, comparatively bare of flesh and sharp at the withers; the backbone, hips and pin bones are prominent and sharp; ribs are more or less prominent and open; thighs are thin and incurving, sometimes termed "cat hams"; and bones in all parts of the body indicate quality rather than coarseness.

New Book on Milk Products

"Manual of Milk Products" is the name of a new book by William A. Stocking, professor of dairy industry at Cornell University. "This manual," writes the author in the preface, "has been prepared for the purpose of bringing together the work of the best authors into such form as to meet the needs of busy persons, both students, and men in commercial work."

The book is well arranged, illustrated and indexed. Its 578 pages cover market milk, certified milk, butter making, farm dairying, the manufacture of ordinary and fancy cheeses, ice cream making, and other important questions relating to milk production. The book is published by The MacMillan Company, New York; price, $2.00.

Another Ayrshire Champion

Willowmoor Vesta 4th 34150 has just finished her Junior Four-Year-Old Advanced Registry test for a year, qualifying with a record of 17,755 pounds of milk and 753.18 pounds of fat, which entitles her to the Junior Four-Year-Old Ayrshire World Championship in her class.

She was bred by J. W. Clise, Redmond, Wash., owned and tested by E. B. McFarland, San Mateo, Calif. She is from Mr. Clise's famous Robin Hood strain.



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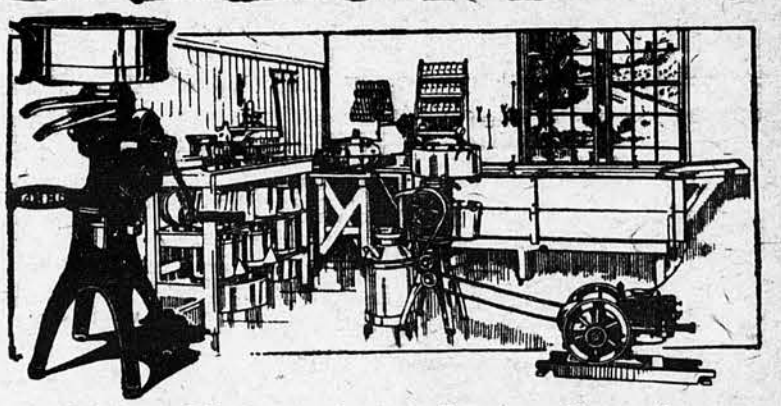
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FIVE FRIDAYS

BY FRANK R. ADAMS

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

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WHAT HAS HAPPENED.

Montmorency Blaney, a dramatic critic, is being entertained by Lucile Green and her mother at their cottage on Green's island. Lucile has been reading a book by Lipton S. Clair, which advocates periodic fasting. Lucile proposes that they try the experiment for a week, and has all of the food removed to the mainland. Montmorency consents only because his rival, Frank Bopp, is coming to visit the Greens. Bopp refuses to join the starvation squad when he arrives. He tries to repair the motor boat so he can go to the mainland for food.

"Monty," he commanded, "loosen that line there, and when the engine starts throw it aboard, so I won't have to leave the steering-wheel."

I did as he asked.

He turned the fly-wheel over painfully.

There was a sort of a wheezing sound, but nothing resembling the regular explosion of a marine motor in the flush of perfect health, feeling its oats.

"The engine is cold," he announced briefly, and bent his back to greater efforts.

"The principle of the gasoline engine," I lectured glibly to Lucile, "is easily comprehensible to the intellect of a boy of ten. It consists simply of a mixture of gasoline in the thing-a-ma-jig which is drawn into a what-d'-ye-call-it in the engine, and then when an electric spark is applied from the dingbat there is an explosion. See—he turns the wheel over—this draws the charge of gas into the engine—now the eccentric trips the sparking device; now listen intently for the explosion. You can't hear it, because there is a very good muffler on the boat."

Bopp expressed what he thought of me by hitting the engine a sharp rap with the monkey-wrench.

"What's the matter?" inquired Lucile sweetly, wishing to smooth matters over. "Won't the engine run?"

That is always the prize question to ask the operator of a gasoline engine.

Next time you see an auto stalled beside the road, with the driver dripping perspiration and tearing his heart out at the crank, ask him that, and you will hear him pour out his innermost soul in words of one syllable.

Bopp seemed disinclined to answer, so I did it for him.

"You see, he could make the engine go—any child could; but he wants to get it all warmed up before he starts it. It is really kindness on his part. No humane man would want to make a poor cold gasoline engine run fast right at first. See! Mr. Bopp is going to hold it in his lap until it gets warm."

"Oh, dry up!" snapped Bopp impolitely.

"That's impossible," I retorted. "The earth itself is over two-thirds water, and I stack up considerably higher than that."

Bopp now had a smudge of dark grease on his light trousers, had worn a blister on the palm of his hand, and had used up a collar completely.

Manipulating a gasoline engine without cuss words, scientifically speaking, generates poison in the inner being of a man—a noxious, distilled profanity—and Bopp had some fermenting inside of him that would have killed a rabbit instantly. He opened a valve on top of the engine and sniffed suspiciously.

"It's flooded," he remarked, with an air of finality.

"I can sympathize with it," I said feelingly.

After rummaging around in the locker for a while, he got out a collection of tools and began to remove a steel plate from the side of the engine.

"In order to make it easier to understand the inner workings of the engine," I explained to Lucile, "he is going to take it apart, so that you may see each piece distinctly. I wonder if he knows that he spilled some cylinder oil in that place where he is now sitting? No matter.

"To resume our lecture, that thin, straight piece of tubing covered with black grease is the crank-shaft. No, I am mistaken. That is the man's leg. The crank-shaft is that other thing, not quite so thin and shapeless. Move your leg a little, will you, Bopp, so that Lucile can tell which is the crank-shaft?"

There was no reply save a growl of rage from below, where the young man was standing on his head, peering into the gizzard of the machine.

"Don't forget to tell me when to let go the rope," I reminded him.

Lucile suddenly scrambled down into the launch.

"Oh, Frank," she exclaimed, "would it make any difference if this wire were fastened to something?"

He arose from his imitation of a kangaroo about to jump down a mine-shaft and took the wire from her fingers without comment.

His feelings, whatever they were, he did not dare to trust to speech. There was something majestic about the repression of the man that forbade comment. In palpitating silence he attached the wire to a place which seemed to be made for it, reassembled the engine, wiped off his hands, and grasped the crank.

He turned it once easily and—zing! the motor got down to business like a clock.

Lucile hastily scrambled out of the boat.

"Let her go!" Bopp yelled, taking hold of the wheel in a pose a good deal like a viking, save for the grease on his trousers. (Did vikings wear trousers? My memory is at fault.)

I threw the line on board with a feeling of envy for one who was speeding to a square meal.

"Keep to starboard!" Lucile yelled. "Keep to starboard! There's shallow water on the port side!"

Bopp spun the wheel, and the launch turned abruptly to the left.

"The other way!" screamed Lucile. "Starboard is on your right side!"

She was too late.

The boat stopped suddenly. Bopp hastily took an impression of the steering-wheel on the pit of his stomach, the engine thrashed wildly for a few moments, then expired with a snort.

I yelled to Bopp: "Do you want any help?"

"No," he replied, bowing to me unintentionally from pain, holding one hand on his belt-line, where the wheel had struck him. "I'll start the engine and pull her off in a jiffy."

To Lucile I explained in as loud a tone of voice as I could command: "It is a curious thing about many deep-water sailors that they cannot tell their right and left hands apart. Say 'port' or 'starboard' to them, and they get you at once."

Bopp managed to start the engine again and began to back off from the bar, when the propeller-wheel struck something, and proceedings ended then and there.

That was the absolute finish of the performance for that day.

There was no encore. He couldn't turn the engine over again even by hand, and a little investigation disclosed the fact that the propeller-shaft was hopelessly tangled in some heavy wire which the propeller had picked up out of the sand.

Bopp discovered all this by sticking his head under water over the side of the boat.

"You might as well come ashore now," suggested Lucile. "We'll have to get a mechanic over from town next week to fix the boat."

So Bopp came ashore by wading in rather chilly water up to his waist.

Considerable of the bloom was rubbed from his usual natty appearance when he clambered on the dock, besmudged and dripping.

"Welcome to the Fasters' Club," I greeted him. "I would baptize thee as a brother in the Aqua Pura Fraternity, but I see there is no need. We'll go up to the house and give you a nice drink of water to warm you up after your chill."

"Where's the telephone?" demanded Bopp briefly, ignoring me.

"What's the matter?" asked Lucile.

He endeavored to be pleasant to Lucile. "I am going to telephone to town to have a boat come and take me to breakfast."

"In the mean time," I requested, "would you mind moving over here a moment and dripping on these flowers, which need water?"

Lucile took him to the telephone.

I followed at a leisurely pace, and by the time I got to the house I found Bopp whirling the lever of the telephone with exasperated energy. It was one of those country telephones, where you have to grind a little business on the side of the box until Central happens to hear you swearing at the transmitter.

The operator seemed more oblivious than usual, and Bopp shouted "Hello!" in every possible tone of voice, from wheedling to a threat.

"I wonder," Lucile murmured vaguely, "if maybe it wasn't the telephone cable which you dug up with the propeller of the launch?"

"What's that?" Bopp demanded.

"I said it must have been the telephone cable that you got mixed up in when you ran the launch aground. That's why it won't work."

Bopp hurled the receiver into the hook which is designed to hold it.

"Don't be cross," she said soothingly. "Think pleasant things. You've got to stay. Make the best of it."

"Think pleasant things? I do! I think of ham and eggs. Can you suggest anything pleasanter? How far is it to the mainland?"

"Two miles."

"And I can only swim a mile and a half."

"Why don't you start, anyway?" I suggested.

"Hush!" warned Lucile. Then turning to Bopp, who was headed for the door: "Where are you going?"

"Out in the woods to eat the leaves off from the trees."

After he had gone a blessed calm reigned for a few minutes. All at once Lucile started.

"Suppose he should eat some poison-ivy!" she exclaimed. "He's a city-bred man, and I don't suppose he knows what it looks like. Don't you think you had better go and show him where it is?"

"Sure! I'll be glad to go. I'll not

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only show him where it is—I'll feed it to him."

"No, I'll go," she said. "You two might quarrel."

Right there I made my mistake. I let her go after him. So she spent the morning with him instead of with me.

Watching Bopp's discomfort had made me forget my own; but now that I was alone I became more oppressed than ever. I got up and sat down again; I couldn't get comfortable. There was nothing to do.

My head did not feel in a condition to allow me to read, and there was no work to occupy me as there would have been at home.

While roaming about the empty rooms I heard a whine, and, looking for its source, found Tootles in the kitchen, trying to reach the shelf where the dog-biscuit were kept.

In the excitement Lucile had forgotten to feed her. With melancholy pleasure in sparing some living creature the pangs I was suffering myself, I got down the box of biscuit and gave the dog one.

There were twelve of the little cakes left in the box. The dog seemed very fond of them. One would not be missed.

I hope I never have to go thru such a temptation again. I weighed a biscuit in my hand, I sniffed its fragrance, and then—I put it aside. I would stick to my promise.

But the memory of that biscuit haunted me the rest of the morning. Every time I cut a new hole in my belt I thought of it. I went back to the shelf a hundred times and looked longingly at the box, but always tore myself away with a sigh.

Some time during the afternoon Mrs. Green dressed and came downstairs. she said she was feeling better, but she did not appear to be very strong.

Clouds began to obscure the sky, and Mrs. Green fretted a good deal because Lucile was away from home. In order to ease her mind, I volunteered to try to find the couple and take them raincoats and umbrellas.

Just as I opened the door to saunter forth the storm burst.

There was a deafening roar of wind which whipped the branches of the trees in sudden fury, then a quick rattle of hail driven like bullets against the tin eaves-troughs.

Just as I turned back to avoid the stinging fusillade of hail the sky appeared to split in the middle with a blinding light and a ripping crash of thunder which fairly made my heart stop beating. The lightning had obviously struck somewhere near by.

The crash of thunder outside was echoed by a thud inside. I looked around. Mrs. Green was lying at full length on the floor.

From having seen it done on the stage, I knew that she had fainted.

I dropped the bundle of raincoats and ran to her assistance. First I held her head on my lap, but couldn't seem to get any further toward reviving her. somewhere I had read directions for reviving fainting ladies.

One of the first things recommended was to loosen the corset, but this seemed to me to be an unpardonable liberty to take with a lady whom I had only met a few times. Besides, I didn't know how to locate a corset, and wouldn't have been able to loosen it had I found it.

It would be a godsend if some one would get out a book on "How to Revive Fainting Ladies altho a Bachelor."

I looked up to find a strange man in the room. He was clad in overalls and carried a small satchel.

"Are you married?" I demanded.

"Yes," he replied. "I'm an Elk, and I can show a union card."

"If you're married tell me what to do with a lady who has fainted."

"Give her some of this."

He produced a flask from his pocket and poured some liquor down Mrs. Green's throat.

"The dame will be all right in a minute. I'm the telephone repair man. What ye been doin' to the wires over here? They been trying to get you from the office all day."

I told him where the trouble lay, and he departed to patch it up.

Shortly afterward Mrs. Green opened one eye. She looked at me for a moment and then smiled.

"Hol' your head steady a minute," she requested gravely. "Wan' t' see who 'y are."

"I'm Mr. Blainey," I explained. "Everything is all right."

"'Course it's a' right! But I don't think I'll get up till the boat stops rocking."

"You're not in a boat, Mrs. Green. This is your own home."

"It's a boat, I tell you. Guess I know when I'm seasick. B'sides, at home ain't got so many pictures of purple sunsets."

"There aren't any pictures of purple sunsets here," I protested.

"You're mistaken, my fr'en'; there's two of 'em over there."

She pointed limply in the arc of a circle which took in the opposite side of the wall.

"I'll show you. Hol' this board steady while I step on it."

She gravely made an effort to rise, but, failing in that, fell back limply into my arms.

"It's no use. Ship rocks so can't stan' up. Have to roll over there."

I tried to prevent her, but it was useless. She insisted on rolling on the floor. She was engaged in that pleasant pastime when her daughter and Mr. Bopp entered, dripping from the rainstorm.

I tried to pick Mrs. Green up.

With a cry of alarm Lucile rushed to her mother's side, then started back, sniffing the air.

"Mr. Blainey," she cried in a horror-stricken voice, "you've been drinking!"

I shook my head gravely.

"Don' scol' my li'l fr'en'," Mrs. Green protested, patting my arm. "He's mos' beaut'ful fr'en' I got."

A light of understanding began to dawn in Lucile's eye.

"She fainted," I explained, and a man who was here to repair the telephone gave it to her to revive her. It was too much on an empty stomach."

"Is the telephone fixed?" demanded Bopp, springing up. "Maybe I can get a launch to come for me yet."

The look which Lucile gave him warmed my heart and made up to me for the hours I had spent alone that day. He sank back into his chair.

"Will you call up Dr. Stone, Montmorency," she requested sweetly, "and ask him to come over to see mother?"

"Surely," I replied.

"You won't need any number. Just tell the girl to ring Dr. Stone's residence."

I did, and soon had the doctor on the wire. I told him that we wanted him to come over.

"I don't believe that it is possible," came the answer over the wire.

"Not possible?" I echoed. "Why not?"

"Haven't you seen the sea that is running? It wouldn't be safe for any kind of a boat to land at Green's Island the way it is blowing now. You know the shore is very rocky there, and if you miss the entrance to the cove you'd be dashed to pieces sure."

I told that to Lucile.

"Ask him what we should do for mother ourselves," she instructed. "Tell him she has some fever and seems very weak. Her tongue is not coated."

I told the doctor that, and asked what to do for her until the sea quieted down enough for him to get over. He told me and I hung up the receiver.

"Well," Lucile interrogated, "what did he say?"

"He said," I repeated carefully—"he said: 'Tell her to give her digestive apparatus a rest. Don't eat anything for twenty-four hours, and drink plenty of water.'"

Bopp laughed derisively. The elder lady showed no signs of interest.

"Thass what I want—water," she declared; "plenty o' water. Blainey, beautiful fr'en', gimme some water. Have some yourself."

I gave her a glass of water which she drank with enviable relish. I poured her a second glass.

"Bes' water I ever tasted," said Mrs. Green, attempting to put some in her eye under the mistaken impression that it was her mouth. "Blainey, my beau'ful fr'en', be like me. Never drink anything stronger than this water an' you'll always be blithe an' gay, jus' like me. There's on'y one thing bothers me. It's whether those stairs are goin' up or comin' down. I wanna go up, but I'm 'fraid th' stairs are comin' down."

"The stairs are just the way they always are, mother," Lucile said reprovingly, "and you are going up to bed."

"Go to bed?" echoed her mother. "I don't wanna go to bed. I wanna change my clothes. I'm gonna put on my red dress."

Mother and daughter started up the stairs.

On the landing Mrs. Green halted, turned, and waved her hand limply at me.

"Goo'-by, beaut'ful Blainey! Most beaut'ful man I ever met. Goo'-by!"

After she had been dragged around a bend of the stairway by her scandalized daughter, there drifted down to the living-room a grumbled fragment of indignant protest:

"Well, he is beaut-ful. He's more beaut'ful than th' Methodis' minister, an' you know it."

A Disappearance.

WHEN we were left alone together I could tell by the scowl on Bopp's face that he had fallen heir to the headache I had possessed the day before. Only I think his was worse because he had been smoking all day long.

"Cheer up, Bopp!" I admonished, more to make conversation than anything else; "I am just as hungry as you are."

"That isn't possible," he declared. "No one has ever been as hungry as I am."

"Probably I am more hungry than you are," I insisted. "I have more room to be hungry in."

Tootles came romping in, barking viciferously.

"Poor pup!" commiserated Bopp. "I suppose she is starved, too."

"No, that isn't the reason she's barking. She has been fed."

"Fed—what?"

"Dog biscuit."

"Where are they?"

"In the kitchen," I replied unthinkingly. "From the way she is behaving there must be some one outside."

It was almost dark. I went to the door and peered out. There was a man coming up the path."

"Who is it?" Bopp demanded.

"I can't make out."

"Maybe it's the man off the supply-boat."

"Impossible. The supply-boat isn't due until tomorrow, and, even if she were here, they couldn't land from her in this storm."

By this time the man had reached the porch. The wind blew his wet garments around his lean figure and the water was dripping disconsolately from the peak of his cap.

It was the telephone repair man.

I opened the door and admitted him.

"I guess I got to stay here all night," he announced. "The storm is getting so bad I don't dare try to row back to town. If I tried it I'd come nearer getting a drink of water than I have before in ten years."

Lucile came down stairs. I explained the situation to her.

"Of course you can stay all night," Lucile said graciously, "but it will be



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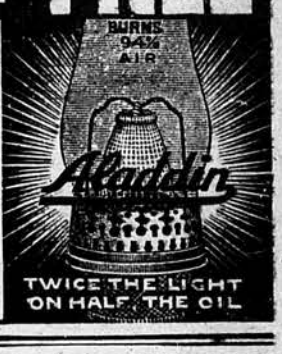
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The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. NR, Topeka, Kan.

impossible to give you anything to eat."

"Why not?" he asked. "I don't expect to go to the trough with the family. I'll feed with the help in the kitchen without a murmur. As far as that goes, tho, I'm a union man and as good as anybody."

"Certainly," agreed Lucile, "you are welcome to anything we have, but we have nothing."

"No grub?" he queried incredulously.

"None whatever," she explained. "We are all fasting. We decided not to eat anything for a week."

"Bugs!" he decided briefly. Then, turning to Bopp and myself: "Gents, put me right. Do I or do I not coal at this station?"

"The lady has told you correctly," I assured him. "There is no food in the house."

"And you're doing it, too?" He laughed sarcastically. "When I come here the old lady was pulling a Brodie on the floor, and now the fat guy ain't eating anything. A bunch of dips, all right."

"You had better go upstairs and change your clothes," said Lucile.

"What'll I change 'em for? For a nickel-plated wash-boiler or a pair of diamond earrings?"

"I mean, put on some dry things. Frank, you and he are much of a size, You'll lend him a suit, won't you?"

Bopp had to. Lucile has a way of making a request that leaves you with no other course open.

When they were at the top of the stairs Bopp yelled down: "Monty, Mrs. Green wants you to come up."

I started to go, but Lucile stopped me.

"Ask her what she wants," she instructed.

In a minute Bopp returned with the answer.

"She says she isn't going to sleep until she sees her old pal Monty. If he doesn't come up she'll come down."

Lucile, blushing, went up to explain to her mother that her request was impossible. From behind the closed door of Mrs. Green's room there issued sounds of an argument supplemented by weeping.

Eventually Lucile came to the top of the stairs and called: "Monty!"

How different that name sounded when she used it! I bounded up the stairs. When I say bounded I mean it.

It was the first time I had done anything like that in years. I don't know whether to give the credit to fasting or to Lucile. I'd prefer to blame her for it.

She stood leaning over the banister, perplexed and troubled, her face flushed and her hair becomingly disordered, as if she had been engaged in a physical contest of some sort.

I stopped on the stairs below her.

"The blessed damozel leaned out
From the gold bar of heaven,"

I quoted.

"Don't be silly," she said in a tone of voice that told me she liked it. "I have to ask you a dreadfully embarrassing question."

"All right," I commanded. "Shoot!"

"Would you mind very much kissing a lady who is not as young as she was once?"

"Would I mind?" I said, taking her hands. "I've been thinking of nothing else for two years."

"I meant," disengaging her hands gently, "would you mind kissing mother good night? She is acting very peculiarly this evening, as you know, and she says she won't go to sleep until you kiss her. I had no idea that she could be so stubborn."

I was touched at the old lady's fondness for me. We went in. She was lying tucked up in bed with a night-cap tied firmly under her chin.

Lucile made me come to bed," Mrs. Green volunteered, her bright eyes snapping with wakefulness. "It's all nonsense. Never felt better in my life. I want to get up and go somewhere with you and eat."

"There, there!" said Lucile; "the doctor says not to eat anything."

"Yes," snapped her mother, "and I'll bet he had just had his dinner when he said it. I know a place to eat over in town. Fine steaks, chops, and roast beef. Guess I'll get up."

She started to throw back the covers, but Lucile forcibly restrained her.

"You said you would go to sleep if I brought Mr. Blainey in to see you," she said.

The old lady eyed me suspiciously. "Is he going to kiss me good night?" she demanded.

I assured her that I was.

"All right," she sighed; "then I'll go to sleep."

And she did—or, at least, we didn't hear another sound from her that evening.

When we had left the room and closed the door softly Lucile put her hand on my arm and said:

"Thanks, Monty. It was awfully silly, but I didn't know how else to quiet her. You won't think anything of it, will you?"

"Of course not. It's all in the family, anyhow; or, if it isn't, I wish it were," I hazarded, emboldened by the pressure on my arm. For the moment I could not have been any happier if I had been fed.

After a while the telephone man came down stairs in a suit of Bopp's clothes—light flannel trousers, outing shoes, fancy shirt, collar and tie, and a blue coat.

The togs fitted him remarkably well, and, except for a colloquial line of conversation, the man seemed to fit the clothes. At any rate, I liked him better than I did Bopp. What to do with him seemed to be puzzling Lucile.

It didn't seem right to ask him to go out in the kitchen and drink water all by himself, and there was no other place to put him unless he stayed in the living room with us.

Before she could decide, one way or the other he seated himself comfortably and proceeded to entertain us with considerable conversation about himself.

"I ain't a rube," he volunteered. "I know good clothes when I see 'em, and I have to admit that Mr. Bopp is a swell dresser. I only work over here in the summer time. In the winter I stick around New York. I'm a wire-tapper."

"A wire-tapper?" repeated Bopp. "Isn't a wire-tapper a sort of a crook?"

"Not compared to a burglar. Wire-tapping is just high finance."

While the storm yelped and howled without he rattled on.

Having missed only one meal as yet, his mind was less occupied with food than ours, and he was able to speak of other things. His name, it appeared, was Harold Kent; he was married, was a socialist in feeling if not in theory, had been a jockey, a tout, a telegraph operator, and hoped to learn to fly an aeroplane.

Otherwise his was an uneventful history.

All the time I was listening my mind was occupied with trying to account for the thrill which had jolted me when I had taken Lucile's hands in mine at the top of the stairs. Being a dramatic critic by profession, I had seen so much love from an aisle seat about six rows back that I had outgrown my boyish belief that there was "any such a animile."

Maybe my sensation came simply from the lack of food. If it did it was almost worth fasting all the rest of my life to see if it would not happen again.

I decided to put my fortunes to the test. I would sit up until Bopp went to bed and ask her to marry me.

Kent, the telephone man, retired first, promising himself out loud to be up and off breakfastward at daybreak.

"I think I'l sit up a while," I said, stealing a look at Lucile and hoping she would comprehend my intention.

"If you are going to sit up I'll stick," said Bopp with Machiavellian cordiality. "I'll split a gallon of water with you."

There he sat, and we drank glass after glass of water until eleven o'clock. Then Lucile decided to go to bed and spoiled the whole game.

"I guess I'll turn in now, too," I suggested tentatively, hoping that at least I'd get a chance to speak to her on the stairs.

But, no—Bopp developed a sudden fondness for my society and accompanied me to my room and sat on my bed for a while, talking about affairs theatrical, assuming that I was interested in them, which I was not.

When he finally departed the house was dark and the wind of the storm made unearthly noises around the eaves.

I was more tired than I remembered to have been for years, but not sleepy. I don't know whether it was actual hunger or merely the idea that I had not eaten anything for forty-eight hours which haunted me.

At any rate, every time that I closed my eyes I'd have a vision of those dog-biscuit. I might just as well have pictured a chocolate cake or a doughnut to myself; but, no, it was a dog biscuit. It was their nearness that lent enchantment to their quality.

After an hour or so of that kind of torture I at last determined to satisfy my fool imagination by showing it a dog-biscuit in the life, and proving that it was not desirable at all. That was the reason why I went down stairs.

It is rather ticklish business roaming around a strange house in the dark, wearing no other padding than a suit of pajamas.

I banged my shins unmercifully against several hundred pieces of furniture, but I toned my remarks thereat to a pitch below the howling of the storm. An occasional flash of lightning helped me momentarily from time to time, but left me floundering blindly in the intervals.

Finally in the kitchen, I groped my way to the shelf, and the box of dog-biscuit was in my hands.

Furtively I took one out, fondled it, and sniffed it. Being alone there with that unprotected dog-biscuit was too much for my moral courage. I decided to throw honor to the winds. There was so much wind and so little honor that no one would notice it.

I set my teeth in the dog-biscuit!

Suddenly there was a sound on the stairway, a noise apart from that made by the storm. I listened intently. It came again—the creaking of a stair.

Who could it be?

Possibly it was Kent, the ex-wire-tapper.

His early training might have proved too much for him, and he had decided to loot the place and make his escape. Maybe he would not stop at murder if balked of his design.

I made up my mind to behave valiantly and grasped a dog-biscuit firmly in one hand, determined to sell my life as dearly as was consistent with the high cost of living. The box containing the rest of the biscuit I put back on the shelf and crouched behind the stove, ready to spring at him unawares as soon as he entered.

There is an awful moment in the life of the average man when he hears burglars in the house and decides to put them to flight single-handed. He, the householder, knows that the intruder is armed and expecting trouble, and that in a fight the wide-awake thief has the advantage over the suddenly aroused inmates.

Knowing that it is foolhardy, he goes on just the same. Why? Brave? Maybe, but usually because of public opinion. It is the correct thing to defend your house against thieves. It has been so ever since Magna Charta, and before that, when burglar insurance and automatic revolvers were not invented.

A man who does not defend his own property, even when it is fully insured, is regarded as a poltroon. Why? You can search me. There isn't any sense to it, but it is so. Haven't you done it yourself?

At any rate, I had one of those moments of misguided courage when I saw the light of one of those pocket electric lanterns flashing intermittently on the wall.

I jumped four feet straight up in the air when something wet touched the sole of my bare foot, which was extended back of me as I knelt behind the stove. My exclamation was drowned in a crash of thunder.

Burglar or no burglar, I was about to run to him for protection from that clammy thing which had touched me when a second flash of lightning showed Tootles frisking around my feet.

She was frightened by the storm, and had touched my foot with her tongue for companionship.

Somewhat shaken, I crouched behind the stove again in time to see a dim figure enter the kitchen. Before it came near enough for me to spring, the lightning revealed Lucile in a dressing-gown, with her hair over her shoulders.

I can't remember details, but I do know that in that single flash of light she appeared the most beautiful thing I had ever seen.

She turned the flash-light on the wall, and finally rested its ray on the box of dog-biscuit!

She went over to it, picked up one of the biscuit, pressed it to her cheek, and was about to bite it, when she hastily dropped it back into the box, put out the light and stood perfectly still listening.

There was another sound on the stairs!

When I looked to see what Lucile was doing she had disappeared. Probably she, too, was hiding somewhere near, I reasoned.

This time there was less delay. Whoever was coming down stairs was carelessly assured, and was striking matches on the wall as he went along to guide his progress.

He entered the kitchen.

It was Bopp, clad in the kind of pajamas I thought he wore.

He was laughing to himself as he entered and went straight to the box of dog-biscuit. He took one out of the box.

And he ate it!

Before that I may have disliked the man, but now—

A smile of enjoyment spread over his features, plainly discernible when the lightning flashed. Evidently the dog-biscuit were delicious.

At last he finished and started to leave. I was about to breathe a sigh of relief when I happened to glance toward the shelf where the biscuit were.

The box was gone.

The fiend was taking them with him. Without a thought of poor Tootles, who would doubtless starve, he was going to eat all her food!

With one bound I was upon him.

The thought of that poor dog steeled my heart. I grabbed him by the throat, and we swayed back and forth in a rough-and-tumble bearcat movement to the tune of rolling thunder.

My weight helped me, and slowly I was bearing him back when all at once he dropped the box of dog-biscuit and with his free hand landed a wallop in my stomach! It would have been a foul under any circumstances, but with my inner workings resembling those of a vacuum cleaner, it was inhuman.

Maddened by that blow, I hissed between my clenched teeth: "If you hit me below the belt again I'll tear your pajamas!"

He hissed back, "Let 'er rip!" and swung on me twice more in the same place. He did not know, as I did, that somewhere in the darkness Lucile was watching, so my threat was of no avail.

With mad fury I picked him up and hurled him from me. There was a terrific crash of glass and all was still.

I lit the light—acetylene gas.

The wreckage of that kitchen was well nigh beyond description. Bopp lay sprawled on the kitchen floor near the table where he had struck when I threw him.

The table itself had overturned onto the week's water supply in glass bottles, and had apparently broken most of them. Lucile was standing, pale and disheveled, but still beautiful, in the doorway of the pantry, where she had been hiding.

After an interval Bopp laboriously picked himself up and waded toward the stairway thru the torrent of distilled water which was streaming across the floor.

"There's your dog-biscuit!" he sneered, pointing to Tootles on the floor, who was gulping them down as fast as she could. "Fasting for a week! Ha! Ha!"

Then he disappeared upstairs.

I turned to Lucile. She had dropped into a chair and had buried her face in her hands. She was crying.

"What's the matter, Lucile?" I asked tenderly.

"I don't know," she sobbed—"just nerves, I guess."

"You ought not to be about this time of night," I said sternly.

"I know it," she replied. "I just came down to—to feed Tootles."

I would have believed her if I had not seen the biscuit in her mouth. But what man would not forgive a small fib on the part of the woman he loves?

"Listen to me, Lucile dear," I said authoritatively, taking her hand. "We are not going to fast any more. If your father were here he would call a halt. Here your mother is sick, you are hysterical, and hardly any of us are on speaking terms with the others. Besides, we have got to stop. Our water supply is gone."

Lucile looked up.

"Then it won't really be our fault, will it?" she asked hopefully. "If we haven't pure water we can't go on fasting. Lipton S. Clair says so."

So it was agreed that the next day we'd have a new stock of groceries come on the supply-boat and telephone the cook to come back. I think the prospect cheered us wonderfully.

I know I felt better immediately, and I persuaded Lucile to go back to bed to get some rest before daylight. She went in to see how her mother was before retiring.

There was a cry from Mrs. Green's room and I rushed in.

Lucile was standing beside an empty bed.

Mrs. Green had disappeared!

(To be Continued.)

Save the Sorghums Seed

Farmers should obtain their supply of sorghum seed—kafir, milo, feterita and cane—now in view of the fact that good seed will be scarce next season. These crops, because of the late, cool spring and the midsummer drouth which retarded growth, matured in only a few localities. In many scattered fields thruout the state, however, ripe grain was produced in fertile or well watered areas where growing conditions were more favorable than for the field as a whole.

All of the grain that matured should be held for seed purposes if possible to insure the planting of a normal acreage of sorghums in 1918, believes C. C. Cunningham, assistant professor of co-operative experiments in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Farmers who secured well matured crops of reasonably pure kafir, milo, feterita, and cane should make a special effort to save the grain for seed," said Professor Cunningham. "They should have no difficulty in disposing of it for more than market prices. They will not only obtain a profit for themselves but may render their community a service in supplying a much needed product.

"Much of the kafir and other grain sorghums suitable for seed will likely be utilized for feed during the winter. It would be well for those who have no seed to make arrangements with some neighbor who has seed to select heads from the field, shock, or stack before threshing time. Where the seed is selected in this way the ripest heads can be obtained, thus insuring a better quality of seed than otherwise could be obtained. This is important this season since most sorghum crops contain a considerable proportion of immature heads.

"The heads should not be threshed until planting time, since the seed will keep in much better condition when in the head. A convenient way to store sorghum heads is to sack them in loosely woven gunny sacks after they become thoroly dry and suspend the sacks from the roof in the barn, granary, or corn crib with wire where they will be out of reach of mice and other rodents."

Beans in Finney County

Ed Solz, who finished harvesting and threshing his Mexican beans, reports a yield of 1,000 pounds an acre, or more than 16 bushels. I had the pleasure of wielding the flail during the threshing process on this farm. John A. Lewis reports 600 pounds or 10 bushels an acre from a two-thirds stand of this crop. Mr. Staley of the same neighborhood estimates his yield at 10 bushels an acre and he has 10 acres. Judging from the present local retail price of beans, despite the fact that the market is being well supplied for the present, these bean farmers should realize a good return from the crop, if sold at the present wholesale prices. We understand that the local retail price of beans is 15 cents a pound. In localities where the soil is rather sandy, in the river bottoms and in the sand hill region, the Mexican beans yield well. Where the soil is heavier in type and local showers rather scarce, as during the last season, the crop did not do so well.

Garden City, Kan. C. E. Cassel.

Hemp Experiment was Successful

The International Harvester company's hemp growing and harvesting experiment in Saline county is satisfactory to company officials. "The experiment this season has proved a decided success despite the hot and dry weather," said R. L. Kline, who was in charge.

Saline county farmers grew the hemp. They were backed in the venture by the company which paid for the use of the land, their work and the materials used. The crop which is now being harvested is expected to yield enough hemp fiber to pay all expenses. Two thousand bushels of seed which has a market value of $6 a bushel will be clear profit.—Salina Journal.

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

The Girl in High School.

My daughter is 17 years old and is in her fourth year of high school, with excellent credits. She is just fairly well, inclined to be nervous and feel tired. I am worried about the fact that she is not so regular in her habits as a girl of her age should be. Several doctors have treated her without good results. If you can suggest something we shall be very gratified. MRS. M.

Certainly I can suggest something. The remedy for this girl is as conspicuous as the state house dome. Probably your home doctors mentioned it, but you ignored that feature of the treatment because you preferred to have medicine do the work. Take her out of school! That's the prescription. A young girl of 17 has mighty little business in the fourth year of high school. If she is ailing or irregular in the least degree she has no business there, whatever. Don't bother about medicine. Remove the strain and see what nature will do.

You suggested it and she was inclined to be so unhappy about it that you feared the result? That is the same old story and not worth repeating. A girl 17 years old is not entitled to be the director of her own course in life. She is at a very critical age. No matter what her desires, nothing should be allowed to damage her health. School is of secondary importance, society of none at all in this connection. I know from personal experience that the young lady will say that she absolutely must finish with her class or her entire career will be spoiled. Nothing to it. After she has been out a week or two her sanity will be restored in some measure and before the school term is over she will agree that you were right. Try it. No, your girl is not an exception.

Hire a Health Officer.

I live in one of the wealthiest counties in Kansas. It seems like some of the people are very, very rich and some are very, very poor. There are two cases of consumption of the lungs in our township and no place to send these patients. I have read of counties that have hospitals and visiting nurses and all such things, but all we have is a county doctor and he is no good. He says all he gets is $8.33 a month and he earns that in the first two days and doesn't have any time for county work after that. Well, what I wish to know is what can our township do with these two cases. Isn't there some way a rich county like ours can get some health protection? GEORGE S.

Yes. Elect a good board of county commissioners, men who are pledged to the policy of engaging a full-time county health officer at a salary that will allow him to give all of his time to the work of preventing contagious disease. Write to Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary Kansas state board of health at Topeka, for advice and help in this matter. If the two cases of consumption have not reached the incurable stage you may be able to get them admitted to the state tuberculosis sanatorium at Norton, Dr. C. S. Kenney, superintendent. You must work thru your county physician. Perhaps you can catch him the first of the month, when he is earning his salary.

A Case of Cancer?

My sister has a growth in her side that has been there for 15 years, all the time worrying her more or less. For nearly a year she has taken Dr. Mixer's Cancer and Tumor absorbent, but cannot see much good from it. Do you think she has not yet given it a fair trial? She is 57 years old. If she has tried this long enough what else should she try? SISTER.

Yes, I think she has tried it long enough; almost a year too long. She is making the mistake of self-diagnosis and self-treatment. In the first place how does she know this growth to be a cancer? The fact that it has existed 15 years without much change is against the theory, for altho it is true that a tumor does sometimes run an apparently benign course for many years and then become malignant it is unusual. In the second place, granted that it is a cancer, it is absolutely ruinous to waste valuable time on self-prescribed treatment, attempting to check a most malignant invader with an agent of which you know nothing. See a good surgeon. He may surprise your sister by telling her that she has no cancer.

Flat Feet, and Army Service.

I am anxious to know if what is commonly called flat foot is sufficient grounds for exemption from army service. Would it be considered so by a local exemption board? M. K.

Not unless of severe degree. A moderate degree of flat foot may be remedied by proper exercises and the wearing of rational shoes. So the cases in which it will be considered cause for exemption are few.

G. F. S.—Twins may be as perfectly sound and healthy as any babies that are born. The sickness of one need not affect the other unless by contagion.

A. K. S.—Yes! I consider army life to be healthful.

R. D.—Send a 3-cent stamp and I will answer.

A Power Demonstration in 1918

A meeting of the National Tractor Demonstration committee was held at Chicago recently to discuss the question of tractor demonstrations for next year. After a very thoro discussion of the subject, a motion was made and carried to have one big national tractor demonstration in 1918 incorporating:

1. Tests on fuel consumption in plowing, disking and other kinds of field work.
2. Tests on different types of traction wheels, wheel equipment and on tractive efficiency. To include tests in running the wheels in the furrows, on unplowed ground, and also on plowed ground.
3. Tests on steering mechanism.
4. Tests on belt work.

The committee is of the opinion that this demonstration, carried out on the lines mentioned, should be one which will better establish the farm tractor and help develop the tractor industry.

It is planned to give more detailed information as to fuel, traction and power. At least one 10-hour plowing run will be held during the demonstration.

It was further decided that the committee may sanction not more than five other demonstrations at points to be decided later, which would be conducted along the lines of the previous demonstration, but not include any tests. It is the wish of the committee to hold this demonstration at some point in the vicinity of Detroit or Cleveland, if suitable land can be found; 3,000 to 5,000 acres will be required in one body, or made up of adjoining fields.

Dent Parrett.
Tractor Demonstration Committee.

Our Biggest Blunder

It is painful to see how little the men in high places understand farmers or farming. But it is more deplorable than painful. For 10 years this nation has been short of farmers. Its owner farmers are decreasing and its tenant farmers are increasing. But compared to national progress both are decreasing. The last thing we should have done at this stage of the war was to draft a single active farmer. No shortage of manpower required it. It takes less time and is far easier to train a soldier than to make a farmer. It was bad enough to have accepted the thousands of young farmers who volunteered. We should have exempted the rest, and a few were exempted, nevertheless we drafted man after man whose war value on the farm was equal to that of a whole company in the trenches. How many of these boys will ever go back to the soil after the war? The effect of this mistake will be far-reaching. But the point is we never should have made it.

A Gain in Population

Kansas' greatest population, 1917	1,736,900
Prior record year, 1916	1,715,463
Gain during the last year	21,437
Gain during the last 10 years	80,101
County having largest population, Wyandotte	112,864
County having smallest population, Stanton	969
County showing largest gain, Butler	6,191
County showing heaviest loss, Cherokee	1,858
Counties reporting increases	64
Counties reporting the same population as 1916	2
Counties reporting decreases	39

Again Kansas has broken her record in population and in the year ending March 1, 1917, an increase of 21,437 inhabitants is recorded by the official returns to the state board of agriculture, the aggregate population on that date being 1,736,900. The enumeration was made by assessors and returned to the board thru the various county clerks in certified abstract form. An increase of 80,101 persons, practically 5 per cent, is shown in the 10 years, Sedgwick county having made the greatest gain in that period, amounting to 17,870.

Sixty-four counties report increases in population aggregating 35,220, two counties report no change, and 39 show decreases totaling 13,783. Excepting three, all counties in the Western third of the state show increases, and of the 39 counties showing losses only 13 are in the Western two-thirds.

Three of the four largest increases have occurred in the region of the newly developing oil fields of Kansas, Butler county leading with 6,191 increase, followed by Sedgwick with 5,064 and Cowley (fourth largest) showing an increase of 1,520. The third largest increase was made by Ford county with 1,975 advance over the year previous, 786 of this being in Dodge City.

In the 10 counties having the largest population only one change occurs in the rank as shown a year ago, Labette county, with a gain of 944, taking eighth place over Cherokee, which is now ninth.

They Don't State Facts

Governor Capper is being criticised for showing up the inequality, if not the uselessness of taking the profit off wheat and giving it to the grain dealers, the millers and the bakers instead of to the consumer. Also for intimating that farmers are not making great profits, anyway, notwithstanding, and so on.

These criticisms have come from city Democratic dailies that are political organs first and newspapers afterward and which seek usually to give a political bias to every discussion. Some of them quote an estimate of Professor Call's, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, in which he placed the farm-cost of producing a bushel of wheat at 78.7 cents. This estimate, made years ago, has been much quoted this year, East and West, as proving that farmers were rolling up wealth. Somebody dug it up and published it as recent and Professor Call has been kept busy explaining the circumstances.

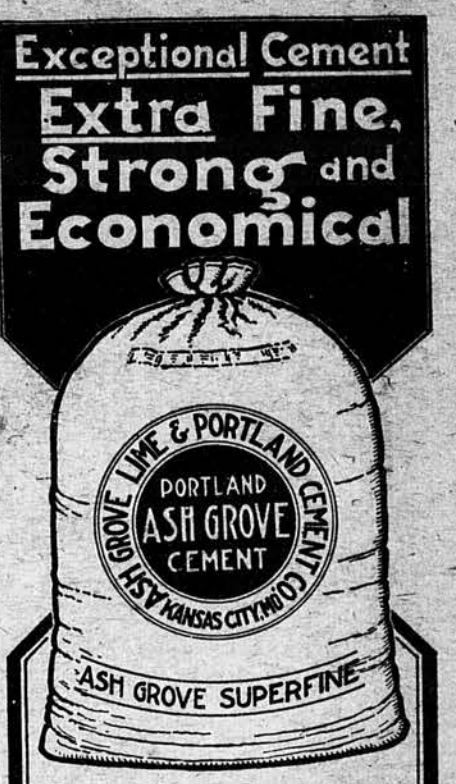
As to farmers being unduly prosperous. It was only this summer that the Missouri College of Agriculture announced that a farm survey in that fertile state showed farmers were realizing only $1.35 a day for their labor. Carpenters, bricklayers, and the like, get as much as $7 in some instances. A few years ago the United States Department of Agriculture shocked the country with its proofs that farmers in several great agricultural states of the Middle West were making little more than a bare living. These proofs were the result of a farm survey conducted by its experts.

Because market prices for corn, alfalfa, clover, prairie hay and oats are high, farmers are presumed to be prospering exceedingly just now. These prices mean little to the man who hasn't much to sell. We had virtually a wheat and a corn failure in Kansas this year, and Kansas has not had an old-fashioned corn crop in more than 10 years. Furthermore, most farms are undermanned. Farm labor is scarce. The farmer on an undermanned farm cannot diversify much. It is difficult to grow wheat, corn and alfalfa, because they are all likely to need his attention at the same time at critical stages or great losses will result.

A few years ago a young farmer, who is a good farmer and a hard worker, bought a 160-acre farm in one of the premier agricultural counties in Kansas, where crops seldom or never fail. He made a payment down and was to pay the rest in installments. Under his management the farm improved and he did well, but taxes, living and interest took every cent he could make. He was never able to make another payment on the principal. This year he had a chance to sell the farm to a better-fixed neighbor for $2,000 more than he was obligated to pay for it, so he squared his debt and gave up the farm.

Yet there is no better property than a Kansas farm, for there is a bright future ahead of the farming industry and it cannot be many years coming. Just how bright and how soon it will come depends on how soon the industry becomes organized co-operatively.

Unlike the hog, the cow has a large roomy digestive tract that is built for the handling of rough feeds. The cow digests her feed to best advantage when her ration is bulky, as the bulky parts of the feed keep the small particles of grain apart and thus allow them to be acted on thoroly by the digestive juices. The hay and silage should not constitute all the bulk of the ration as part of it can be supplied profitably by such feeds as corn and cob meal, ground oats, wheat bran and distillers' dried grains.



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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SYDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for November 18. Nehemiah's prayer answered. Nehemiah 2:1-11.

Golden text. Ask and it shall be given you. Matt. 7:7.

It is queer how modern thought in regard to prayer has developed along scientific lines. There is no longer any doubt about the influence of the mind over the body. And from this point of view spiritual possibilities are suggested which are limitless. Thru prayer one may be brought into direct contact with the Divine stores of energy. New longings, new hopes and new life are obtained.

That God answers prayer is undeniable and we have only to look carefully over our own lives to prove this fact. But we must remember, while looking for distinct and definite answers, that delays are not denials. Sometimes we pray for things which are not necessary. We are not always ready for the fulfillment of our desires or prayer, and while we wait we become better acquainted with God, who gives us a continued faith in His loving kindness.

During the four months which Nehemiah prayed, without ceasing, for the wish which was nearest his heart, his whole life was enriched by a fuller harmony with Divine laws. With all his culture, wisdom and attractive virtues, he needed the forbearance gained from this consecration. Possibly this period of waiting was necessary to bring some change into the heart of the king. For altho he was tolerant towards the worship of the Hebrews, he also was very fond of Nehemiah, and to part with him meant rather a sacrifice.

Custom required that Nehemiah should be cheerful in the king's presence, but one evening after some particularly disturbing news had reached him, he appeared before the king in a quiet and preoccupied manner. This condition of his favorite was soon noticed by the king and inquired into.

It is not queer that Nehemiah hesitated to speak or felt afraid when the king asked the cause of his sadness. For the request he had to make might be misconstrued unfavorably. To ask for permission to leave a king's court was an unusual petition. But liking Nehemiah, as the king did, he was pleased to grant the request.

It is more than probable that he realized the plan of placing Nehemiah as governor over Jerusalem was of political advantage to himself, as Palestine lay between Babylon and Egypt. If the ancient fortress and the city were rebuilt they would furnish a rendezvous for the Babylonian army and thus prevent Egypt from occupying the site.

Two other requests besides permission to go to the help of Judah were made by Nehemiah. Letters of introduction were asked for, so that people in the portion of country thru which he would have to pass would know that he was about the king's business. And an order was given to the keeper of the king's forest for the timber supplies necessary for rebuilding the ruined city. When all was in readiness Nehemiah left Shushan under the protection of a guard. This guard was not only a protection but also an assurance to those to whom he had letters.

The prayer of Nehemiah's heart had been granted. He had been permitted to leave his luxurious home in the king's palace, for a life of real service among the simple homes of a humble people.

High Prices for Farm Products

Kansas farmers are obtaining high prices for corn, potatoes, wheat, poultry eggs, and butter. The corn is still soft in many places. Good prices are being obtained at the public sales.

Chautauqua County—We are having ideal fall weather with little rain, which is a drawback for wheat. There are many public sales. Work is plentiful and wages are high. Everything is selling at a high price.—H. B. Fairley, Nov. 3.

Saline County—We have had only small showers for some time and wheat needs rain badly. Corn stalk wheat is coming up very poor. Labor is hard to obtain. Wheat $2; corn $1.50; potatoes $1.65; flour $3; turkeys 16c; ducks 11c; hens 16c; eggs 37c; butter 40c.—Edwin F. Holt, Nov. 2.

Rooks County—Farmers still sowing wheat. Considerable wheat sown in October has not sprouted yet owing to dry weather. Alfalfa hay being shipped in at $30; apples $1 to $2; eggs 32c; butterfat 42c; shorts $2.40; bran $1.70; little corn.—C. O. Thomas, Nov. 1.

Woodson County—Weather is warming up nicely, but we have had some real winter days. Wheat in good condition, but needs moisture. Cattle are being fed. Corn husking will begin next week. We will have enough grain for home consumption, but none for sale. Plenty of public sales and everything bringing fancy prices.—E. F. Opperman, Nov. 2.

Gray County—Wheat seeding is nearly finished, late sown in dust. We are needing rain badly for the wheat. Had a real touch of winter October 28. Feed very short here, and considerable stock has been sold on account of it. Wheat pasture does not amount to much; too dry to grow well. Stock in good condition and prices satisfactory. Butter 50c; eggs 50c.—A. E. Alexander, Oct. 31.

Neosho County—Farmers very crowded with work. Frost caught lots of kafir but it has been cut for feed. Second crop of prairie hay made half a ton an acre. Lots of corn is making 25 bushels an acre. Wheat is a good stand and has plenty of moisture, but not making a very rapid growth. No complaints on $2 wheat here. Stock looks well, hogs scarce.

Montgomery County—Snow Monday morning with 16 degrees above. Dry and windy this week. Wheat seeding nearly finished. Corn almost a failure, but kafir and feterita are fair crops. Farmers busy cutting kafir, working roads and getting ready for winter. Hogs are scarce here. Stock doing well. Lots of sales and everything sells high.—Mrs. J. W. Eikenberry, Nov. 3.

Wyandotte County—Plenty of moisture for wheat, rye and pasture. All kinds of feed very high. Almost impossible to obtain coal. Labor scarce and high.—G. F. Espenlaub, Nov. 2.

Osage County—Sudden cold weather has increased price of feed and reduced price of cattle. Sorghum cane ripened but considerable kafir did not. Kafir has been cut but cornstalks are still standing in the field. Some soft corn, but generally an average crop, or perhaps a little better.—H. L. Ferris, Nov. 1.

Thomas County—About 3 inches of snow October 28. Wheat not all sown. Acreage not so large as last year. Some corn in northwestern part of county, also plenty of feed; other parts not so much corn and a fair feed crop. Stock selling well. New corn $1.40.—C. C. Cole, Nov. 5.

Riley County—Corn husking has started with fair yield, but rather soft yet for cribbing. All fall sown grain looks well. A demand for huskers. A few calves have died from blackleg. Eggs 32c; butter 38c; old corn $1.10.—P. O. Hawkinson, Nov. 3.

Sedgwick County—We have not had rain for 90 days. Large acreage of wheat not out of the ground yet. Corn husking has begun. Feed will be very scarce and high. Alfalfa now is $25 and up. Pigs rather scarce and some reports of hog cholera in the county. Apple crop ruined by heavy freezes. We need rain badly. Corn $2.10; oats 60c; butter 41c; eggs 40c.—J. R. Kelso, Nov. 3.

Marshall County—New corn is bringing $1.18 and being shipped out to feeders in the ear. Considerable alfalfa will be shipped out this winter and cheaper feed used in its place. Public sale season is opening and everything bringing good prices. Corn shucking has started in some fields but most of it is too green to crib yet. Price for picking is 6 cents with board and 7 cents without. We are having our first touch of winter with about 2 inches of snow October 28.—C. A. Kjellberg, Oct. 29.

Leavenworth County—Corn husking is keeping farmers busy now. Yield much better than expected, probably averaging 30 bushels. However, there will be some soft corn. Reports of hog cholera in the county. Wheat being shipped out as fast as cars are obtained. New wheat is coming up in fine condition.—George Marshall, Nov. 1.

Crawford County—A fine rain October 25 gave wheat a new life, but some farmers report a poor crop due to rain at seeding time. Corn shucking has begun, but some too green yet. Pastures are drying up and stock are on dry feed. Lots of public sales, but everything sells high.—H. F. Painter, Oct. 28.

Pratt County—We are having dry windy weather with some hard freezes. Wheat needs rain badly. Corn husking is well under way and kafir threshing in progress. There are some fat hogs for sale, but hardly enough to ship. Stock looks fair, but no wheat pasture.—J. L. Phelps, Oct. 30.

Miami County—We have had a touch of winter this week, with a few showers. Wheat seeding finished and most fields look good. Not much corn fit to crib yet; a good deal in shock and silos. We will have considerable corn to ship out. Quite a few fat hogs going to market. Stock doing well.—L. T. Spellman, Nov. 3.

Ottawa County—Condition of fall wheat very unfavorable. Much wheat sown in corn stalk ground has sprouted and died for lack of moisture. Early sown wheat on July plowing looks good. Thousands of acres in this county are not up yet due to dry cold weather in October. Subsoil is very dry. No corn husking until November this year, and corn supply will just about fill the amount needed for home consumption. Potatoes were a very light crop. Rough feed good.—W. S. Wakefield, Nov. 3.

Greeley County—We are having fine weather to gather our feed crop and we will have plenty. A good many horses have been sold to the government. Grass cured up good and cattle are doing fine.—F. C. Woods, Nov. 3.

Lets the Drones Escape

From the man with an income of $100,000 a year, the new war and income tax takes only $16,180. He has $84,000 left with which to keep the wolf from the door the remainder of the year. As Senator Wadsworth of New York pointed out, the war tax makes no difference between earned and unearned incomes. Those who do not work escape lightly. Every person engaged in some useful occupation and earning more than a comparatively low amount will now pay an income tax, and small as it is, one that will leave no remainder. We should tax war profits and monopoly instead of men and homes. We should make the immensely wealthy profiteers of our natural resources do their fair share. It was a great mistake and grievously unfair to tax excess profits only 31 per cent instead of 80 per cent as England did and Congress must rectify this blunder in December.

To Consider Hog Production

Meetings to consider the need for increased hog production will be held generally over the state. A representative of the Kansas State Agricultural college will be present at every meeting. In a letter to institute officers calling the meeting, W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry, said:

At a meeting of the hog growers of Kansas held at the agricultural college on Wednesday, October 24, it was brought out very forcibly that there is a decrease of approximately 25 per cent in the number of hogs in Kansas and that the hogs marketed up to date are about 10 per cent light in weight as compared with normal conditions.

In order to win the war it will be necessary that the hog production be increased next year at least 25 per cent above this year's production. This increase will necessarily have to occur in those counties where the most of the corn is raised. We believe this year's corn crop can be marketed to best advantage thru livestock.

The Food Administrator at Washington gives us every assurance that he will use all the power which he has to insure a reasonable profit in the production of hogs this year. Can we count on you to give as much publicity as possible to this increased production necessary in your community? Will you not try to encourage every farmer to breed as many sows as he can care for properly, and to fit his hogs in such a manner as to increase the weight as much as possible during the present winter?

Here is the schedule of the meetings:

Cottonwood Falls	Nov. 13—2:00 p. m.
Concordia	Nov. 13—2:00 p. m.
Hackney	Nov. 15—2:00 p. m.
Abilene	Nov. 15—2:00 p. m.
Marion	Nov. 16—2:00 p. m.
McPherson	Nov. 17—2:00 p. m.
Wellington	Nov. 17—2:00 p. m.
Belleville	Nov. 17—2:00 p. m.
Minneapolis	Nov. 20—2:00 p. m.
Salina	Nov. 22—2:00 p. m.
Hamilton	Nov. 22—2:00 p. m.
Clay Center	Nov. 23—2:00 p. m.
Mound City	Nov. 23—2:00 p. m.
Washington	Nov. 24—2:00 p. m.
Paola	Nov. 24—2:00 p. m.
Garnett	Nov. 24—2:00 p. m.
Burlington	Nov. 30—2:00 p. m.
Yates Center	Dec. 5—2:00 p. m.
Mapleton	Dec. 6—2:00 p. m.
Fort Scott	Dec. 8—2:00 p. m.
Oneida	Dec. 8—2:00 p. m.
Oswego	Dec. 10—2:00 p. m.
Columbus	Dec. 11—2:00 p. m.
Iola	Dec. 13—2:00 p. m.
Meade	Dec. 14—2:00 p. m.
Chanute	Dec. 14—2:00 p. m.
Larned	Dec. 14—2:00 p. m.
Independence	Dec. 15—2:00 p. m.
Pratt	Dec. 18—2:00 p. m.
Howard	Dec. 19—2:00 p. m.
Greensburg	Dec. 19—2:00 p. m.
Fredonia	Dec. 20—2:00 p. m.

A Better Chance for Service

For 40 years I have been a Kansan, and while never a politician I have always been interested in the outcome of every campaign. During all of that time I have never omitted an opportunity of expressing my preference at the polls. When I say that in all these years I have never enlisted under any banner with keener satisfaction than I do under that of Governor Capper for United States Senator, I believe the reader will get an idea of the esteem I personally entertain for the governor. I am for him in every principle he openly advocates, and the clean and business-like administration he has given us as chief executive would be poorly rewarded if we, as open supporters of the things he stands for, failed to elevate him to a position where he can broaden out and give to the whole country the benefit of his honesty of purpose, his common-sense patriotism and his untiring industry in well doing. Kansas has many able and conscientious men, but none in whom I have more faith than I have in Governor Capper. I will be proud to have him as my representative in the Senate and I will gladly do what I can to further that end.

P. J. Conklin.

Dodge City, Kan.

The Letters We Write

The average farmer of today does not transact business in the same manner that he did a decade ago. But in the matter of letter writing, far too many of us are still inclined to be content with old time customs. Only a small per cent of us advertise the products and wares we have to sell, in an up to date manner. Few of us realize how much depends upon the appearance of a business letter sent to some prospective buyer or out of town merchant, or in fact anyone to whom chance correspondence is directed.

This is true, especially, in regard to answering inquiries when some stock, or poultry or land is offered for sale. If the letters written are business-like, courteous and set off well with a good letterhead, they make a good impression right at the start and the good resulting scarcely will be over estimated. For the business farmer, a typewriter is well worth the price it takes to buy one. Any of the standard makes now are being sold at popular prices and on monthly payments. If the price for a new one cannot be afforded, rebuilt machines or second hand ones may be purchased for as little as $10 or $15. These will meet your needs nearly as well, perhaps, as a new machine. Once the keyboard is learned and a business style adopted it will be an actual pleasure to dash off your letters promptly.

As for writing paper, the local printshop will supply good paper and envelopes with any desired letterhead and name card for a reasonable sum. A thousand of these in tinted paper, if desired, with the name of the farm or address only, set in plain, neat type, and well arranged, soon will pay for themselves, tho unknown perhaps to the sender, in stimulating sales.

Lastly, it is a good plan to adopt a slogan or apt phrase and use this whenever possible, on letter heads.

D. R. Van Horn.

Fuel Value of Wood

Persons in Kansas who plan to relieve the coal shortage this winter by burning wood can figure that 2 pounds of seasoned wood have a fuel value on an average equal to 1 pound of coal. While different kinds of wood have different fuel values, foresters say that in general the greater the dry weight of a non-resinous wood, the more heat it will give out when burned. In speaking of the value of wood, the specialists with the Forest Service, say:

For such species as hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, locust, longleaf pine or cherry, which have comparatively high fuel values, 1 cord, weighing about 4,000 pounds, is required to equal 1 ton of coal.

It takes 1½ cords of shortleaf pine, hemlock, red gum, Douglas fir, sycamore, or soft maple, which weigh about 3,000 pounds a cord, to equal a ton of coal, while for cedar, redwood, poplar, catalpa, Norway pine, cypress, basswood, spruce and white pine, 2 cords, weighing about 2,000 pounds each, are required.

Weight for weight, however, there is little difference between various species. Resin affords about twice as much heat as wood, so that resinous woods have a greater heat value a pound than non-resinous woods, and this increased value varies, of course, with the resin content.

The available heat value of a cord of wood depends also on the amount of moisture present. When the wood is green part of the heat which it is capable of yielding is taken up in evaporating the water. The greater the amount of water in the wood the more heat is lost.

Furthermore, cords vary as to the amount of solid wood they contain, even when they are of the standard dimension and occupy 128 cubic feet of space. A certain proportion of this space is made up of air spaces between the sticks, and this air space may be considerable in a cord of twisted, crooked, and knotty sticks. Out of the 128 cubic feet, a fair average of solid wood is about 80 cubic feet.

This, however, applies to the standard cord, in which the sticks are cut to 4-foot lengths and piled 4 feet high and 8 feet long. Instead of buying 4-foot lengths, however, most persons now-a-days have the sticks cut into 2-foot lengths by a gasoline saw. This results in a saving of both time and labor. The purchaser should, however, take care to see that he gets full measurement when wood is bought in this way. In parts of New England a stack of 16-inch wood 4 feet high and 8 feet long is commonly sold as a "run," but contains only ½ cord.

Where wood is to be burned in a stove or furnace intended for coal, it will be found desirable to cover the grate partly with sheet iron or fire brick, to reduce the draft. If this is not done the wood is wasted by being consumed too fast, and makes a very hot fire, which in a furnace may damage the fire box.

When Feeding Alfalfa to Hens

A simple but efficient rack in which to feed alfalfa hay to hens is shown in this drawing. Any strip material will do and it may be built of any size to fit the needs of the flock or the space available. This one is 8 feet long, 2



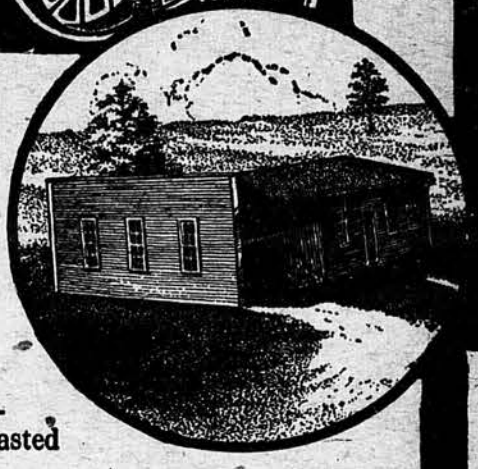
feet high, and 8 inches wide at the top The pieces AA are nailed to the poultry house wall after the rack has been put together. All fine litter falls out of this rack and if there is any loss of leaves a small trough will catch them. Build a rack of this kind, fill it with hay, and see how often the hens will empty it.

D. R. Van Horn.

My Father's Help To The Farmer!







In a little settlement of pioneers, called Maria Stein, Ohio many years ago, Joseph Oppenheim, my father, was the teacher. Studious and quiet, he yet had a personality that appealed, for he was helpful to all. Farming then wasn't so profitable as now, and the women and children had to work in the fields.

The Settlers who came to this country generations back were frugal people. They had to be. Yet they were far-sighted, too. They knew that land could be exhausted—they knew it must be fed if it was to continue feeding them. So they wasted little fertilizer. Barnyard manure was their reliance—as it is yet.

Hence it was scattered on the fields with great care. My father made a hand in this labor occasionally. The children from his school bent weary backs over the task. Their drudgery appealed to his heart. He knew what it meant in aching muscles, neglected schooling and dwarfed opportunity. He knew that such machines as were available neither shredded the manure nor spread it fine and wide.

So he set out to build a machine that would do this and save the hard work. It wasn't easy. Money was scarcer than this generation understands. In his little school house he worked out the idea he had — to make a machine that would help keep his boys and girls in school, and ease the labor of their parents.

It's a long story of how the village teacher saved a nickel here and a dime there, worked early mornings and late nights and eventually built a spreader that carried the principles that make the Nisco the leader today.

So much better was it than the old method of wagon tail distribution that the sturdy farmers called it "Oppenheim's New Idea." After a while, when the work had been brought to a practical stage, we called ourselves the New Idea Spreader Company and from this we get "Nisco."

Working out this idea to perfection in the midst of poverty cost great sacrifice and much toil, but ever uppermost in the mind of the inventor was the need of his people. The small shed shown above was built and work started on six machines. They were so practical that he protected the child of his brain by patents, patents that have revolutionized the spreader industry.

How this small plant has grown until ten acres are covered by the present plant, which sold over two million dollars' worth of spreaders last year, is a story my father could hardly believe if he were alive today to hear it.

But his big heart would swell with pride that he had made so great a contribution to American agriculture — that his efforts had brought prosperity and ease not only to his little circle of friends, but to many thousands more.

He lived only to see the business begun. At his death it fell to me — a boy of fifteen — to carry out his plans. My mother put every cent of her little insurance into making it go — and the Nisco was so valuable to the farmer that today he recognizes the Nisco Spreader as the greatest aid to permanent fertility of his fields.

Because this business is an inheritance of the brave effort of my father to contribute something worth while, it is equally dear to me. And because of his ideal, this machine never will be less than the best we can build.

Our catalog tells of its superiority better than we can here and our free book "Helping Mother Nature" gives some new and valuable information on the use of manure. Send the coupon for them today and see how Joseph Oppenheim made the most notable contribution of his generation to the American farmer. See the machine at the Nisco dealer's in your vicinity. If you don't know him we'll send you his name.

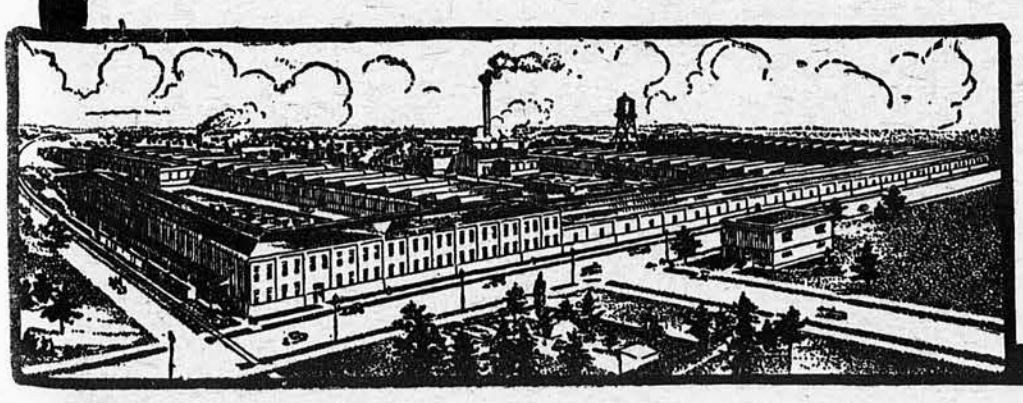
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Line Up for the Pep Prizes

(Continued from Page 9.)

Many of the boys who were members of the 1916 and 1917 clubs have brothers who want to join for contest work next year. Only one boy in a family can belong. We will be glad to have these brothers line up, tho, but they must file an application blank and send recommendations and take their chances for places in the club the same as the other boys. This matter was discussed at the pep meeting and the boys decided that it was the only right thing to do. Every boy who belongs to the Capper Pig Club must file approved recommendations.

Some of the members seem to think that it is necessary to sell the contest sow and pigs in order to complete the contest work. This is not true. The work can be completed without the sale of a pig being taken out of the contest. The pigs are to be weighed and a record of their weight sent in. That is all that is necessary.

Remember that there is no red tape about Capper Pig Club work. Once a member all you need to do is to enter a purebred sow and keep records of the feed consumed by the sow and pigs from the time entered in the contest until taken out. The sow must be entered not later than April 15 and the contest closes December 15, 1918. Boys who have a purebred sow or can secure one without financial aid should do so. Those who do not have the money to pay for a purebred sow can secure a loan from Arthur Capper, giving their personal note. The note will bear 6 per cent interest and can be paid on or before January 1, 1919. The membership is limited to 10 boys to a county. The first 10 boys who file approved recommendations will be chosen. Line up and go after the prizes. Here they are:

First Prize	$25.00
Second Prize	20.00
Third Prize	15.00
Fourth Prize	10.00
Fifth Prize	7.50
Sixth Prize	5.00
Seventh Prize	5.00
Eighth Prize	5.00
Ninth Prize	5.00
Tenth Prize	5.00
Eleventh Prize	5.00
Twelfth Prize	5.00
Thirteenth Prize	5.00
Fourteenth Prize	5.00
Fifteenth Prize	5.00

$100 in Special County Prizes.

Ten special prizes of $10 apiece to be awarded for the best county record made in the open contest. Competition limited to complete membership.

$55 for County Leaders.

First Prize	$10
Second Prize	5
Third Prize	5
Fourth Prize	5
Fifth Prize	5
Sixth Prize	5
Seventh Prize	5
Eighth Prize	5
Ninth Prize	5
Tenth Prize	5

These prizes will be awarded to the ten leaders exhibiting the most pep in conducting county club work in 1918.

Special Club Pep Prizes.

Five dollars apiece for team mates of the county leader who wins the pep trophy and the special $10 prize.

A $50 Pep Trophy.

A beautiful trophy cup valued at $50 will be awarded to the county leader who finishes first in the pep standing. This cup will be engraved "Presented by Arthur Capper for Leadership." It will bear the name of the county leader and all of the county club members who help to win.

$50 for a Father and Son Contest.

Twenty-five dollars each will be awarded to the father and son who make the best joint record in the open contest. Except as specified in rules the boy may compete for all other prizes with the same entry. The father shall enter his own sow. All the rules of the club are to be complied with. The father is eligible to compete for special pep prizes and to join the breed club. His sow must be purebred. Separate records must be kept.

And a Profit Trophy.

For the best profit record, sale of breeding stock or pigs on market, reported at end of contest a trophy cup valued at $25 will be awarded. Name of winner and date will be engraved upon trophy. No contest sows sold to be considered.

Being on the job all the time beats genius.

Good Demand for Mules

BY W. H. COLE
Cowley County

Suckling mules of good size and conformation are bringing high prices. A friend, who is trying to buy a bunch of such animals, tells us that he is unable to get any desirable animals for less than $100 apiece, and in most instances the price slightly exceeds that figure. Where one has large mares to raise them good young mules afford a means of some quick revenue. And where one intends to sell them before they reach the age of 4 years the quickest and best money is derived from turning them at weaning time. Where one is fixed to hold and handle them until after they are broken and also has enough animals so that they may be mated up pretty well a good price can always be secured.

The first snow of the season fell here on the morning of October 29. It is true that there was not very much of it but it served as a reminder that summer was past and that soon the rigors of winter would be a thing to contend with. We who live in this section, and have lived here since birth, do not really know what a severe winter is like. It is true that for short periods we do really have cold weather but it soon passes, and in the warm sunshine we soon forget the cold weather. As a rule there are but few winter days here when one cannot work out of doors with comfort.

Some farmers have begun topping their kafir. Since cutting was finished there have been but few days that were fit for topping, on account of high winds. The topping here is done by means of a knife fastened to the side of the wagon box or to the side of a tight rack and is operated by some man with a surplus of muscle, for if the bundles are damp the cutting is a tough proposition. A few years ago it was a common practice to top the kafir standing in the field with a machine which was fastened to the side of the wagonbox and which was operated by a rear wagon wheel, after which the stalks were pastured. Considerable foliage was lost in this manner and with all kinds of roughness so high in price the practice has fallen into disuse. The present method calls for more work but the results are better.

There is an abundance of kafir in this country and this fact is causing the swine, of all classes, that are being put up at the public sales, to sell well. It is true that the market price of fat hogs may go off but so may the price of kafir. The majority of farmers much prefer to market their kafir as fat stuff than by the bushel. To obtain the best results from feeding kafir it should be ground, and this fact makes it a little more troublesome to feed than corn. But ground kafir fed to hogs together with tankage produces excellent results.

Kafir and cane were heavy here this year and it required much twine to bind them up. When twine sells at a normal price of from 9 to 12 cents a pound one does not notice how quickly a ball is used, but when it is costing 22 cents a pound it seems a ball lasts but a short time. Twenty-two cents a pound is too much but it may go higher, and in view of that fact there is some local talk of purchasing next year's supply of twine and holding it over until harvest rather than risk having to pay a higher price for it. Such a plan would be a safe one for twine is one material to which there would be no shrink occasioned by holding it over.

Control Alfalfa Fires

C. A. Jacobson, chemist of the University of Nevada Agricultural Experiment station of Reno, is making an investigation into fires in alfalfa stacks. He desires to obtain the co-operation of Kansas farmers in this work, and will pay 25 cents apiece for the names of men who have had 50 tons or more of alfalfa hay burned in the last year. He also would like to hear from men who have had alfalfa hay injured by being stacked with too high a moisture content.

Fight Rats and Mice

Farmers Bulletin No. 896, House Rats and Mice, issued a few days ago, contains complete information about fighting these pests. You can obtain a copy free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



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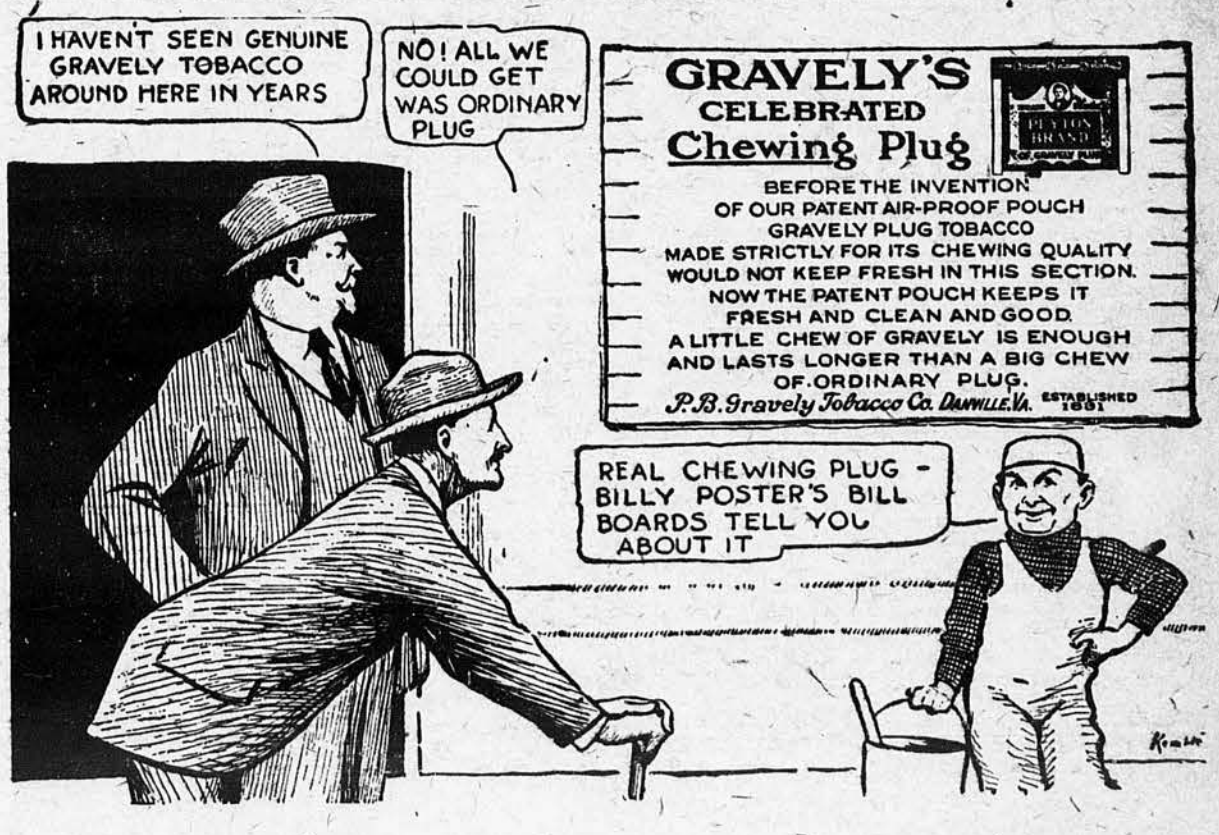
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SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS $1.50 each. E. R. Smith, Kinsley, Kan.

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PURE WHITE PEKIN DUCKS $1.50. Henry S. Voth, Goessel, Kansas, R. 2.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES $1.50, DUCKS $1.00. Mrs. John Eubanks, Holton, Kan.

DUCKS ALL VARIETIES CHEAP IF taken soon. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

GEESE.

GEESE ALL VARIETIES CHEAP IF taken soon. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

GUINEAS.

PEARL AND WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS cheap. If taken soon. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels. Ernest H. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels. $1 each. Fred Chilen, Miltonvale, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. HENS, COCKS, cockerels. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels $3.00. Egg type. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels, $1.00. Charley Russell, Altoona, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels $1.50 and $1.25 each. H. Kalm, Arcadia, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn cockerels $1.00 each. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels $1.50, yearling cockerels $5.00. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels. One dollar to three dollars. L. D. Speenburg, Belleville, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn cockerels. $1.25 each. Mrs. Daisy Denlinger, Frankfort, Kan.

75 BIG, EARLY, PRIZE WINNING, PURE Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels $1.00 each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

EXTRA FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels. From state show winning stock. $5 each. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kansas. R. No. 2, Box 73.

FOR SALE—200 S. C. W. LEGHORN CKLS. Official score card with each bird. Price $1.50 up; also a few pullets. E. L. M. Benfer, Leona, Kansas, Doniphan Co.

300 HEAD SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels at $2.00 each. High class stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tessoro Place, Mayetta, Kansas, R. 1.

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WANTED BLACK MINORCA CHICKENS. Wava Chambers, Uniontown, Kan.

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LARGE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS. $2 to $5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. SINGLE and Rose Combs. $2.00. Mrs. Chas. Simon, Mont Ida, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPington cockerels $1.75. John Laws, Hartford, Kansas. R. No. 1.

200 BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. BEST of breeding and colors. Special price $5.00 each. Sunflower Ranch, Ottawa, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GOOD, VIGorous birds. Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Nebraska.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. LARGE bone, yellow legs, farm grown. Bradley strain. $3.00 each. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS $3.00. Booking eggs now. Fred Kelm, Seneca, Kansas.

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RHODE ISLAND REDS. COCKERELS AND pullets. $1.50 each. April hatched. H. A. Grove, Greeley, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS—DARK red, extra fine—$1.50 each. Mrs. Sadie Smith, Bronson, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKerels $1.50, $2.00. Grace Thomas, Canton, Kansas, Route 2, Box 68.

THOROUGHBRED, DARK VELVETY, ROSE Comb Red cockerels. $3.00. Mrs. Monie Wittsell, Rt. 1, Erie, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

PURE BRED WHITE ROSE COMB COCKerels $1.25 each. Mrs. Henry Steffen, Jennings, Kan.

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CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Large Pekin ducks. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

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S. C. W. LEGHORN AND RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels. From penned stock. $1.25 if taken soon. O. K. Lynn, Lane, Kansas.

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MAY HATCHED BOURBON RED TURkeys. Toms $5.00, hens $3.50. Henry S. Voth, Goessel, Kansas, R. 2.

FOR SALE—PURE BRONZE TURKEY toms and hens. Toms $4.50, hens $3.00. Mrs. Ray Ewing, Paradise, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS. Large, thrifty, Kentucky stock. Order now. $6.00 each. Neill McGrath, Lamar, Colo.

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GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, $1.50 each. Robt. M. Vahsholtz, Woodbine, Kan.

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MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED MAN TO HUSK. F. H. MALL, Clay Center, Kan.

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WANTED: TEAMSTERS FOR GENERAL farm work. Men wanting steady work need only apply. The Garden City Sugar & Land Co., Garden City, Kan.

DOGS.

WANTED—BULL DOG. L. BACCUS. ADA, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, 6 WEEKS TO 7 months old. Belgian hare bucks. Box 111, Inman, Kan.

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RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND PUPS FOR SALE. The kind that kills them. $15.00 per pair. Jno. W. Stover, Jr., Fredonia, Kan.

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FIRST CHEQUE FOR $20.00 GETS A FINE April Shropshire ram, weight 100. L. E. Heywood, Osborne, Kan.

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2 9-MO.-OLD DURHAM CALVES, MALES, eligible to registry. Good ones. $75.00 and $85.00. W. Littlefield, Belvue, Kan.

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

COLORADO NEEDS 10,000 GENERAL farmers, dairymen, stock, poultry and hog raisers; good markets, fine climate, schools, churches; agricultural and industrial map free. Write State Board of Immigration, 21 Capitol Bldg., Denver, Colo.

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.

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

Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHE

One of the agricultural questions the Granges of the country should discuss well is how we can supply by manures and cover and soiling crops the evident shortage of commercial fertilizers. Potash is almost an unknown quantity under present conditions; nitrate of soda will be short, so we are told, and the congested condition of all lines of traffic will make the handling of the heavy and bulky acid goods slow. And of all times when fertilizers were needed to boost the average yield! It's a good topic to talk over at the Grange meeting and you'll get a lot of ideas that will help out with what fertilizer we will be able to get. "In multitude of counsel there is wisdom."—National Stockman and Farmer.

Hustling doesn't wear out a Grange; sittin' still and getting coated with rust and affected with dry rot "gets" Granges just the same as it does individuals.

From every side Grange communications and resolutions tell the story of the farmer's attitude on the temperance question. The Grange has always "done its bit" when it came to a temperance fight. This year it is more active than ever, for in addition to the other reasons it sees the need of conserving the food materials of the country instead of wasting them in the manufacture of alcohol.

Exchange visits with your neighbor Grange this fall before the bad weather.

One Grange in Wisconsin has adopted the motto, "Work together."

The women of some of the Granges are already working making various articles for the comfort of the boys who have gone to the front. Doing their bit, too.

Champion Grange in Trumbull county, Ohio, has built a tennis court at its hall.

Cut the Talk and Act

It is proof of the common ignorance of the public with respect to the agricultural situation that in some quarters farmers are accused of profiteering. As one who has always been profiteered, it would seem no man had a more justifiable right to be a profiteer than the farmer. But the charge is untrue, for his prices have been regulated and he is standing loyally by that regulation. He has proved his patriotism. He has sacrificed his profits and has given his sons. What more can any man give?

But what the government must do quickly is to make sure these sacrifices in behalf of humanity shall not be in vain. It owes it as a duty to the farmer even more than to the consumer to see that all profit regulation from top to bottom in business and industry is enforced strictly. And the time now has come to cut the talk and act. Let's put a few price-gougers and stomach-robbers in prison.

The Grange must do things like this to help solve the social problem and entertain the young people of the community.

A big effort in co-operation is being put forth by the Grange members of Michigan. A plea for an increase in this was made in a recent issue of the Grange column of the Michigan Farmer. The writer said:

I wsh to talk about some things pertaining to the business side of farm life. We are just beginning to get interested in the subject of co-operative selling. Our progress is bound to be slow because this is a new field. We must expect to make mistakes for we are blazing the way. The subject of co-operative marketing must be studied, notwithstanding our mistakes, and we must keep at it, until we have developed a system whereby any member of the order may market his products in co-operation with his neighbors in a way that will prove to his advantage, and to the advantage of the purchaser as well.

Then, too, the Grange is not living up to its privilege in the matter of co-operative buying. Together we buy a little Paris green, some binding twine, and perhaps a quantity of fertilizer. In the aggregate it is a large sum; but when shown by the side of the amounts of these products actually used every year by our membership, it does not make much of a showing.

There is no reason why we should not buy all of these products needed by our members in this way, and save the profits to ourselves.

Think of the quantities of spraying materials used by the farmers and fruit growers annually. And yet, how few barrels of lime-sulphur mixture are bought thru Grange contracts! Prices of these goods ought to be in the hands of every Grange in the state soon. A special effort should be made at the state Grange meeting to advise all members of the terms of such a contract, and the contracting company should be represented at this meeting, and should be prepared to answer any proper question relating to the business with the membership. Carloads and carloads of these goods might be bought to the advantage of the purchasers where now we buy but a few barrels.

Consider for a moment the subject of feed stuffs. Here, too, we are doing next to nothing, and yet, here lies one of the greatest possibilities in the way of co-operative buying.

Sand Paper Made at Home

Recently having a job of woodwork which required sandpaper, and being for the time out of this material, I overcame the difficulty by making some. I found a discarded coffee mill in the shop loft, and with this ground up some clean sand of the hard, white variety. The large particles were sifted off, and the dust was blown out. Next, squares of tough Manila paper were covered with glue, thinned to spread easily, and the cracked sand scattered on them. These were left in a warm place to dry, and when ready for use this paper was found to be as good for the purpose as any I ever used. Of course, it would not pay to make sandpaper, when it can be bought so cheaply, but in this case of emergency it solved the problem very satisfactorily for me.

D. R. Van Horn.

"What Ails My Cow?"

When your turn comes to ask the question shown in the headline over this piece; and you don't care to call a veterinarian; and you make up your mind that the cow won't die before you could get an answer from the Farmers Mail and Breeze; when all these things happen and you write a letter to the editor about your troubles, don't forget to enclose a stamp—a 3-cent stamp for reply. The chances are that the editor will receive 20 or 25 letters like yours in the course of two or three days, and not one will contain a stamp. If this happens at the desks of all the Capper editors, then the postage account goes up quickly. Surely a cow or a horse is worth a 3-cent stamp.

Essentials for County Agents

BY THOMAS F. HUNT

A successful county agent must be trained in scientific methods; he must be able to weigh evidence accurately, and must be familiar with the actual findings of a fairly considerable body of agricultural investigations. Since it is not humanly possible for any man to keep intimately informed concerning all phases of agricultural knowledge, a prime essential to the success of a farm adviser is association with a large body of specialists to whom he can go for counsel and advice.

It is of course true that in any given county the agricultural practices of the more successful farmers are in advance of the average practice. Hence the first duty of the county agent is to study the practices of the successful men, and having carefully analyzed the reasons for their success to bring his knowledge to the less well informed. Here again a training in the scientific method of approach is of great importance. The author of a recent popular novel makes one of his characters speak of the British military officers as having "hearsay minds." This is a common failing of human beings and one which a county agent must be trained to avoid.

Valuable as it is, however, it is not enough merely to spread within the county the practices of the more successful farmers. "Water can never rise higher than its source." Progress must finally come to a standstill unless the successful are in some way made more efficient. These considerations have determined the general policy of appointing to the positions of county agent men scientifically trained, even tho at the beginning they may lack that fund of experience in local practical affairs which is so essential to the highest success.

Old Shylock took his pound of flesh
And Wilhelm takes as much;
The fire fiend he takes it all—
Now don't that beat the Dutch?



Here You Are Boys! Don't Miss It

22-Calibre Hamilton Rifle FREE TO YOU

Everybody knows the genuine Hamilton, the standard of all rifles. This rifle is true as a die, perfectly safe and the dandiest little gun for all-around purposes you ever saw. Total length 30 inches; blue steel tapered barrel, 16 inches. Sights, rear open and adjustable and front knife sights. Shoots 22-cal. long or short standard cartridges. Walnut stock and forearm. It is a man's gun as well as a boy's gun—a good, useful and handy rifle that should be in every home.

SEND NO MONEY—JUST YOUR NAME

I want to give every live wide-awake boy one of these fine rifles FREE and POSTPAID. All I ask is 2 hours easy work among your closest friends and neighbors, giving away FREE only 16 packages of high-grade Patriotic Post Cards in connection with my big liberal 25c introductory offer. "It's just as easy as can be"—a little "pep" and 2 hours work—Think of it. Write me TODAY that you will do it, and I'll guarantee that you get a rifle. A post card will do, but write **Today.**

TED FRENCH, Manager Boys Department
314 Capper Building **Topeka, Kansas**

$100.00 IN GOLD GIVEN

How Many Words Can You Make

A	N	O	E	O	Y	R	S
T	F	L	M	I	M	R	A
O	O	A	I	N	M	T	O
M	O	F	I	A	E	B	L
Y	A	P	B	I	N	O	H
G	N	O	S	A	A	O	T
T	A	A	C	R	B	O	Y
A	R	M	N	A	N	T	W

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

OUR OFFER We are the largest magazine publishers in the west and are conducting this big "everybody wins" word building and prize contest in connection with our big introductory and advertising campaign and want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this contest club and share in the $100.00 in gold and the other valuable premiums. We give 100 votes in the contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the contest we will give $50.00 in gold; to the second highest $20.00 in gold; to the third highest $15.00 in gold; to the fourth highest $10.00 in gold, and to the fifth $5.00 in gold. In addition to these prizes, we are going to give away thousands of other valuable premiums of all kinds, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. NOTICE: Every new club member this month also receives a beautiful **Genuine Gold Filled Signet Ring, guaranteed for 5 years free and engraved with their initial on it.** Anyone may enter and bear in mind, there is absolutely no chance to lose; POSITIVELY EVERY CLUB MEMBER WINS A PRIZE. If there should be a tie between two or more contestants for any of the prizes, each tying contestant will receive the prize tied for. Get your share of this $100.00 Send your list of words **TODAY.**

CAPPER CONTEST CLUB, 421 Capper Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS

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Warranted First Quality—Size 54x74

This is a grand opportunity to secure free as many soft winter blankets as you may need for years to come. These double blankets are warranted first quality, firm long staple yarns, heavy fleece nap, uniform weave, no shoddy or waste, shell stitch, size 54x74 inches, color grey with colored borders. Get a pair of these soft double blankets and you will always enjoy a refreshing night's sleep. Please notice that they are big enough for any standard size bed. We are offering these dandy blankets free for just a few subscriptions to our publication. We will be pleased to send you one or more pairs on terms mentioned below.

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BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

Special Notice *All advertising copy discontinuance orders and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach 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.

160 A., S. W. of Copeland, sown to wheat, ⅓ goes. **Beard-Hall Land Co., Dodge Ctly,Kan.**

320 A. IMP. stock and dairy farm. 120 cult. 2 mi. out. $45 a. **S.L.Karr, Council Grove,Kan.**

4 SQUARE SECTIONS, 1st class wheat lands. Can divide. **Parker Land Co., Satanta, Kan.**

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

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

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

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

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

RANCH, 1200 A., I mile out, improved. 300 bottom in alfalfa. $20, easy terms. No trade. **Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.**

LANE CO. 2160 a. ½ mi. market, well imp., on creek, 800 in crop, ⅓ to purchaser. $22.50 an acre. Get list. **C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.**

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

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.**

160 ACRES, level land in Quaker settlement, 1 mi. school and 1½ mi. church. 10 mi. R.-R. town; on phone line. Price $3000.
John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED 480 ACRES.
Five miles of railroad town. 90 acres wheat, all goes. Price $17.50, terms.
The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kansas.

160 A., 7 r. house, well, cellar, orchard, barn, sheds, 120 cult., 40 pasture, alfalfa, clover, limestone soil, 3 mi. town, $45 an a. $2500 handle. Must sell. **P.H. Atchison,Waverly,Kan.**

FOR SALE: Farms in this County (population of County 60,000). At $20 to $35 per acre. Terms. Write for list. Crops all extra good this year.
Southern Realty Company, McAlester, Okla.

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

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.

HIGH CLASS 43 acre Shawnee county farm near Topeka; only $3,800. Can fit you out in any size farm desired.
J. E. Thompson, Tecumseh, Kan.
The farmer land man.

240 ACRES, 3½ miles west of Medicine Lodge. 150 acres in alfalfa, balance all fine alfalfa land. New 10 room brick house two story with basement. Cement barn, large new cement hog pens, garage and tenant house. All under woven wire fence. One mile to church and school. The best bargain in this county. Price $23,000.
Palmer Bros., Medicine Lodge, Kan.

Improved Quarter

6½ miles northeast Liberal. Half cultivated. House, barn, well, fence. Snap at $2,520. Terms $820 cash, balance $300 annually 6%. Write quick. **Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan. Seward Co.**

80 ACRES ONLY $500

Only 9 mi. Wichita; chocolate loam soil; 25 a. past.; 3 a. alfalfa, bal. farm land; improved; $6400; $500 cash, bal. $500 yearly.
R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

NESS COUNTY

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

A Fine Wheat Farm 320 acres, Rush County, Kansas, fair improvements; 230 acres cultivated; all fenced. Best wheat half section in the county. Price $12,500. Terms.
Schutte & Newman, La Crosse, Kansas.

Lane County

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

$1800 CASH

makes the first payment on a full section of land in Greeley County, Kan., good soil, practically all tillable; balance of $3000 can run any reasonable time. This is a bargain. Write **Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kan.**

WHEAT LAND, 320 acres, 5 miles town; 160 wheat, share with sale, for immediate sale; price $6500. Time on $2500 if desired. Shallow to water. Make a fine home.
Buxton & Rutherford, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

480 ACRES creek bottom and fine blue stem pasture. 200 in cultivation; alfalfa, some timber, good buildings. 6 miles town. $50 per acre. Write for list.
T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

TEN QUARTERS level wheat land. Price $15 acre. Will divide place. Owner wants good clear stock merchandise. Will put in little cash. **J. M. Edmiston, Garden City, Kan.**

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

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

262 ACRES, all bottom, no overflow. Corn, wheat, alfalfa land. Large orchard, fine buildings, adjoining Medicine Lodge. Price and terms upon application. Picture if desired. Address owner,
Box 476, Emporia, Kansas.

200 A., 3 MI. WAVERLY. 20 a. clover, 20 a. good blue grass, 40 a. wheat, balance corn land. Lays ideal. Made to order 6 room house, large barn. $70 a. for 10 days and 10 days only, beginning today.
W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kansas.

2,640 ACRES OIL AND GAS LEASES
located in Coffey county, Kansas, near 3 other locations where sure tests are going down, fine prospect, plenty of water for drilling, well blocked; price $1.25 per acre. Do not write unless you mean business.
Lock Box 37, Hartford, Kan.

154 A. CHOICE FARM bargain. 7 miles Ottawa, Kansas. 7 room house, bath, fair outbuildings; choice laying land. 1¼ miles high school. Price $100 per acre. Write for full particulars of this and other farm bargains. Blue grass, wheat, corn, clover land.
Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

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

70 ACRES, located 4 miles of good railroad town Franklin county, Kansas. All good laying tillable land; 50 acres in cultivation; 16 acres sown to wheat; nearly new 5 room cottage; good barn; lots of water; plenty of fruit; close to school and church. Price $5,000.00. $1,500.00 or more cash; rest 5 years 6%. **Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.**

160 ACRES 6 MILES OF NEODESHA, KAN.
In Montgomery County, 100 acres in good pasture, 20 acres mow land, balance in cultivation. Good house of 6 rooms, all plumbed for natural gas which is used for fuel and lights. Good barn and other outbldgs. Big oil well in ¼ mile of farm brought in this last August. One mile to school. Price $55 per acre. Mtg. $2600, long time at 6%.
OAKLEAF & HILL
Cherryvale, Kan.

THREE FARM BARGAINS.
320 acres, well improved. All tillable, 3½ mi. Vermillion, Marshall Co., Kan. A bargain at $85 per acre, on terms.
240 acres, well improved; practically all tillable, ½ mile Lillis, Marshall Co., Kan. A good buy at $75 per a., on terms.
Cloud County, Kan. 143 acres, well improved, 120 acres in wheat, some alfalfa. A snap at $100 per acre, on terms.
Parish Investment Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

DAIRY, STOCK AND GRAIN FARM.
120 acres, 3 miles town, sightly location, good road, rural delivery, phone, 35 acres alfalfa, 50 acres blue grass pasture, never failing well spring, running water, good 7 room house, new barn, holds 50 cattle, 10 horses, 60 tons hay, new granary, cement cave, good fences. Land all lies well. One of the best farms in Eastern Kansas; 90 miles from Kansas City. $75 acre, carry half if desired.
W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kansas.

MONTANA The Judith Basin offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Surecrops by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in awhile. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices sent on request.
Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box R1405, Lewistown, Montana

COLORADO

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

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut over lands. Good soil, plenty rain. Write us for special prices and terms to settlers.
Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

OKLAHOMA

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

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

MISSOURI

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

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

LAND is always a good investment. Particularly in time of war. We have bargains.
Polk Co. Land Inv. Co., Bolivar, Mo.

320 ACRES BOTTOM, IMPROVED.
200 a. cult., bal. timber. $40 an a. Write for list. **J. H. Engleking, Diggins, Mo.**

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

140 ACRES. 40 acres in cultivation, house, barn, orchard. Productive soil, $1500.
W. A. Morris, Mountain View, Mo.

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

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

198 A., WELL IMP. 140 CULT.
100 a. valley, balance timber pasture. Spring water piped over farm. 3½ mi. Neosho. Model farm. $82.50 a., terms.
John V. Fleming, Neosho, Mo.

OZARK BARGAINS.
80 acres, 50 in cultivation, balance timber; four room house; barn, good orchard, 10 miles county seat. Price $1000. Terms. Other bargains. Write for list.
Douglas County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

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

FLORIDA

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN, READ THIS.
WESTERN FLORIDA. DeFuniak Springs, the last great west and best. West Florida. Are you looking for a home in the South? Do you want to buy direct from owner and get land worth while in a climate that is unsurpassed? We are offering to settlers unparalleled bargains. Our terms reasonable. We want substantial farmers and stock raisers, those who can raise hogs, sheep and cattle, corn, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, Japanese cane, Irish potatoes, velvet beans and other forage crops. If interested, write for our booklet; tell us what you want. We own 48,000 acres of good high land. Sold only in 40 acres or more.
The R. E. L. McCaskill Company,
DeFuniak Springs, Florida.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

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

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

80 A. "UNLEASED" near producing oil wells. Winfield, Cowley Co., Kan. Wants N. E. Colo. dry land. **King Realty Co., Greeley,Colo.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. Well improved fruit ranches, alfalfa tracts and city property. Sold on easy terms or trade for Kansas farms. **H. C. Hill, Canon City, Colo.**

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

FOR EXCHANGE.
Hotel of 14 rooms, at Longford, Kan., renting for $20 per month. Price $3,500 clear. Want for this a half section of Western land. Address **M. W. Cave, Salina, Kan.**

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

FOR TRADE

160 a. in Stanley Co., South Dakota. 80 acres in Crawford Co., Arkansas. Will trade together for western land or rental property, or Liberty Bonds, also 17 model six cylinder Reo. **E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.**

FOR EXCHANGE

400 acres, well improved in Lane County, 100 acres alfalfa land, 120 acres wheat land, balance pasture. $3000 equity for small farm or suburban acres. Address
Box "D," Hanston, Kansas.

To Trade for Land of Equal Value

$16,000 stock of implements.
12,000 stock of general merchandise.
8,000 stock of hardware.
The above stocks are all good ones and doing a good business, describe your proposition fully in first letter.
A. W. Matthews, Washington, Kan.

ARKANSAS

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

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

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

44 A. IMP. 38 CULT. 1500 apple trees. One mile town. $60 a., terms.
J. S. Ottinger, Pea Ridge, Ark.

320 A. 4 MI. TOWN; imp. Some bottom, fine grass. Woven wire fence; spring water. Fine stock farm. $15 an acre. Terms.
E. H. Fair, Centertown, Ark.

240 ACRES, IMP., PART CULT.
$5 a. if contracted for in 20 days. Good pasture. Plenty of water. Other farms.
Austin & Crane, Gravette, Ark.

40 A., 4 room house, good outbuildings 1000 fine bearing fruit trees; good water. 2 mi. R. R. Price $1000. Easy terms.
J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

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

61 ACRES most of which is in good state of cultivation. Fruit; apples, peaches, plums, cherries and strawberries. 5 room plastered house, good barn, chickens, three springs. 3½ miles of Rogers. Price $3750.
Peck & Company, Rogers, Ark.

NEW MEXICO

ANY SIZE FARM sold on ten years' time. Located in the real heart of the West, and in the actual bread-pan of the United States. Grain, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, dairying, poultry and prosperity. Write
W. W. White, Clovis, N. M.

FARM LANDS

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

SOUTH DAKOTA

ON SOUTH DAKOTA LANDS

Farmers are making fortunes, an average of $7,000 per farm for all the state this year. Land is rising but still low. Send for State bulletins.
Dept. of Immigration, Capitol E3, Pierre, S.D.

Will Swine Breeders Aid Boys?

Kansas swine breeders are behind the Capper Pig Club. They proved that last year. With rules providing that only one pig would be accepted as a special prize for each breed club, many liberal offers were refused. We are going to ask swine breeders to do more this year. The first prize pig valued at $50 is desired for every breed club. The value of the prize pig is to be increased to $75 if championship is won in the 1918 contest. The prize pigs are to be shipped to the prize winners in January, 1919. A second prize pig valued at $25 also is desired. The first offers made by reliable breeders will be accepted. No swine breeder will regret offering these prizes. The breed clubs are Duroc Jersey, Poland China, Hampshire, Chester Whites and O. I. C., Berkshires and Spotted Polands. We want two prize pigs for every club. Liberal publicity will be given.

The prize pigs for the 1917 contest will be provided by W. W. Jones, Clay Center, breeder of Durocs; B. E. McAllaster, Lyons, Polands; A. S. Alexander, Burlington, Spotted Polands; Walter Shaw, Wichita, Hampshires; F. C. Gookin, Russell, O. I. C. and Chester Whites, and W. A. Arthur, Burlington, Berkshires. Notify John F. Case, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan., if you will give either the first or second prizes for 1918. That will be a fine way to put pep into patriotic pork production.

Game Laws for 1917

Farmers Bulletin No. 910, Game Laws for 1917, has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Every Kansas farmer interested in hunting should apply for a copy, which can be obtained free.

It pays to be suspicious whenever you find a sick hog in the herd. Pork prices are too high to take chances with hog cholera.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

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

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.

Percheron Horses.

Dec. 14—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.
Dec. 15—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.
Feb. 26—Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.

Holstein Cattle.

Nov. 20—H. B. Browning, Linwood, Kan.
Nov. 27—C. C. Eckhoff, Herington, Kan.
Dec. 3-4—Albechar Holstein Farm, Independence, Kan.
Dec. 6—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Nov. 19—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan. Sale at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.
Nov. 22—Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
Nov. 23—W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan, Kan.
Dec. 18—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.
Dec. 20—Blackwood & Wilkinson, Edison, Neb. Sale at Oxford, Neb.

Polled Durham Cattle.

Nov. 26—Pearson Bros., Tecumseh, Neb.
Dec. 12—Jos. Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 16—S. W. Mo. S. H. Breeders' Assn., (E. H. Thomas, Mgr.) Aurora, Mo.
Nov. 20—H. C. Lookabaugh's Beginners' Department Sale, Watonga, Okla.
Dec. 13—Shorthorn Breeders, Enid, Okla.
Dec. 20—B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.
Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.
March 7—Frank Uhlig, Falls City, Neb.
April 2—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb. Sale at Hastings, Neb.
April 6—Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., and A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Neb. Sale at Cambridge.

Chester White Hogs.

Jan. 17—Henry Wiemers, Diller, Neb.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Dec. 5—J. U. Howe and W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
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. 30—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 1—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 4—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb.
Feb. 5—R. Wilde & Sons, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 15—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 19—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 19—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 21—Gillam & Brown, Waverly, Neb.
March 5—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, 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.
Fab. 9—R. C. Pollard, Nehawka, Neb.

Poland China Hogs.

Nev. 16—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Dec. 27—B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.
Jan. 28—J. L. Carman, Cook, Neb.
Feb. 1—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Feb. 4—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
Feb. 6—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 7—Von Forrell Bros., Chester, Neb.
Feb. 8—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Feb. 9—John Naimen, Alexandria, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 9—J. M. Steward & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.
Feb. 11—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb. (night sale).
Feb. 14—Walter Reed and B. T. Jukes, Salina, Kan.
Feb. 20—Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan. Sale at Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 21—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. At Hutchinson, Kan.
Feb. 25—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
Feb. 26—Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.
March 1—Beall & Wissell, Roca, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

On Monday, November 19, W. I. Bowman & Co. of Ness City, Kan., will sell 110 head of Hereford cattle at Hutchinson, Kan. The offering will include cows, heifers and bulls. The Bowman herd is the largest herd of purebred Herefords in Kansas. His last sale offering was a surprise to all who were not familiar with the Bowman cattle. The present offering is better than any of its predecessors. A display advertisement in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze gives a description of the offering, both as to number and breeding. It also shows a picture of four bulls. This is an untouched photograph and is typical of the big, husky cattle grown by W. I. Bowman & Co. Note the display advertisement and arrange to attend this sale, if you want to buy good Herefords.—Advertisement.

Lookabaugh's Beginners' Sale.

Probably no man in Oklahoma or the Southwest has done more for Shorthorn interests in that section than H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. Mr. Lookabaugh has been especially active in furthering the interest of the breeders in the Southwest. Now he has taken up the idea of interesting the farmers and the boys and girls of his section. On November 20, he will sell 75 Shorthorns at his farm near Watonga. These cattle are especially selected for small breeders, farmers, boys and girls. In this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze is a display advertisement announcing this sale. It also gives the number of bulls and females to be sold with the family represented. Look up the advertisement. Write Mr. Lookabaugh at once for his catalog, if you have not already done so. In all events arrange to attend this sale. It is an inspiration for any breeder or farmer to visit the big Lookabaugh Shorthorn farm. —Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

C. C. Eckhoff of Herington, Kan., will disperse his entire herd of Holstein cattle, Tuesday, November 27. The offering will consist of 75 head, cows, heifers, calves and herd bulls. Later announcement of this offering will appear in Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Joseph Baxter's big reduction sale of 50 Polled Durham and Shorthorn cattle,, December 12, is sure to be one of the important livestock events of the season. The farm and herd are located near Clay Center, Kan., and the sale will either be held in Clay Center or Manhattan, the place for holding the sale to be announced in a few days. But his postoffice is Clay Center, and you can write him there, at once, to send you the catalog as soon as they are off the press, which will be in a few days. Address Joseph Baxter, Clay Center, Kan., and mention this notice.—Advertisement.

B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., is the well known breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs who holds annual sales at Abilene, Kan., in December, each year. This year December 20 is the date. He will sell about seven young bulls, including Violet Search, by Searchlight. This herd bull is 3 years old and a splendid breeder as will be indicated by the nice things, in the sale, sired by him. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. There will be 15 choice Poland China gilts and a few very choice March boars in the sale. Plan to come to the sale.—Advertisement.

Murr's Chester White Hogs.

Henry Murr of Tonganoxie, Kan., breeds big medium type Chester White hogs. His herd boar is Don Ben 2d, a Kansas State Fair champion. His offering includes spring boars, big, lengthy fellows, well grown, of the best breeding and cholera immune. If in the market for Chester Whites, write Mr. Murr and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. —Advertisement.

Duroc Boars and Gilts.

O. H. Doerschlag, R. R. No. 2, Topeka, Kan., is offering some choice Duroc Jersey boars and gilts at reasonable prices. These pigs are of spring farrow and are sired by a son of A Critic, grand champion at Topeka. They are out of Col. and Golden Model sows. There is no better breeding. On November 1, these pigs weighed around 200 pounds, and are in splendid condition. Mr. Doerschlag is anxious to move these pigs. If you want something good and at a reasonable price, write him and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Good Hereford Offering.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of the W. H. Rhodes Hereford sale, which will be held at Mr. Rhodes's farm, which joins the farm of the State Agricultural college. Fifty cows and heifers and eight bulls go in the sale. About one-half the offering are daughters of Ohio Donald 290050 and granddaughters of Prince Rupert 79539. Many of the cows are daughters of the best bulls of the country. The sale will be held under cover. Catalogs are ready to mail upon application to W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan, Kan. The sale is one of real merit and you should plan to attend if you are interested in Herefords.—Advertisement.

Offers Poland China Boars.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze J. J. Hartman, the well known big type Poland China breeder of Elmo, Kan., is offering some good March boars, at attractive prices, to move them within the next two weeks. He also has some dandy May boars for sale, at very attractive prices. Mr. Hartman's herd of Poland Chinas is second to none in the West. He is a capable breeder who has made a success of the business. He has drawn good breeding animals from leading herds of Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. He has always bought the good ones and his herd has been built up with that kind of purchases. Besides he is one of the best care takers in the business. If you want a good boar, at a moderate price, write him for prices.—Advertisement.

Polled Durham Herd Bulls.

A. C. Lobough, Washington, Kan., breeds Shorthorn and Polled Durham cattle. In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze he is offering his herd bull, Brilliant, for sale. Brilliant is a beautiful red in color and of the best of up to date breeding. Brilliant is 3 years old and Mr. Lobough is keeping all his heifers and all the cows are bred back to him. For this reason he is going to sell him. He is a splendid breeder and should go to some good herd. Mr. Lobough is also offering six bulls from 6 to 9 months old, four of them polled and sired by Brilliant and the other two are Shorthorns, sired by a choice bull. Write at once for prices and descriptions. If you can use the herd bull you better write at once as he is sure to sell soon.—Advertisement.

Brunnemer's Big Sale.

Ed Brunnemer's Poland China sale came off as advertised at Jewell, Kan., last Thursday. It was an ideal day and a big crowd was out. Forty-five head sold for an average of a little above $60. The top was $105, paid for each of three gilts. They were bought by D. A. Slate of Glen Elder. They were sired by King Joe. Seven head in this litter, farrowed April 20, sold for $522. The other King Joe litter of six sold for $429. They were farrowed May 25. A litter of eight, farrowed April 4, and sired by Big Bobby Wonder 2d, sold for $421. The offering was one of the best ever driven thru a sale ring in Mitchell county and was duly appreciated by Mitchell county breeders and farmers. Most of the offering stayed in that county. Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan., was present and secured a splendid Big Bobby Wonder 2d boar at $75. Clyde Dubois, Agra, Kan., also secured a good boar. But practically the entire offering was absorbed by Mitchell county breeders and farmers who appreciated fully the high quality of the offering and indicated their faith in Ed Brunnemer. With a fair corn crop in that part of Kansas this would have been one of the best, if not the top sale in the state this fall. But you will hear from there again. Col. Bob Harriman and Will Myers conducted the sale.—Advertisement.

Holstein Dispersion Sale.

N. S. Amspacker, Jamestown, Kan., is well known as a breeder of registered Holstein cattle. He founded a young herd a few years ago and now has nine head of purebreds. He recently decided to close out the entire herd of 32 head, including a number of choice high grade cows and heifers. The sale will be held at his farm. In the purebred offering are five cows that are fresh. The high grade cows are not accidents on this farm but are there because of their real value as producers. Everything old enough will be fresh or due to freshen soon. It is the place if you want the right kind. Write for information and address N. S. Amspacker, Jamestown, Kan. —Advertisement.

Engle's Holstein Sale.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of E. S. Engle & Son's annual sale of Holsteins at Abilene, Kan. In their two herds they have 40 purebreds and 160 high grades. They are experienced Holstein breeders and dairymen and if you want the benefit of their experience write them today for their catalog, which is just out, and attend this sale. They will sell 10 purebred young cows with A. R. O. records, made on their farms. Also 30 high grade cows and heifers that are members of the pioneer cow testing association, one of the first and strongest testing associations in the West. This sale is of unusual merit and anyone wanting Holstein cows and heifers, either purebred or high grades, should write for this catalog at once. Remember the date, December 6. Sale under cover at the farm near Abilene. Write today and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Prewett's Big Poland Sale.

W. A. Prewett's big, cholera immune, Poland China sale is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The sale will be held at Sunnyside Stock Farm, ½ mile north of Asherville, Kan., and about 9 miles down the Solomon River from Beloit. One hundred head will be sold, which is very likely the largest offering of registered Poland Chinas ever made in Northern Kansas. Forty head will be sold as lots and will consist of a nice young boar and a certain number of young sows. They will be sold as young herds. Ten tried sows, four fall yearlings, 20 spring gilts and a 2-year-old tried boar will be sold besides the 40 sold in lots as young herds. The offering was sired by such boars as Big Ex Wonder, Big Dan, Modoc Chief, Kansas Giant, Long Lad and other noted boars and out of sows of equal breeding. The sows can be left and bred to the herd boars if desired. Bids should be sent to J. W. Johnson, of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, in care of Mr. Prewett at Asherville, Kan.—Advertisement.

Humes-Coad Duroc Sale.

L. L. Humes and Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan., held their initial sale of Duroc Jerseys at Beloit, Kan., last Tuesday. It was a combination sale and consisted of 40 boars, the gilts having been reserved. The offering was one of real merit and was the tops as advertised of the two herds. Early in the season it was the intention to hold two sales but because of the almost complete corn failure in Northwestern Kansas it was thought best to hold a combination sale and sell the tops of the two herds. The average was around $35 and while it was not enough, considering the quality of the offering, it was satisfactory to both as it was their first sale and they realized fully the handicap under which they were selling. The condition of the roads owing to the recent show was bad and undoubtedly kept many from attending who otherwise would have been present. Both herds are of high quality. Both are keeping a fine line of gilts and will be on hand next year at the fairs with good sale offerings.—Advertisement.

Kansas Holstein Breeders' Meeting.

The Kansas Holstein Breeders' association held a meeting at Nortonville, Kan., the home town of president Ben Schneider, Wednesday, October 31. The forenoon was spent in visiting Holstein herds in the vicinity of Nortonville. The afternoon was devoted to the discussion of subjects of interest to the association, and the effecting of a Holstein sales organization. For the present the management of the sale will be in the hands of a committee composed of Dr. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.; F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.; and Ben Schneider. In the evening the commercial club of Nortonville, gave a free banquet to all members of the association and other visitors. The banquet was served by the ladies of the Red Cross. Everything pertaining to the banquet was first class and was enjoyed by all present. The first association sale will be held in Topeka, during the last week of March. The cattle for this sale will be consigned by the members of the association. All animals will be purebred. Each animal for the sale will be personally inspected by a member of the committee and all will be tuberculin tested and sold under the positive guarantee of the association.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

The dispersion sale of Holsteins at the Greensward Farm at Fredonia, Kan., was well attended and the average on cows and heifers was nearly $250. The heifer calves averaged $165. The top was $480, paid by John Gillmore of Fredonia.—Advertisement.

Ware's Husky Poland Boars.

P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan., owners of the Fairview herd of Poland Chinas, change their card advertisement in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. They are offering 40 March boars. These are heavy boned, husky fellows, ready for service. A few choice gilts are also offered. No breeder in the business breeds a better type than the Wares. They are thoroly reliable and guarantee all descriptions. If interested write at once, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Edgewood Farm Holsteins.

Orrie Coburn, manager of the Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis., recently shipped 109 high grade Holstein heifer calves, 4 to 6 weeks old to the Peoples Bank, Butler, Mo., for a calf club there organized by the bank. The calves were shipped by express and arrived at Butler in good shape in 24 hours' time. One hundred and nine boys and girls were there with their friends to get them. It was a gala day for the youngsters. The H. P. Farris Trust company, Clinton, Mo., also bought and put out to club members, over 150 of these calves, thru Mr. Coburn, the past fall. The Edgewood Farms can supply these calves right along, and if you want Holsteins of quality, it will certainly pay you to write them.—Advertisement.

Engleman Getting Good Ones.

For some time F. J. Engleman of Kansas City, Mo., has been collecting a bunch of top Poland China sows and gilts. The Engleman herd is located at Fredonia, Kan. It is Mr. Engleman's aim to have the best herd in Kansas. Nothing but the very best individuals of the latest breeding are allowed on the farm. Later on we will announce the date of a bred sow sale at the Engleman farm.—Advertisement.

Drybread's Hereford Sale.

Sam'l Drybread of Elk City, Kan., will sell a draft of 85 registered Herefords, November 22. The offering consists of 53 cows, 18 calves at foot and 15 choice young bulls. This offering is considered one of the best that has been sold in this section for some time. With one exception all of the Drybread 1917 show herd will be sold in this sale. They are good sized cattle and have plenty of bone. They have not been pampered but are in good breeding condition. If interested in Herefords look up Mr. Drybread's ad and write for catalog of this sale. Please mention this paper when you write.—Advertisement.

Boen and Monsees Jack Sale.

Messrs. Ed. Boen and L. M. Monsees will disperse the Prairie View Stock Farm jack and jennet herd at Lawson, Mo., on November 28. There will be 15 mammoth black jacks, all with white points, good bone, heavy bodies, and the kind that combine size, quality and breeding. Twenty-five jennets will be sold. Prairie View jacks have long been considered among the best in Missouri, and the coming sale will afford great opportunities for the jack breeder who needs a few good jennets or a top notch jack. The sale will be held in Lawson, 38 miles northeast of Kansas City on the Chicago and Milwaukee and the Santa Fe railroads. For catalogs address Boen and Monsees at Lawson, Mo. Please mention this paper when you write.—Advertisement.

Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Sale.

In other columns of this paper you will find the display ad announcing the Shorthorn sale, to be held at Pierce City, Mo., Friday, November 16. This offering has been carefully selected by the sale manager, E. H. Thomas, from some of the best breeders of the association. Forty-one head will be cataloged, including 13 cows with calves by side, 13 bulls of serviceable age (nothing over 2 years), a number of bred cows and bred heifers and some open heifers. There will be some fine Scotch bred Shorthorns in the sale. One very attractive individual is the junior yearling Scotch heifer that Mr. Ewing showed at Sedalia. Remember these cattle have been carefully selected and you can depend on seeing a nice offering. The sale will be held in Pierce City, but for catalogs address E. H. Thomas, Aurora, Mo. Please mention this paper when you write. —Advertisement.

High Grade Holsteins.

H. B. Browning of Linwood, Kan., will disperse his fine herd of high grade Holsteins, November 20. The Browning herd is one of the best high grade herds in this section and consists of 150 head of high class females. Mr. Browning has been 11 years in developing this bunch of cows. He started right by using registered bulls from heavy producing families. The first bull used was Sir Johanna Aggie Lad, by Sarcastic Lad, sire of 22 A. R. O. daughters. Next he used Colanthia Korndyke 7th, by Colanthia Korndyke, dam Parthenia Marcedes 2d. The third was Baron Korndyke Butter Boy and the bull now in service is the splendid 2-year-old Josephine Pontiac Homestead, by Canary Paul Forbes Homestead 6th, by Canary Paul Forbes Homestead, sire of 15 A. R. O. cows, by Canary Paul, the sire of 13 A. R. O. cows. This is a herd that we can recommend to any of our readers who are in the market for dairy cattle. These cattle are big, well marked, and have every indication of being heavy producers. Remember there are 150 females in this sale. Linwood is only a few miles out of Kansas City on the Lawrence interurban and the U. P. railroad. Cars every hour on the interurban and good train service on the U. P.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Pearson Brothers, Tecumseh, Neb., announce, in this issue, their sale of Polled Durham cattle, to be held in Tecumseh, Neb., November 26. This will be a dispersion sale of good, practical cattle, selling without fitting. Five yearling bulls and the herd bull, Prince Albert and 33 females make up the offering. All females, of breeding age, will have calves at foot, sale day, or be bred to the bull mentioned. A good many of the females were sired by the former herd bull, Pearson's Duke, a very large bull. Some were sired by Dictator, a son of Scottish Hero. The real foundation of the herd were Rose of Sharon cows. Lots of scale and milking qualities have

Livestock Catalogs Any breed, any style. We arrange all details. No trouble to you. Price reasonable. G. A. Lande, Mgr. LYONS PUBLISHING CO., LYONS, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Big Type Duroc Boars
(Immune)
Home of Kansas Chief

35 spring boars by this largest, smoothest 18 months old boar in the state. I can ship you a fine boar at farmers prices. Write quick for bargains.

E. P. Flanigan, Chapman, Kansas

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

REMOTE VIEW FARM
Durocs of quality, choice April boars, also Aug. and Sept. male pigs at weaning time. Wm. Oberle, Bushton, Kan.

Duroc Pigs Ready to Ship 110 to pick from. Pairs and trios not related. Golden Model, Critic, and Col. Gano blood. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

Wooddell's Durocs
20 March and April boars ready for service. They are sons of Crimson Wonder 1V, and out of large, roomy sows of fashionable breeding. Priced for quick sale. All immuned and guaranteed. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

Anderson's Durocs
Royal Grand Wonder, 1st prize junior yearling boar at Hutchinson State Fair 1917 at head of herd. Spring boars ready for service, including grandsons of Cherry Chief. Satisfaction guaranteed.
B. R. Anderson, Route 7, McPherson, Kan.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM
DUROC-JERSEYS
Choice spring pigs, either sex, prize winning blood, for sale at reasonable prices.
SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS
Sired by the Famous Otey's Dream and the great All Col. 2nd. Can fit the farmer and the biggest breeder in quality and prices. Write today for prices.
W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Duroc Boars and Gilts
Sired by Bert's Critic, by A Critic, out of Col. and Golden Model sows. These are good, growthy pigs,—of March farrow. Come and see them or write,
O. H. DOERSCHLAG, R. 2, TOPEKA, KAN.

Durocs of Size and Quality
Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Special prices on spring boars, from Champions Defender, Illustrator, Crimson Wonder, Golden Model and Critic breeding.
JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS.

BROOKVALE FARM DUROCS
Spring boars, sired by two line bred Cherry Chief boars and out of Select Col. and Crimson Wonder dams. Descriptions guaranteed. Prices right. Address
A. J. HANNA, MGR., BURLINGAME, 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 36th, litter mate to Nebraska grand champion. All immune. W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS.

FORTY BIG TYPE BOARS
Forty big husky spring boars, sired by Illustrator 2nd Jr., G. M.'s Defender, G. M.'s Crimson Wonder, C. W. Again Jr., Great Wonder and Critic D. These are from big mature sows. Immunized. Priced to sell.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

FROM WORKMAN RUSSELL KANS.
Duroc-Jerseys
Johnson Workman,
Russell, Kansas

BOAR SPECIAL
25 March and April boars Golden Model and Orion Cherry King Jr. breeding. Choice breeding and choice individuals. Prices that will move them right away.
A. L. WYLIE & SON, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Immune Duroc Boars On Approval Pedigreed Duroc Boars with size, length and bone; immune and guaranteed breeders. Shipped to you before you pay for them.

F.C.CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

Jones Sells On Approval
Pigs, either sex, February and March farrow. Pairs, trios and herds, not related.
W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kansas
Choice breeding stock, boars and gilts, of spring farrow and representing the best blood lines for sale.

Bancroft's Durocs
Choice March boars and gilts. Guaranteed immune. Early Sept. pigs at weaning time Nov. 8th. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan.

40 Duroc-Jersey Boars
Cholera immuned; sired by Gold Medal 17631, Taylor's Model Chief 126455. Extra strong breeding boars, close prices to close them out. Over ten years nothing but prize winning bred sires used. Baby pigs ready to wean at prices to move them as we have more than we have accommodations for.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Grandview Herd Durocs
125 springs to select from. Sired by many leading boars of the breed. Many by our great line bred KING THE COL. boar, COL. SENSATION.
Farley & Harley, Aurora, Neb.

Breeders of Durocs
For 25 Years
Herd headed by three great boars, sons of Orion Cherry King, Illustrator 2nd, and A King the Col. Feb. and March gilts and herd boars of size and quality for sale. Dams of the most noted blood lines. Write for prices.
Lant Brothers
DENNIS KANSAS

Publisher's News Notes

The Capper Pig Club.

There is an old saying that nothing succeeds like success. One of the most successful enterprises, launched recently, is the Capper boys' pig club. The first year the membership was limited to one boy from each county. About 100 boys qualified. All of them making a remarkable showing in pork productions and profits on the investment. Last year the membership was raised from one boy to the county to five boys to the county. Practically every county in the state is represented in the club and nearly all of them came in with the full quota of boys. These boys, with practically no exceptions, have made a remarkable showing with the pigs and now a large number of them have some good boars and gilts to sell. In this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze may be found a little display advertisement calling attention to these offerings. In the advertisement the breed club secretary's name, of the different breeds, with his address may be found, also the number of boars and gilts of that particular breed is listed. There are doubtless many farmers who will read this announcement and also many breeders who can use some of these good pigs, to an advantage. In buying the foundation stock the boys bought good sows and their several offerings represent the very best blood lines of the breeds. Every pig you buy from these boys will encourage them in their efforts and at the same time will give you a dollar's worth of pig for a dollar. Look up the advertisement and write the secretary of the breed in which you are interested.—Advertisement.

Hogs Won't Go Below $15.50

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

"So far as we can affect them, hog prices will not go below a minimum of $15.50 a hundred pounds for the average of the packers' droves on the Chicago market, until further notice," declared Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the United States food administration, meat division, in a statement made at Chicago last Saturday. As outlined by Mr. Cotton, the attitude of the food administration toward hogs is:

To see that the producer can at all times count on a fair price for his hogs so that it will be profitable for him; to see that the farmer increases the number of hogs bred; to limit the profit of the packer and the middleman and to eliminate speculation.

Prices of hogs advanced about a dollar a hundred last week, with lively competition for the offerings. Packers expected fairly liberal receipts, but instead the supply was smaller than the preceding week and less than half as large as a year ago. Shippers were rather indifferent buyers early in the week, but later competition between them and packers became pronounced and Wednesday the price climb started in earnest. The net gain for the week was $1. Continued light receipts are attributed to the fact that the new corn crop has not been available long enough to produce fat hogs for market. The top price for hogs last week was $17.50. This was $2.10 under the top price in October and $7.35 above the top price in November last year. The winter packing season is nominally opened, but not enough hogs are coming to permit active operations in storing cured meats. Fresh pork trade is taking the bulk of the hogs.

Trade in cattle was depressed by liberal receipts. Railroads instructed their country agents to accept only consignments of cattle intended for immediate slaughter, but about 25,000 thin cattle arrived during the week. Demand was inadequate because country buyers did not erpect that many would be marketed, hence the curtailed demand.

Early in the week the trade in both fat and thin cattle developed some activity, with prices 15 to 35 cents higher. Later fat cattle lost the advance and stockers and feeders closed the week 25 to 35 cents net lower, with the holdover supply rather liberal. "Canner" cows were plentiful and killers bought most of them at $5 to $5.75. Choice cows sold as high as $10.25. Yearling steers sold up to $12 and fed heavy steers up to $15.60. The bulk of the steers came from the range area and sold at $9 to $11.50.

Country inquiry for weighty stockers and feeders was fairly active, but the trade in light weight stockers and stock calves was dull. Countrymen want cattle that can be turned back to the market and sold to killers, and few are buying, intending to utilize rough feed or grass in developing necessary growth on young animals.

Lamb prices showed a moderate advance last week, tho because of the great variety in quality prices had a wider spread than for some time past. Killing demand is increasing and because of the advanced season the movement of feeders is diminishing. There was a fairly large country demand. One bunch of 2,000 ewe lambs that came from the western slope of the Rockies was bought to go back to the eastern slope in Colorado. The low temperatures the middle of the week caught some South Texas lambs in transit, and in the shipment of about 1,300, about 250 died. Fat lambs are quoted at $16 to $17.25 and feeding lambs $15 to $17.

Fine weather for gathering the crops, and increasing farm deliveries at country stations, together with a decided shrinkage in speculative interest, resulted in moderate declines in new corn futures last week, but not enough corn arrived at market centers to weaken appreciably the market for carlots. In fact, the few cars of old corn received sold at advanced prices. The fact that at the beginning of November old corn is selling at central markets at almost double the prices new corn is bringing at country stations furnishes emphatic evidence of urgent milling demand, and shows how completely the old corn supply has been cleaned up. Moreover, it indicates a widespread and large farm consumption of the new crop, as there seems to be no other explanation of the slow movement to market centers to take advantage of the big carlot premiums now prevailing.

A considerable portion of last week's Kansas City receipts was new ear corn, which sold at $1.20 to $1.50 a bushel of 70 pounds. A few cars of new shelled corn

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC BOARS
(Immuned)
Good growthy spring boars of Defender, Colonel, Pathfinder, Illustrator and Select Chief breeding.
JUNIATA FARM
Dan D. Casement, MANHATTAN, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immuned
Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

Hampshire Pigs Pedigree with each pig. Farm raised S.C.B. Leghorn Ckls. for sale. Geo. A. Hammond, Smith Center, Kan

Hampshire Febr. Boars
Five good ones sired by Hillwood Jack. Farmers prices. Write today. Geo. W. Petersen, Leonardville, Kan., Riley Co.

HALCYON HAMPSHIRES 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.


SHAW'S HAMPSHIRES
200 head in herd. Sows bred to and spring pigs by a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy.
WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS
Phone 3918, Derby, Kansas

Pinon Hampshires
I have a few weanling pigs for sale at $10 each, also one spring boar at $25 and a yearling boar at $75, all registered. Cherokee Breeding. W. C. Parsons, R. 2, Barnard, Kan.

500—HAMPSHIRES—500
All registered, all immune. The easy-keeping, quick-maturing kind. Nicely belted; large litters, healthiest and best hustlers in the world. Inspection invited or write today.
SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA

Howell Hampshires
Best quality spring boars and gilts, sired by Jackson Lad, son of the undefeated Messenger Boy, also a nice lot of fall pigs. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.

HAMPSHIRES 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)

Olson's Hampshires
For sale: 8 extra good spring boars, 1 March yr. boar and one Oct. yr. boar. 40 choice spring gilts, bred or open. All stock immunized and registered to purchaser. Home of Kansas Top 31663.
Olson Bros., Assaria, Kansas
Farm 12 miles south Salina.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

3 REGISTERED O.I.C. BOARS FOR SALE
G. A. STERBENZ, Route 1, Osawatomie, Kan.

Chester Whites Spring pigs ready to ship Write for catalog.
White Eagle Farm, Woodland, Missouri

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding. Excellent quality.
Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

WESTERN HERD CHESTER WHITES
75 Spring pigs at bargains. 100 September pigs at $10 each. Write immediately. F. C. GOOKIN, Russell, Kansas

Chester White Spring Boars
Choice, lengthy fellows, of the best breeding. Well grown and Cholera immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kansas

O. I. C. and Chester White
Gallaway Bob, sired by Gallaway Ed, Mo. State Fair Grand Champion 1916, and Archie 2nd, by Scotlea Archie, first in class Mo. State Fair, 1916, at the head of herd. All ages for sale. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular and photos. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MO.

KANSAS HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS
40 March boars for sale. All gilts reserved for bred sow sale in February. Special prices to move boars.
ARTHUR MOSSE, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS
Special prices on 15 outstanding spring boars and fall weanlings of either sex. Every one carrying the blood of state and national swine show champions.
J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

Just the Boar You Want
More QUALITY, more BONE and more size than ever before. All immune and we'll ship on approval.
WHITE HOGS OF QUALITY.
Our most successful year at the big fairs.
Scottlea Farms, Nelson, Mo.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Public Sale, November 15
Mammoth black jacks and jennets. Seven jennets, from 6 mos. to 8 years. Five jacks, from 6 mos. to 8 years. Plenty of bone and well broke. H. M. Lance, Marion, Kansas

Malone Bros.
Jacks and Percherons
A large assortment of 1 to 3 year old jacks, many of them broke to service. A large herd of jennets in foal to home bred and imported jacks. Also a few imported Percheron stallions. A grand son of Besequ at head of Percheron herd. If you want jack stock or Percherons we can deal. Write or call on
J. P. AND M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KAN.

HORSES.

FOR SALE OR TRADE
Two of the best registered jacks in Kansas. Also pure bred black Percheron stallion. Sell for cash or trade for mules, mares or cattle.
J. J. BLEAKLEY, R. 3, ABILENE, KANSAS

300 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, 300
We have for sale an extra nice lot 35 coming one-year-old rams $30. 100 extra large ewe lambs $25. 125 good aged ewes, no old ones $35. We crate and pay express to your station on all sheep. They are all registered, large and well wooled. Send draft for what you want. Reference, Harveyville State Bank.
J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

BISHOP BROS. PERCHERONS
63 High Class Stallions

Six, from two to five years old; 33 coming 3-year-olds; 24 coming 2-year-olds. For bone, weight, conformation and quality they are as good as can be found. If you are looking for a good one and at the right price come and see what we have. They are grown in out door lots and will make good. BISHOP BROS., BOX M, TOWANDA, KANSAS

Percheron—Belgian—Shire Stallions and Mares
As a producer of Champions this herd has no superior.
My 5 yr. old 2250 lb. Black won First and Grand Champion stallion over all ages at 1917 Nebraska, South Dakota, and Iowa Inter-State Fairs. My customers in Kansas and adjoining States have many of his half-brothers and sisters from my herd making money and winning prizes.
Men who are careful in their investments and know that the best are cheapest, find this a most dependable place to come to for young stallions to grow into money, mature 2000 and 2200 lb. stallions ready for heavy stand, registered fillies, and young registered mares in foal to Champion sires.

See my exhibit at Chicago International.
Fred Chandler
Route 7 Just above Kansas City Chariton, Iowa

Auctioneers Make Big Money
How would you like to be one of them? You attend the sales anyway, hence you are out the time and had just as well be making $10 to $100 per day. You may say you haven't the grit to try it. Very true, you did not have the grit to attempt to speak a piece when first starting to district school, but after learning your lesson well, it was easy.
We Teach You What To Say and How To Say It.
Four weeks' term opens Monday, December 31, 1917. Tuition $75 for life time scholarship. This will doubtless be the last term at that price. Shall we make reservations for you?
W. B. CARPENTER, President, MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL,
Office R. 300-301, 818 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Fairview Poland Chinas

40 March boars, heavy boned fellows, ready for service. Also choice gilts. All pedigreed and priced to sell quickly. **P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan.**

Poland China Private Sale

Spring boars, good ones, and gilts open or bred to order. Also special bargains in pigs just weaned. A special offer in a half ton herd boar. All immune.
N. M. BAILOR & SON, ALLEN, Lyon County, KAN.

MYERSDALE FARM POLANDS

Grant Joe, by Big Joe, and Myersdale King, by King Of All, in service
Breeding Stock For Sale
Harry E. Myers, Gardner, Kansas

ERHARTS' BIG POLANDS

A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at Topeka State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

BIG BONED POLANDS

27 big, husky spring pigs; 10 boars and 17 gilts by Expansive Again and Black Big Bone. I will price these pigs very cheap. Write at once.
John Coleman, Denison, Kan.

Phil Dawson's Giant Expansion Poland China Herd

The home of champions of Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs 1917. Big, strong boars ready to ship. Herd boar prospects a specialty. The best of my judgment at your service. Bred sows and gilts in season.
PHIL DAWSON, ENDICOTT, NEB.



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.

Blough's Big Polands

March boars and gilts offered sired by **Our Big Knox** and out of herd sows not equaled in many herds. No public sales but fair prices at private sale and satisfaction guaranteed.
John Blough, Americus, Kan.

Farmers Prices

for 20 Poland China March boars. Sired by one of the best big type boars in the state. All immune.
50 baby pig bargains. Pedigrees with everything.
H. J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.

Rist's Poland Chinas

40 spring boars at private sale, also 1 herd boar. Big boned, stretchy fellows. Best of big type breeding.
Plainview Hog & Seed Farm
Frank J. Rist, Prop. Humboldt, Neb.

HILL & KING, Topeka, Kan.
R. D. 28. PHONE 8104-F5
Special Herd Boar Offer:

The yearling, prize winning boar at the Topeka state fair, **Silver King**, by Seifert's King, by A King. Weighs about 500 pounds. Very choice but we can't use him.
We also offer 8 choice spring boars and 8 fine fall gilts, either bred to order or open. Very special prices for 30 days.
Address as above.

ELMO VALLEY POLANDS

A few nice big March boars for sale at farmers prices to move them in the next two weeks. Also some nice May boars. The biggest of the big kind.
J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
(Dickinson County)
BRED SOW SALE, FEBRUARY 1

were among the arrivals and they sold for 4 to 18 cents discount under old corn because of the larger moisture content.

Receipts increased moderately in Kansas City and St. Louis, but were smaller in Chicago than in the preceding week. The total at three markets, 739 cars, was 340 cars less than a year ago.

The shortage of cars may be an important factor in the price of corn at market centers this year. There will not be enough cars to move corn as fast as it accumulates at country stations; that is sure. The only question is whether there will be enough cars to permit some accumulation at market centers; if not, there is likely to be a larger disparity between terminal market prices and prices in the country.

Wheat receipts keep up to the requirements of the domestic flour trade and allow mills to work on moderate export orders, but sufficient stocks are not being accumulated in any part of the country to carry mills over the season end. In the Kansas City district the movement is described as satisfactory and all mills are receiving enough grain to keep busy.

An investigation made by the milling department of the food administration office at Kansas City shows that an important factor in the large demand for flour is the extensive retail buying by those who have interpreted the food administration's appeal for economy to mean that a shortage is threatened at home. The food administration wishes it to be known that there is no such danger, as the purpose is to export only as much as may be spared from home requirements.

Five principal markets received 4,991 cars of wheat last week, slightly more than in the preceding week and a third less than a year ago. There was a moderate increase at winter wheat markets and a slight falling off in the Northwest.

Dry weather in most of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska is causing much anxiety for the fall sown wheat. In most of this important area less than ½ an inch of precipitation occurred last month, and in most of these three states less than 1 inch of rain has fallen in two months. Unless moisture comes soon the fall sown wheat will go into the winter in precarious condition, with little chance for a crop next year on much of the area.

The rest of the winter wheat area is fairly supplied with moisture and has had favorable conditions for a strong fall growth of wheat, tho there are dry spots in Missouri and Illinois.

Carlot prices for grain at Kansas City Saturday were:

Wheat: Official fixed prices. Dark Hard Wheat: No. 1, $2.19; No. 2, $2.16; No. 3, $2.13. Hard Wheat: No. 1, $2.15; No. 2, $2.12; No. 3, $2.09. Yellow Hard Wheat: No. 1, $2.11; No. 2, $2.08; No. 3, $2.05. Red Winter Wheat: No. 1, $2.15; No. 2, $2.12; No. 3, $2. Soft Red Wheat, "Onions": No. 1, $2.13; No. 2, $2.10; No. 3, $2.07.

Corn: No. 1 mixed, old, $1.97½; No. 2, $1.90 to $1.97½; No. 3, $1.88 to $1.96; No. 4, $1.60 to $1.95. No. 2 white, $2.05 to $2.13; No. 3, $2.13. No. 2 yellow, $1.95 to $2.02. Ear corn, new, $1.20 to $1.21.

Oats: No. 2 white, 60½c to 61c; No. 3, 59½c to 60c; No. 4, 58½c to 59c. No. 2 mixed, 59c to 59½c; No. 3, 58c to 59c. No. 2 red, 59c to 63c; No. 3, 58c to 62c.

Fair Prices for Hogs

The government is considering with great care the need for protection in the matter of prices for the hog growers. Probably the demands of the Kansas producers who met at Manhattan recently have had something to do with this. Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the United States Food Administration Meat Division, has issued the following statement relative to the prices of hogs:

The main purposes of the Food Administration as to hogs are four: To see that the producer at all times can count on a fair price for his hogs so that the business will be profitable to him, to see that the farmer increases the number of hogs bred, to limit the profit of the packer and the middleman and to eliminate speculation.

All these purposes are necessary because we must have more hogs, so that the ultimate consumer shall at all times get an adequate supply of hogs at the lowest feasible price.

We shall establish rigid control of the packer. Fair prices to the farmer for his hogs, we believe, will be brought about by the full control which the Food Administration has over the buying of the allies, our Army and Navy, the Red Cross, the Belgian Relief and the neutrals, which together constitute a considerable factor in the market.

The first step is to stop the sudden break in prices paid for hogs at the central markets. These prices must become stable so that the farmer knows where he stands, and will feel justified in breeding more sows. The prices so far as we can affect them will not go below a minimum of about $15.50 a hundredweight for the average of the packers' droves on the Chicago market until further notice.

We have had, and shall have, the advice of a board composed of practical hog growers and experts. That board advises that the best yardstick on which to measure the cost of production of the hog is the cost of corn. That board further advises that the ratio of corn price to hog price on the average over a series of years has been about 12 to 1—or a little less. In the past, when the ratio has gone lower than 12 to 1, the stock of hogs in the country has decreased. When it was higher than 12, the hogs have increased. That board has given its judgment that to bring the stock of hogs back to normal under present conditions the ratio should be about 13. Therefore, as to the hogs farrowed next spring, we will try to stabilize the price so that the farmer can count on getting for every 100 pounds of hogs ready for market, 13 times the average cost a bushel of the corn fed into the hogs.

Let there be no misunderstanding of this statement. It is not a guarantee backed by money. It is not a promise by the packers. It is a statement of the intention and policy of the Food Administration which means to do justice to the farmer.

If you must buy seed corn pay your neighbor a reasonable price for selected dried seed of a variety that has made good in a neighboring field; but don't pay a stranger a fancy price for seed claimed to give miraculous yields.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Burt Chellis, Gypsum, Kan.

Registered Spotted Poland Chinas at farmers prices Popular blood lines. Write at once. Address as above.

Old Original Spotted Polands

A few spring boars. 35 spring gilts, bred or open. 50 baby pigs in pairs or trios.
Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan. (Riley County)

Big Husky Poland Boars

25 fall and spring boars, the best big type breeding. They are sired by King Orphan and Guy's Buster, out of sows by Big Jumbo, Nemo Prince and Hadley Boy. Prices reasonable. **Ross A. Coffman, Overbrook, Kan.**

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**

Big Type Spotted Polands

25 March boars and gilts for sale. 75 baby pig bargains. Pedigree with every pig. Write today.
Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan. (Riley Co.)

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77326, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. **Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas**

Poland China Herd Boars

Two boars, one a yearling, the other a two-year old; both by Hadley H, by King Mastiff and out of an Expansion bred dam. They weigh right at 750 and 900 pounds. Priced far below their value.
Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kansas

Money-Making Polands

Am offering an extra good bunch of spring boars that are bred right and grown for breeding purposes. **J. M. BARNETT, DENISON, KAN.**

Courtland Herd Poland Chinas
10 Days Special Sale

Top spring pigs, pairs, trios or herds; bred gilts. All inquiries answered. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. A. McIntosh & Sons, Courtland, Kansas

20 POLAND CHINA BOARS, 20

Weighing from 125 to 300 lbs. Write today for price and description.
A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

McGath's Big Orphan

I will sell boars and gilts from the 11 litters sired by McGath's Big Orphan, grand champion at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs this fall. McGath's Big Orphan weighs 1170 pounds and was easily the sensation of these two fairs. The dams of these litters are Bessie Wonder, the highest priced sow in Kansas last winter; Long Maid 2nd, number one in Bennet Bros. last winter sale; Tecumseh Girl, the mother of Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Kansas and Oklahoma Fairs, 1917. Goldie Bob 3rd, by Caldwell's Big Bob; Wonder's Smooth Bone, by Smooth Big Bone; Miss Wonder's Model, by Long Big Bone; Jumbo's Rose, by Long Jumbo 3rd; Big Expansion 2nd, by Young Orphan; Hadley's Expansion, by Major B. Hadley; Seiver's Wonder, by King of Wonders and Beauty Fashion by Pfander's Big Ben. These pigs were farrowed in September and October. There are 92 pigs in the 11 litters and they are all real herd header and herd sow material. Write at once and get the choice.
BERT E. HODSON, ASHLAND, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Brown's Big Bone Type

A few choice boars for sale, sired by Model Big Bob, Chief Miami, Gerstdale Knight, by Gerstdale Jones and A's Big Bone, by Long Big Bone. Immune. Farmer's prices.
WALTER B. BROWN, PERRY, KANSAS

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Ask any Breeder. Write or wire as above.

John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

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

SAPPHIRE HOGS.

SAPPHIRE (BLUE) HOGS

The farmers hog. Baby pigs in pairs and trios. Illustrated booklet free.—L. E. Johnson, Waldron, Kan.

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.**



POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forest Saltan at the head of the herd. **C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS**

Brilliant X 12826-454955

My Polled Durham herd bull is for sale. 3 year old, red and a splendid breeder. All my cows bred to him and am keeping his heifers.
Also bulls from 6 to 9 months old, 4 of them polled, and by Brilliant. One a splendid yearling Shorthorn bull.
A. C. LOBOUGH, WASHINGTON, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords

Choice bull calves, including one extra good calf, 14 months old, weighing 900 pounds. Also extra good Percheron stud colts. **MORA E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KAN.**

Hereford Bull Bargains

8 registered spring bulls, extra good and 5 good grade bulls. All first class and priced worth the money. **C. E. HALL, NEW ALBANY, KAN.**



Registered Herefords

Ten big, thick fleshed cows 2 to 5 yrs. Seven well grown bulls 7 to 14 mos. All priced to sell.
Fred O. Peterson, R. R. 5, Lawrence, Kansas

Sunrise Herefords at Auction
Manhattan, Kan., November 23

8 BULLS AND 50 COWS AND HEIFERS. These cattle are sired by some of the best bulls of the country. Many of the cows have calves at foot and are rebred to either Beau Blanchard 15th 565343 or Vic Paragon 509602, two of the good bulls used in the herd. About one-half the offering are daughters of Ohio Donald 290050 and great granddaughters of Prince Rupert 79539. Many of the cows are daughters of the best bulls of the country. The bulls are a useful lot and sired by such bulls as Laredo Boy, Domino, Maple Lad 34th, Beau Gondolus 7th, Fairview Byron 2nd, Vic Paragon and other good bulls. Write today for a catalog and plan to attend. The sale will be held under cover on the farm which joins the farm of the State Agricultural College.
W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan, Kansas

Hereford Cattle Sale
November 22, at Elk City, Kansas

85 Head, 85

The tops selected from my herd of nearly 200 head. 53 cows and heifers, 18 calves at foot, 15 choice bulls. Including my 1917 show herd. Write for catalog.
Sam'l Drybread
Elk City, Kansas



85 Head, 85

This is one of the best offerings of Herefords ever driven thru a sale ring in this section. They have great size, extra heavy bone, and will be sold in good thrifty, breeding condition. Write for catalog.
Sam'l Drybread
Elk City, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

FROM WORKMAN RUSSELL, KAN.

Herdheaded by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

170 breeding cows. For the best in registered Angus cattl investigate this herd. A pioneer herd with quality and breeding. **Sutton & Wells, Russell, Russell Co., Kansas**



Bonny Blacks

5 bulls from 6 to 14 months. 15 heifers from 6 to 16 months. All by **Roland L. 187220.** Also a few cows. Nothing better offered this season.

Cherryvale Angus Farm, (two miles out)

J. W. Taylor, Clay Center, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

GALLOWAYS

About 70 registered Galloway cows, heifers and calves. A very choice lot with the best blood lines of the breed represented. A low price on the bunch for a quick sale. Investigate.

G. E. CLARK,
205 W. 21st St., Topeka, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Jersey Cattle Excellent Breeding. **Percy Lill, Mount Hope, Kansas**

Registered Jersey Males Bred and priced right. All ages. 300 registered and grade Jerseys. **O. J. CORLISS & SON, COATS, KANSAS**

Registered Jersey Cattle Cows, bulls, heifers and calves. Priced to sell. **V. E. SWENSON, LITTLE RIVER, KAN.**

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

For Sale, High Grade Guernsey Bull 8 months old, of good milk strain. Price, for quick sale, $40. **L. L. Mullin, Walnut, Kan.**

2 High Grade Guernsey Cows in milk, 2 cows and 3 heifers to freshen soon, 2 yrlg. heifers, 1 yrlg. bull and 2 bull calves. **Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Holstein Heifers Just fresh and springing, also calves. **C. E. PFUETZE, R. 4, MANHATTAN, KAN.**

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS Make More Money!



Learn about this profitable breed. Write to The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION of AMERICA, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

A. B. WILCOX & SON, Abilene, Kan.

Our Aim, the Best Registered Holsteins.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas

Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

OAK HILL FARM Reg. Holsteins Two bulls, seven and five months old. Both calves with A.R.O. backing. Member H. F. Asso. of Kansas. **BEN SCHNEIDER, (Jefferson Co.,) Nortonville, Kansas**

HOME DAIRY FARM, DENISON, KAN.

Some young bulls for sale. Also females. Member H. F. Assn. of Kansas. **J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.**

HOLSTEIN CALVES, 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure, 5 weeks old; from heavy milkers. $25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write **EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.**

High Grade Holstein Calves 12 heifers, 15-16 pure bred, 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, $20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. **FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Always A. R. O. bull calves, better than the common run. Just now a few females to make the herd fit the stables.—**H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

For Sale or Exchange Holstein Herd Bull, Lake View Reputation Lad 115029; also one bull born Feb. 28, 1917. Papers furnished for 5 generations. **SAML NOWLAND, Route 1, Anadarko, Okla.**

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.

TREDICO HERD

Registered Holsteins.
Large, Strong and Healthy.
First class records and type.
GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Registered. Especially low prices, need the milk. Thirty pound breeding, fine individuals. Also heifers and cows. Write **Sunflower Herd, Oskaloosa, Kan. F. J. Searle, Proprietor.**

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

From A.R.O. cows. All our own breeding. Bred for milk and fat production.

LILAC DAIRY FARM
R. F. D. 2, TOPEKA, KANSAS

60 Head of Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers For Sale

Granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis, and King Walker. Most of the heifers are out of A.R.O. dams and the majority of our cows have A.R.O. records. They are priced right. Also a few young bulls out of A.R.O. dams.

Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kan.

Maurer's Holstein Farm is offering twenty-five pure-bred heifer calves, from six weeks to eight months old; also a choice lot of yearlings, bred heifers and young cows, all with top-notch breeding and at prices that cannot be equalled elsewhere; grade cows and heifers. Buy your next young pure-bred BULL from US. For description and prices communicate with. **T. R. MAURER & CO., EMPORIA, KANSAS.**

Canary Paul Fobes Homestead

heads our herd of 150 head of Holstein cattle. His dam is the first cow in the world to make three records all above thirty-three pounds of butter in 7 days. Bull calves sired by him and from great producing and A. R. O. cows for sale. Can also spare a few good grade cows and heifers. All stock tuberculin tested.

Stubbs Farm, Mark Abilgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

Jas. B. Healey Estate. **M. A. Anderson, Cashier, Farmers State Bank.**

Registered and High Grade Holsteins

Special Sale for 60 Days to close up a partnership. Write me at once for descriptions and prices and full information.

Choice registered heifers sired by a 40-pound bull and bred to a 40-pound bull. Due to freshen this fall.

A few choice A. R. O. bulls, old enough for service.

70 Extra Choice, heavy springing high grade heifers that will freshen November and December.

50 Choice high grade heifers that will freshen in November and December.

Address, **M. A. ANDERSON, HOPE, KANSAS, DICKINSON COUNTY**
Main Lines Rock Island and Missouri Pacific

Oakwood Stock Farm Holsteins

350 head yearling and two year old heifers and mature cows. Everything acclimated and tuberculin tested. A large number of them are nearly purebred. We have recently added 100 head of choice ones to the herd. **150 are very choice two year olds that will freshen this fall.** Some cows fresh now and others to freshen in 40 days.

20 head of registered cows and heifers and a number of registered bulls, one and two years old. **A very special offer on 100 long yearling heifers** that are as good as will be found anywhere. We want to sell them at once as we need the room. Come to Salina and phone the farm and we will call for you. For further particulars address,

M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Registered and High Grade. 3 Bred Heifers and a Registered Bull $325

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you?

40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 90 springing heifers; 40 open heifers and 20 registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price $25 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm. We can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

60—Registered Cows and Heifers—60

60 springing two-year-old heifers and cows, excepting a few cows which are fresh. The cows are from two to six years old. Special prices for 30 days.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write. **O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.**

Great Sale of Pure Bred, Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

ALBECHAR HOLSTEIN FARM

Independence, Kansas, December 3 and 4

On the above dates we will sell one hundred twenty-five head of Holsteins of real individuality and choice breeding: bred cows and heifers and a few young bulls, from tested dams, of large production. All these cattle are guaranteed, as represented in the sale ring. Also guaranteed free from tuberculosis and other contagious diseases. Write for catalog with full description and four generation pedigree of each animal. Address

Robinson & Shultz, Owners, Independence, Kansas

Holstein Dispersion Sale

A young herd founded a few years ago with purchases from well known eastern herds. The decision to close out was reached but recently.

Jamestown, Cloud County, Kan.

Wednesday, November 21, 1917

32 head in all will be sold, consisting of nine pure breds, five of them cows and heifers, just fresh, 10 high grade cows and heifers that are fresh now, six heifers. Included is the herd bull, a 27 pound bull, well marked and very desirable. Write for particulars today.

N. S. AMSPACKER, Jamestown, Kansas

Van Landingham and Harper, Auctioneers.

Jamestown is in Cloud county, 10 miles west of Concordia. The farm is 3 miles south of Jamestown.

BUTTERFAT, High Butterfat, will naturally make you think of ESHELMAN'S HOLSTEINS

At the present price of butterfat and the prospect of its going much higher, can you imagine any better investment than some good, big, high grade Holstein heifers that will freshen soon?

We have a large herd from which you can take your choice of as many as you want, but we specialize in carload lots. Bring a few of your neighbors and take a carload of heifers or springing cows. I believe the price of dairy cattle will advance with the price of the dairy product so don't wait too long.

We can furnish you with splendid young A. R. O. bulls. Come and see our herd, we believe we have what you want, and we can sell them at reasonable prices.

Shipment can be made over the Union Pacific, the Rock Island or the Santa Fe.

Address all communications to A. L. Eshelman, or see C. L. Eshelman at River Lawn Farm, one mile south of the court house.

A. L. ESHELMAN, ABILENE, KANSAS

High Grade Holsteins

If you can use one or two cars of good high grade Holstein cows or heifers, see me at once as I am overstocked. They are priced to sell. Heavy springers. Don't write but come at once.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn—Polled Durhams

One Shorthorn bull calf (Roan) six months old. One Polled Durham bull calf, six months old. Both with best of breeding and good individuals. **E. E. Fisher, Stockton, Kansas.**

CLOVERLEAF FARM

SHORTHORNS

12 bulls, pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Five, from 8 to 12 months old, and seven spring calves. Breeding and individual merit that means something. Write for prices and descriptions, today, if you want first choice.

G. F. HART, Summerfield, Marshall Co., Kansas

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

Salt Creek Valley Shorthorn Cattle

30 bulls, 10 of them from 10 to 18 months old. Balance spring calves. 20 cows and heifers for sale to reduce herd. All bred or with calf at foot. Write for descriptions, prices and breeding. Also a few extra choice reg. Poland China boars, March farrow.

E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.

(Pioneer Republic County Herd)

Shorthorns Polled Durhams

5 Shorthorn bulls from 12 to 15 months old. Scotch topped. All polled bulls sold but one 14 months old. He is a good one. 15 bull calves six to eight months old. Write for descriptions and prices. Investigation will convince you this herd is strong in blood lines and individual merit. Not a show herd but a working herd.

V. A. PLYMOT, BARNARD, KANSAS

(Mitchell County)

Master Butterfly 5th

is now for sale. He will be sold fully guaranteed and his get is evidence of his great value as a producer. He is a beautiful roan, sired by Searchlight and out of Butterfly Maid. He is five years old and very kind and gentle. A few bulls 12 to 15 months old. Also a nice lot of younger bulls. Also some choice females. Write for descriptions and prices.

W. F. BLEAM & SONS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS

(Osborne County)

Shorthorn Bulls

20 good ones from 8 to 12 months old. Scotch and Scotch tops.

We invite inspection of our herd.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

Lancaster Shorthorns

Lancaster, Kan., Atchison Co.

Imported and home bred cattle. Headquarters for herd bulls. All within three miles of Lancaster. Twelve miles from Atchison. Best shipping facilities.

Ed Hegland

Some choice cows and heifers and young bulls for sale.

K. G. Gigstad

20 bulls, 9 to 7 months old. Reds and roans.

W. H. Graner

12 yearling bulls, 8 and 9 months old.

H. C. Graner

4 yearling bulls, also bred cows.

C. A. Scholz

Some bred cows. Cows with calf at foot and bred back. Young bulls from 6 to 8 months.

Address these Breeders at Lancaster, Kan.

Big Holstein Dispersion Sale

Linwood, Kansas, November 20, 1917



150 Head

COWS and HEIFERS

Several fresh cows.

A lot to freshen soon.

A great bunch of bred heifers and open heifers.

One of the best registered bulls in the state.

Two small bulls.

All Home Bred Cattle These cattle are all home bred. This herd has been maintained on this farm for eleven years. The first bull used was SIR JOHANNA AGGIE LAD, by Sarcastic Lad (Sire of 22 A. R. O. cows). The second bull used was, COLANTHA KORNDYKE. 7th., by Colanthia Korndyke. The next was Baron Korndyke Butter Boy, and the bull in service now is Josephine Pontiac Homestead (169951), by Canary Paul Forbes Homestead (sire of 15 A. R. O. cows.

The sale will be held at farm at the edge of town. Interurban cars every hour. Good train service.

H. B. Browning, Linwood, Kansas

Col. Jas. T. McCulloch, Auct. **C. H. Hay, Fieldman.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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.**

Woodland Ranch

Breeders of

Shorthorns—Polled Durhams

15 bulls for sale. 7 of serviceable ages now. Write for full particulars.

ELLIOTT & LOWER,

Courtland Kan. (Republic County.)

C. A. Cowan & Son

Athol, Kansas

Breeders of Shorthorns with real size and quality.

We offer 5 bulls from 10 to 12 months old, sired by Pioneer, a grandson Avondale and White Hall Sultan. 12 bulls from 6 to 8 months by Mistletoe King, by Mistletoe Archer, a full brother to Captain Archer. Reds and roans. Out of big cows.

C. A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan., (Smith County)

Park Place Shorthorns

Young bulls ready for service. Scotch and Scotch topped cows and heifers showing in calf or with calf at side and rebred to good sires. Special prices to parties wishing a number of females with bull to mate. Visitors always welcome. Phone, Market 2087 or Market 3705.

PARK E. SALTER, WICHITA, KAN.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Private Sale

I am making special prices on my crop of spring calves. Nothing older in bulls, at present. Scotch and Scotch-topped, reds and roans.

Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe.

C. W. TAYLOR,

Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS Write for prices on breeding stock.

C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Morrison's Red Polls Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old, by Cremo 22nd. A great 17 months old herd bull for sale. Cows and heifers. **Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, 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.)

Closing Out Auction Sale of Jacks & Jennets



Prairie View Stock Farm

Sale will be held in Lawson, Mo., on Milwaukee and Santa Fe Railroads, 38 Miles Northeast of Kansas City, Mo.

Wednesday, November 28, 1917

15 Jacks and 25 Jennets All black with white points; all well bred and registered; Mammoth blood. The good, big bodied, big bone, big kind, with quality and size. Sale will be held under shelter with comfortable seats, etc. Address BOEN & MONSEES, Lawson, Mo., for Catalogue. Come to the sale, we will try to make it pleasant and profitable for you. Respectfully,

Ed. Boen & L. M. Monsees

Patterson's Shorthorns

Cows, Heifers and Bulls **Reds, Whites and Roans**

I was never better prepared to care for my customers. When you come to ElReno look over our herd. We have to offer from herd headers and show prospect to the rugged kind the farmer wants and at farmers' prices. Write today when you can call and let us show you our herd.

Lee R. Patterson, El Reno, Oklahoma

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

Shorthorn Cattle Sale

Pierce City, Mo.,

Friday, November 16, 1917



41—HEAD—41

Scotch and Scotch topped SHORTHORNS, consisting of cows with calves by side, bred cows, bred heifers, open heifers and young bulls, consigned by the S. W. Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association. An offering selected for their individual merits, from the best breeders of the association.

Col. P. M. Gross, Auctioneer. C. H. Hay, Fieldman.

For catalog address E. H. Thomas, Sale Mgr., Aurora, Mo.

The Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders Association

Prewett's Offering

Biggest and Best Cholera Immune

Poland Chinas

Will sell at Sunnyridge Stock Farm, one-half mile north of

Asherville, Kansas, Friday, Nov. 16

20 Spring Gilts, 25 Spring Boars, 1 Two-year-old Tried Boar

40 Summer pigs, to be sold in lots—one boar and several sows not akin. 35 sows may be left on farm and bred and delivered when safe in pig.

THESE ARE THE SIRES—BIG EX WONDER; BIG DAN; MODOC CHIEF; KANSAS GIANT; LONG LAD; GOLIATH 2D; BLUE VALLEY ORANGE AND BIG BEN.

THE SOWS WILL BE BRED TO

GOLIATH 2D 77261; BLUE VALLEY TIMM 85662 and BIG BOBBY WONDER 78405, by Big Bob Wonder, sire of the 1917 World's Champion, Caldwell's Big Bob.

This will be one of the best offerings sold, or to be sold in Kansas this season. It is an offering that will interest breeders and farmers alike. Write for catalog.

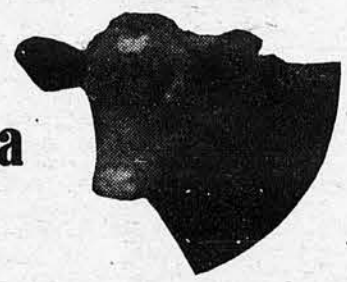
W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kansas

H. S. Duncan, Will Myers and W. H. Harper, Auctioneers.
Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.

POLLED DURHAM DISPERSION SALE

Pavilion

Tecumseh, Nebraska November 26th



40 Head of choice, practical cattle, not fitted 40

5 bulls in age from 9 to 12 months.

13 cows and heifers ranging in age from young things to mature cows.

Everything of breeding age will sell with calf at foot or bred to our herd bull **PRINCE ALBERT.**

The offering includes grand daughters of such great bulls as **SCOTTISH HERO.** All descended from splendid milking families.

Selling in every day clothes. Write for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Pearson Bros., Tecumseh, Nebr.

Col. N. G. Kraschel, Col. W. M. Putman, Auctioneers.
Fieldman, Jesse Johnson.

The Capper Pig Club

Offers Duroc-Jersey, Poland China, Hampshire, Berkshire, Spotted Poland, Mule Foot, Chester White and O. I. C. Pigs For Sale

Quality Boars and Gilts Priced Right

Duroc-Jersey Breed Club
FRANCIS WILKINSON, SECRETARY, SEDGWICK, KANSAS.
202 Boars—180 Gilts

Poland China Breed Club
VIRGIL KNOX, SECRETARY, SOUTH HAVEN, KANSAS.
132 Boars—102 Gilts.

Chester White or O. I. C. Breed Club
RAYMOND SHOUP, SECRETARY, PROTECTION, KANSAS.
Chester White 8 Boars—19 Gilts. O. I. C. 40 Boars—30 Gilts.

Hampshire Breed Club
WALLACE CORDER, SECRETARY, R. 3, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
25 Boars—26 Gilts.

Spotted Poland China Breed Club
WILLIAM ROBISON, SECRETARY, YATES CENTER, KANSAS.
16 Boars—14 Gilts.

Berkshire Breed Club
GILBERT ARTHUR, SECRETARY, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.
6 Boars—5 Gilts.

Mule Foot Breed Club
RALPH WILLISON, SECRETARY, ELK CITY, KANSAS.
2 Boars—3 Gilts.

All pigs for sale are purebred and have been selected by the boys from their contest litters. Only pigs considered good enough for first class breeding stock are offered for sale. This offering represents the best blood lines of the breeds.

SEND FOR A CATALOG

A catalog giving the name of every boy who has listed breeding stock for sale, and the number of boars and gilts offered, can be obtained free, by applying to the club secretary of the breed desired. Purchases are to be made direct from members.

Catalog and any additional information desired, also can be obtained by writing to **John F. Case, Contest Manager, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.**

Patronize Patriotic Pork Producers

Lookabaugh Initiates His Shorthorn Beginners' Department

By Selling 75 Shorthorns

Selected for Beginners, the small breeder and those wishing real herd bulls

At Pleasant Valley Stock Farm

Watonga, Oklahoma, Tuesday, November 20, 1917

65 Females—10 Bulls

10 Choice Bulls capable of heading good herds, including Imp. Alister, by Flavins, and out of Imp. Graceful 29th; **Watonga** Headlight, by Watonga Searchlight, dam, Lavender Bloom 2d out of Imp. Lavender Bloom; his half brother **topped the Oklahoma City sale 1915**; Prince of Quality, by Golden Dudding, out of Violet Queen of the Marsh Violet family; Select **Stamp, by** Fair Acres Stamp, by Fair Acres Sultan and out of Violet Princess 2nd, from the Cruickshank Violet Cloud family; Valentines Stamp 2nd, by Fair Acres Stamp, by Fair Acres Sultan and out of Orange Lass of the Cruickshank Orange Blossom tribe; Meadow King, a Canadian bred bull, a roan son of Clansman and out of Meadow Belle; Cumberland Goods, by Orange Cumberland, a grandson of Cumberland's Last and out of Missie Belle 2nd, by Scotch Goods, a grandson of Imp. Choice Goods.

30 Young Cows with lusty calves at foot or heavy in calf, many of which are rich roans and the big 1600 pound milking kind. **25 two and three year old heifers**; reds, whites and roans all safe in calf.

Special Inducements To Calf Club Boys

10 good heifer calves, especially for members of the Boys' Calf Club. Any member of the Boys' Calf Club can settle for his calf with his individual note. I wish to encourage and will assist all the members of this club who buy at this sale.

The Object of This Sale is to induee farmers who can handle only a few cows to buy a few of these good registered cows and heifers that will give plenty of milk and raise a calf that will sell for half the price of the cow.

Parties Desiring Pure Bred Shorthorns may select and arrange for cattle to suit their means and needs, for included in this sale are not only the big useful milking kind but others representing the best families of the breed.

Write today for catalog. Address

Auctioneers: E. F. Herriff, O. F. Hurt, Bert Odell.
Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

W. I. Bowman & Company Sells Herefords

Hutchinson, Kansas, Monday, November 19

110—Head—110

Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Great Beef, Bone and Breeding with Quality.



75 Best Young Breeding Cows and Heifers from the tops of our large herd, daughters of Generous 5th, Gladwyne, College Count, Beau Donald 33rd, Cullman, Rudolph, Oregon 13th, College Militant, Prince Rupert 48, and Sir Paul and bred to Imp. Shucknall Monarch, Lawrence Fairfax, Sampson and sons of the great breeding bull Generous 5th.

35 Big, Strong, Heavy-Boned Bulls suited for heavy service on farm and ranch, including several outstanding **Herd Header Prospects.** They are all our own breeding, sired by Generous 5th, and out of richly bred dams. Others by College Count, Gladwyne, Beau Donald 33rd and Marion. Some are by the deep, thick, attractive show bull Sampson, who also sells. Big, husky, two-year-olds, a great bunch of yearling bulls, besides these for car lot men we have two loads of the same excellent breeding and quality. Also two car loads of heifers, not cataloged, but for sale.

These Herefords are the practical, out-door-raised kind. We have bred for size, beef, bone and the thrifty kind and you will say, sale day, we have succeeded. The foundation of this herd is strong in the blood of Old Anxiety 4th. Do not forget the date. **Hourly interurban, Wichita to Hutchinson and return.** Write today for illustrated catalog. Address

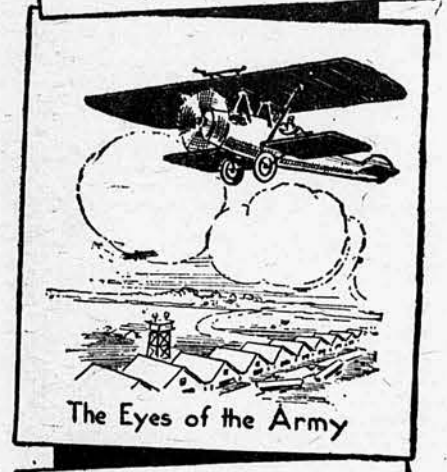
Auctioneers: Reppert, Snyder Kramer. Fieldman: A. B. Hunter

W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.

What 25¢ Will Do



Transports off for Europe



The Eyes of the Army



A Tank crossing "No Mans Land"



Setting up a Field Wireless Station

Brings the World to Your Home
Every Week for One Year

THE world is changing—it never can be the same. You are living in the greatest and mightiest age. Every day history is being made across the seas—in the far away corners of the earth and here at home.

On the farthest battle front, knee deep in mud perhaps, and stained with powder smoke, there is a man who, though not a soldier, braves all the terrors and hardships of the regular private in the ranks. His mission is not to fight, but to report to the waiting world at home the day-to-day progress of the greatest human struggle history has ever known.

The work of this man and hundreds like him, flashed by copper cable over mountains and under seas and by wireless from the most remote parts of the earth, finds expression in picture and print in every issue of



DR. HENRY J. WATERS
For nine years Dr. Waters was President of the Kansas State Agricultural College. He has resigned that office to become Editor of The Weekly Kansas City Star. Dr. Waters is a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to practical farming problems.)

THE WEEKLY KANSAS CITY STAR

No matter where you live, The Weekly Kansas City Star brings to your home a full account of all the important events of the week throughout the world. Representatives of the news-gathering organizations, of which The Star is a member, are on every battle front and on every transport and in every fortress and in every peaceful city—among statesmen, kings and rioting mobs—sacrificing personal comfort and risking their lives in the cause of NEWS.

A Great Weekly for Farm Folks

Practically everybody in the great Southwest knows about The Weekly Kansas City Star. Not only is it a great newspaper for all the farm family—a reliable newspaper presenting world events in perspective after the flush of rumor has died away and the facts are known and confirmed, but it is also a great farm weekly. Market reports, special departments of interest to farmers and stock raisers, numerous features for farm women, features for the young folks, fiction and cartoons, all are found week after week in The Weekly Kansas City Star.

Nothing is too good for readers of The Weekly Kansas City Star. Henry J. Waters, one of the nation's foremost agricultural authorities, has resigned the presidency of the Kansas State Agricultural College to become its editor. Everything Theodore Roosevelt writes for newspaper publication appears exclusively in The Star. The various departments:—"The Modern Home Club," the "Farm Questions" Page, The Chaperon Page, the Market Page, the Story Page, the Editorial Page, the "Answers" column, and the "Intellectual Pup," whose delightful frolics are pictured in pen and ink every week—are worth many, many times the very small subscription price.

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M. B. 2

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