

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 49. No. 45.

November 8, 1919.



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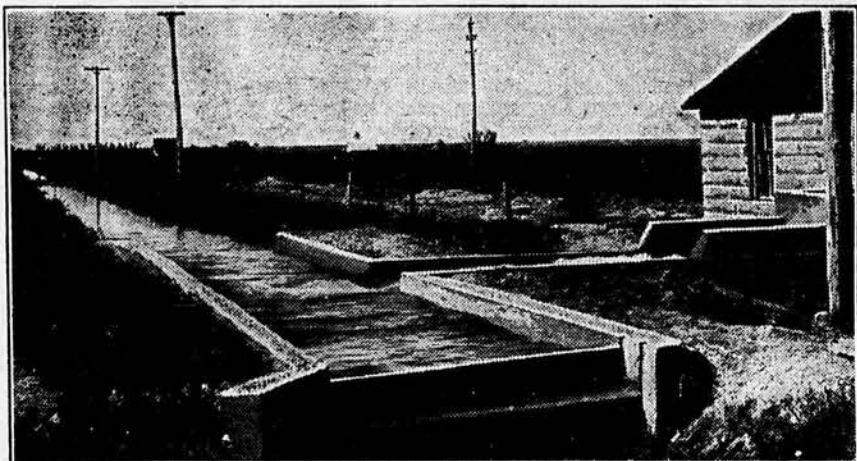
The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Arthur Capper
PUBLISHER

Vol. 49

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Water for the Crops

By F. B. Nichols

PUMPING irrigation has been very profitable in Kansas, and there is every indication that the returns will be much larger in the future. There are more than 500 pumping plants in this state; Finney county having about 225 of these. The average plant will deliver about 1,000 gallons a minute; some of the larger outfits will produce 4,500 gallons. There also are many hundreds of windmill outfits, which are used for the irrigation of truck gardens.

Much of the irrigation in Kansas is on lifts under 60 feet, altho there are examples, such as on the Garden City station, where the lift is 120 feet, of profitable returns on much higher lifts. However, as Kansas has more than 2 million acres with lifts under 60 feet, and at present only about 50,000 acres is irrigated, it would seem best to put most of the future development on the lower lifts.

There is every indication that the increase in the number of plants will be rapid. Indeed, this was so obvious that the last legislature created the office of state irrigation commissioner, under J. C. Mohler, secretary of agriculture. George S. Knapp, former superintendent of the Garden City station, a trained engineer, with a knowledge of irrigation developed in his seven years at Garden City, was selected for the job. He has, without doubt, the most fundamental knowledge of pumping irrigation of any man in Kansas. Every Kansas man interested in irrigation should write to Mr. Knapp at the state house, Topeka, if there is any problem on which help is needed; his services, of course, are free.

Irrigation in Eastern Counties

A very interesting thing which has developed since Mr. Knapp took up his new work is the large number of letters received from farmers in the Eastern part of the state; in Brown, Clay, Waubesa, Wilson and Montgomery counties for example, who are expecting to put in small plants for drouth insurance. The opportunity for this along the Kaw River is especially good, Mr. Knapp believes. In many cases it will be possible to put in these river plants at a very small expense; \$250 perhaps for the pump, and it can be run with a tractor. Many farmers have land that slopes away from the river—strange to say—and when this is the case but little grading is necessary. In other cases the irrigation might be handled in co-operation, by several farmers going together in the purchase of a plant. The crop of corn in the Kaw River Valley might have been saved in many recent seasons by a good irrigation at the right time in July or August.

Another interesting development is coming in Central and Western Kansas, and mostly from a peculiar freak in the geology of the Arkansas River Valley. Have you ever studied the map of the Arkansas River carefully? Have you noticed that with the possible exception of the little Mulberry Creek, which flows into the Arkansas River near Ford, and perhaps a few other small creeks, no streams flow into the Arkansas between Lakin and Larned? In other words, the Arkansas is on a "hogback" for that distance, which in some ways is a very fortunate thing, especially for the farmers in Southern Hodgeman county, and south of the river in Kiowa, Meade, Clark, Comanche and Barber counties. In Hodgeman county, for ex-

ample, the bed of Buckner Creek at Jetmore is nearly 300 feet lower than the bed of the Arkansas River 28 miles south at Dodge City. As a result, springs and artesian wells have been developed in the southern part of Hodgeman county, especially along Saw Log Creek, which will be used very generally for irrigation in the future. Incidentally, gravity is the cheapest pumping power known—and the Hodgeman county men will profit greatly from this.

The same situation exists south of the Arkansas River. Mr. Knapp recently measured a spring north of Belvidere in Kiowa county with a flow of more than 4,000 gallons a minute—which by the way is a good sized stream. There are many springs in that and adjoining counties, and many flowing wells—the springs and artesian wells of Meade county have been famous for years. Obviously it will be good business management to use all of this water which can be obtained from artesian wells and from springs.

Perhaps the greatest development will come in the Arkansas River Valley, especially in Barton, Rice, Reno and Sedgwick counties. These four counties are splendidly adapted to the growing of truck crops, for the markets of Hutchinson and Wichita are right at hand. There has been a considerable development in irrigation around Wichita in the last two years, among the truck growers. To aid in this movement the Wichita Stock Yards Co., of which D. C. Smith is general manager, is establishing an irrigation experiment station near the yards, on 30 acres. The main idea is to find the value of irrigation in increasing the yields of corn, milo and kafir over a series of years. Some good results are to be expected from these tests. Wichita has a huge amount of water—there are pumping plants at Valley Center, north of Wichita, which will deliver 2,500 gallons a minute. The work on this farm will be watched carefully by the farmers of Central Kansas.

Extensions with the electric power lines are aiding greatly in the growth of pumping irrigation. The state now has about 1,800 miles of power lines. These cover the country in the Garden City and Scott City districts especially well. Another center is that around Larned; lines extend from this town up the Pawnee River, and down the Arkansas River to Kinsley. From Dodge City a line has been built to Bucklin. A line is now being constructed from Hutchinson to Larned, and other developments are planned. When the engine is eliminated it makes it possible to get along without a man at the pump, reduce the first cost and make things more satisfactory all around. Obviously power can be developed cheaper and in a more satisfactory way in a big plant than in many smaller ones.

Truck crops have

ample, the bed of Buckner Creek at Jetmore is nearly 300 feet lower than the bed of the Arkansas River 28 miles south at

produced the best results under irrigation, especially where one has a good market available. Alfalfa has without doubt been the most satisfactory general field crop, 6 or 7 tons an acre as a season yield in the Garden City district being common. The yield on the high uplands where the Garden City station is located was about 7 tons an acre this year—which by the way makes a mighty profitable crop on upland. It has been found that about \$2 worth of water on this farm will produce 1 ton of alfalfa—this is 6 inches of water. That cost is operating expense—the overhead charge on a basis of irrigating 160 acres is about \$4 an acre a year. Remember this is on the very high lift of 120 feet; the costs in the bottoms, where the main development should take place, are of course much lower—less than half this much in many cases. But the results on the station show what can be done under the unfavorable conditions found on the high lifts. If you should like to have up-to-the-minute information about relative costs you can get it from Mr. Knapp.

Good Yields with Sorghums

Milo probably is one of the better crops to grow under irrigation for grain, if not the best one. Milo grown on the Garden City station last year without irrigation produced 4 bushels of grain an acre, and .67 of a ton of stover. Milo grown on land which had received a winter irrigation of 18 inches of water produced 72.2 bushels of grain, and 3.54 tons of stover. Excellent results were obtained in the irrigation of Dwarf Blackhull kafir; the non-irrigated land produced 5.6 bushels of grain and .85 tons of stover an acre. The irrigated kafir produced 47.8 bushels of grain and 3.38 tons of stover. Excellent results are always obtained from the irrigation of the sorghums grown for silage; the Sumac seems to be a good variety in the Arkansas River Valley. Yields as high as 18 tons an acre are common.

Winter irrigation is very helpful in crop growing. Experiments at the Garden City station have shown that it is possible to store enough water in the soil by a late winter irrigation of about 18 inches to produce good crops without additional applications. As a rule other summer irrigations will pay; the ideal should be to get enough water into the soil by winter irrigation so it will be in excellent physical condition in the spring. Applications before the growing season starts will pay well on almost every Kansas farm.



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JOHN W. WILKINSON, Farm Editor

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this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein
deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make
good the amount of your loss, provided such transac-
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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

NEXT Tuesday will be the first anniver-
sary of the beginning of the armistice
which closed the bloodiest war that
ever devastated the world, the greatest
calamity that was ever recorded in history.
For four years and three months, armies un-
precedented in numbers had been engaged in
continuous conflict, supplied with guns of
greater range and caliber than ever had been
dreamed of in previous wars, hurling shells of
prodigious destructive power.

In the more than four years of titanic strug-
gle, the world grew accustomed to hitherto un-
believable horrors and witnessed with calm-
ness a harvest of death so vast that it stag-
gered the imagination. Men grew callous to
suffering; the rules of so-called civilized war-
fare (God save the mark) were abandoned and
death and destruction were rained without dis-
crimination or mercy on aged and defenseless
men and women and prattling, wondering babes.

Destruction was not confined to such things
as might be of military advantage to the enemy;
fields were laid waste, orchards were cut down;
churches were deliberately blown to pieces,
grave yards were desecrated, altho for cen-
turies it has been the custom of even semi-
civilized men in war to spare the sanctuaries of
worship and the resting places of the dead.

The progress of armies was marked by
wrecked villages and devastated fields; starv-
ing women and children shivered about the
wrecks of their humble homes, or staggering
under their pitiful burdens dragged themselves
away, hoping to find somewhere food and
shelter. Disease, the child of hopelessness and
hunger, took heavy toll from the miserable in-
habitants of the war stricken lands and famine,
pestilence and death reaped the harvest from
the sowing of war.

In the spring and summer of 1918 the allies
were literally reeling from exhaustion. We
know now that nearly all the leaders in France,
England and Italy regarded the war as lost
unless the United States could come to the
rescue and most of them regarded that as a
physical impossibility. That a country unpre-
pared for war was able to recruit an army of
3½ million men and send 2 million of them over
seas within a period of a few months was an
accomplishment unrivaled in history and the
fact that they were transported without the
loss of a single transport ship speaks volumes
for the skill and daring of our navy which con-
voyed the great ships crowded to the limit with
the freshly recruited American youth.

It is scarcely necessary to speak at length
concerning the achievements of either the Amer-
ican army or navy. The thrillingly interesting
articles written by Admiral Simms discloses the
fact that it was the coming of our navy which
defeated the German submarines and saved
British commerce from utter destruction. With-
out that England would have been compelled to

sue for peace within six months or less and
but for the coming of our armies to France the
victorious German legions with shining helmets
would have marched thru the streets of Paris
in July. It was this army of American youth,
untrained in war, that turned the tide; that
drove the best troops of Germany from what
had been considered impregnable positions and
started the great backward drive which ended
with the acceptance of the terms of peace dic-
tated at Paris and communicated to the com-
mander of the Huns by the allied commander-
in-chief.

The signing of the armistice on November
11 was hailed with joy by a war wearied world.

Perhaps, too much was expected. We fondly
believed that all that was left to do was to
disband as rapidly as possible the vast armies,
send them home and resume the avocations of
peace. We supposed that the people of the
world were so weary of war, with its brutalities,
its grime and filth and waste and horrors
that they would be eager to get as far away
from that condition as possible.

We thought that they would be eager to en-
gage in productive industry; to build up the
waste places, to repair the ravages, to listen
again to the hum of mills and factories produc-
ing the things needed so much by the war
wasted countries of the world.

We have been disappointed. We should have
known that we would be. War is a breeder of
discontent and evil. It tends to inflame the
worst passions of men. Greed, hatred, graft
and licentiousness are its offspring. It de-
stroys the sacredness of human life. It strips
the veneer of civilization from society and
drives men back to the savagery from which
they came. It violates all rules of honor, mocks
at mercy and rouses the brutish passions of men.

In the name of discipline it encourages ty-
ranny, raises the brute to place of authority
and marks the man of gentle and kindly spirit
as unfit for command.

The better drilled the soldier the less he
retains of initiative, for the theory of war is
to make him as nearly as possible an un-
reasoning automaton, yielding ready and im-
plicit obedience to the commands of his su-
perior officer regardless of whether the orders
are sensible or not.

So instead of the profound peace and quiet
we expected, the year following the signing of
the armistice has been one of unusual turmoil
and industrial unrest. With a need for pro-
duction never equaled except during the most
stressful period of the war, nearly a million
workmen are striking, industries are partially
paralyzed and on the eve of winter the entire
country is threatened with the cutting off of
its fuel supply and the paralysis of its trans-
portation system.

All Europe is seething with unrest, anarchy

and revolution. Two or three wars of consid-
erable magnitude are being waged; the next
few months may witness the overthrow of more
than half the present governments; financial
panic threatens every country from the Medi-
terranean to the Arctic ocean and productive
industry waits the establishment of orderly
government. In our own country organized
capital and organized labor glower at each other
and refuse to compromise while the general pub-
lic with grave forboding watches the gathering
of the storm.

It would be pleasant at the end of this first
year since the signing of the armistice to be
able to say that the world had turned joyously
to the arts of peace; that men had learned the
lesson taught by war and were ready and will-
ing to beat their swords into plowshares and
spears into pruning hooks; it would be delightful
if true, that the strife which ended a year ago
had taught men everywhere the supreme folly
as well as wickedness of war and it could be
said that they are ready to enter into a con-
federation of nations that will insure world-
wide and lasting peace, but the evidence does
not justify the conclusion. The wine press of
wrath has not yielded all of its vintage; the
harvest of dragons' teeth has not all been har-
vested, and the slow moving pencil of destiny
still traces its fateful writing on the wall of
nations.

The one rule that will save the world is not
yet acknowledged and adopted either in busi-
ness or in government: "Whatsoever ye would
that men should do to you do ye even so to
them." Until it is, men will continue to drink
from the overflowing goblet of woe and dis-
aster; industrial conflict will shake the pillars
of the social structure and the earth which
might be a paradise will be a hell.

Legislative Expenses, Continued

BEFORE this review of legislative de-
partments and expense is finished I
have no doubt that many readers will
conclude it requires a good many boards
and departments to conduct the business of
the state, and that the public business might
be conducted more efficiently, with a smaller
number of persons and at considerably less
expense. This undoubtedly is true. It is prob-
able the public business of Kansas is conducted
as economically as the business of any other
state in the Union; but all government is waste-
ful and inefficient to a degree.

I closed last week's review with the banking
department. I begin this one with the depart-
ment of labor and industry. The commissioner
of labor receives a salary of \$3,000 a year.
There is an assistant commissioner who re-
ceives a salary of \$2,000; a chief clerk at \$1,-
500; two factory inspectors at \$1,000 each; an
inspector of fire escapes and places of amuse-



With the 80th Division in the Valley of the Meuse Near Stenay on the Morning of November 11, 1918, on the Blood Stained Fields Where the Future
Destiny of the World Was Settled by the American Doughboys. They Made the World Safe for Democracy, and for the Unborn Generations of the Future

In the next installment will be taken up the appropriations for the various state institutions.

Let's Finish the Peace Treaty

IN THE NAME of a more united United States, let's have done with saving Europe while letting America drift into industrial civil war and chaos. We shall safeguard American principles and American honor in the Peace Treaty and League covenant. Then, let's do it and have done with it, that we may take up and grapple with vital problems of our own reconstruction—which grow more pressing and menacing with every passing minute. This is no time to pursue a drifting policy. The struggle between capital and labor daily grows more intense, a general strike of mine workers threatens semi if not absolute paralysis of national life.

We have seen the Industrial Conference fail, the refusal of the Mine Workers' association to accept the President's proposal for arbitration. The situation demands quick and aggressive action if we are to prevent national well-being from going on the rocks and to avert an uncalled for disaster to the safest land and the happiest and most prosperous people on the face of the earth today.

In this country, now and forever, public rights and the public interest are paramount; and no class, nor organization, nor combination of any sort whatsoever can, or will, be permitted to dictate to or rule this free people. The time has come to demonstrate this fact to the uttermost, and if we are not ready we should be about it.

The people of the United States will rightly hold the administrative and legislative branches of this government strictly accountable for what happens within the next 30 or 60 days, and those to whom great powers and a greater trust have been given must not fail the people in their extremity.

I hold it is our imperative duty to demonstrate in this land where virtually everyone works for his living, that the minority must be subordinate to the majority, and to make it plain that neither class nor creed, capital nor labor, may rule or may dictate to that homogeneous entity we know as the people and the United States.

Give American labor a chance and a breathing spell and I am convinced it will purge itself of the radical influences which for a time have usurped its control. As once a working man myself and for many years since an employer of labor, I know American labor is sound at heart and sincerely patriotic, as we know it proved itself time and again during the war. Bearing this in mind let Congress and the government, while acting in behalf of the general welfare, make the fact indisputably plain that neither the American citizens nor their government can afford to tolerate or intend to tolerate any injustice to labor, but that the commonweal must first be served.

I sincerely believe it to be the verdict of the country that the refusal of the steel trust to receive and treat with the representatives of organized labor was a mistake; that the Industrial Council erred in not unanimously recognizing the right and approving the principle of collective bargaining; that the miners instead of refusing to arbitrate should have demonstrated a willingness to go as far as the operators in accepting the proposal of the President.

And both capital and labor should understand that it is not going to be possible for the 40 million workers in this country's most vital industry, to exist and pay their share of the price that must be exacted for shorter hours and higher wages in the towns and cities, unless at the same time higher farm profits for foodstuffs shall enable them to fare equally well and pay as much for farm labor. Any other course it must be apparent will inevitably draw every farmer to the city, make us dependent on foreign countries for food, and bring about our downfall as a people and a nation in much the same way that Rome fell to rise no more.

In the present emergency I expect to see the
sanity and sturdy common sense of the American
masses assert itself, but the demand of the
hour upon Congress
and the government,
is for action and it
brooks of no delay.

Arthur Capper.
Washington, D. C.

The state librarian receives \$3,000; the assistant librarian, \$1,000; assistant in catalog department, \$1,500; assistant in law department, \$1,200; assistant in reference department, \$1,200; for purchase of law and reference books, \$2,500; for purchase of miscellaneous books \$1,700; for purchase of filing case and typewriter, \$450; for freight, postage and incidentals, \$1,650.

The secretary of traveling library commis-

Cash and Honors for Capper Clubs

Ten Boys and 10 Girls Will be Chosen in Every Kansas County to Win \$1,000 in Money and Trophy Cups in 1920

By Earle H. Whitman and Bertha G. Schmidt

THE CAPPER clubs have emphasized four lines of work: Purebred stock, production, profit, and social life. More than 1,000 head of purebred swine for breeding purposes and approximately 3,500 standard bred chickens are being offered for sale this year in the annual sale catalog. The Capper Poultry club has added to the poultry production of Kansas this year 31,368 chickens, while fully 2,000 pigs make up the contest litters for 1919 of the Capper Pig club. The year's reports are not yet in for 1919, but in 1918 the boys averaged a net profit of \$163, while the girls reported a net profit of \$68.50. On the social side the interest in club work is increasing every year. Never before has there been such intense yet friendly rivalry for the coveted trophy cups. Undoubtedly 200 county meetings have been held in Kansas counties this year, while 400 persons attended the club banquet at Topeka during the fair pep meeting. Is it any wonder, then, that all over the state boys and girls have been awaiting eagerly the announcement of the contests for 1920? Those who were unable to go back into club work this year after enjoying it in 1917 are planning to enroll at once for 1920. Letters are received every day from others who have read so much about the Capper clubs that they no longer are willing to miss the pleasure and profit gained by the present members.

One of the many reasons for the success of the Capper clubs is the constant effort maintained to insure a better club every year. Every indication points to larger enrollment and greater interest in 1920 than ever before, and to meet this cash prizes have been increased and special departments created. More than \$1,000 in cash prizes alone will be awarded in December, 1920, to the lucky boys and girls who go thru with the year's work. And that isn't taking into consideration the prize pigs and chickens which are offered every year thru the generosity of Kansas breeders.

Send in Your Application

Every boy in Kansas between 12 and 18 years old should send in an application for membership in the Capper Pig club. Time for enrollment will be from November 8, 1919, to March 1, 1920, but interested boys are advised to enroll as soon as possible, as the county membership is limited to 10. Until county membership is complete every boy who sends in the application coupon printed in this issue will receive a copy of the rules, and a recommendation blank to be signed by the cashier or assistant of his home bank, a neighbor, and either the postmaster, rural carrier, or editor of his local paper. The first 10 boys who file approved recommendations will be chosen as representatives of their county. Announcement will be made when county membership is complete. The Capper Pig club gives an opportunity to boys who otherwise would not be able to engage in the contest. If a boy chosen as a representative of his county does not own a registered sow, or cannot get from his father's herd a sow to suit him, Arthur Capper will lend him the money with which to buy a contest entry. Dad doesn't have to act as security on the note given for the money, for the boy himself is responsible for the loan. Instructions explaining every step of the club work will be sent out by the club manager.

There isn't space to explain all parts of the rules, but important changes and the prizes offered will be given here. The valuation of contest sows has been increased to \$125. No sow valued at more than that may be entered in the contest, except in an instance where such sow was entered this year, and simply has increased in value. Only registered sows, bred to registered males, may be entered. This rule has been adopted because the cost of registration to club members has

been much reduced. As heretofore, the contest work will consist of keeping feed records on a sow and her litter. In order to give every contestant a fair chance at the prizes, a set of feed-stuff prices is given in the club rules, and every member will keep his records according to those prices. In addition, a record of the actual market prices of feeds is to be kept. Not later than December 20, 1920, every club member will send in a careful, accurate report of the pounds of pork produced during the year, the feed consumed, the cost of the feed, and a story of "How I Fed and Cared for My Sow and Pigs." Reports will be judged on a basis of 40 points for pork production, 30 for cost a pound, 10 for net profit, and 20 for record and story. Net profit is to be figured only on the pigs. Sales of breeding stock will be counted—sales to relatives except at market price plus \$5 a hundredweight being barred—and stock taken out of the contest or on hand at the end of the contest will be figured at market price plus \$5 a hundredweight. A trophy cup will be awarded the boy showing the highest legitimate net profit for the year's work.

See the Cash Prizes

Fifteen cash prizes, as follows, will be awarded in the open contest:

First Prize	\$20.00
Second Prize	15.00
Third Prize	12.00
Fourth Prize	10.00
Fifth Prize	8.00
Sixth Prize	7.00
Seventh Prize	6.00
Eighth Prize	5.00
Ninth Prize	4.00
Tenth Prize	3.00
Eleventh Prize	2.00
Twelfth Prize	2.00
Thirteenth Prize	2.00
Fourteenth Prize	2.00
Fifteenth Prize	2.00

Ten special prizes of \$5 apiece will be awarded for the best county record made in the open contest. Competition is open to all clubs having five or more members, and the award will be made for the highest average profit. All members of a team must file reports to make the county eligible to compete for this prize.

"Except he be a man who is either too dense or too careless to have any

thought for the future welfare of his boy, no one will dispute the fact that the father and son department has been the greatest thing in the Capper Pig club," says E. M. Simpson of Cloud county, himself a member of the department for two years. And Mr. Simpson's right. Even the slightest consideration of the value of making dad and the boy partners on the farm is sufficient to prove the usefulness of this division of club work. The rules for the father and son department for 1920 will be the same as for 1919. Membership is open to every Kansas dad who has a son in the Capper Pig club. Prizes amounting to \$150 will be offered for competition. Work of record keeping with the farm herd begins March 1, 1920, and continues to December 15, 1920. The junior member must enter a sow and litter in the regular club work. The only recommendation needed by fathers is, "I want Dad for my partner," received from the boys.

No change is made in the rules for 1920 in regard to breed club work, except that the 50 cents dues must be paid at the time the sow is entered in the contest. One change has been made in the mutual insurance plan, as voted by the boys themselves at the business session in September. This year sows were covered by insurance only at farrowing time, but in 1920 sows will be insured from the time they are entered in the contest until six weeks after farrowing. Insurance dues of \$1 from each member will be paid at the time the sow is entered in the contest.

And the Pep Prizes

The Capper Pig club bears the proud distinction of being the first to offer prizes for pep. In 1920 a beautiful pep trophy, valued at \$50, will be awarded to the county team making the best pep record during the year. The members of the county team that wins this trophy cup will receive \$5 apiece.

A new feature of the pep contest in 1920 will be a trophy cup valued at \$25, to be awarded to the county in which the pig club and poultry teams make the best pep showing. The co-

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Earle H. Whitman, Club Manager; Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary. Send Pig Club applications to Mr. Whitman; Poultry Club to Miss Schmidt. I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives

of.....county in the Capper

.....Club.

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

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

Approved.....Parent or Guardian

Postoffice.....R. F. D.....Date.....

Age Limit: Boys, 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.

operation between boy and girl club members this year has been one of the finest developments for 1919, and this offer of a trophy cup for next year should prove a still greater incentive.

The way that poultry club girls are lining up for the club in 1920 is proof that they think the work is worth while. But that isn't all—they appreciate its value to such an extent that they want other girls to have its advantages and so every girl with pep is striving to line up her county first with complete membership. That isn't all, either—the club has proved so popular that boys are asking to get into it—and dads, too. We wish that we could let them, but the boys and their dads will be urged to join the pig club and thru association in good times will be members of the poultry club.

"I'm busy hunting up girls who I think should join the club," said Lenore Rosiska, leader of the Clay county club. "One girl said, 'Why! I wish I had gone to your other meetings. I didn't know you did have so much fun.' I have now induced her to join the club. Mamma is helping, too, she is asking mothers to join and to let their daughters join. Even my teachers are helping. They are continually telling in what a business-like way the club does things."

Everyone is Working

In Sherman county there's a girl who is looking forward to building up a big club where but few girls have learned of club advantages. "I didn't know much about chickens when I went into the club," wrote Hazel Pierson of this county. "I have learned more since I have been in the club than any other year." Linn county girls have been lining up girls for several weeks. Besides having active members they have associate members. "We have six girls for associate membership," wrote Elva Howerton, "and six mothers have lined up for the new club." Here is a paragraph from a letter written by Thelma Tilson of Cloud county: "Papa bought a fine, big, Wyandotte cockerel for me the other day. Next year I am going into the poultry business right. I have gotten a good start this year and I am ready for big things. I am planning to join the club again—because I have had such a good time." Mrs. Jamison, mother of Claire Jamison of Cloud county, called on us at the office a short time ago. She told about the good times Cloud county boys and girls have and said they wouldn't miss a meeting for anything, if they could help it. "I've been getting new members," writes Anna Greenwood of Greenwood county, and therewith she sent a list of girls' names for the 1920 club. Ella Bailey of Atchison county let her sister take her place as a member this year but even if she is not a member she is lining up girls for the new contest. That is the way that the club spirit has spread all over Kansas. In every county where the work is organized girls are eager to let others know about it that they, too, may share its advantages. The new club is going to have many new features which will make membership in it even more worth while. Better fill in the application blank and mail it at once. Those whose applications are received first will have the best opportunity of being chosen for membership. After a girl has sent her application she will be mailed a recommendation blank. Here are the rules which tell all about the new club:

The first 10 farm girls in every county in Kansas who file recommendations will be official county representatives. Members are to be organized into county clubs with a county leader. After having been accepted for membership each girl will pay a breed club fee of 50 cents to be used in the promotion of breed club work.

There are two distinct departments in the girls' poultry club work—the baby chick department and the pen

(Continued on Page 24.)



There isn't a farm in Kansas that shouldn't have at least a dozen chickens and a sow and litter of pigs.

When the Contractor Says, "I'm Sorry, but—"

Hundreds of home builders—the number will soon run into thousands—are at present hearing the contractor say, "I'm sorry, but we'll have to stop work for a while." Trouble is that some needed material, perhaps millwork, is unobtainable. The cause is a lumber famine. Lumber yards throughout the country are without reserve stocks and the production of lumber and millwork is months behind orders. If you don't want the contractor to say, "I'm sorry, but—" start building only when the delivery of all material is guaranteed.

Home Plan No. 1410

Six rooms and bath. Large rooms, big closets, outside wash-room. All materials complete as specified, delivered complete without delays. See page 48 of our Plan Book.



Buy Lumber Now! It'll Be Scarce At Any Price By Spring!

RIGHT now—today—order that home or barn. This Spring thousands of people will find it impossible to build **at any price**. Reserve stocks of lumber are all but exhausted. Mills cutting timber are six months behind on orders and hopeless of catching up. Yet the big rush is to come. A famine in lumber is here! Build this Fall, or make up your mind to wait indefinitely. And the lowest prices you will ever see are those of today.

Order from Our Reserve Stocks Before They Are Gone

Our long experience led us to anticipate the present lumber famine by laying in huge reserve stocks while building was at a standstill. Order now and we can guarantee immediate delivery of all materials, complete. Or if you cannot build at once, order now and let us ship you the materials while we still have stocks. This is the only way you can be sure of having materials to build with next Spring! Act now and

you will save money and be sure of building.

Our Prices Save You Up to 30 to 50 Per Cent

As between our prices and usual costs of building there is a very big saving. Thousands of customers' letters in our files are proof positive. The two reasons for these savings are Ready-Cutting and selling wholesale. The first reduces labor cost and the latter cuts out in-between profits. Machines replace hand labor and you buy direct-from-factory-to-user.

Delivery From Our Hattiesburg Plant

Lumber delivered from Plant near you at Hattiesburg, Miss. Saves freight. Enables us to deliver house or barn at Rock Bottom Figures. Comparisons will prove them lowest.

A Guarantee of Delivery, Quality, Price and Satisfaction

We protect you absolutely. Complete delivery of all materials at once—anywhere in U.S. Highest quality materials. Price covers everything—no "extras." And if you are not satisfied in every way, we return your money.

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Two hundred houses, contained in our Book of Home Plans, give you a wonderful choice. Every price and type of home. Pictures, many in colors, show appearance. Floor plans of arrangement; careful descriptions; specifications; guaranteed prices. Each house is proved by being built many times. No chance of mistake and disappointment.

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A Vision of Real Service

After a Year in France as an American Soldier, Where He Was Wounded, Billy Returns to the Home Farm

By John Garrett O'Brien

LENORE DUNBAR sat musing in the golden glow of a June morning, musing about Billy who was returning with her brother from France that very day.

Big, and blonde, he always reminded her of a reincarnated Viking with his wavy hair, blue eyes and massive build; and seldom had he been out of her thoughts since they met three years before, for Billy was kind, and decidedly handsome without being proud. She had been a nurse at the time, and she had been assigned to take care of him, as he was suffering from sunstroke.

"Do you mean to tell me that you—a farmer's daughter—left your home for nursing?" Steele had asked when recovering, as he turned his large, jewel eyes to stare at her in amazement.

"Is not nursing a nice profession?" she had asked nervously, for something in his expression made her feel homesick—homesick for the father who had been like a mother ever since she could remember, and for her only brother, Jed.

"I have nothing against it because it's noble," Billy retorted. "But give me the farm every time for people are sociable, and know one another!"

Then he enthused some more over country life before saying that he had sold his land. But his earnestness drove the last lingering doubts from her mind, so she had returned home. And her patient laughingly mentioned that he would call to see if her father needed any assistance on the farm.

"He does. You see he is none too strong," she told him, wondering if he meant it. And he evidently had, for he called a few weeks later. They quickly came to terms, for Billy knew the business end of farming.

The Dunbar place was a 1400 acre farm that had always suffered from mismanagement until the blonde giant came. He began very patiently, but with determination, to straighten things out in general from the awful rut that they were in.

First of all he had given attention to the hogs and fenced off three pastures of rape, alfalfa, and clover to let them feed in alternately so the forage would have time to grow again. Then he ordered middlings, cornmeal, meat tankage, and prepared a diet; ran a system of water pipes to their trough, and insisted that they be fed his way after demonstrating a plan of self-feeders arranged so the pigs could get at the troughs from all the pastures.

Then he had arranged a proper scratching place for the chickens; told Lenore to feed crushed oats when birds began to molt to help them to get back their feathers; to feed skim milk to make them lay; that she must scatter the food among loose straw so they would exercise themselves; explained that clean roosts stopped Red mites, that dirty drinking vessels were hens' cemeteries, and he told her the hundred and one other points so necessary for one to know.

The same summer he weeded out the cattle, just as he did the runts from the hogs. "Standardize the herds by making them purebreds!" he insisted, so her father purchased better animals, and the results more than repaid for the outlay.

Even the hog pens had to be torn down and new ones built that afforded light, ventilation, and comfort before the cold weather set in. And in the evenings Billy had given them talks on food values—the protein and carbohydrate properties in corn, barley, rape, soybeans and sorghum—the fat solubles in milk, the value of meat tankage and silage—how to feed to produce more milk—and to add to all this he prepared food tests for cattle, hogs and poultry, that made them thrive.

Then he went away to war.

But what a friend he had been to Jed, her father, and herself!

"We are in an awful rut, good peo-

ple, but we'll all pull together—so that we can pull out of it!" he often declared with that happy, booming laugh of his that he tried to suppress without the slightest necessity, for everyone liked to hear it—the hired men grinned and bent their backs to their work because he had a hearty word and a handshake for them all.

Lenore quivered as she sat musing, for she recalled how she had kissed her brother goodbye and gripped Billy's hand bravely altho her eyes were smarting, and how in a passion of weeping she had run to her room to cry when they left, before making up her mind to do all she could in the future.

"Lenore, the old place will go back to the rut that Billy found it in!" dolefully cried her father that evening, but she smiled as she shook her head.

"Never, Daddy! You and I will keep it going," she told him proudly, "for Billy says we can!" And they had, too, having studied the friendly magazines from cover to cover that came so regularly.

Day in and day out they had planned

tioned in despatches, tho Jed did, so Lenore wrote telling him not to worry about the scar.

"It's a glory mark, Billy, and Dad, Jed and I will be prouder of you than ever when you return!" she wrote. "Of course you'll come back—and all of us will farm like Trojans again—sure thing."

How the time had passed; for today, she and her father were going to see them once more, and the town 6 miles away was gay with flags as people would soon be welcoming the boys who had left home and fireside, to fight for Old Glory and Democracy.

"Ready, Lenore?" shouted her father from a bay window nearby, as he protruded his head to find out where she was.

"I have been for a long time!" she cried happily, before running to the garage to start the machine, after carefully dusting the seats so as not to soil her dress, for Billy always liked pink. So they started, Lenore driving the large car which they parked near the newly erected civic stand, before they walked to the station.

and others were gathered to welcome them back. And those persons who have been in towns when the boys came back know just what took place: the cheering, the greetings that fell from all lips, the handshaking, speeches, and the gay lunch that followed.

But Billy was forced to say something before they went to the hotel—he had to, for people insisted, tho he tried to limp away—altho he had never run from the enemy.

Lenore felt miserable at first because he looked so dejected.

"Say, good people, folks, I'm no speaker!" he began, spluttering and in misery. "I—I—here he collapsed, but everyone waved encouragement so he tried again.

"I—I—ain't a speaker, but I'm glad to see you all again—very glad! I'm a farmer!" "Hoorah!" roared the audience as hats and caps were tossed in the air. "Yes, I'm a farmer, and a mighty poor one, too, but we all have to live and to learn! Say, friends, you'll have to excuse me!" he choked, his face a florid red. "I'm going to climb right down at once!"

And he did so, wiping the moisture from his forehead, tho people were cheering him to the echo; and Lenore thought it was the greatest speech she had ever heard, for he had actually given her his cross to hold lest they should wish to know all about it.

Shortly afterward came the lunch, the tables groaning with home cooking that made the boys grin as their plates were filled with the best of everything before cigars were passed round. Then they drove back to the farm.

"My, you must have 500 hens!" cried Billy in awe when he saw them.

"Seven hundred," she corrected playfully, "and an average of 3000 eggs a week for nearly three months."

Billy winked at Jed, and then he rubbed his eyes, for a new barn had been erected—a 100-ton silo—an addition to the hog pens could be seen on a rise that gave them shade in hot weather—and wheat, well formed, waved in the distance.

It seemed as if the old days were back again when Billy and Jed went whistling about the place, and Dunbar and his daughter seemed utterly happy once more, for they all sat talking in the evenings, and the days seemed fuller than ever.

"Huh!" remarked Billy one morning after haying. "We might as well have things still better, what d'you say?" this to Dunbar who told him to go right ahead.

So a system of carriers was installed that ran on an overhead steel track to remove the manure from the barns and pens with the least exertion, the herds were again sorted over to prepare for fall fattening, the dairy room was made deeper to keep the milk at a cooler temperature during hot weather, the floor was concreted at a slight slope so water could run away, and a huller was added to the threshing outfit, for Dunbar superintended his own work and did the threshing for his neighbors as well.

Then the binders were overhauled, blades sharpened, the tractor reassembled in parts that were likely to give out, or to be weak thru wear and tear; and soon the yellow grain was in shocks, in stacks, being threshed out, and turned into the coveted mintage of the U. S. A.

Came the Thanksgiving—the rostrum in a nearby schoolhouse was a glory of Nature's bounty—the service was hearty for people sang as if glad; they were; they had every reason to be—and altho Billy said he was no singer he helped with the grand old hymns, which made Lenore feel so happy that she almost cried; as less than a year before he had been wounded near to death.

She also felt happy because Billy, who never praised anyone without a cause, had said only that morning to

(Continued on Page 27.)

An Ideal of Americanism

By Theodore Roosevelt

WE SHALL never be successful over the dangers that confront us; we shall never achieve true greatness, nor reach the lofty ideal which the founders and preservers of our mighty Republic have set before us, unless we are Americans in heart and soul, in spirit and purpose, keenly alive to the responsibility implied in the very name of American, and proud beyond measure of the glorious privilege of bearing it.—American Ideals.

I want Uncle Sam to be peaceful; I want Uncle Sam to show scrupulous regard for the rights of others; but I want to see Uncle Sam owe his safety to two facts: in the first place, that he will do nothing but good to men; and, in the second place, that he will submit to wrong from no man.—The New Nationalism.

Love of country is an elemental virtue, like love of home or like honesty or courage.—American Ideals.

With all my heart I believe that our people have in them the same patriotism, the same nobility of soul to which Washington and Lincoln were able to appeal.—The Foes of Our Own Household.

If I must choose between righteousness and peace I choose righteousness.—America and the World War.

Our country—this great republic—means nothing unless it means the triumph of a real democracy, the triumph of popular government, and, in the long run, of an economic system under which every man shall be guaranteed the opportunity to show the best that there is in him. That is why the history of America is now the central feature of the history of the world; for the world has set its face hopefully toward our democracy; and, O my fellow citizens, every one of you carries on your shoulders not only the burden of doing well for the sake of your own country, but the burden of doing well and of seeing that this nation does well for the sake of mankind.—The New Nationalism.

together—kept in touch with their help—put them on their mettle—for Billy wrote often telling them what to do just as if he were there himself. So pigs had been marketed in good condition, the poultry had been laying well, and the dairy had given such an abundant yield of milk, butter and cheese, that they had to engage an expert from the Agricultural college.

And then came the time when Jed wrote to say that Billy, who kept the other boys so cheery—Billy, who wrote such encouraging letters—who filled her heart from end to end altho she would not even let her father think so—this big, blonde, happy Billy had been wounded, and would always limp.

Lenore kept his letters, every one, tying them round with pink ribbon. One was faded thru much reading.

Dear Len: (He had always called her such since she nursed him.) I'm all shot up; and my face is a scar! But I'm alive, thank God, and longing for this carnage to be over. Thank your father for the cigars. I'll be smoking with him one of these days, and so will Jed, who has three stripes! He's a fine boy! My what cookies you send! Your chum, BILLY.

But never did he mention the Croix de Guerre, or how he had been men-

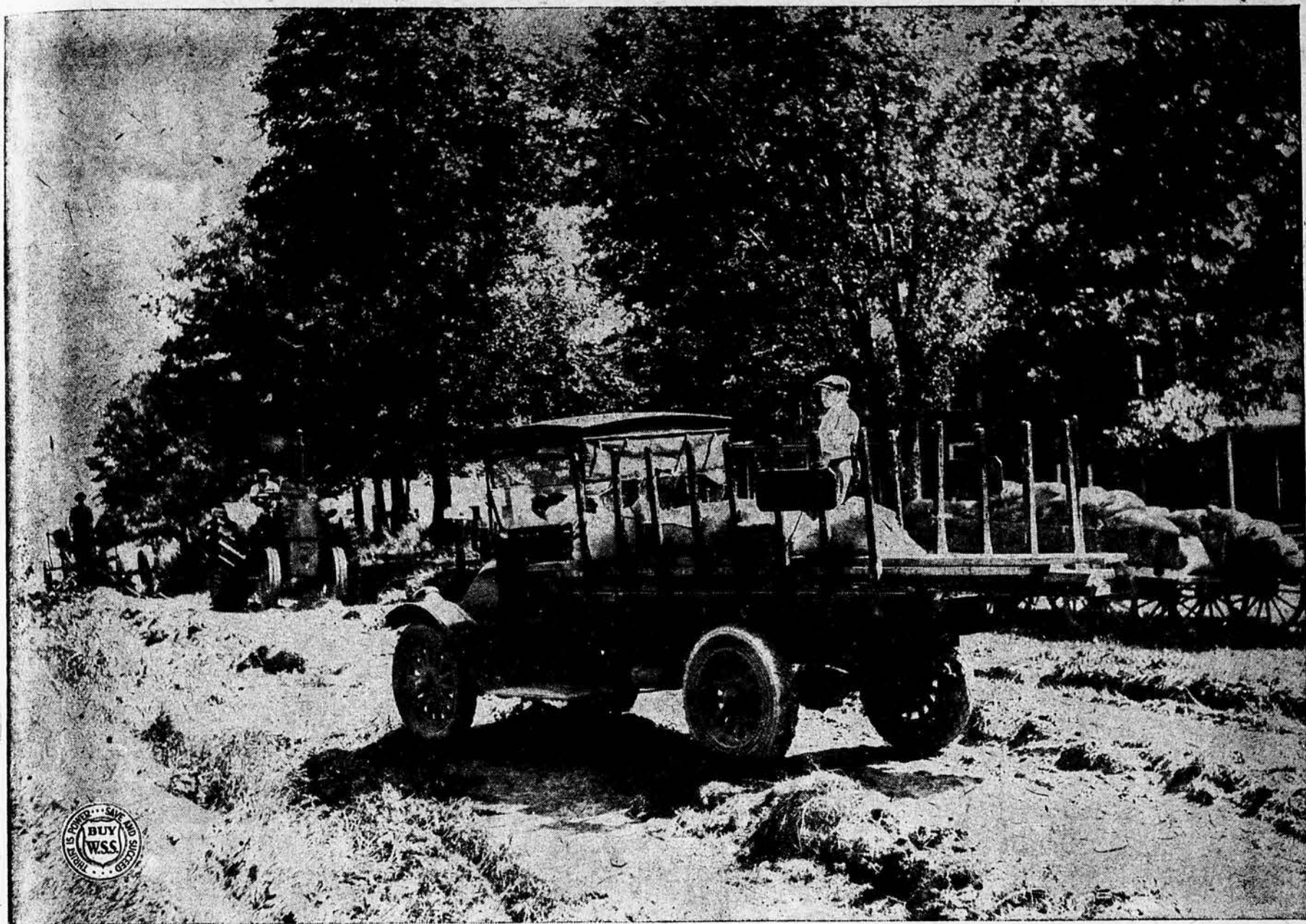
But when the train pulled in, and the boys began to alight the people could be restrained no longer, for on they rushed to welcome back their loved ones, their friends, sons, husbands, sweethearts—as if bits of their own hearts had come back to them from blood red France—Dunbar and his daughter among others, for there stood Jed and Billy among the sea of waving men, smiling as they advanced with outstretched hands.

Lenore felt her blood rioting like quicksilver thru her veins when Billy gripped her hand after she had kissed Jed, and her father had welcomed them.

"Billy, why your scar is nothing!" she told him gently, smiling because his eyes were as bright as ever, his face tanned a brick red tho his cheeks were gaunt.

A wide grin spread over his face. "Len," he said, tugging her arm. "It's good to be back again!"

Then she hugged his helmet unconsciously to her heart, the band played, and down the street they went—soldiers, mothers, sweethearts, wives, all—to the civic stand where the mayor



"MY use of Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires shows me that pneumatics not only travel better on our clay roads but also are better for the roads. Solids have a hard time in the soft ruts and they are hard on the roads. I have observed that others here are taking note of this."—A. J. Emmerton, Farmer, Bloomer, Wisconsin

THERE is scarcely any work done on the Emmerton Farm, near Bloomer, Wisconsin, that is not aided directly or indirectly by a motor truck on Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires.

Their traction enables this truck to haul fertilizer over plowed ground, to carry feed to livestock wherever located; to deliver oil to tractors and to distribute fencing.

For the same reason the truck

easily transfers corn from binder to silo filler and grain from separator to bins—all off-the-road work.

Mr. Emmerton's experience, however, equally emphasizes the advantage of the Goodyear Cords over solid tires on the local clay roads, noting that the pneumatic-shod truck overcomes conditions impassable to solid-tired trucks.

Still another important significance attaches to his statement

that the pneumatics are regarded with growing favor in the surrounding community because their cushioning action saves roads.

It prompts the observation that this particular virtue of the pioneer Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires also is a factor in their rapid and broadcast rural adoption.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR
AKRON

The Fall Plowing is Profitable

Conserve All the Moisture from Winter Rains and Snows by Having the Soil in the Best Condition Possible

By E. E. Call

FALL PLOWING or listing for spring crops pays in Kansas. It puts the ground in condition to catch rain and hold snow; it exposes the soil to the beneficial action of frost; it kills injurious insects that hibernate in the ground over winter; it aids in the liberation of plant food; it helps to distribute labor, reducing the rush of spring work; and it usually results in an increase of 5 to 10 per cent in the yield of spring crops. Whether ground should be plowed or listed depends upon the section of the state where the work is to be done, the character of the crop to be planted and the topography and character of the land on which the work is done.

Fall Plowing and Listing

In Eastern Kansas where there is less danger of soil blowing it usually is best to plow land in the fall, while in Western Kansas, where fall plowed land usually blows during the winter, listing is decidedly the better practice. When the ground is to be seeded to oats or sowed to Sudan grass, plowing will leave it in much better condition for the crop than listing. In fact it would not be advisable to list ground in the fall for oats because there is not often sufficient rain to pack the soil properly in the bottom of the lister furrows after they are leveled down in the spring in preparation for oats. Without a good packing rain the oats would not germinate well in the loose ground and the stand would be irregular.

Ground to be planted to corn in Eastern Kansas may be either plowed or listed depending upon the method of planting to be used. If the ground is to be surface planted it should always be plowed, if it is to be planted with a lister it may be either plowed or listed in the fall depending upon conditions.



Fall Plowing or Listing for Spring Crops Pays in Kansas. It puts the Soil in Condition to Catch Rain and Hold Snow.

If the ground is not weedy and if there is neither straw nor vegetation on the surface it may be plowed safely. Excellent crops of corn usually are grown by this method of preparing the seed-bed and planting. If, however, the ground is weedy, great difficulty will be experienced with weeds in the bottom of the lister furrow the next spring if the weed seeds are turned under with a plow the fall before. Corn can be kept clean easier on such land if the field is listed rather than plowed in the fall.

Best Preparation for Kafir

Ground to be planted to kafir or any other rowed sorghum should, if possible, be fall plowed in any part of Central or Western Kansas where the soil is not subject to blowing. It is possible to prepare a much better seed bed for the crop on plowed than on listed land. In this part of the state,

sorghum should be surface planted rather than listed. A much better stand can be obtained, the crop can be planted somewhat earlier in the spring, and it will grow more rapidly and mature much earlier when planted in this manner. Kafir surface planted on fall plowed land often will mature a crop successfully when it fails to mature if the ground has not been fall plowed and the crop planted with a lister in the spring.

Land that is sandy and that is so located that it is exposed to wind should be listed in the fall rather than plowed. On the other hand land that is rolling and inclined to wash should be plowed rather than listed. It is possible, however, by following the contour of the land with the lister to check washing as effectively when the ground is listed as when plowed, but it is difficult to list on the contour and consequently

but little listing is done in this manner. Ground should be plowed or listed just as early in the fall as other work will permit. The earlier it is done the greater the opportunity to store moisture and to liberate plant food for crops the next spring. If the plowing is started early there is also time to do a larger proportion of the plowing before winter. On the other hand plowing may be done as late in the fall as weather conditions will permit. In fact ground may be plowed safely any time in the fall or winter that it is not frozen or in an unworkable condition.

When to Plow

Wherever possible the fall work should be so planned that each field can be plowed as soon as possible after the crop growing on the field is harvested. Ground that grew wheat or oats and that is to be planted to a spring crop can be plowed any time in the late summer. It is usually best not to plow such land so early that the summer rains will pack and level it before winter. Should this take place there is greater danger of blowing and the soil is also less exposed to winter freezing. Alfalfa ground can be plowed as soon as the last crop is removed. In fact it is sometimes advisable on thin land to plow under the last cutting of alfalfa for soil improvement. Sudan grass used for hay and pasture can be plowed shortly after the first killing frost of the season has come.

Sorghum that is harvested for silage is also off the land in time to permit of early fall plowing. When a grain or feed crop of kafir or sorghum is grown it is advisable to stack or store the feed whenever possible and fall plow or list the land. One reason why sorghum crops are considered hard on

(Continued on Page 27.)

Let's Make the Roads Better

Good Judgment Should be Exercised in All Fall Work Attempted on the Public Highways in Every Community

By W. H. Sanders

OUR STATE highway engineers have told us that at least two-thirds of all the roads in Kansas are plain dirt roads, and that not over one-third have been improved in any form resembling hard permanent roads such as macadam, gravel or sand clay roads. He also has told us that these old earth roads are still handled by the township road commissioners, and such work as is done to them from time to time is just such as his judgment or interest may dictate. Perhaps in view of this fact a few timely suggestions as to doing efficient work this fall on such old roads will be in order.

Usually October and part of November provide Kansas with good weather and soil conditions that make dirt-road building easy and fairly permanent if done in a workmanlike manner. Such work if carefully attended will leave even indifferently poor township roads in good condition the entire winter.

While it is true that the latest road law placed road work of all sorts under the direction of county engineers, no one has yet noticed that the engineer is taking much interest in any roads except those that are being permanently paved or hard surfaced. He leaves the larger mileage of the county to the rather indifferent treatment of the township road boss and his advisers.

Method in Such Madness

It has been suggested that county engineers often are so indifferent to their dirt roads with a fixed idea that the worse these roads get under the poor management of uniformed road bosses, the sooner the exasperated taxpayers will insist on hard paved roads on every mile in their township. If this is true and any such action will follow, the engineers are to be commended for

not more closely observing the road laws. However, there is very little chance of speedy action coming in such road building, because real hard roads cost a lot of money. Materials for their buildings are not to be had at every roadside. The material needed that must be shipped is exceedingly bulky and heavy. Large periods of time and excellent transportation facilities must be provided in bringing such material from any appreciable distance. Meanwhile, the present highway must be used. Whether we have heat or cold, rain or snow, dust or mud, the citizens living along such roads are compelled to use them every day in the year. It is well, therefore, to plan for as good repairs to the existing roadway as can be made, knowing full well that next season at the very best will see but few miles of permanent roads completed in any county in the state.

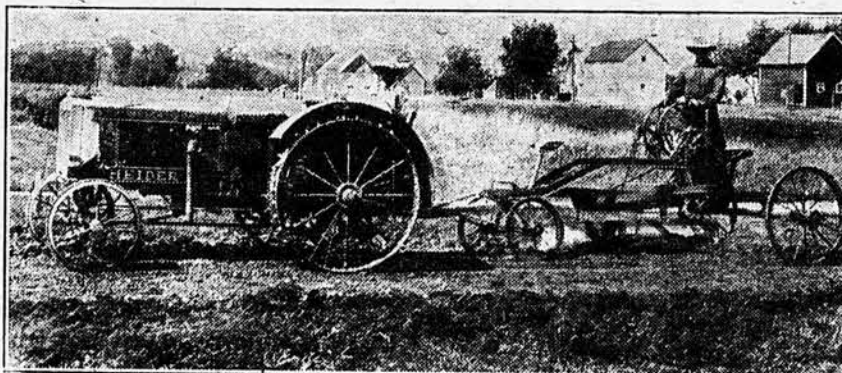
Most dirt road builders think that the big engine and heavy grader are the general road building machines. There are none better when a new road is first being graded, or when long stretches of old road have gotten into very bad order. But where roads have been kept in fairly reasonable condition, that is, dragged occasionally, ditches provided at the sides for carrying off excess water, and ordinary mud holes have been filled up, the grader and engine have very little to do in placing such roads in good condition for winter. It is unfortunately true that many so called operators on graders think and act as if the best way to put earth roads in condition for miles at a stretch is to cut a heavy slice of dirt out of the gutter up hill and down dale, heave this material whether rocks, clods, clay or trash into the center of the road, leaving a pile of soft material ridged up

almost as steep as the roof of a house, unsmoothed and unpacked. They call this, "a graded road." Such a mess should rather be called a "ruined road." The crew will then proceed with the next two or three miles to repeat the blunder. The chances are in every instance that a judicious use of a good heavy road drag would have left at least 90 per cent of the road in excellent condition needing no grading whatever. The remaining 10 per cent of bad spots often should have been attended to locally with horse scrapers, and dirt from the road side used to bring the grade up at the low spots. Of course, if the road drag has not been handled intelligently, the entire road bed may be in poor condition and the engine and grader really have work to do the entire length of the road. There is, however, one conspicuous feature of road work too often left undone or over done, which peculiarly belongs to the grader crew. This is the cleaning out and opening up of clogged ditches at the road side and from every culvert which will ensure drainage of all water away from the road and not into it. Such ditch cleaning requires considerable good judgment on the part of a grader operator to do the right amount for each particular section of the road and neither over do nor under do any of the work that is undertaken.

Inspect First, Work Afterwards

The township road commissioner should not start the fall road work by ordering out his working crew first and then fixing the road as he happens to come to it. His first work should be a thorough inspection of every mile under his control. He should make copious notes as to the condition of all grades, ditches, bridges, culverts, and

(Continued on Page 46.)



The Engine and Grader Render Good Service When a New Road is Graded or Long Stretches of Old Roads are to be Improved.

Ask Your Banker About This

LOOK over the tractor situation today—with all the different types of tractors there are, with all the conflicting claims that are made for them, how is a farmer to know on what to base his choice or where to place his reliance?

More and more, the farmer who wants a tractor that will do his work, do it economically, and keep on doing it, is looking beyond the tractors themselves to the companies that make them—inquiring into their resources, their standing, their ability to command the best in men and materials that the industry affords.

Ask your banker about this. He has the facilities for getting at the facts. He knows the importance of choosing a tractor with the right kind of a

company behind it. And you can depend on his judgment.

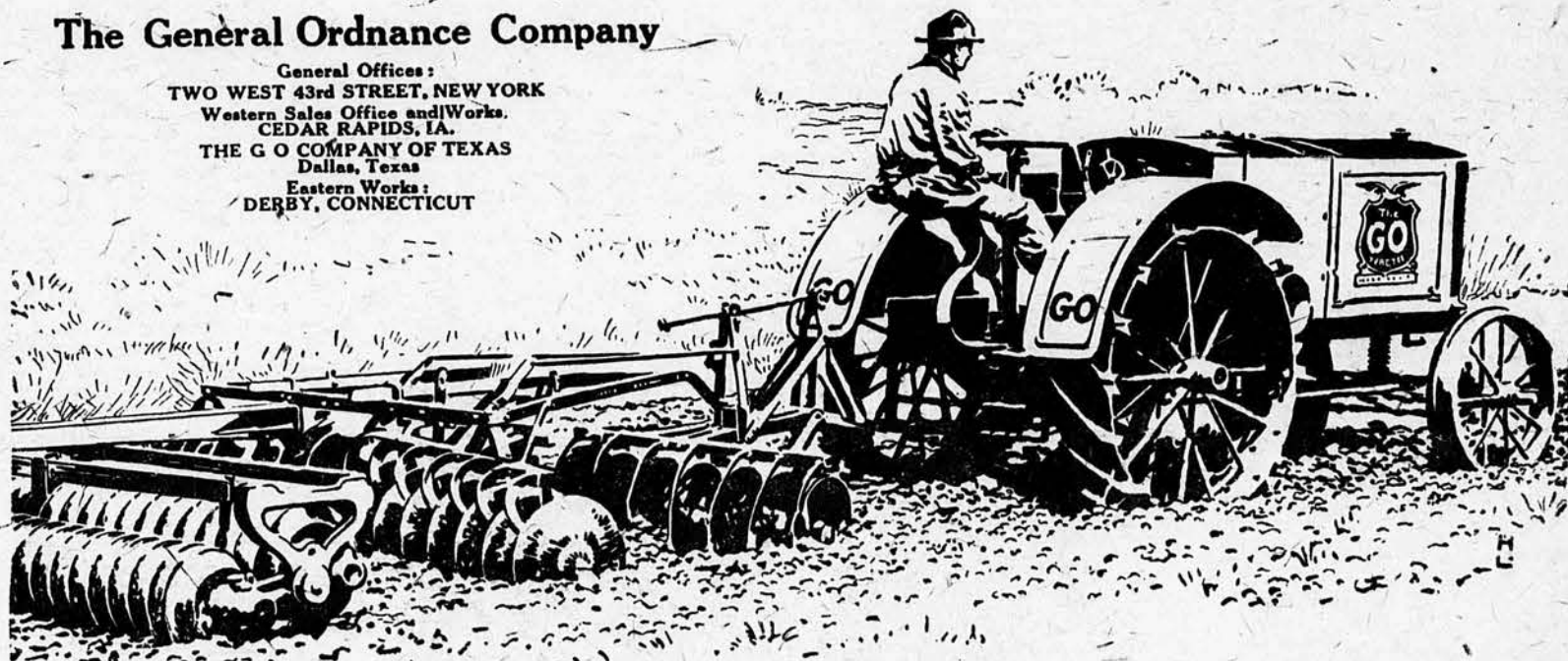
Only a company with the financial resources of the General Ordnance Company can command the best in men and material—executives of wide experience and sound business judgment—engineers who know how to build the kind of tractor the farmer needs—skilled workmen, interested in making the G-O Tractor the most advanced tractor in America.

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Why Not Keep More Cows?

A Rapid Growth in Better Systems of Dairy Farming is Coming in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado

DAIRY FARMING will become a dominant industry in regions of limited rainfall. Farmers in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado who are keeping good cows are producing excellent returns. A good example of this is found among the "drylanders" around Lamar, Colo. Lamar, by the way, has some good examples of dairy farming on both dry land and irrigated farms.

Cows provide a steady income day after day.

Another cause for the popularity of dairying is the efficiency of the dairy cow in converting the crops of the field into a merchantable form. As forage only, the crops of the dry-land farm have no market value and must be changed into a marketable product by feeding to livestock. Hogs are raised and fattened with profit in conjunction with the dairy, but even where alfalfa pasture is available they are not considered very profitable when run by themselves. The kind, and too frequently the quantity, of grain available for finishing is very poor.

Beef Cattle

For similar reasons it is not generally practicable to attempt to finish beef cattle. The raising of feeders, however, should continue profitable for some time, and at present is conducted jointly with dairying, as most of the cows being milked are selected range stock and of the dual-purpose type. In the opinion of those who have had experience the returns from the production of pork, beef, mutton, or butterfat, when averaged over a series of years, show a balance in favor of butterfat.

The keeping of a small dairy herd sufficient to meet current expenses need not interfere with the grain-growing possibilities of the farm. On the other hand, in good years the wheat crop can be sold for cash and the proceeds invested in improvements instead of being needed to apply on

old bills. Dairying will enhance the profits of grain growing in several ways: First, in poor years, when it becomes apparent that the grain crop is going to be a failure as grain, it can be cut and harvested as hay, or pastured; or, if the grain is of a poor grade, it can be fed instead of marketed. Thus a total loss may be converted into only a partial failure because of the dairy herd.

Second, results at our dry-land experiment stations show that following a cultivated crop like corn, the yield of wheat is as good, or better, than that following summer tillage. The expense of good summer fallowing is found about equal to that of growing a crop of corn. Fed to a dairy herd as silage, the corn crop is likely to average as profitable as any produced, and in addition, the cost of wheat production is reduced to the extent of the expense of summer tillage. Third, the most valuable of all results, tho, will be the improved physical, chemical, and biological condition of the soil because of the diversification of crops and the application of stable manure. In favorable years the yield and quality of grain will be improved, and in poor years drouth will be less disastrous.

To the prospective dairyman the pasture situation is perhaps the most discouraging. Where free range is available the native grasses will, in favorable years, supply an abundance of nutritious pasture. Practically every year the native grasses, if available, will support the dry cattle and heifers and keep them in a thrifty condition.

Only in the most favorable years, however, can one expect profitably to pasture the milking herd all summer. The situation calls for the frequent summer feeding of silage.

Taken in the whole, the crops of the Great Plains area are at present largely carbohydrate in character, and for best results it is necessary to import feeds rich in protein. The more pro-

gressive dairymen, who are improving their herds and working for increased production, are doing this, but the great majority are depending entirely on dry feeding the home-grown crops.

Where alfalfa is abundant, it is a common practice to make the ration almost exclusively alfalfa hay. This is not necessary, as the barley and other grains rich in carbohydrates that are grown on these farms are available and should be used in balancing up the ration. It is where alfalfa is grown that the feeding problem is simple and that the industry is most profitable.

The feeding practice that prevails on the average dry-land farm is more responsible for the low average production than is the quality of the stock in use. While pasture is available, production is fair, but very few herds are producers during the late winter months. Frequently the unbalanced ration of dry-fed forage brings on digestive troubles that too often prove fatal. The ration alone is not responsible for this, but the poor water supply, so common on the dry farm, is also at fault. The advent of dairying more than any other one thing is giving the careless settler a new interest in getting a good water supply, and it has aroused the whole Plains area to the need of growing legumes.

After going to the expense of time and labor to grow a crop every effort should be made to save that crop in its most useful and valuable form. This should be true where crops are abundant, and it is imperative where crops are poor. The efficient and economical handling and storage of forage is the foundation of profit with livestock. The experience of the settler in handling and feeding the forage crops of the Plains has developed methods that are in themselves fair, but in traveling over the Plains country one cannot help but be impressed with the apparent waste. The practice of leaving the sorghum or corn

crop in the field in the shock until needed is far too common. The high winds that prevail on the Plains carry away much of the nutritious part of the plant, and the balance is filled with blown soil so that it is not palatable. The loss thru field curing is unusually high on the Plains.

The general introduction of alfalfa will mark an epoch in the development of dry farming, but equally rich with possibilities is the coming of the silo. To the dairyman of the East the silo means the succulence of pasture all the year around, cheaper feeding, thrifty animals, and increased production. Adopted by the dry-land dairyman the silo loses none of its virtues and in addition becomes his one real effective weapon against drouth. Every dry-land dairyman should have three times the silo capacity he expects to need in any one season. In favorable years it provides the extra storage room necessary for saving the large crop, and if several years of drouth succeed one another, the reserve supply can be drawn upon to tide over the adversity. This reserve is his insurance against drouth.

Winter Production

Destructive drouths sometimes occur when a crop is half or two-thirds grown. At such critical times the silo is of peculiar value for entirely saving the growth made. Under the present system of depending on pasture in summer and dry feeding in winter production is confined almost entirely to the summer months. The dairyman with a silo finds that production is possible all the year round, and that winter production is far more profitable because of the higher prices offered for the product. The silo is revolutionizing the whole feeding practice and is putting it on a sound basis. It awakens the settler to a realization of the benefits to be derived from other improvements, such as better shelter and breeding up the herd.

Good Highways are Needed

Power Transportation Will Increase Farm Profits Greatly and Aid in Establishing a Brighter Country Life

By C. J. Masseck

From an address delivered recently before the Farmers National Congress at Hagerstown, Md. Mr. Masseck is a specialist in good roads employed by the Capper Farm Press.

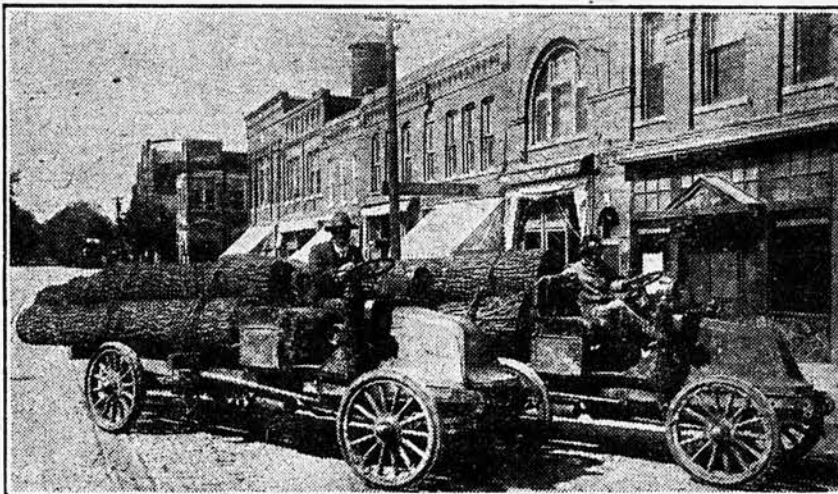
IN THE Mississippi Valley we have approximately 1 1/4 million miles of rural highway. Of this 97,000 miles is hard-surfaced and all-weather roads. Only 7.8-10 per cent of this rural road mileage is hard-surfaced. To be sure Federal Aid has already made its influence felt and the passage of the Townsend Act will still further encourage road building. There has been voted—or will be voted upon—500 million dollars in bond issues for good roads thruout the valley. But even this is not enough. It has been estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates that last year in this same region nearly 500 million dollars' worth of farm products rotted or spoiled or were inadequately or tardily distributed due to the fact that there were not enough roads fit for passage 365 days in the year.

These facts speak for themselves. They indicate the immediate justification of good roads. The economic advantages that must come to the farmer with good roads constitute arguments that cannot be ignored. With inadequate distribution a farmer cannot reap the benefits of his labor and money invested; the consumer suffers in like proportion, and we must not lose sight of the fact that there is an ever-increasing problem of obtaining hired help for the farm. Perhaps the sole reason that has ever enabled

European agriculture to compete with and even to be compared with that of America has been the fact that for many years the European farmer, thru good roads carefully maintained, has been able to market his product, to distribute it properly and to realize quickly on what he has grown.

In this connection we must not forget that it was the truck and the almost perfect net-work of good roads

that saved the French at the first Marne; later the allies, when the pinch came, were able with trucks and good roads, to throw in, at the proper place and proper time, those reserves of American troops that finally brought the German to surrender. Without good roads and the truck and automobile the war would never have been won and the German would now have been the master and not the servant.



Presenting to You John Baum, His Helper and Two Efficient Farm Trucks. One Machine Has Traveled 25,000 Miles

The use of the truck is varied. I shall mention, however, but one phase of this usefulness—the truck as the medium of the short haul in taking stock to the slaughtering centers. The flexibility of the truck as opposed to the railroad, its non-arbitrary nature—all ready and waiting to fit the moment and the occasion—has had a profound and increasing influence on stock raising. It is above all the efficient servant of the small farmer whose lots of cattle and hogs are too small to be profitably shipped by railroads to the larger and distant stockyards. In addition, the truck enables the stockman to meet the crest of the top-price. He distributes his product to his greater advantage. Even as trucks were used to carry troops at the most urgent time and place on the firing line so are they also used to put the small farmer's stock on the market when it is most needed and when it will command the highest price.

The experience of the St. Joseph, Mo., Stock Yards in this respect will serve as typical for other stockyards in the Middle West. Let E. M. Carroll, traffic manager of the yard, speak of the situation.

"Motor trucks are being used here to a large extent. We have had truck loads in here from as far east as Chillicothe, Mo., a distance of about 85 miles by rail. We also have received livestock by truck from across the Iowa line, a distance of from 70 to 80 miles. There are trucks making reg-

(Continued on Page 55.)

Letters Fresh From the Farm

Farmers Discuss Motor Cars, Grain Farming, Dairying, Profiteering, Feeding, Militarism and Other Important Subjects

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

The Farm Motor Car

The motor car has been the most useful machine on our farm. The plow and the harrow are laid aside when the ground is prepared for the crop, the task of the drill is finished when the seed is sown, the harvester is run in the shed until the next season when the crop is cut, but the motor car's work never is done. At all seasons of the year, day or night, it stands ready for instant service. It races to the shop with broken parts of other machines; it keeps the gang plow supplied with sharpened shears; it brings laborers to the field when the harvest comes; in the evening when tired horses are resting, fresh and eager, it hurries the family to an evening entertainment and returns them at bed time; on Sunday morning while the horse is grazing contentedly in the pasture it carries the family in comfort to the house of worship. When properly cared for, it is the "minute man" of the farm, ready for any emergency, and will travel more miles at less cost a mile than any team of horses ever harnessed. What other machine on the farm can show so great a record for service?

Salina, Kan.

Grain Farming

In farming grains change your land every two years from wheat to corn, and from corn to oats. Always put your wheat stubble in corn. In cultivating the corn be sure to kill out all weeds to make the corn a successful crop. In sowing oats always sow oats in corn ground. If you have any chinch bugs wintering in those corn stalks, be sure to rake up the stalks and burn them, then broadcast your oats at regular planting time and disk your oats under. Harrow once with a drag harrow. In getting your wheat ground ready you must in many sections fertilize your ground well with rotted manure or after your ground is plowed, harrowed and sowed and the wheat is up, top dress your poorest ground with straw. This straw will hold the snow in winter and keep your wheat from winter-killing. In disposing of Hessian flies, sow your wheat in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri and other surrounding states not much before November 15. Let no volunteer oats or wheat grow, for they will always start in early wheat or volunteer wheat. I have been farming this way for the last 30 years and have been successful.

Geo. C. Glantz.

Emporia, Kan.

Stockmen Lose Money

The packers are certainly a smooth bunch. You know a steer with horns that weighs 1100 pounds fat, is worth just as much as one without any horns. The packers make a difference of \$1.50 a hundredweight and sometimes more if the yards are full of horned steers which means \$20 a head. And I know he sells the meat at the same price. If ever there was a legalized band of gougers it is the packers. They will make \$3 a hundredweight difference because a steer has a little lump on his jaw. If the inspector passes the meat, who gets the \$35?

I know this is a big question and we need packers, but what will they do if they put all of the livestock men out of business this fall? We are losing from \$20 to \$60 a head. One of my neighbors at the same rate will lose \$45,000, which is as much as he has made in three years. The consumer did not get it, but who did get

it? There has been no real reason for breaking this cattle market to pieces as has been done.

As cotton cake and corn to fit beef cattle for market is so high we ought to have \$20 a hundredweight for that kind of cattle. Fat grass cattle should not have sold for less than \$14 a hundredweight. On the present price of beef to the consumer, fat cows should bring more money at the price the consumer pays. You take a hide bought at 8 or 10 cents a pound and sold at 40 cents a pound and there is a tremendous profit.

I know Senator Capper will do all he can for our farmers and stockmen. I want to thank him for the part he took in repealing that Daylight Saving law. I wish we had more true Americans in the Senate, and House of Representatives. Hell will sure be a popping here in this country if some of these people don't get off of the farmers' and stockmen's backs.

Dan Rush, Jr.

Maple City, Kan.

Gouging the Wheat Farmer

There is a question I would very much like for the Federal Administration to answer, and I believe a large number of your readers will be equally interested. I should like to have some one tell us how there can be several prices for one grade of wheat in Kansas City, and but one

It is no use to fine them if they don't obey the law. Send them to the penitentiary—that is what they would do if one of us stole a horse. Keep up the fight. I am only a farmer, but I believe in fair play.

J. J. Noel.

Densmore, Kan.

The League of Nations

I wish to commend Senator Capper for the stand he has taken to back up the farmer on this wheat proposition. He is all right. Keep it up.

I also favor reservations or amendments to the League of Nations.

Galva, Kan.

G. G. Dixon.

To Grow Corn

When I raise corn and other crops, I blank list as early as possible in spring. By listing early, I hold the moisture, and freeze out the insects. I began planting corn this year, about April 20 bursting the ridges, listing deep as possible, and covering the corn from 3 to 4 inches. When the corn gets about 6 inches tall I take a two-row cultivator and throw the dirt away from the corn. That gives the corn a quick start, and runs the moisture all in the row, where the corn is growing. Then I start over the field the second time and throw the dirt back to the corn as soon as possible. I think it a good idea to cultivate the corn as soon as possible after planting.

American Red Cross

ONLY the stress of war disclosed to our people the tremendous capacity for usefulness of our branch of that world wide organization of mercy—the American Red Cross. It should not be thought, however, that the utility of the Red Cross organization is confined to war times. During an era of peace there are many humanitarian agencies which can be best operated by this organization. During the war the people of Kansas made a magnificent response to the call of humanity. From November 2 to Armistice Day, November 11, there will occur the Third Red Cross Roll Call, and during this period I urge all citizens of Kansas to participate by renewing membership in the Red Cross.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Kansas. Done at the State Capitol, in the City of Topeka, this Twenty-fifth day of September, one thousand nine hundred nineteen.

(Seal)

Henry J. Allen.

Governor.

price for that grade for the farmer. For instance the range of prices for number 3 wheat, testing 57, varies as much as 15 cents at times, with the larger part of the offerings selling at the lower prices. The result seems to compel the local buyer to pay the farmer on the basis of the low prices, when his grade of wheat is quoted as selling at from 10 to 15 cents more. Under the old grades No. 2 had to test 50 and the test could go to 62 and it would be still No. 2 wheat, but whatever the test above 58 the farmer was paid the same price for all of it. I remember seeing No. 2 wheat in Kansas City quoted at prices varying as much as 20 cents. A change of one to two points in the test means a change in price for the farmer, but at the terminal markets there may be a change in price of several cents on the same grade of wheat. I wish some one would tell me why.

Harper, Kan.

C. I. Denning.

Give Farmers a Square Deal

I am writing to let you know that I am well pleased with the work Senator Capper is doing. The defeat of the so-called Daylight Saving Bill was a great benefit to the farmer.

I hope Senator Capper will get some regulation of the packers. Hogs and cattle are going down but shoes and pork are going up. Shoes that cost \$2, now cost \$5 or more. Sugar is higher now or just as high as when the war was going on. I hope Congress will pass some law to insure that the farmer will get a square deal.

I farmed about 50 acres of corn this year, and I don't think you can find a dozen weeds in the field. This corn is yielding about 20 bushels an acre which is a good yield, considering the long drouth, high winds, and hail storms.

Pierceville, Kan.

B. E. Batt.

Too Much Profiteering

We certainly appreciate what Senator Capper is doing for this country. If we had him for President and another like him for Senator we would be all right.

It seems as if Wilson looks out for his own interests only. As to the League of Nations and peace treaty, I believe we would be better off without it. If other countries must get into trouble, I say let them get out. Why must our boys sacrifice their lives for another country?

In these times of high prices it takes nearly everything a farmer makes to pay for the help it takes to take care of these crops. It cost me \$130 to get 300 bushels of rye threshed and I only get \$1.10 a bushel. By the time the seed, food and labor are added, what have I made? Food prices and clothing are out of sight. Cattle, hogs and horses are going lower all the time.

Pierceville, Kan.

Bring the Boys Home

I certainly appreciate Senator Capper's article "Bring These Boys Home." I have been disgusted ever since the armistice was signed at the pretense of Democracy, and the practice of autoc-

racy in keeping our boys in Russia without declaring war. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and is directly responsible for this terrible outrage. It is to help the very class we are supposed to be fighting. There are but few papers that are exposing it and I hope Senator Capper will expose it till every American boy is at home.

Selden, Kan.

Amos E. Gibson.

Keeping Tab on the Cows

So much has been said and written about cows paying for their keeping and especially when feed must be bought, that I decided to keep an accurate record of my cows beginning December 1, 1918 and to continue one year or until December 1, 1919.

As I bought every mouthful of feed given these ordinary grade cows I know exactly how much money these cows made above that expended for grain and hay. I paid \$20 to \$30 a ton for alfalfa hay and \$2.50 a hundred for bran from both wheat and corn.

I kept a table divided into columns. The first giving the number of cows milked for a certain week. The second the number of pounds of cream produced. The third the test, and fourth the amount of money received for cream that week. I started in milking two cows and had three more freshen during the late winter and early spring. I raised six calves and from an average of less than four milk cows a week had milk and butter for our family of four and have already marketed more than \$400 worth of cream. My conclusion from studying this record is that it pays to keep cows and especially good ones.

Agra, Okla.

James Staten.

To Keep Boys on the Farm

If farm boys were given similar privileges to those given to the town boys there would be fewer dissatisfied boys on the farm. Now the average farmer treats his hired man better than his own son, for he will keep a horse, or find room to store a car for the hired man and the hired man comes and goes as he pleases after work hours. The son is ordered around, and scolded if things don't go right. If he desires to go anywhere he is refused or is grudgingly given permission to go and then is called down if he comes in a little late. The boy is given \$2 or \$3 each month to spend and if he asks for more he usually is told that they can't afford to throw money away in such a manner and that he has to learn to save. If he asks for an afternoon off to go to town, he is asked what business he has in town, and told that he should stay at home and work and not be running around all of the time.

The boy is expected to be at home seven days in the week to do chores no matter what happens. If the farmer has a car, he harps on how much it cost, and it must not be used by anybody but himself. When he goes, the family can go, but his boys can't enjoy the car one bit. They must walk or perhaps take a horse, just as dad thinks best.

The fact is that many farm boys are so tied down that they can't help but think that it is a drudgery to stay on the farm. They see town boys dressed up and going to entertainments and having those things which are denied the country boys. It is little wonder that they desire to get away from the farm. Of course this is not always the case. But when the boy can run the car for his own pleasure once in a while, and is permitted to entertain his friends in his home, and is not made to feel as if he had no rights, he stays on the farm and is satisfied. The small farm, "well farmed" will yield good profits, I know some small farmers that make from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year besides all expenses.

E. E. E.

The Week's Financial News

Farmers are Interested in Outlook for Cattle Loans

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

CATTLE financing operations, which are always of importance to Kansas and the Southwest, are unusually interesting at Kansas City and other markets just now. The financing of cattle handlers is not only of interest to those engaged in the livestock industry, it should receive attention from grain farmers, as well as stockmen, for developments in the cattle loan market wield an influence on the supply and demand for money in this territory which is highly important.

"Demand is rather light." This is almost the general report made by bankers and cattle loan companies as to the extent of the demand for loans on cattle in Kansas and the Southwest. The light demand means that Kansas City banks and those of interior points of Kansas are not having as extensive a call for funds to finance cattle operations as a year ago. Except for the rather heavy volume of renewals of loans made on cattle put on grass in Kansas in the spring, the demand would be lighter than now reported.

One reason for the light demand for loans on cattle is the unwillingness of Kansans to arrange to feed cattle on a liberal scale in view of the poor corn crop in the state this year. A factor of equal importance, as noted in that branch of the financial markets concerned with livestock financing, is the hesitancy resulting from the severe losses Kansans have suffered on their grazing operations this year. There are instances of grazing operations in Kansas this year which have been closed with the stockmen who purchased the cattle last spring still being indebted on personal notes, to say nothing of even small profits after the sale of the stock they handled.

Light Demand for Cattle Loans

In the United States as a whole, however, demand for loans on cattle has not been light. This is important because there is always a possibility since loans are not in heavy demand in the Southwest that supplies of cattle moving into the country's feedlots are limited in number. This is not the case, because there has been enormous borrowing on cattle going into Iowa and Illinois feedlots, as well as to feeders of states in that territory. Chicago has handled much of the demand for money on cattle which has not been met by local banks of Iowa and Illinois.

Money rates would be stronger than now quoted in Kansas City and in Kansas, too, except for the lighter demand for loans on cattle. If borrowing on cattle increases, it naturally will have the effect of strengthening the money market in the Southwest. It is generally evident that the great banks of the East, including Wall Street, are not seeking cattle loans. Early this year, especially last February and March, there was a strong demand from the East for cattle loans. Some banks of the East, which were then experiencing an easy money market, called for cattle loans to invest idle funds for the first time in more than a year. Now, however, the banks of the East are taking such loans only

from regular banking or brokerage connections, being so heavily loaded with loans, owing in part to excessive Wall Street speculation, as not to desire what is termed "cattle paper."

Rates on cattle loans, which are usually around 8 per cent, show no change to borrowers. With the stronger money markets, there is somewhat less profit in the handling of cattle loans by brokers than in periods when there is a generally strong demand for the "paper" created in cattle financing.

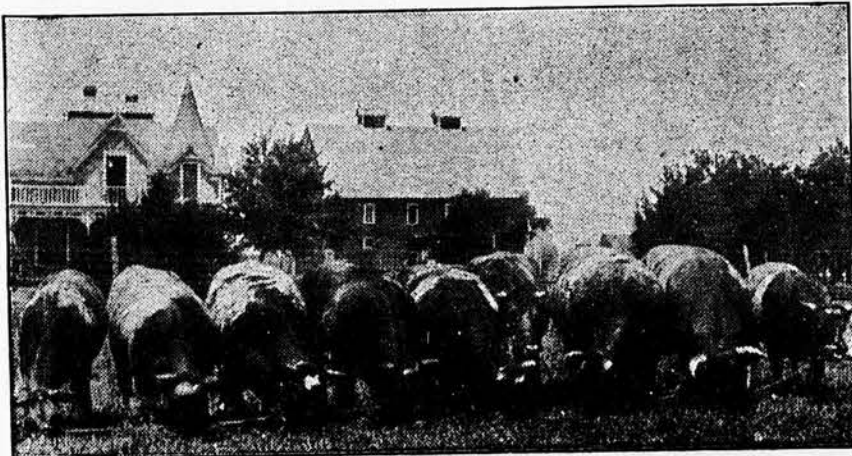
Federal Farm Loan Act

Of the innumerable influences entering into the markets for money and bonds, one with which farmers feel most intimate is the suit at Kansas City to test the constitutionality of the Federal Farm Loan Act. The suit was started by a Kansas Cityan, but it is said the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America is leading the fight against the Federal Farm Loan Act, which created the Federal Farm Land Bank of Wichita and 11 other institutions of the same character and also laid the foundation for the establishment of joint stock land banks, one of which is in business at Salina. The aim of the opponents of the Federal Farm Loan Act is to have the clause of this act making the bonds issued under it tax exempt declared unconstitutional. This would deprive the Wichita and other Federal Land Loan Banks and the joint stock land banks of a big advantage, which, incidentally, farmers have enjoyed and still enjoy thru reduced interest rates on many farm loans. W. G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, Charles E. Hughes, former Supreme Court member and the last Republican Presidential candidate, and George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, were in Kansas City last week to defend the Act for the government, while its constitutionality was attacked by William H. Bullitt, of Louisville, Solicitor General of the Taft Administration, and Frank Hagerman of Kansas City. The case will be carried to the United States supreme court for final decision.

Stocks and Bonds are Irregular

Prices of stocks and bonds are irregular. Recent markets have shown considerable strength on standard or seasoned oil stocks, but advances in many of these have been so sharp as to raise the question whether they are desirable purchases on the rise. Industrial stocks have been weak, with some sharp declines, due in part to the increasing seriousness of labor unrest in the United States. Strikes are reducing the purchasing power of many consumers and, of course, affecting the earnings of many corporations.

In money markets in general, attention is still centered on the heavy volume of loans being carried by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and sister institutions of the Federal Reserve System. The market for foreign exchange has been weak, the value of German marks declining to a point as low as 3.12 cents, compared with the par of 23.8 cents. The low foreign exchange rates continue to discourage American exports and to encourage imports to this country.



To Encourage the Livestock Industry Better Terms for Cattle Loans Must be Provided and Better Treatment Must be Accorded to Feeders

Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes

Due to the increasing demand for and marketing of the above we again quote our commissions in handling these securities:

60c per \$1,000 for \$500 and \$1,000 denominations.

\$1.20 per \$1,000 for smaller denominations.

Minimum Commission 50c.

Shipments may be forwarded to any bank with draft attached, for 90 per cent of their face value. Upon receipt of the bonds we will remit the balance due.

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WE do not like the statement so often made that oil investments are "a gamble" pure and simple. Success in the oil business requires experience, ability, integrity and money. A complete fallacy is the idea in the minds of many that all that is required is to secure a lease covering some land in the oil fields and drill a well and the rest is easy. The unskilled, inexperienced operator rarely makes a permanent success in the oil industry.—From Currier & Company's "Truth About the Oil Business." Copy on request.

CURRIER & COMPANY,

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Tire Prices Smashed

Tremendous Reduction in Tire 1/2 Prices Saves You More Than 1/2



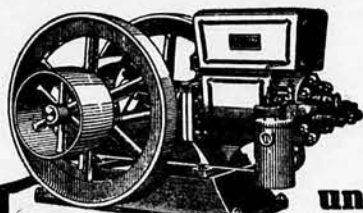
We have just purchased a carload of fresh rubber tires. These tires formerly sold for three times our prices and were guaranteed for 6000 miles. These high quality fresh rubber tires are not to be classed with seconds and double tread. There is only a limited number to be had at these prices.

No. of Tires For Sale	Size	Price	No. of Tires For Sale	Size	Price
30	30x3	\$ 8.90	96	33x4	12.65
114	30x3 1/2	9.65	150	34x4	12.95
110	32x3 1/2	10.85	32	34x4 1/2	14.35
28	31x4	11.85	20	35x4 1/2	15.25
92	32x4	12.25	8	35x5	16.25

SEND NO MONEY

Simply write us today stating the number and size of Tires wanted. We will ship Tires immediately C. O. D., with privilege of examination. You take no chances. If you are not entirely satisfied after inspection that this is the greatest Tire bargain ever offered, return the tires to us at our own expense. Orders will be filled promptly each day as received, until our limited supply is exhausted—so order today and make sure of the big saving. You cannot appreciate the remarkable saving you are making on these Tires until you have seen them. We know you will be more than satisfied.

GOLD SEAL TIRE COMPANY, 1132 W. Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.



**—better engines
at less than
usual prices**

unusual offer now

**Direct from
Factory,
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My factory makes prompt shipments, and gives unequalled value in every engine shipped.
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WRITE us for our price list, and you will see the big saving you can make on the engines best liked by tens of thousands of farmers and shop men in all sections of America. No profiteering and no distributor's commissions in our prices. We can and will save you big money, and ship you an engine of proved reliability and durability. Throttling Governor, Webster Magneto built-on.

OTTAWA ENGINES

Better Built; Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate and Gas

Stationary, Portable and Sawing Styles. Sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16 and 22 horse power. Each size built with 20% to 50% surplus power. Easy to start; easy to operate. Use cheapest fuel for any work, at any time without making any changes on engine.

90 Days Trial 10 year guarantee. We stand squarely behind every Ottawa engine for durability and steady, even pulling power by our binding written guarantee. Beware of imitations.

Book Free This book makes all engines easy to understand. It shows by picture and text how Ottawa engines are Better Built, and gives present low prices. A post card brings it.

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.

552 King Street, Ottawa, Kansas.





Story of Two Corn Fields

IN 1916 two 40-acre fields of corn grew side by side in Illinois. On one an International spreader had been used consistently for three years. The other had seen no manure for seven years.

That was the only difference between those two fields. One produced a matured crop running just over 80 bushels to the acre, the other averaged barely 30 bushels of soft corn. If both crops sold at the same bushel price, the fertilized field produced \$2,000 more than the unfertilized one.

Was that spreader worth \$500? Yes, because just scattering manure on a field will not accomplish the same results. That field of 80-bushel corn was properly fertilized by a man who knows his business. He feeds his crops a balanced ration. This cannot be done without a good, wide-spreading manure spreader. It is being done by these spreaders:

Corn King — Cloverleaf — 20th Century

It pays to study fertilizing, to know what to do and to practice what you know. See the local dealer or write us for a copy of "Feed Your Hungry Crops" and full information about our spreaders, or about any other machines in the list below.

The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

Grain Harvesting Machines	Mowing Machines	Corn Machines
Binders Push Binders	Mowers Tedders	Planters Listers
Headers Rice Binders	Side Delivery Rakes	Cultivators Drills
Harvester-Threshers	Loaders (All Types)	Motor Cultivators
Reapers Shockers	Rakes Bunchers	Motor Cultivators
Threshers	Combination Side	Binders Pickers
Tillage Implements	Rakes and Tedders	Ensilage Cutters
Tractor Plows	Sweep Rakes Stackers	Shellers
Riding Plows	Combination Sweep	Huskers & Shredders
Walking Plows	Rakes and Stackers	Other Farm Equipment
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Tractor Harrows	Best Tools	Feed Grinders
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Cultivators, one-horse	Cotton Planters	Stalk Cutters
Power Machines	Grain Drills	Cane Mills
Kerosene Engines	Broadcast Seeders	Stone Burr Mills
Gasoline Engines	Alfalfa & Grass Drills	Knife Grinders
Kerosene Tractors	Fertilizer & Lime	Binder Twine
Motor Trucks	Sowers	

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA INC.

USA

To Protect the Implements

Excellent Returns Obtained from a Tool House

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

IMPLEMENT houses are built essentially for shelter, and consequently are not designed to meet heavy loading conditions. The framework should be just strong enough to support the dead load of the material entering into the construction of the building together with the snow and ice loads likely to come upon the roof, and to resist the ordinary wind pressure to which the walls and roof may be subjected. It is hardly practicable to build to resist destruction by tornadoes, for the risk is comparatively small, and any loss sustained thru such an agency, except for possible deprivation of equipment at times of pressing need, is purely material, and can be covered by adequate insurance on both the building and its contents.

Simplicity in arrangement and design is also highly desirable, for it naturally results in economy, another essential of construction. A plain rectangular building just four walls and a roof—usually is entirely adequate; the interior should be kept free from supporting posts, in order that there be as little interference with the handling and placing of machinery as possible. This necessitates, in the wide types of structures, a little departure from the simplest roof construction in providing some sort of truss arrangement of rafters, cross ties and subsidiary members.

The total floor space enclosed in a machine-shed will naturally depend on the extent of the farm machinery equipment of the farm. For an average 100-acre farm, a building 18 by 40 feet will provide sufficient room for practically all equipment with the exception of wagons, hay-racks, spreaders, and hay-loaders. It is better to provide special shelter for these implements that are in intermittent use thruout the year; many farmers have found that a well-supported roof, with the posts set far enough apart to admit of the ready passage of a team, is sufficient. When the wagon, rack or spreader has been drawn under the roof, the horses can be unhitched and taken away.

A List of Machines

For large farms, it is a good plan to make a list of all the machines to be sheltered, calculate the amount of floor space to accommodate them, and then make the building of a proportionate size. Much space can be saved by a careful arrangement of the machines, and by crowding them well together, especially the ones used only to a comparatively small extent during the year. Experience indicates that 26 feet is a convenient width to make the large machine sheds; it admits of the construction of an economical roof truss, utilizes standard lengths of lumber advantageously, and provides ample room for the storage of machines. Any length can be adopted, as with the 18-foot sheds, to suit existing space requirements, and should more space be needed, extensions can be constructed easily.

A careful study of the location of the machines in the shed generally will result in economy of space with no sacrifice of convenience. Those ma-

chines used but seldom during the year can well be placed in the most inaccessible places, such as the corner or ends farthest from the door. Machines that are used quite often, such as the mower, should be placed near the exit, with cultivators, plows, and similar machines in the intervening space.

Space can be conserved by partially dismantling certain machines, removing the poles from disks and drills, and the tongue trucks and reel-arms and slats from binders, and in other instances that will readily suggest themselves. Spike-tooth harrows can be hung on side walls or slipped under the binder platform and cultivator poles raised over implements.

Construction Features

Until conditions undergo a radical change, wood probably will be used more extensively than any other material in the construction of machine sheds. It is readily available at almost any point, can sometimes be provided from the home wood-lot, and is easily handled, even by the amateur carpenter. Its cost is not excessive, and if the building be properly constructed and well maintained, it will prove entirely satisfactory.

Other materials are available, however, and for some reason and under certain conditions their use is advantageous. Among these are stone, brick, hollow tile and concrete. Their uses is to be recommended especially where minimum first cost is not essential, since they are permanent building materials and the maintenance charge against a building constructed of them will consequently be low.

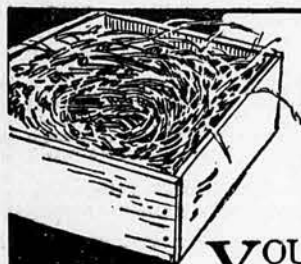
In many instances all the foundation that is necessary is foundation piers of masonry of concrete under the posts supporting the framework of the building. Usually, however, it is advisable to extend a light foundation wall around the perimeter of the building, bringing it up a short distance above the ground-line to protect the wood in the walls from the deteriorating effect of moisture splashed up from the ground. In any case, the total depth of the foundation need not exceed 3 feet, and a thickness of 6 inches is sufficient. Concrete is perhaps the best material to use in the foundation, tho brick, stone, or hollow tile masonry can be used where these materials are available.

Framing for the House

As already mentioned, no great strength is requisite in the framework. The type of framing will depend somewhat upon the character of the siding. If vertical siding is used, 6 by 6 inch posts and 2 by 6 inch nailing girts will constitute the wall framing, the posts set at intervals of about 8 feet, the girts at vertical intervals not greater than 5 feet. Horizontal siding requires studding in place of posts and girts, the studs, which are of 2 by 4 inch, or preferably, 2 by 6 inch stock, being set on a sill not more than 2 feet 6 inches apart.

Naturally, in frame buildings the wall covering will be either horizontal or vertical siding, or in some instances, corrugated sheet metal; the latter,

(Continued on Page 41.)



Not Laying Yet? Start Them!

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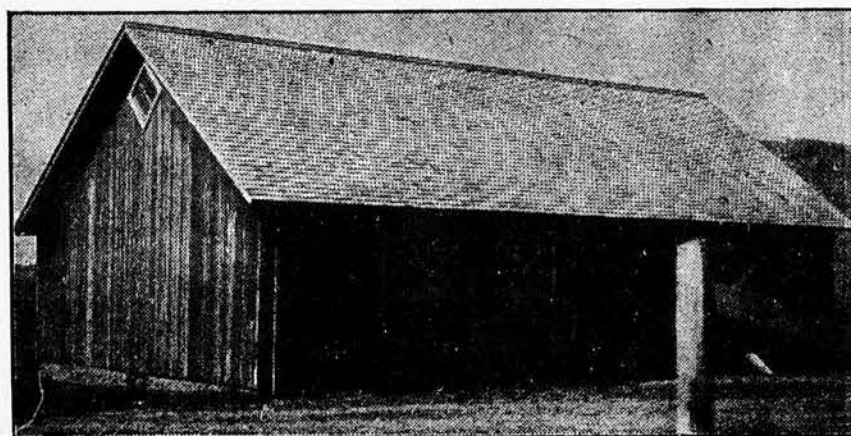
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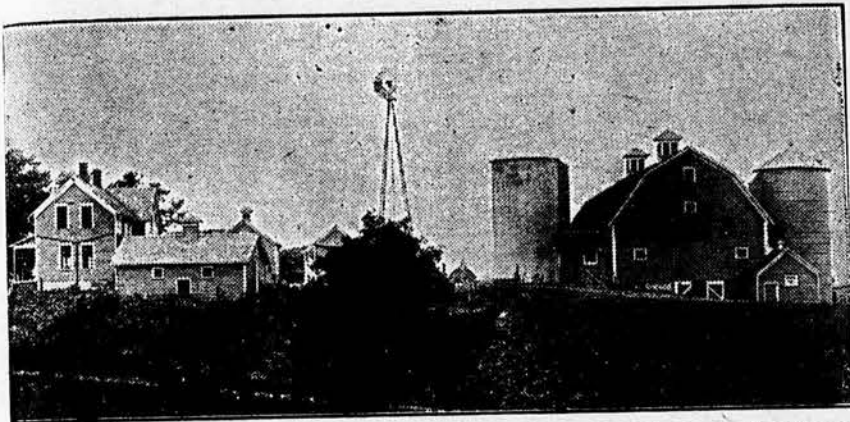


When Farm Machinery is High-priced a Toolshed Pays Particularly Well, Often Saving Enough to Pay a Farmer's Taxes.

Paint the Home and Barns

Farm Buildings Should be Neat and Attractive

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



Keeping the Home, the Barn, the Machinery Shed, and All the Outbuildings Well Painted Will Prove a Good Investment on Any Farm

EVERY farmer should take a real pride in having his home and all of the buildings of the farmstead look neat and attractive. On many farms there is probably no one thing more neglected than the judicious use of paint not only on the house, the barn, the machinery shed, the silo and outbuildings, but also on the fences, gates, machinery, vehicles, and agricultural tools and implements. Paint, pride and profits point the way to success and prosperity. There is nothing that speaks so well for the thrift and progressiveness of any farm community as an unbroken succession of carefully painted fences, school houses, churches and farm homes. Yet occasionally we find farm communities where all of the buildings and agricultural implements on the farm are sadly in need of paint. No one cares to live in such a community and often such farms scarcely will bring half of their value when offered for sale. A successful business man once said that if he had only \$40 with which to make a start in life he would invest all of it in a neat and attractive suit of clothes in order that he might make a good appearance. This, he said, would enable him to make a good impression on first sight which would inspire confidence and eventually would insure his success. Well painted buildings and attractive surroundings inspire confidence in the community in which they are found, and indicate prosperity and modern progressiveness.

Improves Appearance of Property

Far too many persons seem to have the idea that paint is used solely for ornamental purposes, and regard its use as a luxury rather than a necessity. Of course no one will dispute that paint involves some expense and that it improves the appearance of property, but we must not forget that it is far more useful for protection than for ornament. Filling the woodwork with oil and paint excludes the water and prevents decay. It also tends to diminish the danger from fire. A well painted roof is far less likely to catch fire when exposed to sparks from flues or other sources than an unpainted one. The amount of damage to an unpainted building by weather and decay every year costs at least 10 times as much as it would cost to keep the building well painted. In selling property I have found that a good job of painting often would make a house bring from \$500 to \$600 more than when left unpainted, while the painting would cost not more than \$100.

A small amount of money spent in painting a building, a valuable piece of machinery, a buggy, a motor car or any other vehicle will prolong its life greatly and at the same time add much to its appearance. The wheel barrow, the cultivator, the mower, the drill, the rake, the hoe, the shovel, the spade, and everything of this kind should be painted every year before you put these implements away.

Many hesitate to paint because of the expense involved. The labor expense may be greatly reduced or eliminated by proper management. In fact there is no reason why the farmer might not do this work himself at certain seasons of the year when the demands on his time are not very great.

It is not so difficult to do a good job of painting as many persons imagine. There are many good grades of ready mixed paints that you can buy at very reasonable prices and full directions for using them are given with each can or bucket. Usually these mixed paints can be bought in gallon, half-gallon, 2-gallon and 5-gallon containers as may be desired. There are many good brands of ready mixed paints that can be bought at drug stores, lumber yards and at paint and wall paper stores, or they may be ordered by mail from some of the large supply houses whose advertisements will be found in the leading farm journals and daily newspapers. When the paint is bought a supply of turpentine, linseed oil and other accessory materials should be procured.

Easy to Do the Work

To this outlay we should add two or more brushes according to the kind of work that is to be attempted, probably the most useful brush is a round one with bristles about 6 inches long. Oval brushes 2 to 2½ inches wide are also very good for general use and a great deal of painting is done with a 5-inch flat brush. I always have preferred the flat brush because a greater amount of surface can be covered with each stroke and when a man's time is limited and he is in a hurry this is an important factor. However, the paint

can be more thoroly rubbed into the wood with the round brush. For painting sashes and other narrow surfaces smaller brushes of the oval type with chisel-like edge will be the most satisfactory. Dusting bushes also will be found useful for cleaning surfaces before applying the paint. In applying whitewash or calcimine a very wide brush will be found the most satisfactory. A hand scraper and a putty knife also will be found useful. The brushes when not in use should be kept in turpentine or kerosene, or in thin linseed oil. Some painters keep their brushes pliable over night by putting them in water. Usually it will be best to wash the paint out of the brush with turpentine or gasoline. If no more painting is to be done for some time, the brush after being washed with gasoline should be washed well with warm water and soap. Then the brush should be thoroly shaken and hung up with the bristles down and left to dry out. If a brush has been used for shellac varnish it should be kept in alcohol or in the varnish in which it is used.

Before applying paint or whitewash to any surface all dirt and dust should be removed. The surface should be thoroly rubbed with a stiff dusting brush and carefully prepared. In outside work never apply paint to the surface when it is wet or damp for the results are sure to be very unsatisfactory. New wood is especially difficult to paint. The resins in yellow pine and spruce tend to destroy any paint that is spread over them. Such places should be treated with shellac varnish which is a solution of gum shellac and alcohol. It also probably will be a good plan to apply to such surface a little paint that contains a small amount of benzol. If this is done with the priming coat the surface layer of resin will be dissolved so that the paint pigments can penetrate the fibers of the wood and thereby prevent the final forcing of the resins to the surface after the painting has been finished. After applying the priming coat fill all nail holes and cracks with putty. This priming coat should be applied with as much care as the finishing coats if good results are desired. Do not put in too much turpentine and large amounts of "driers" in order to apply the top or second coat as soon as the priming coat has been completed. This is a poor practice and will give poor results. Give the first coat plenty of time to penetrate the wood and dry out before putting on

(Continued on Page 27.)

Let your own
experience decide—

If coffee does hurt your nerves and general health, try a change to

POSTUM

You will find this cereal drink of delicious coffee-like flavor, satisfying to the taste, and a friend to health.

Truly Economical, Too

Boil for fifteen minutes after boiling begins.

Two sizes, usually
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GALLOWAY'S SPECIAL

30 DAY OFFER



Directed
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Master-
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ENGINES

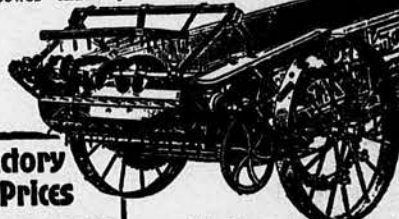
Here is your chance. Buy one of the famous Galloway Farm Engines or Spreaders at a special low price. Get in on this 30-day offer. Save money. When old winter freezes, snows and blows, there are many jobs that a Galloway Engine will relieve you of and it works in any weather. Built for long and hard service. Gives 7 actual horsepower for the price of 6. Portable or stationary. Big bore, long stroke, heavy weight, every part standardized and interchangeable. With a Galloway "Frostproof" Engine this winter, you'll do your work in less time and with less effort than ever before.

SPREADERS

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With Whirlwind Distributor

The Galloway new whirlwind distributor absolutely pulverizes every bit of manure and scatters it six to seven feet, saving time and labor in spreading. Remember that Galloway has 11 other great features that enable the Galloway Spreader to spread more land with less effort—less horse and man power—than any other method known.



Factory
Prices

\$154.75

For the
New No. 8

\$147.25

For the
New No. 5

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For the
New No. 1A

Write
Galloway Now

Don't let this 30-day low price opportunity slip by. Get your order in early. Have your engine for winter work and spreader now for immediate use or next Spring's work and save big money on both. Write today and get the full facts with complete descriptions of these bargain priced quality implements. Near by shipping points save you on the freight. Write NOW!

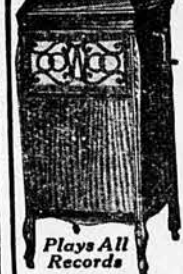
WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.
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We want one exclusive representative in each locality to use and sell the new Mellinger Extra-Fly, hand made tires. Guarantee Road for 8000 Miles. (No second). Shipped prepaid on approval. Sample sections furnished. Don't buy until you get our Special Direct Prices. Write MELLINGER TIRE & RUBBER CO. 927 Oak St. Kansas City, Mo.

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Be the first in your neighborhood to get regular dealer's offer. Buy direct and save half. This is our way of introducing the wonderful Cadillac Supreme Phonograph. Mahogany or Oak, fifty inches tall. Guaranteed.

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Return if not satisfied. You risk nothing. We include ten Victor and Columbia Record Selections Free.

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We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Help advertise the Cadillac and get your own free. Write quick for wholesale price, free trial offer, and learn how you can get one free. **Agents Wanted**

CADILLAC PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION
1623 Carroll Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

BROWN WANTS FURS



Brown is now in his big new home—the finest, largest and best equipped fur building in the West. Starting 33 years ago, as a fur trapper and buyer on a farm in Kansas, the Brown Fur Co. has outgrown building after building, until today they are located in the splendid Brown Building, where they will be even better able to take care of their rapidly growing trade.

33 years of fair and square dealings with trappers and shippers—adhering strictly to their quoted price list—grading high and paying promptly made possible their wonderful growth and their magnificent new home.

GET A DEPENDABLE PRICE LIST
The policy that paid for 33 years will be followed this season and each succeeding season. Brown prides himself on his dependable price list and high returns. He wants your furs, and he will pay the price to get them. Write today for price list, shipping tags, etc.

T. J. BROWN FUR CO.
104 Brown Building Kansas City, Mo.

Ohsman Pays Big Money for FURS

We quote exact prices and pay what we quote. Furs are high. You get more actual cash by shipping to OHSMAN and better all round satisfaction. We want the best and are willing to pay well to get them.

WE GRADE LIBERALLY—PAY PROMPTLY
Our assortment will please you. An honest valuation and quick payment is our policy. We charge no commission. We pay transportation and send money same day furs reach us. Write for price list and tags free.

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We buy your horse hides, cow hides, calf skins, etc., and assure you highest market value. From your cow and horse hides we make fur coats, robes, etc., at money saving prices. Be sure to get our free catalog, hide quotations and shipping tags. Buyers of Hides etc., Since 1891

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Write for latest market news and price list. Traps, Baits, Guns, etc., at Factory Cost.

FREE Send name today for Free Subscription to "Trappers' Exchange"—monthly magazine—greatest published.

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TRAPPERS!

Get More For Your Furs and Quicker Returns This Year

This is your year to make big money. Your furs will bring twice and three times the price you got in the old days. Be sure to get all they are worth. Ship to

FREE Get This Set of Stretching Board Patterns Properly stretched furs always bring 10 per cent to 50 per cent more. Get my patterns and have plenty of boards ready. I can always pay more for well-stretched furs because manufacturers pay me more. I have your set of patterns ready to mail now. Write to

W. R. RUMBAUGH,
387 Southwest Fifth St., Des Moines, Iowa

He Got Double What He Expected For His FURS

That's what Andy Hofer, Cassia Park, Ill., wrote when he got his fur check from us.

Dal. Punnel, Kidder, Mo., said he got fifteen dollars more than he expected.

Wm. White, Danvers, Ill., thanks us for our liberal grading and liberal prices.

Thousands of others say it's a safe, wise and profitable to ship furs to us.



"The House With a Million Friends"

Our 53 years of honest dealing with trappers—liberal grading and prompt returns—has won for us their Seal of Approval. You, too, can share in these extra fur profits—if you join the big family of satisfied Silberman shippers.

Ship to us—get "The Check That Satisfies" in full immediately—without waiting or worrying. Over \$2,000,000 Capital behind every check. Good at any bank or general store in the country.

Write Us for Price List
and see for yourself why thousands of trappers ship only to us. You, too, can get a larger check immediately for your furs. Ship or get Price List Now—it will mean More Money in Your Pocket.

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Trappers! Ship Your Furs To SWINGLE

Big money sure this season! Fur prices highest ever known! Get most net money by shipping to Swingle. His policy is "small margin, large volume"—he splits his profit with the trapper.

FREE FUR MARKET REPORT. Write
Swingle is the largest fur buyer, Lincoln the greatest fur market, in the Central West. To keep you posted on market conditions we print the "Great Central Fur Market Report"—accurate, valuable. It is free. Write for this Report and Price List.

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WE TAN cow and horse hides for Robes and Coats. Tanning Catalog sent free on request. Write for this Catalog today.



\$5 to \$10 Tonight From One Trap

That's what this boy will make, if he catches a mink or a skunk. Many a young man makes as much as \$15 to \$25 in a single night while he sleeps. It's easy to clean up a few hundred dollars during the trapping season—if you only know how, and ship to get the big prices we are paying this season.

Lincoln Trapper's Guide—sent FREE—a big new book explaining how to set traps to get best results—how to prepare skins to get highest prices.

LINCOLN HIDE & FUR COMPANY
1004 Q. Street Lincoln, Nebraska

Dynamite Will Save Work

Much Land in Eastern Kansas Needs Better Drainage

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

THERE ARE hundreds of acres of land in Eastern Kansas that are poorly drained. A part of this poorly drained land can be greatly improved by tile drainage alone, while other portions require open ditches as well as tile drainage, and still other areas may be greatly improved by open ditches without the aid of tile.

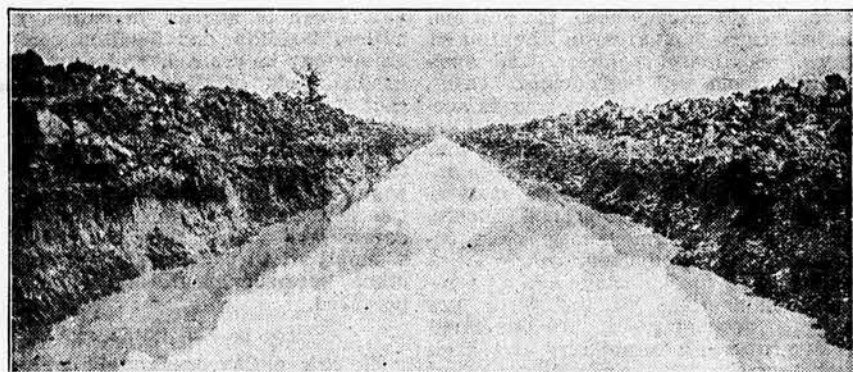
The open ditch is adapted to the drainage of heavy clay soils which are too tight to allow ready penetration of water, low flat areas on which water stands during a portion of the year, and level lands which receive surface flow from surrounding hills. Some of the areas adapted to the use of the open ditch are small and interest only one man, while other areas are quite large and should interest an entire community.

When Engineers are Needed

Small ditches usually can be planned by the farmer, but the larger ones should be planned by an engineer. The ditch should be made large enough to carry the maximum amount of water that may fall within the benefit area.

distance apart in rows, and the number of rows will depend on the size of the ditch and the condition of the soil. In the construction of small ditches, 2 feet deep and 3 feet wide, only one row is necessary. In a ditch of this size the holes should be 15 to 18 inches deep and the charge should be about three-fourths of a stick. If the ditch is to be from 6 to 12 feet wide and 4 or 5 feet deep, two rows of charges should be used and the holes should be 2½ to 3½ feet deep, depending on the depth of the ditch. Each charge should consist of 1½ to 2 sticks of dynamite. When the ditch is to be 12 to 20 feet wide three rows of holes should be used. The distance between the rows of holes should be 3 or 4 feet. When more than one row of holes is used, the charges should be alternated; that is, they should not be opposite each other.

The holes for the charges may be made by use of a 1½ inch soil auger or by a punch-like iron bar driven with a sledge. The soil auger is to be preferred except in very wet soils. After placing the dynamite in the holes, tamp it thoroughly with soil unless the holes are



Here is a Small Stream After the Big Dredge and Dynamite Had Done Their Work. The Kinks were Taken Out and the Overflows Stopped.

The grade of the ditch should be sufficient to permit ready flow of water, yet not so great as to cause erosion. A fall of 2 or 3 inches every 100 feet is usually satisfactory. Small ditches should be made broad and shallow, if possible, and the sides should not be so steep as to greatly interfere with farming operations. Larger ditches necessarily will interfere with farming because they cannot be crossed without a bridge. The depth and width of the larger ditches will depend on the amount of water to be removed. The bottom should be comparatively smooth and the sides should be graded back so that they will not crumble or slide into the ditch. A slope of 45 degrees is satisfactory under most conditions and in some of the heavy soils the banks may be almost perpendicular. The soil removed from the ditch should be carried far enough that it will not gradually wash back and refill the ditch.

The ditch may be excavated by the use of ordinary road building machinery or by the use of dynamite. With the present high price of horse and man labor, dynamite is becoming more popular for such purposes.

Preparing the Charge

If dynamite is used, the work should not be done when the ground is frozen because satisfactory results cannot be received under such conditions. Dynamite usually will give better results when the soil is very wet than when it is dry.

The size of the charge, the depth,

practically full of water. The charges may be fired with fuse and caps or with electric fuses and a blasting machine.

Trapping is Like Play

Trapping is not work but play which brings you money. The principle animals while I trap are muskrat, civet cat, skunk and coyote. When trapping muskrat look for their holes on the bank of a stream at water level. It is not necessary to cover muskrat traps in the entrance of their holes. Stake the trap chain deep so the animal will not gnaw out.

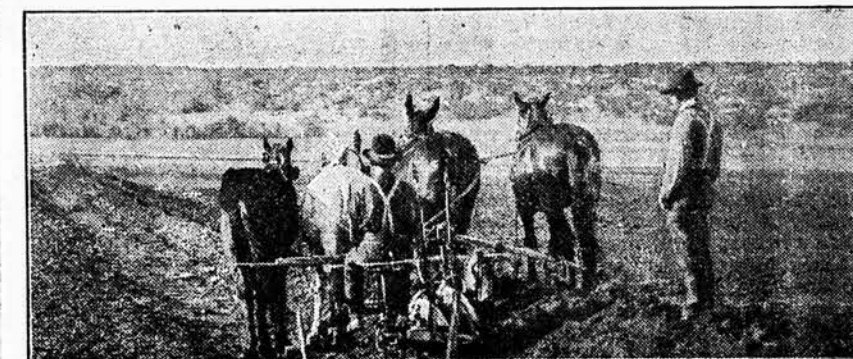
In patches of weeds and underbrush you will be likely to find holes inhabited by civet cats or skunks. Set a No. 1 trap at one side of the hole and cover it with some leaves. Put rocks from one side until within 4 inches of the other, where the trap is set. Fasten the trap chain to a piece of wood to serve as a drag.

Coyotes are not so easily caught. Set your traps by dead farm animals. Cover the traps with hair from horses' tails.

Atwood, Colo.

Aunt: Your bride, my dear boy, is wealthy and all that, but I don't think she'll make much of a beauty show at the altar.

Nephew—You don't, eh? Just wait till you see her with the bridesmaids she has selected.



Cleaning Out the Ditches in Eastern Kansas. It Pays to Have the Drainage System in Good Condition on All Low Flat Lands in Wet Seasons.

How To Trap in Open Water

Carefulness and Good Judgment Insure Profits

BY ARCHIE JOSCELYN

TRAPPING is as much a sport as hunting or fishing, and it has a fascination and pleasure of its own. The main thing about it, tho, is the profit connected with it, which is, after all, the main reason why most people trap. In that respect it is better than either hunting or fishing. Then, too, it gives one experience, and you have to be constantly making use of your eyes and wits if you would succeed, therefore the training is well worth while entirely aside from the profit standpoint.

Trap only when fur is prime. We will not go into details concerning the sizes of traps to use or how to skin your game, but will devote ourselves to giving information which is worth while about how to trap. During this season, the animals are anxious to put on fat for winter, and will take almost any fresh bait. Then too, most of your trapping now will be done in the open water of the creeks and ponds, so we will consider that branch, and give a few of the best sets to be used for water animals.

Much Care is Essential

When making sets, always be as careful as possible not to change the looks of the surroundings. There are several reasons for this. If you leave everything looking just as it was before, you stand a much better chance of getting your game, or getting a sly animal, even if the set may be made for only a muskrat. A \$5 mink will repay you for a little extra trouble. If the set is well concealed there is less likelihood of the trap being stolen.

To accomplish the best results, go in a boat if you can. If you can't, be very careful and choose a different route each day to your traps in order to make no trail. Splash water over a set when it is made, and splash water wherever you have been in order to wash the scent away. Carry off any surplus dirt or other material that may have been disturbed.

The best all-around set for all water animals is a blind set at a culvert or trail. Sink the trap in the mud, under water, or set in swift water, about 2 inches deep. If in a culvert, block up with stones so that the animal will have to go over the trap. If in a trail, a few sticks placed around in a natural manner will serve the purpose.

Another excellent set is at the foot of a slide, made by any water animal. A set under a bridge will stand a good chance of getting every animal that goes up or down stream. If the stream is small, you may make assurance doubly sure by taking 1 inch mesh poultry wire and stretching it completely across the stream under the bridge. Sink to the bottom of the water level, and have it extend 2 or 3 feet above the water. In the center and at each end cut a hole big enough for a passage way. This work should be done in early fall, so that the animals will be used to it by trapping time. A little mud and moss may be draped over the fence to keep them from being frightened. Set traps at the holes.

Bait sets, with the bait apparently hidden, yet so that it can easily be found by the animals, and a trap placed so that they have to go over it to get to the bait, is a very good set for any animal. Bait should be placed in some such way as that, rather than upon a stick. An animal would leave it in that way himself, so it looks more natural. Who ever heard of bait stuck up on a stick, or hanging down by a string? It will make a sly animal suspicious.

Careful methods will catch any animal that comes along. Study to perfect a few good sets, rather than to learn a great many average ones. Your catch will be larger, with less work and fewer traps.

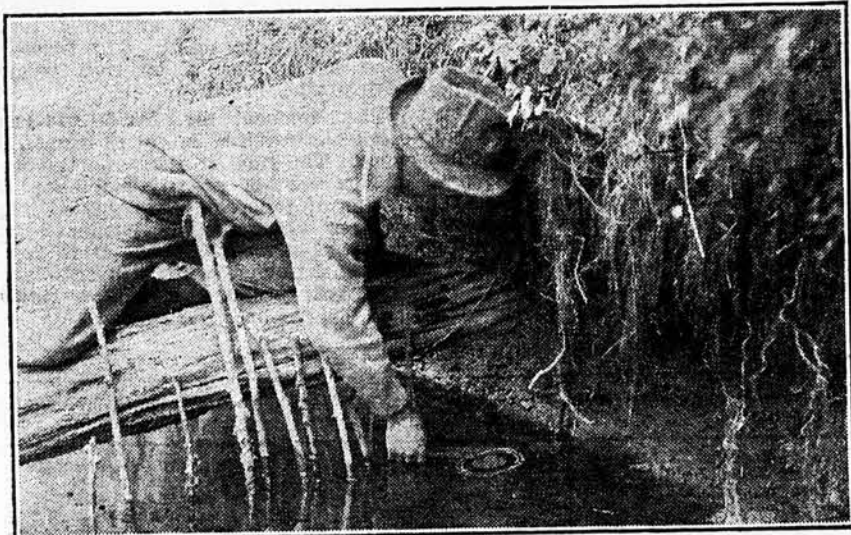
Demand for Rabbit Skins

In recent years several kinds of fur, formerly of so little value as to offer no inducement to the trapper, have



been raised in price, and consequently collecting them has been made profitable. Rabbit pelts, which are extensively used by hat makers, are among these products. One Eastern concern has announced that it will need 10 million rabbit skins during 1919 and 1920, and it desires as far as possible to get them from American sources. This is an indication of a market which should interest many a farmer boy. This fall and winter dried, cased rabbit skins will probably bring a reasonably good return. They are sold by the pound which will contain seven or eight skins. Many farm boys can readily acquire, in the course of the winter, large numbers of skins which will net them a tidy sum and, in addition, they will have the pleasure of trapping experience. The United States Department of Agriculture will supply any inquirer with the names and addresses of possible purchasers of rabbit skins and other pelts.

Why is it that those men who tell of the frugal, simple meals they ate in the days of adversity are such rugged specimens of manhood now?



This Shows the Method of Making Sets for Mink in Bank Runways. Note Sticks Arranged to Force the Animal into the Trap

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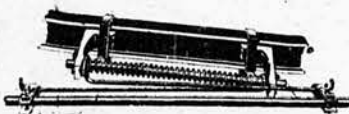
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Use Concrete on the Farm

Permanent Building Materials are Most Economical

BY ROGER COX

MORE EXTENSIVE use of concrete on the farm deserves all possible encouragement, but if wrong materials or methods of handling are employed the life of the concrete will be impaired or its usefulness crippled. In either case there will be objectionable loss from waste of material.

If what you wish to make be well considered, then be careful in construction about three things. Be sure your materials are suitable, that you know just how to mix and place them, and give them time enough to set firmly before forms are removed.

Materials Used

Cement by itself will shrink as shown when formed into a cake with water. In concrete, the hard materials are proportioned so that they are in touch with each other throughout the mass thus preventing shrinkage. The function of the cement is to fill the finest voids and bind the materials together. The strength of the mass depends therefore largely upon that of the hard materials, the sand and stone used. Where strength counts, these should be of granite, trap rock, sandstone, hard limestone or similar materials. Slate, shale or soft limestone should be avoided.

"Sand" means those materials which will pass a screen with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch holes. Poor sand has proved a frequent cause of failure in concrete. Sand should be clean, sharp and free from lumps of clay, loam or foreign matter. Its cleanness may be tested by filling a Mason jar with 4 inches of sand then, after filling the bottle up to 1 inch from the top with water, shake it vigorously and permit it to settle. If there is more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of sediment deposited in the bottle it would be best to wash the sand before using it for concrete.

The stone is usually limited to those sizes which will pass a $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch ring but not $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ring, tho the most suitable size to use depends also on the thickness of the object to be made. The fine dust should be screened off otherwise it will interfere with the correct proportion of sand.

Cinders may be used when strength is not a factor but they should be hard and free from sulphides, ashes or unburnt coal.

Portland cement comes in bags and barrels. A barrel contains $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet and weighs 380 pounds. A bag contains $\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet and weighs 95 pounds. The barrel weighs 4 pounds and the bag 1 pound when empty.

The Right Proportions

The cement should be free from lumps and should show the brand and name of the manufacturer on the parcel for good faith. When stored beyond reach of moisture it keeps well and even improves with age.

In making good concrete the purpose is to have just enough sand to fill the voids in the stone and just more than enough cement to fill the voids in the sand. The theoretic proportions can be ascertained by direct measurement of the voids, for instance, by pouring measured water into a pail full of sand until it just reaches the top. In practice, the irregular proportions thus found would be an annoyance so it is customary to adopt proportions bearing simple numeral relations to each other.

Three mixtures are in common use. It is convenient to have measuring boxes made for the sand and stone. The sizes of these boxes, made from 12 inch plank, together with the water required for a batch of concrete made from two bags of cement are given in the following table.

All boxes are $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Only

two are needed at a time, one each, for sand and stone.

The boxes for sand should be of the following sizes: Box A measures 2 by 2 feet, box B measures 2 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, box C measures 2 by 3 feet. The boxes for stone should be of the following dimensions: Box D measures 2 by 4 feet, box E measures 2 by 5 feet, box F measures 2 by 6 feet.

Spread out the sand in a thin layer and scatter the cement evenly over the top, then thoroughly mix the materials dry with shovels. When the mass is uniform in color, spread it out again as before and add the stone in a uniform layer. A little more than half the water is then sprinkled over the stone. After turning the mass again, slightly, heap it up into a ridge, cut open a crater on the top into which the remainder of the water is to be poured, and the mixing continued. All mixing should be done on a watter tight platform. As the strength and density of the concrete depends so largely upon thorough mixing the rule should be that every batch shall be turned over at least six times.

Setting of the Mixture

The first setting of cement occurs about 30 minutes after the water is added and the final setting, in from 1 hour to 10 hours according to the cement used altho its full working strength usually is not counted on until 28 days after it is poured. It is important that no concrete should be used after it has partly set hence every effort should be made to place it promptly in the forms. The latter should be clean, free from shavings and well wetted (except in freezing weather) or oiled to prevent concrete sticking to the boards. After placing, the concrete should be worked with a shovel or spade kept moving up and down until it is well settled in place.

The exposed faces of concrete walls are likely to be ugly owing to the stones which cause more or less pitting of the surface. To obtain a smooth finish a "facing board" can be used. This is a 3-16 inch steel plate about 1 by 5 feet with 3 inches of the width bent back inwards. On the outer face are riveted 3 1-inch spacer angles running crosswise. The board is placed horizontally with the spacer angles against the inner face of the outside form. The 1-inch space is filled with cement mortar while concrete is poured into the remaining space. The facing board is then carefully worked up and the concrete lightly tamped to insure a bond with the cement mortar. Enough of these boards should be used end to end to serve the entire portion of the wall that is being poured.

To insure the uniform thickness of concrete walls the forms should be tied together with wires and have separator blocks between the faces of the forms to stop inward sagging. Planks used for forms are dressed on the side next the concrete also on both edges to make tight joints. If water leaks thru the joints, it will carry cement with it. Sometimes one edge of the form board is beveled; then when expansion due to absorption of moisture occurs the beveled edge will be forced against the square edge of the adjoining board thus closing the joint. The forms, if used again, should be well cleaned with a wire brush.

The removal of forms too soon often has resulted in entire loss of the work. The time of year and the state of the weather greatly influence the setting of concrete. One way to judge whether concrete has hardened sufficiently to remove forms is to tap it with a hammer, which, in the latter case, will produce a slight ringing.

(Continued on Page 41.)

TABLE FOR CONCRETE MIXTURES

For work requiring full strength.	For work requiring less strength.	For work requiring little strength.
1 part cement, 2 bags 2 part sand, box A 4 part stone, box D 10 gals. water. Makes $8\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft. of concrete.	1 part cement, 2 bags $2\frac{1}{2}$ part sand, box B 5 part stone, box E $12\frac{1}{2}$ gals. water. Makes 10 cu. ft. of concrete.	1 part cement, 2 bags 3 part sand, box C 7 part stone, box F $13\frac{1}{2}$ gals. water. Makes 12 cu. ft. of concrete.

Feed for Milk Production

Provide Succulence, Roughage and Concentrates

BY L. W. WING

WITH WINTER feeding almost here the feed supply should be given immediate attention by dairymen. Any ration should be divided into three parts and each one analyzed separately. They are succulence, roughage and concentrates.

When there is an abundance of green grass in spring the cows make excellent returns at the pail. The green feed in the ration is a stimulation for increased consumption and digestion of food followed by a greater milk flow. When such a feed is in the ration there is not as much danger of the cow going off feed. What do we have for winter feeding to take the place of this green grass? Under conditions in the Western, Northwestern part of the United States we may have either silage, roots, kale or soaked beet pulp. Are you provided with one or more of these?

Cattle are especially adapted to convert the coarse plant materials of no value as human food into useful products. Even if it were economical to feed concentrates alone to cows for their well being physically, it would not be advisable. Roughages best adapted to the demands of the dairyman are hays from the legume plants. The most important of these found upon the markets of the Western states are clover, oats and alfalfa.

The concentrates are feeding stuffs containing a large amount of nutrients as compared to roughage pound for pound and much less crude fiber. Examples of this class of feeds are oats, barley and milling by-products such as mill run, bran, middlings, oil meal, cottonseed meal, soybean meal.

What Shall I Feed?

In order to determine what one should feed he should first make a survey of what he has produced or has on hand. Then follow this by a study of market prices and conditions. After obtaining this information the next step is to decide upon the ration to use.

As an example suppose the dairyman has a sufficient amount of either oats and vetch or corn silage or both, and that he must purchase the greater portion of his hay or roughage and his grain or concentrates.

Let us suppose that the average market prices for different feeds will approximate the following amounts: Red clover, \$24 a ton; oats and vetch, \$21 a ton; alfalfa hay, \$35 a ton; gray oats, \$60; barley, \$66; mill run, \$42.50; oil meal, \$75; cocoanut meal, \$55; plain beet pulp, \$52; and black strap molasses 23 cents a gallon weighing 12 pounds.

These feeds according to average analysis contain varying amounts of digestible nutrients. Every 100 pounds of Red clover contain 7.6 pounds of protein, 39.3 pounds of carbohydrates, 1.8 pounds of fats, or a total of 50.9 pounds. The same weight of oats and vetch hay contains 6.9 pounds of protein, 37 pounds of carbohydrates, 1.4 pounds of fats, or a total of 47.1 pounds of digestible nutrients. Alfalfa hay contains 10.6 pounds of protein, 39 pounds of carbohydrates and 9 pounds of fats, or a total of 51.6 pounds of digestible nutrients. Oats contain 9.7 pounds of protein, 52.1 pounds of carbohydrates, 3.8 pounds of fats, and a total of 70.4 pounds of digestible nutrients. Barley has 9 pounds of protein; 66.8 pounds of carbohydrates, 1.6 pounds of fats and a total of 79.4 pounds of digestible nutrients in every 100 pounds. Mill run contains 12.9 pounds of protein, 45.1 pounds of carbohydrates, 4 pounds of fats, and a total of 67 pounds of digestible nutrients. Oil meal has 30.2 pounds of protein, 32.6 pounds of carbohydrates, 6.7 pounds of fats, or a total of 77.9 pounds of nutrients. Cocoanut meal contains 18.8 pounds of protein, 42 pounds of carbohydrates, 8.1 pounds of fats, and a total of 79 pounds of digestible nutrients. Black strap molasses contains 1 pound of protein, 58.2 pounds of carbohydrates, or a total of 59.2 pounds of digestible nutrients. Plain beet pulp has 4.6 pounds of protein, 65.2 pounds of carbohydrates, about .8 pounds of fats, and a total of 71.6 pounds of digestible nutrients.

From a study of the market prices of feeds and the analysis for every feed, a dairyman can compute easily the cost of a pound of digestible crude protein and the cost of the total digestible nutrients in each of the feeds used. For 100 pounds of Red clover at \$1.20 the cost of 1 pound of digestible protein will be 15.8 cents; oat and vetch hay at \$1.05 will show a cost of 15.2 cents for a pound of protein. Alfalfa hay at \$1.75 a hundred pounds will provide protein at 16.5 cents a pound; oats at \$3 a hundred weight will provide protein at 30.9 cents a pound; barley at \$3.30 a hundred will supply protein at 36.7 cents a pound; mill run at \$2.13 a hundred pounds provides protein at 16.5 cents a pound; oil meal at \$3.75 a hundred provides protein at 12.4 cents a pound. Cocoanut meal at \$2.75 a hundred supplies protein at 14.6 cents a pound; black strap molasses at \$1.92 a hundred pounds supplies protein at \$1.02 a pound; and plain beet pulp at \$2.00 a hundred weight will provide protein at 56.5 cents a pound. At the prices mentioned the cost a pound of the total digestible nutrients in 100 pounds of Red clover hay will be 2.36 cents; oat and vetch hay, 2.23 cents; alfalfa hay, 3.39 cents; oats, 4.26 cents; barley, 4.15 cents; mill run, 3.18 cents; oil meal, 4.81 cents; cocoanut meal, 3.48 cents; black strap molasses, 3.24 cents; and plain beet pulp, 3.63 cents.

Roughage is Cheapest

With these feeds and market prices fluctuating slightly either one way or another we can see that the roughage is the cheapest source of digestible nutrients this year. As most of the farmers are well supplied with hay which on the whole is of good quality it should be their object to feed all of the hay and silage possible to the point where cattle will not waste it. Some of the oat hay and vetch hay this year was such a heavy crop that it is rather coarse and woody causing waste in feeding. This may be improved by sprinkling it with stock molasses diluted to the proportions of 1 quart of molasses to 5 quarts of water when fed.

Any grain mixture that is used is probably going to be very high even higher than it was last year when war prices prevailed. By comparing the feeds suggested for use one finds mill run even at the high price of \$42.50 to be the most economical source of total digestible nutrients among the concentrates with cocoanut meal next not counting black strap molasses. For the supply of protein, oil meal is the cheapest source with cocoanut meal next.

A mixture that should return good results for herd production consists of the following feeds: Mill run, 200 pounds; cocoanut meal, 20 pounds; oil meal, 10 pounds. When the dairyman can buy beet pulp at \$52 a ton or less a good feeding mixture will consist of the following: Mill run, 200 pounds; beet pulp, 100 pounds; cocoanut meal, 25 pounds; and oil meal 15 pounds.

One pound of either of these mixtures should be fed daily for each 4 pounds of milk produced a day by the animal. To get the cows to clean their feed boxes and also to make their grain more appetizing it is well to season these grain mixtures by adding 1 pound of salt to each 100 pounds of the mixture.

A Report of Real Merit

The Twenty-first Biennial Report of the Kansas state board of agriculture, by J. C. Mohler, secretary, was issued last week. This book is a real contribution to the literature of Kansas farming; it should be in the library of every farmer in this state who has the vision of the big agriculture which will be developed in the next few years. It consists of 706 pages, and is divided into nine sections: rural welfare, agricultural economics, home economics, rural engineering, livestock, crops, round the farm, proceedings of the state board, and statistics. So long as the supply lasts the book will be sent free to every Kansas farmer who asks to have a copy sent free to him.

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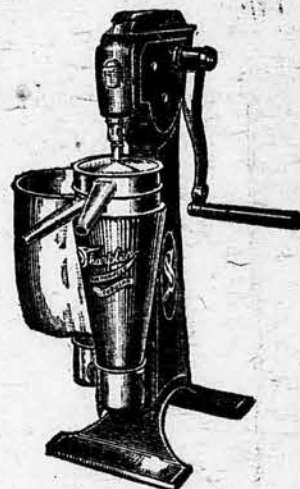
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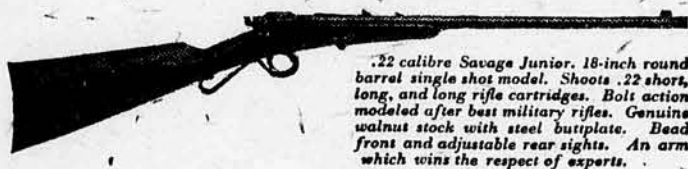
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County Farm Bureaus Unite

Kansas Falls in Line with National Movement

BY FRANK M. CHASE

OH, YES, another farmers' organization. Probably like the rest of them, and will do us about as much good." That has come to be the spirit with which many rural organizations are received by the farmers themselves nowadays, and it requires only a cursory glance at their spineless make-up to find the reason for this mild attitude. When the county farm bureaus of Kansas formed a state federation at their meeting in Manhattan last month, however, there came into existence an organization that deserves more than usual attention. This is because it is a part of a great national organization movement among farmers along a new line, a movement which already gives promise of becoming the most important united step ever taken by the farmers of America.

The new Kansas organization will be in existence as soon as the majority of the county bureaus of the state ratify the constitution and by-laws adopted at the October meeting. Delegates from 37 of the 49 farm bureaus in the state participated in the temporary organization. The total membership of the farm bureaus in Kansas is more than 13,000. At the first annual meeting of the federation, during Farm and Home week, the week beginning February 3, the permanent organization will be perfected. Officers serving at present are: Ralph Snyder, Oskaloosa, president; Jack M. Ryan, Muscotah, vice president; P. W. Enns, Newton, treasurer; H. Unberger, Manhattan, secretary. The purpose of the new organization, as stated, is to aid in education, economy of production, efficiency in transportation and distribution of products, marketing, and every idea for the forwarding and uplifting of the agricultural interests of the state.

Before the Kansas federation was organized 23 states had formed similar associations. In a large way all of these state organizations have come into being for about the same purpose, to assist the farmer in his economic, business, marketing and legislative affairs and to represent the interests of agriculture generally, rather than simply to promote production, as is the case with so many rural associations.

State Federations

Working along much the same lines as these state federations in their respective states will be a national organization of the state bodies for the purpose of representing the farmer in national affairs. This super-organization, to be known as the American Farm Bureau federation, will be organized during a notable meeting at Chicago, November 12 and 13, at which it is expected every state federation of farm bureaus will be represented by authorized delegates. The Kansas federation will be represented in this meeting by Mr. Snyder, F. O. Peterson of Burdick and C. D. Resler of Chanute, the latter two men being members of the executive committee of the state federation.

Steps toward the formation of this national federation were taken at a preliminary meeting in Ithaca, N. Y., last February, at which 12 states were represented. At this meeting an organization committee was appointed, consisting of O. E. Bradfute of Ohio, chairman, Chester H. Gray of Missouri, E. B. Cornwall of Vermont, J. C. Sailor of Illinois and Frank M. Smith of New York. This committee has formulated a tentative constitution to be considered by the delegates to the Chicago meeting.

The purpose of the American Farm Bureau federation, according to the proposed constitution, is "to correlate and strengthen the work of the state farm bureau federations; to represent and protect the business and economic interests of agriculture, and to represent the farmers of the entire nation." An interesting article of the suggested constitution provides that the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Director of the States Relations Service shall be invited to attend all meetings of the executive committee, but will not be permitted to vote. Undoubtedly this would be a wise precaution for the federation to take, as it is possible that the Depart-

ment of Agriculture might seek to dominate the work of this organization so completely as to destroy the high purpose now being sought—adequate representation of the farmer's interests.

"I have great faith in the future of this new association," Mr. Bradfute said at the meeting of the organization committee in which the tentative constitution was adopted. "The fact that it is based on the county farm bureaus means that it will be a solid, substantial, representative organization, composed of the best farmers in the United States. The launching of this association at Chicago in November will be a great day for American agriculture."

Results Accomplished

Mention of a few of the results already accomplished by some of the state federations perhaps would give a more definite idea of the real objects striven for in this movement than the foregoing. The highest development in this state federation work so far has been in Illinois. The entire movement, in fact, started in that state in 1916 when a group of farm bureau delegates organized the Illinois Agricultural association. Early in the present year this association was reorganized and put on a basis that would enable it to serve the farmers of the state in handling the big economic, business and legislative problems of agriculture.

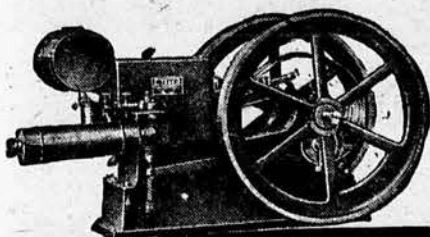
Early in the present year the Illinois association employed a secretary at a salary of \$10,000 a year, providing him with an office in Chicago. The secretary now has three assistants, a large force of organizers at work throughout the state, and the necessary clerical help. The funds of the association are obtained by the \$5 membership fees paid by the individual farm bureau members. Its members include more than 30,000 Illinois farmers. About one-half of these farmers are members at the regular membership fee, while about an equal number are members in counties not yet organized on the plan by which \$5 of every membership fee paid to the local farm bureau goes to the state association. All of the farm bureaus of the state are being organized on that basis, however, just as rapidly as the force of organizers can cover the territory. This work serves to strengthen the local organizations as well as to build up the state body.

D. O. Thompson who, by the way, was born at Simpson, Kan., in 1881, is secretary of the association. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and has had a wide experience in extension and county agent work.

Illinois Association Saves \$400,000

The Illinois Agricultural association, since the employment of Mr. Thompson, has taken a very active part in state and national legislative affairs affecting farmers, working for the wheat price guarantee, fairer wheat marketing rules, the Daylight Saving repeal and the right of collective bargaining among farmers. The association has become the acknowledged representative of Illinois farmers in their legislative and public affairs, as well as their business agent in many things. In working out a wool marketing arrangement alone the association enabled Illinois farmers to obtain about 5 cents more a pound for wool than they otherwise would have gotten. It is conservatively estimated that this single piece of work saved the farmers of the state about \$400,000.

The Nebraska Farm Bureau association, in existence now for more than a year, has been very successful in obtaining cheaper anti-hog-cholera serum for the county bureaus, besides taking an influential part in obtaining suitable agricultural legislation in that state. The state farm bureau federation of Missouri also took an active part in legislative affairs last winter, employing, according to Chester H. Gray, its president, the first man the farmers of the state ever maintained at the state capital to look after their interests. In Iowa the work is progressing rapidly, this being the second state to employ a full-time, paid secretary, J. W. Coverdale, serving in this capacity. The Iowa federation expects to have at least 100,000 members by January 1, 1920.



GET A WITTE KEROSENE ENGINE

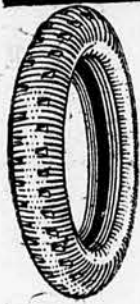
Have More Power—
Do your work easier—
Get a better engine—
At less cost—Make
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Shipment Direct from Factory—No
long waiting—Hundreds of Engines
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Cash or as you wish. Write
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(copyrighted), "How
to Judge Engines"—
tells you all about engines and fuels,
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"Engine Facts" that will open your eyes and
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FREE with our world-famous
PUBLIC DOUBLE TREAD
TIRES. These rebuilt on honor
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give from 7000 to 8000 miles. The tubes
are guaranteed for 6000 miles. Think
of the pleasure of inserting these tubes
in your tires and running 6000 miles
without a puncture, then send in your
order today. A Puncture Proof Tube
free with each tire you order.

Price Includes Tubes and Tires			
28 x 3.....	\$ 6.90	34 x 4.....	\$11.40
30 x 3.....	7.30	34 x 4 1/2.....	13.05
30 x 3 1/2.....	8.40	35 x 4 1/2.....	13.30
30 x 3 3/4.....	9.00	36 x 4 1/2.....	13.80
31 x 4.....	10.25	36 x 5.....	14.55
32 x 4.....	10.60	36 x 5 1/2.....	14.80
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In ordering state whether S.S., clincher, plain
tread or non-skid is desired. Send \$2.00 deposit
for each tire, balance C. O. D. subject to examina-
tion. 5 per cent special discount if full amount
accompanies order.

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Dept. R, 3507 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**START A FARM YARD
GARAGE**
MAKE \$100 TO \$400 A
MONTH RIGHT AT HOME
Repairing your neighbors' Autos,
Trucks and Tractors. All you
need is 6 to 8 weeks' practical
training here and a kit of tools.
Come to Kansas City—The
Training Center.
Special Rates Now. Infor-
mation and 15-DAY TRIAL OFFER.
KANSAS CITY AUTO & TRACTOR SCHOOL
Dept. 566 16th and Lydia Kansas City, Mo.

How To Make Hens Lay

Dear Sir: I read many complaints
about hens not laying. With the pre-
sent high prices of feed and splendid
prices for eggs, one can't afford to keep
hens that are not working. For a time
my hens were not doing well; feathers
were rough; combs pale and only a few
laying. I tried different remedies and
finally sent to the Walker Remedy Co.,
Dept. 47, Waterloo, Iowa, for two 52c
packages of Walko Tonix. I could see
a change right away. Their feathers
became smooth and glossy; combs red,
and they began laying fine. I had been
getting only a few eggs a day. I now
get five dozen. My pullets hatched in
April are laying fine.

Math Heimer, Adams, Minn.

More Eggs

Would you like to make more money
from your poultry? Would you like to
know how to keep your birds in the pink
of condition—free from disease and
working overtime on the egg-basket? Write
today. Let us prove to you that Walko Tonix
will make your hens lay. Send 52c for a
package on our guarantee—your money back
if not satisfied.

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 47, Waterloo, Ia.

When writing advertisers mention this paper

Farm Talk about Poultry

FARMERS who have been success-
ful in raising poultry are urged
to write us about any experience
that would be of general interest. How
much money have you made in raising
ducks, turkeys, geese and chickens?
Which breeds do you like the best?
What success have you had in market-
ing eggs this year and how profitable
have you found this phase of poultry
farming? Short letters on these or
other topics will be very acceptable.
We will pay for all that we publish.

Hens Require Dry Quarters

Most of us who keep hens would like
to have them lay thruout the winter,
especially if eggs are bringing 4
or 5 cents each. But are we eager
enough to keep them laying to provide
such comforts as an egg-producing hen
must have?—She does not require
fancy buildings either, externally or in-
ternally. Any old building that is
wind, cold and rain proof and abso-
lutely dry thruout will answer the pur-
pose if properly taken care of, says V.
M. Couch in the American Poultry Ad-
vocate. Dryness is one very important
thing in housing poultry. It happens
that some have to build hen houses on
quite damp ground, if they build at all.
In such a case I would dig out 2 or 3
feet of soil, then fill in with coarse
stone at the bottom, then with gravel,
finishing on top with cement. If the
ground is quite wet I would have the
house from 1 1/2 to 2 feet above the
level. Bank up the outside, especially
of old houses, making a drain clear
around the house; this has a tendency
to keep the inside dry. For a venti-
lator I find nothing better than win-
dows. These I have so constructed
that I can open them during the day,
with wire netting on the outside—to
keep the hens from flying out and mus-
lin screens for the inside to keep the
wind and storm from driving in. Most
poultry houses have double sash win-
dows of the ordinary size. In this case
I would remove either the top or bot-
tom sash and replace it with white
muslin. For instance, drop the top
sash down even with the bottom one,
thereby making a double window, then
put in a cloth window in its place
above. The cloth may be tacked on a
frame so as to go in place of the sash.

In very cold weather and during
very heavy winds remove the cloth and
raise the glass sash in place and then
drop a curtain down over the whole
window at night to keep the frost out.
The cloth windows admit a good,
healthy circulation of air and at the
same time, if good heavy cloth, admit
no draft to speak of, a thing which
fowls cannot endure. We have noticed
on windy days how the hens will
bunch up together on the leeward side
of some wind break. Even in warm
weather poultry avoid drafts as much
as possible; in a cold climate it is im-
possible to have free ventilation with-
out admitting some cold. I have
never found any ventilator that would
overcome this. In fact, an opening of
any kind that will not do this is no
ventilator at all, so to avoid having
the hens get cold during the nights I
plan the roosts in the opposite part of
the room and drop a curtain in front
of them. Give each fowl from 5 to 6
square feet of floor space. If special
care is given them less floor space may
answer. A great many hens are kept
with an allowance of not more than
3 square feet of floor room each and
do well but they are carefully attended

to, as to food and cleanliness. Arrange
the roosts and nest boxes so as to al-
low them all the floor space possible
for scratching room. In the north,
hens are confined to the houses the
greater part of the time from Novem-
ber till April, and to do well they must
have plenty of room to exercise and
work in. Twenty-five head together
in a house 10 by 15 feet should do well.
Keep a good quantity of dry litter on
the floor for them to work in. I prefer
to have this about 6 inches deep, then
the hens can work down thru it to the
floor and get all the grain, while if it
is of greater depth they may not get
what they require. As soon as this be-
comes packed down and soggy and
damp at all remove it at once and put
in fresh dry straw, chaff or leaves.
Hens will not work nor will they do
well when there is a bed of damp litter
on the floor. This is an important
thing to look after, but a chore which
I find is often neglected.

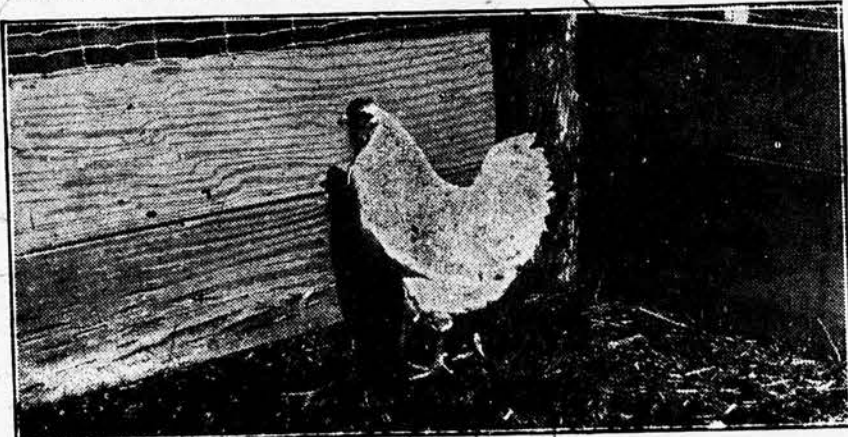
Do not overlook keeping the water
dishes clean, empty them out at night
and fill with clean fresh water right
after feeding in the morning, and if
the weather is cold have the water luke
warm. Often the hens will drink in the
morning if the water is handy, before
eating any food. At any rate they
should have it early in the day. Ice
cold water chills them and is bad, but
do not give them hot or very warm
water at any time. Arrange the drink-
ing dishes so that the hens will not get
dirt and litter into them.

I usually feed dry grain for morning
and evening, and I do not give as much
mash food as a good many advocate
doing, at any time, altho it is all right
for a change two or three times a
week. Then some vegetable food and
clover may be mixed in, which is bene-
ficial and makes a cheaper ration. In
severe cold weather a light, warm
mash feed is good in the morning, but
to give a full ration of soft feed for
the first meal every morning has not
given me as good results with laying
or breeding stock as when given in a
limited amount at or about the noon
hour. I prefer mixed grain, corn,
wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, and so
on, rather than one kind alone at a
time. As to the proper amount to feed
a hen, I find that for laying stock of
the Leghorn class, 1 ounce of food for
each pound weight of the hen daily
is best; that is, for Leghorns that
weigh 3 1/2 to 4 pounds (this being
about the laying weight) give 3 1/2 to
4 ounces of food, either mash or
whole grain, and for the American
class 3/4 of an ounce to the pound or
6 1/2 ounces daily for Plymouth Rocks.
I figure the laying weights of this
fowl about 1 pound less than the
standard weight. Give all the green
food in winter that the hens will eat
freely and provide for them grit and
charcoal all the time.

Protect the Breeding Males

BY A. F. ROLF

The use of two 10-inch boards at
the base of the breeding pen fences
will prevent male birds from fighting
thru the division wire. The loss of
blood from injured combs and wattles
of birds which fight thru the fences
is a great drain on their constitutional
strength just at the time they need
their full vitality in order to prove
efficient in the breeding pen. The
breeding male is one-half the flock;
protect him.



300 EGGS EVERY DAY

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

Poultry raisers who have not given some
thought to increasing their egg production
this fall and winter, are making a big mis-
take. Present indications are, the price of
eggs will be sky high, and if the owners of
laying hens do not make every effort to
profit by these conditions they will regret it
later, particularly when they hear of the
large profits being made by their next-door
neighbor. If there ever was a time when a
little extra attention should be given to the
poultry yard, now is the time. Do not delay.
A few pennies spent wisely today will bring
you back dollars tomorrow.

World's Greatest Egg Producer

"TWO for ONE" is the marvel of all egg
tonics. It is the most remarkable producer
of eggs ever known to the poultry world.
"TWO for ONE" is making records every
day in egg production that were never be-
fore believed possible. Flock owners all
over the country are amazed with the re-
sults. The most experienced poultry experts
say they have never seen the like of it.

"TWO for ONE" is not a mere food. It is
an egg tonic in the truest sense of the term
—a scientific preparation in concentrated
tablet form—the result of scientific research
and experiment. Every factor entering into
the matter of egg production was scientific-
ally studied.

As a result you have in "TWO for ONE"
a tonic that conditions the hen for the ut-
most in laying capacity—that builds muscle
and bone—that stimulates active function-
ing of the hen's reproductive organs—that
insures fertile eggs and 100% hatchings—
that makes the laggard lay and increases
the production of active layers. A tonic
that gets more eggs for you, winter and
summer than you ever thought possible.



Read These Endorsements

112 Hens—3241 Eggs
Since giving "TWO FOR ONE" to my hens I got
3241 eggs from 112 hens in one month. My neighbors
are jealous.—Clara Tobias, Ohio.

Laid Eggs in the Coldest Weather
I used your egg tonic for the first time this winter
and was truly surprised at the way my hens laid. In
the coldest weather I was getting eggs every day.—
Laura Higley, Michigan.

11 Hens—192 Eggs—One Month
I gave one box of your "TWO for ONE" tonic to
my hens and I got wonderful results. 11 hens laid 192
eggs in less than one month.—S. L. Chase, Kansas.

Tripled His Egg Supply
Please send me two more large boxes of "TWO for
ONE" at once. One for my brother and one for a
cousin. I told them how the tonic tripled my egg
supply and they are anxious to try it. Enclosed find
\$4.00.—J. P. Roberts, Missouri.

\$5000 Egg Laying Contest

Have you entered our \$5000.00 egg laying
contest? If not do so right away. It's free
to all users of "TWO for ONE." You not
only increase your egg production but you
may win one of the big cash prizes we are
giving every month. Write us today for
particulars.

Money-Back Guarantee

Don't take our word for it. "TWO for
ONE" is sold under the distinct guarantee
that if you are not entirely satisfied you get
your money back. Take advantage of this
offer and send for a box of "TWO for ONE"
today.

Only \$1.00 a box, or, \$2.00 for large box
containing as much as three \$1.00 boxes—
enough for an entire season. This costs you
1-15 of a cent a day, per hen, or less than
1c a dozen for the additional eggs you will
receive from your flock.

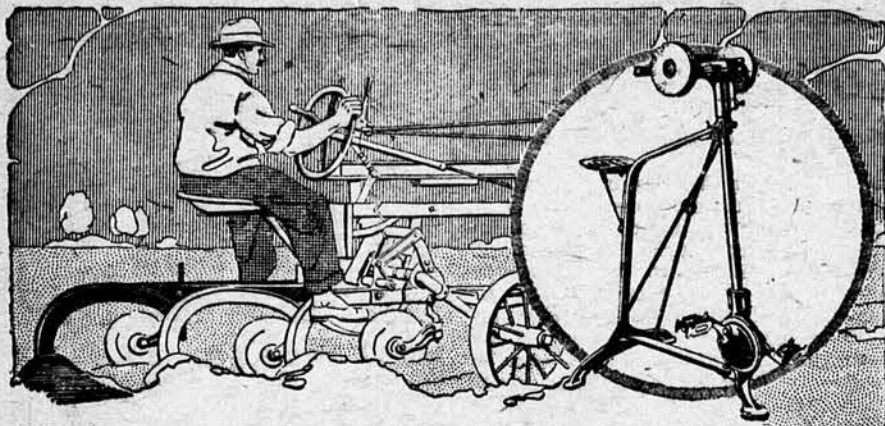
Kinsella Co., 608 LeMoine Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—I want to increase the egg-laying abil-
ity of my hens, make more money out of my chickens
and take advantage of the high prices that will be paid
during the coming fall and winter. So please find
enclosed \$.....for a box of "TWO for ONE" as
checked below:

(Check in squares opposite size wanted.)
Small Size (Including War Tax) \$1.00 ☐
Large Size (Including War Tax) \$2.00 ☐

This order entitles me to an entry in your \$5,000.00
egg-laying contest, of which you are to send me full
particulars, and my money is to be returned if I am
not entirely satisfied with the tonic.

Name

Address



Then You Can Add Another Bottom

The same power that pulls a gang-plow of two dull bottoms will just as readily pull *three* well-sharpened bottoms. This has been proved at many of the U. S. experiment farms.

A sharp plow cuts the soil with little resistance, speeds up the job and saves time, power and profit for the farmer. Sharpening plow-points is a simple, one-man job when you have a



Pedals like a bicycle. No pressure required—no water or oil to cool the steel. The head swivels, making the most awkward tool easy to grind.

Luther

HUMMER GRINDER

The DIMO-GRIT wheels of the "Hummer" sharpen twenty-five times as fast as a grindstone, without drawing the temper. Plow-points, mower sickles, cultivator blades, ensilage knives, harrow discs, axes and all other cutting tools can be sharpened in a few minutes—easily and safely.

The "Hummer" is built like a cream-separator—all-metal construction—dust-proof ball bearings—worm gear drive.

SEND 25c FOR DIMO-GRIT POCKET HONE

Send 25c in stamps for a DIMO-GRIT pocket hone. See for yourself how quickly it puts a keen edge on even the dullest jack-knife.

Luther Grinder Mfg. Co.

The Largest Makers of Farm Repair Tools in the World

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20,000 MILES

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Economical— damaged sections quickly and easily replaced. Add much to the appearance of your car.

Go on in ten minutes. No deflation of tires. Perfect resiliency preserved. Low in cost. High in guarantee. They reduce tire cost 50%. Sent on ten days' trial.

Our Guarantee is absolute, specific, a personal guarantee.

BUKOLT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
46 Second Street, STEVENS POINT, WIS.

Agents wanted everywhere. All necessary tools and extra sections furnished with each pair.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY TIRE

20,000 MILES

You Can Get 20,000 Miles From Your Tires PROTECT them from the wear and tear of the road and they'll give it! You can have this protection—and at the same time you end the cost, wasted time and ceaseless worry due to punctures, cuts, bruises and blowouts, by equipping your tires with

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TIRE PROTECTORS

Save \$43

New Oliver Typewriters For \$57

No need now to be without a typewriter on the farm. A genuine \$100 Oliver, brand new, for only \$57. Our terms are only \$3 per month. Free trial—no money down. Typing is easy to learn. Our new book, "The Typewriter on the Farm," explains all its uses. Get this book now. A copy sent free upon request, together with beautiful catalog. Write today. Then, if you wish, you can ask for a free trial Oliver.

Canadian Price, \$72.
THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY
3378 Oliver Typewriter Building
Chicago, Illinois (67-07)



10 Cents
WORTH OF COMMON KEROSENE
or less will keep this lamp in operation for 30 HOURS and will produce

300 CANDLE POWER
of the purest, whitest and best light known to science. Nothing to wear out or get out of order. Simple. Safe. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalog showing lamps for every purpose; also special introductory offer and agency proposition. Write today.

KNIGHT LIGHT & SODA FOUNTAIN COMPANY, 591 Knight Bldg. Chicago

Cash and Honors for Capper Club

(Continued from Page 6.)

department. Separate sets of prizes are offered for girls in these two divisions.

Not later than May 15, 1920, and as early as February 1 every member of the baby chick department shall enter 20 purebred baby chicks in the contest. An estimate of the feed consumed by the chickens shall be made. A record of the sales of contest chickens is to be kept. At the end of the year the member is to send a report showing how many of the 20 chicks she has sold and the price obtained for them. The rest will be valued at double market price. The difference in the estimated feed cost and the income will give the gain. The prizes offered in this department are:

First Prize.....	\$12.00
Second Prize.....	7.00
Third Prize.....	5.00
Fourth Prize.....	4.00
Fifth Prize.....	2.00
Five additional prizes of \$1 each.	

Rules for the Contest Pen

Not later than April 15, 1920, and as early as February 1, every member of this department shall enter eight purebred pullets or hens and one cockerel or cock. The total value shall not exceed \$40. On the date of entry these birds shall be penned separate from the farm flock and kept penned until June 30, 1920.

The poultry club member shall keep a record, giving all income from her contest purebreds. Accurate record shall be kept of all feed bought for

Only girls living in a county with complete membership are eligible to compete for the special county prizes.

Fifty dollars will be divided as follows among the county leaders showing the most pep:

First Prize.....	\$10.00
Second Prize.....	8.00
Third Prize.....	7.00
Fourth Prize.....	6.00
Fifth Prize.....	5.00
Sixth Prize.....	4.00
Seventh Prize.....	3.50
Eighth Prize.....	3.00
Ninth Prize.....	2.00
Tenth Prize.....	1.00

A beautiful pep trophy valued at \$50 will be awarded the county leader who finishes first in pep standing. There will be \$5 for each of the team mates who helps her to win.

A trophy cup will be awarded the club girl who makes the best record from her contest flock.

The Mothers' Contest

Mothers or guardians of girls who are chosen members may enter the mothers' division. Members of this division are to keep records of the farm flock, sending monthly reports to the secretary. The farm flock need not be purebred, but purebreds may be entered. The following prizes will be awarded:

First Prize.....	\$20.00
Second Prize.....	10.00
Third Prize.....	6.00
Fourth Prize.....	5.00
Ten additional prizes of \$1 each.	

A beautiful silver trophy cup will be presented the mother in the state who displays the most pep.

For the best grades made by the daughter with her contest pen and the

Seed Corn for 1920

BY F. B. NICHOLS

A SEED CORN shortage probably will develop in many Kansas communities next spring. This will be especially true on the upland—the dry weather of last summer injured the upland corn quite seriously in many places. It probably is of more importance than usual to select a good supply of seed from this year's crop.

Seed corn should always be selected while one still has an opportunity to observe the stalk on which the ear grew. The ideal way is to go thru the fields in the fall with a sack, and pick out the ears which come the nearest to the type one desires; the next best way is to have a box on the wagon one uses in corn husking, into which the more desirable ears may be thrown.

If you have not already selected your seed corn for next spring, why not do it in these next few weeks, while you are husking the corn? It will mean dollars in your pocket next year if you will do this.

Then place the ears where there will be a good circulation of air around them, so the moisture content may be reduced rapidly. If the corn is dried out well there will be no damage from low temperatures.

the chickens thruout the year. In addition, an estimate of all feed not purchased but consumed to December 15 shall be made. At the end of the contest the chickens shall be counted and the value estimated at double market price. The valuation of the pen at the beginning of the contest shall be charged as well as feed and entry fees at shows and fairs. Deducting the total from the income record will give the profit.

These prizes will be awarded in this department:

First Prize.....	\$20.00
Second Prize.....	15.00
Third Prize.....	10.00
Fourth Prize.....	5.00
Fifth Prize.....	3.00
Ten additional prizes of \$1 each.	

If after a club has lined up 10 girls as active members there are other girls in that county who wish to join, they may do so as associate members. Prizes in this department will be:

First Prize.....	\$10.00
Second Prize.....	6.00
Third Prize.....	4.00
Fourth Prize.....	3.00
Fifth Prize.....	2.00

Girls in both the baby chick and the pen departments shall send a report each month to their county leader. Not later than December 20, 1920, each member of the club shall send the record for the year to the state secretary. The contest will be judged on this basis. Contest profit record, 75 points; promptness in sending monthly reports, 10 points; annual story and report, 15 points.

If any girl selected for membership has no purebreds and cannot obtain the money to purchase them, she may borrow it from Arthur Capper, interest at 6 per cent.

Five dollars each will be awarded to the 10 girls in the county making the highest grade for a county club.

mother with the farm flock, these prizes will be given:

First Prize.....	\$10.00
Second Prize.....	5.00
Third Prize.....	3.00
Fourth Prize.....	2.00
Five additional prizes of \$1 each.	

Those who have been members of the club two years or three years will be permitted to go into it again, provided complete membership has not been obtained by January 1. A sister of a girl who is an active member of the club may become a member of the associate club. If a county club has not complete membership by April 15, the sister of an active member may enter into active membership.

A girl who has been a member of the club but does not wish to continue in membership because she plans to go into the poultry business more extensively may be a member of a breed club. Two prizes will be awarded for the best work of such girls: \$7 to the girl who makes the largest profit with her purebreds and \$5 to the girl making the second largest profit. It will not be necessary for these girls to keep a feed or an egg record, but they should keep a record of all sales of chickens. By paying the breed club fee of 50 cents they may list chickens in the fall catalog.

Our Three Best Offers

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

Nothing adds more to the comfort of the farm home than a good water system; next to water in convenience is electric light.

A Rural Life Worth While

RECENT YEARS have witnessed a rapid development of club work among boys and girls. The United States Department of Agriculture has carried on the most widely extended operations, but state colleges, business institutions and individuals have gotten in touch with many thousands of young people who were not benefiting from the national work.

Club work too often has been of assistance only to those who already were in position to advance. It remained for Arthur Capper, then governor of Kansas, to originate the idea of giving deserving boys and girls an opportunity to obtain a start with pigs and poultry which would enable them to make their own way. Membership in the Capper clubs of course was not limited to those desiring such help, but was opened to all who wished to take up the work. The Capper Pig club was founded in 1916 with a membership of one boy to every Kansas county, but was increased to five boys in 1917 and 10 boys in 1918. The Capper Poultry club admitted five girls to every Kansas county when it was founded in 1917, but later increased the membership to equal that of the pig club.

That stock entered in the Capper clubs be purebred was made a provision of the rules, and it scarcely is possible to estimate the value of such an addition of purebred pigs and poultry to Kansas farms. Contest work has been made as simple as possible, and yet it provides most valuable training to the members. These boys and girls lay the foundation for future accurate bookkeeping systems on their own farms by learning to keep records of feed, cost of production and profits in club work. Assistance is given by the club managers thruout the year by means of helpful articles on the different phases of pig and poultry raising, suggestions as to sources of specific information, and constant individual correspondence.

Many new features have been added to the Capper clubs as the work has progressed. One of the most interesting and successful is the father and son department of the pig club. The boy enters a sow and litter in the regular contest, while "dad" keeps records on the entire farm herd. Fathers are accepted as active members in every way, and in many instances "dad" has been won over to purebred swine. A similar department in the poultry club is the mothers' division. Farm flocks are entered and a special set of prizes is given. Altho it has not been compulsory for mothers to enter standard bred chickens, the influence of the girls' work in the club has made a great difference in the farm flocks, and in many instances cross-breeds are being culled out gradually and their places taken by standard bred chickens.

A special feature of the pig club is the mutual insurance plan. Members who lose sows thru no fault of their own are paid an average valuation for their loss. Protection on contest sows extends from the time they are entered in the contest to six weeks after date of farrowing. A fund from which to pay losses is made-up by assessments paid by all active members.

There is no more important part of club work than the breed clubs, which are composed of members breeding the same kind of pigs or chickens. Officers are elected and organization work carried on. Every fall a sale catalog is issued in which club members list stock. More than 1,000 pigs are being offered this fall, while the girls have listed more than 3,000 chickens for sale. Members who are unable to continue active contest work are retained as breed club members until 21 years old, thus benefiting from breed club work and advertising.

Beginning this year, only registered sows will be entered in contest work. This change is due to an arrangement made with the six leading national swine record associations by which club members are permitted to register hogs at a special rate.

While business training, production and profits are features in club work, the social side is equally as important. As soon as time for enrollment is past, county leaders are appointed and regular county meetings are held thruout the contest year. Every year, during Kansas Free Fair Week at Topeka, a pep meeting is held to which all club members and their folks are invited. At the annual banquet this year 400 persons were present. The value of the social side of club work is well summed up in these words from Fred Rausch, a Capper Pig club member of Johnson county: "Before we joined the Capper Pig club we were bounded in our views by our community. After we joined the club we became interested in the entire county. At the pep meeting in Topeka we met boys and girls from all over the state, giving us a still broader outlook."

An association of county leaders has been organized in the poultry club, which has as its object the maintaining of pleasant relations between the different county clubs and the instilling of state pride. "We are all working and planning for a big organization, aren't we?" writes Lenore Rosiska, president of the association. "But we wish to make it still bigger, so let's all get to work and show the other states that we raise purebred poultry."

With club work attaining such a degree of success in the comparatively few years of its existence, it is impossible to predict the far-reaching influence it will have on farm life in the state and the nation. Any movement which tends to increase production and profit from farming, which makes country social life more enjoyable, and which builds for a stronger and better citizenship for the future, is to be commended and encouraged wherever found.

Farm Meetings in Chicago

One of the points of vital contact between the United States Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations—the chief means, perhaps, by which experiment station work, extension work, and the like are co-ordinated and kept fairly uniform thruout the country—is the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment stations, which will hold its thirty-third annual convention in Chicago, November 12 to 14. At the same time a number of subsidiary and related organizations will hold their annual meetings. Among them are the Country Life Conference, American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, the Conference of Farm Management Demonstrators, and of the state leaders of county agents for the North and West, the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Teaching, the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, the Society of Agronomy, and the Farm Management association.

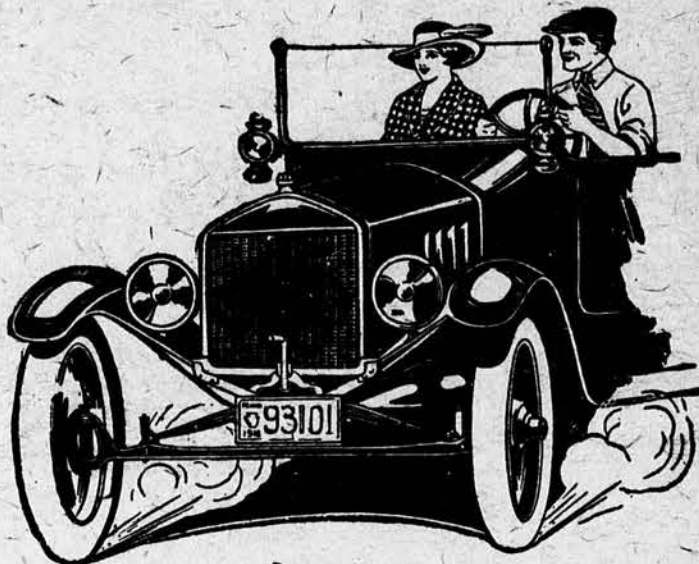
Some of these organizations have been fostered by the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges. Others are independent organizations with related interests. In practically all of them, officials of the Department of Agriculture are interested. A number of department men will be in attendance and, thru the various meetings, will feel the will and the wishes of the people at the same time that they pass their own thoughts along to workers in various lines thruout the country.

All Aboard for Chicago

A larger number of farmers than usual from Kansas probably will attend the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, November 29 to December 6. A catalog can be obtained from B. H. Heide, the secretary. There is every indication that this will be the best International on record.

The dog that worries stock has no place on a dairy farm.

Easier Starting Better Lighting



Equip Your 1919 FORD

(Touring Car and Roadster new style engine—not suitable for old style Ford Cars) with

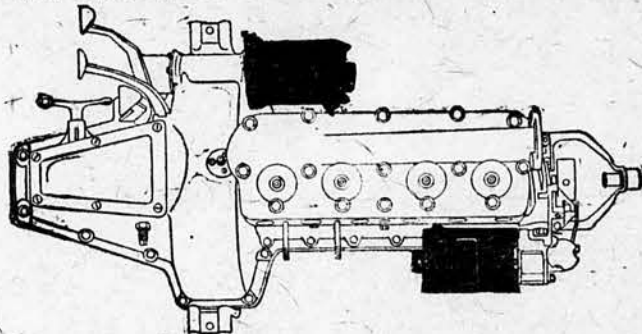
ATWATER KENT

STARTING AND LIGHTING

THIS system has been produced to meet the large and growing demand for a high-grade, dependable starting and lighting system for the new style Ford.

Consider these advantages:

- 1 Standard six-volt, single wire design as used on the highest-priced cars.
- 2 A starting motor that will crank the stiffest engine on the coldest day.
- 3 In the Atwater Kent System, when the lights are thrown on, the generator automatically delivers a larger current supply and the battery gets under all conditions its proper charge. This one feature ensures long life for the battery and low upkeep cost.
- 4 Exide Storage Battery, high-grade ammeter and specially designed, extra-heavy carburetor choke lever.
- 5 Easy to install. Carefully prepared instruction book with twenty illustrations is packed with each outfit.



Atwater Kent Starting and Lighting System installed on new style 1919 Ford motor

The Atwater Kent System is so designed and finished that it can be attached with a minimum of time and expense.

ATWATER KENT MFG. COMPANY

Philadelphia

See your dealer or write to 4929 Stenton Avenue

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UNION MADE OVERALLS



The Work Clothes for Dad The Play Clothes for Sonny

Dad is here shown wearing the "Allover" Overall. It covers the body amply yet leaves the arms perfectly free. The ideal overall for the farm. Made strong, roomy, comfortable, of heavy durable Eastern denim. Sonny is wearing a pair of regular overalls, of the same heavy material and made just as strong and durable as dad's. A new pair of either without cost if the first pair is not satisfactory.

OSHKOSH OVERALL CO. OSHKOSH, WIS.

**They Must Make Good
Or We Will**

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**New Wheat in Good Condition.
Oats Gave Excellent Returns.
Cheap Fuel for Engines.
Every Farm Needs a Pond.
The Value of a Good Scraper.
Larger Water Supply Needed.**

THE WEEK which ended October 25 had a cold finish but during most of the time we had good growing weather with a good shower for a start. This pushed the wheat along and it now appears as if it would go into the winter in good condition, especially that which was sown before October 10. The ground is not yet well wet but contains enough moisture for present needs. It is thought that usually a medium dry winter is best for wheat on this soil; it also used to be thought that a wet winter was bad for it but I never saw wheat grow better than it did during the very wet winter of 1918-19.

I have had, during the last two weeks, several letters asking whether oats could be bought here in car lots. I do not know of any large lots for sale and think that nearly all that were grown here will be fed where grown. Oats were a good crop here this year but the acreage was smaller than usual because so much of the land was in wheat. It is not often that oats are a profitable money crop here, or in any part of the West, for that matter, but this year they made a good return as a cash crop. On this farm the oats made 42½ bushels to the acre and the quality is good. I have seen but few oats grown here this year which were not overweight, which is a condition to be found in but few Western localities this year. In Iowa most of the oats are very light in weight and their \$400 land did not produce so many oats or as good a quality as did our \$75 land this year. Good oats are now priced at about 75 cents a bushel in this part of Kansas.

I helped thresh one field of wheat this week in which there was from 10 to 15 per cent of volunteer oats. This wheat, like all grown this year following oats, was of good quality and made 25 bushels to the acre. Several elevators in this locality are equipped to clean the oats from wheat and they do this for 5 cents a bushel. Then they will either buy the oats at market price or return them to the owners of the grain. Most farmers take the oats home as they are of the very best quality and weigh more than 40 pounds to the bushel. Such oats are being kept for seed and should prove very satisfactory. A neighbor who has been hauling off a large lot of wheat containing a mixture of oats has had the oats taken out. He is getting from \$5 to \$7 for the oats in each 55-bushel load of wheat. This is nearly as much as we used to get for a big load of wheat some 25 years ago. In those days we hauled wheat, which made but 8 bushels to the acre, 12 miles over a sandy road and got 35 cents a bushel for it.

At present prices kerosene provides cheaper fuel for threshing than coal. On our threshing job there was used 140 gallons of kerosene which cost 14.3 cents a gallon. This is the price delivered on the farm. It would have taken at least 3½ tons of coal to have done the work and the cheapest coal

to be had now costs \$7 a ton in town and another \$3 a ton at least would have to be tacked on for hauling. This does not mean that I am not a friend to steam power for threshing; I think there is no power yet discovered equal to steam for the work but under present conditions oil fuel is cheaper than coal. A water hauler is also saved which means a gain of about \$6 a day to the machine owner.

The permanent well water supply on this farm is on the creek, almost half a mile from the farm buildings. At the buildings we have never been able to get good water; wells 40 feet have been dug and nothing but a wet weather supply found. If one goes deeper water is struck but it is salt. A well was drilled near the house about 25 years ago and salt water found at a depth of 110 feet. It is too far to go to the creek for water and half a mile is almost too far to pump it. About 15 years ago we made a very good pond about 60 rods from the buildings by damming a small draw. To make this pond we put in three days' work with two teams on slip scrapers and one team on the plow. This made a fair sized basin which has never been dry but once since it was made. In 1913 it went dry in August and provided no water until the fall rains came. If, instead of three days' work in making this pond, we had put in a week, or perhaps two weeks, we never would have had to draw upon the wells at the creek for a bit of water.

This pond is at this writing getting rather low on water and does not contain enough to last thru the winter. But this condition gives us a good chance to enlarge it and make it much deeper and bigger. Not liking the slip scraper method of handling dirt, it being too slow and too hard on the operator, we sent for a big 4-horse scraper and for the last three days have been working at our pond with it. We find that with this scraper one man and four horses can move as much dirt as three men with three teams hitched to slip scrapers. Not only that but it is much easier work on the man handling it. The cost of a 4-foot scraper of this kind laid down here is about \$31 or just twice the present cost of a slip scraper but the extra cost will be made up in three days' ordinary work.

Our intention in making this big pond—it is beginning to look more like a reservoir now—is to provide a never failing supply of water for the stock without being compelled to go to the creek for it. With this in mind we are excavating dirt with the idea that one yard taken from below the level is worth two yards piled up in a dam. Of course, the dirt taken from the bottom has to be put into a dam but dam height alone is not what we are after. We want to have our water supply stored as much as possible below the ground level. We already have the dam made high enough to back the water out at the rear into a big run so that all the work we may put on the dam after this will not add one foot to our storage water. But each load that we take from the bottom and put in the dam will mean that much more water stored down deep for a dry time.

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Earn \$90 to \$300 a month or start a business of your own. We fit you in 6 to 8 weeks by practical experience with tools on modern automobiles and tractors. Satisfaction guaranteed. Diplomas given. First and largest mechanical school in the Southwest. Illustrated book "The Way To a Better Job", explains everything. Write for free copy.

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Wichita Auto & Tractor School
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When writing to our advertisers mention this paper

**PROFIT
\$800**



SIMPLEX STRAW SPREADER

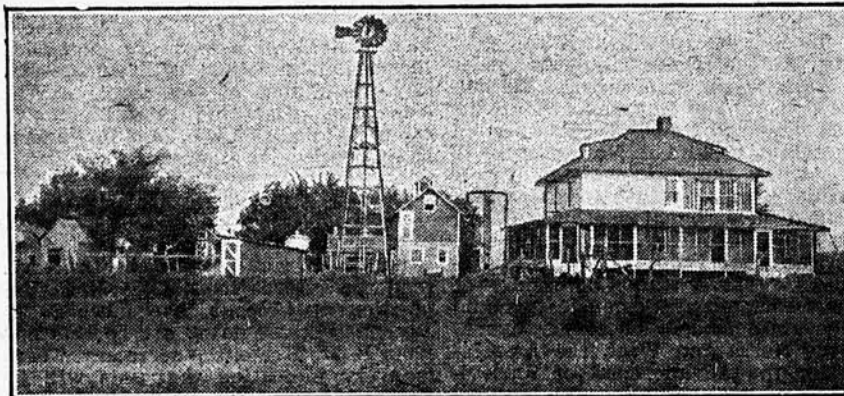
Bert Garrison, Urbana, Ill. says, "I made \$800 extra profit in one year on 40 acres of wheat, with a Simplex Straw Spreader."

Fertilize Your Soil

Spread straw, prevent winter kill, soil blow, and preserve moisture. Simplex handles dry, wet or rotted straw or manure. Lasts a lifetime—often pays for itself ten times in a year. 30 days trial. Write for free particulars and special offer.

SIMPLEX SPREADER MFG. CO.
403 Traders Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

**Lowest
Price
—
A Year
To Pay
—
30 Days
Trial**



A Good Wind Mill and Pump May be Used to Send the Water to the Farm Buildings and A Great Deal of Time and Worry Will be Eliminated.

Paint the Home and Barns

(Continued from Page 17.)

the second coat. The priming coat should consist of the desired paint pigment, linseed oil, and a minimum amount of drier, with no turpentine or benzine. Wait at least a week before applying the second coat if the weather is warm and dry. If cloudy and damp weather should follow it will require more time.

Usually it will require three coats of paint or two coats in addition to the priming coat to make a satisfactory job. After the house has been once painted in a satisfactory way subsequent jobs will require only two coats of paint. If three coats of paint are to be used add a little turpentine to the linseed oil and paint for the second coat in order to prevent the formation of a gloss surface which would interfere with the satisfactory application and drying of the third and last coat. About half a pint of turpentine to each gallon of paint used will be sufficient except in cold weather when this amount should be doubled. Let this dry out well before applying any more paint. The third coat should dry with a gloss and for this reason add no turpentine to the paint. Painters seldom are willing to do this and add a great deal of turpentine or benzine in order to make the paint easier to apply and to enable them to do the work more rapidly. This is especially true when work is undertaken as a contract job without reference to the time required or the quality of paint to be used. For this reason a much better job can be obtained when the work is done by the owner or under his supervision.

For all outdoor work select a good grade of durable ready-mixed paint. For the roof get a high-grade roof paint and add a gallon of good linseed oil to each gallon of paint. For the second coat use only one-half gallon of oil to each gallon of paint. You can buy at the paint store or the drug store or some good lumber yard many very satisfactory ready-mixed paints in red, green, yellow, tan, black and gray colors as desired. For barns, silos, metal grain bins, metal roofs get a good grade of barn paint.

Since woodwork found in the interior of the house is not exposed to the action of the sun, the rains and the winds, paint of a different quality may be used. Delicate colors and tints in these paints will be less likely to fade so that a great variety of decorative effects may be worked out. Every housewife should give careful attention to the proper painting and decorating of the inside of the house. No effort should be spared to make the home bright and cheerful. Make the home attractive so that the boys and girls will not want to leave home in order to find cheerful surroundings.

Protects Roofs and Silos

Metal roofs, silos, and iron fences will last much longer if kept painted and protected against the weather. The same is true of machinery and all kinds of farm implements. Before attempting to paint metal surfaces make sure that they are clean and free from rust. All grease and oil must be removed. Rubbing such surfaces with cloths saturated with benzine or gasoline will help to remove the grease and oil. This may cause you much extra work, but the results that will follow will amply repay you for all of your trouble.

Keep your homes, your outbuildings, your barns, your silos, and your fences painted and it will inspire confidence in your business sense and judgment. Incidentally your neighbors will not like the idea of being outdone by you and they will paint their houses and barns and you soon will be surprised at the results that will follow your efforts. Outside visitors will be impressed and attracted by your public spirit and progressiveness and will desire to locate in your community. This will increase the demand for property and will enhance realty values. Plan to spend a little money in paint this year, and you will find it one of the best investments you ever made. Don't let the high cost of labor make you put off this important matter. Buy some ready-mixed paints and do the work yourself, but if you can afford the extra expense you will get a more satisfactory job by employing an experienced painter to do the work.

The warm dry days in the fall and in the spring will be the best time to do your outside painting, but interior work may be done any time except in severe freezing weather. Buy some good paint and do the work now. Don't postpone this important improvement. It will be the best investment you ever made.

The Fall Plowing is Profitable

(Continued from Page 10.)

the land is because they leave the soil in poor physical condition. If the sorghum fields can be fall plowed or listed and the soil exposed to the freezing and thawing of winter, the physical condition of the soil will be greatly improved and any injurious effect of the sorghum greatly ameliorated. Oats often do fairly well on fall plowed sorghum ground in Eastern Kansas, but on spring disked sorghum ground they are usually a failure. Crops planted later in the spring than oats usually give best results.

Treatment for Plowed Ground

Ground plowed in the fall should be left rough thru winter. The rough surface will prevent blowing, snow will be held on the field, heavy rains will be absorbed more rapidly and a larger soil surface exposed to the action of the winter frosts. Land that enters the winter cloddy and rough usually comes out in the spring mellow and flocculated. There is no better method of improving the physical condition of the soil than by fall plowing.

Fall plowed ground should be worked in the spring just as soon as conditions will permit. The freezing and thawing during winter has pulverized the soil and left the surface in the proper condition to blow. If the ground can be worked as soon as the frost leaves it, the surface will be made rough and blowing prevented. If a field starts to blow before it has been cultivated in the spring the blowing can be quickly checked by working strips across the field at right angles to the direction of the wind, starting on the side of the field from which the wind blows. Blowing can be prevented on exposed places in the field in the winter by top dressing such places with a light dressing of barnyard manure or straw.

Fall listed ground may be worked in the spring with a lister cultivator and the crop listed in the same furrow or left without work and the lister ridges split at planting time. The best method to follow will depend upon the condition of the soil and weed growth in the fields when the spring work begins.

A Vision of Real Service

(Continued from Page 8.)

her father: "You're a fine man, Sir! I found the place in a bad rut when I came, but it's a grand farm now!" "Think so?" was Dunbar's proud answer.

"Sure!" replied the big blonde before extending a certified check for a large amount as he added: "I—I—wonder if you would let me buy a fourth partnership?"

Dunbar had tried to tell him that all the improvements were due to him, but Billy denied it stoutly by saying that they had done wonders while Jed and he were away, so Dunbar had assented only too gladly.

Lenore was wearing a pink dress that evening as she sat reading a friendly magazine when Billy came to her side, took her hand in a wide palm, and asked her searchingly if she really objected to the scar on his face. "Object—?" she cried dumfounded, before her other hand nestled in his as she turned to him.

"Why, Billy, it's the greatest glory mark I know of next to the Nazarene's dear scars!" Then softly, for he looked bewildered. "I would not have you without it, big-man, even if it covered your face!"

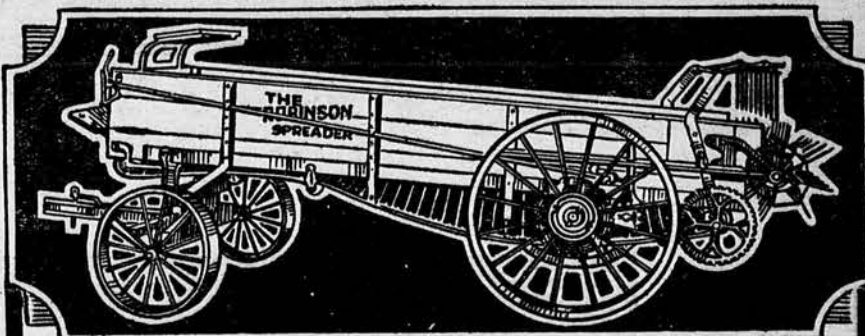
His eyes began to shine like kindly meteors draped in glorious blue.

"Sure?" he spluttered, his hands crushing hers with rough tenderness.

"Positive! But, oh, Billy dear man, please don't be so rough! I—I—"

"Rough—? Dear little heart, forgive me!"

Then the huge blonde became as gentle as a woman as he bent to whisper the old, beautiful question—before drawing her into his great arms.



Robinson Spreader

Light Draft—Narrow Tread—Wide Spread

With a spread beater that throws the load outward toward the sides as well as backward the Robinson Spreader gives as wide or wider a spread altho it has a tread the same as your farm wagon. It can go in gates, sheds and between posts that no other spreader can.

Made throughout of light malleable castings instead of heavy cast iron and with a perfected spread beater that acts as a distributor only and not an unloader and which exerts no forward pressure on the load, the Robinson is the original light draft—two horse spreader.

Loads Easier—Pulls Easier—Spreads Wider

Low to the ground—500 lbs. lighter than the ordinary spreader—and with a perfected spread beater, the Robinson loads with less work—is easier on a team and spreads the entire load wide and even.

GET POSTED ON THE ROBINSON

Learn what true manure spreading efficiency means. Learn how you can save time, men, teams, and money by spreading every bit of manure on your farm with a Robinson Spreader. Pays for itself the first year in increased yields. Particulars free.

The Wallace Straw Spreader

Spreading straw prevents winter kill—preserves moisture—stops soil blowing—adds humus and increases crop yields 5 to 10 bushels per acre. With a Wallace Straw Spreader 2 men and a team can spread from 15 to 20 acres a day. It has the longest carrier, is the safest to use, as all spreading parts are below the wagon body—no flying forks. Lowest spread. Fits any wagon body or hay rack—on or off in a few minutes.



Illustrated Circulars Free
Full particulars and price list on both the Robinson Manure Spreader and the Wallace Straw Spreader sent cheerfully on request. Write today.

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BY

Geo. B. Miller Mfg. Co.

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LEARN A BUSINESS AT LESS COST

Learn the Automobile and Farm Tractor Business—earn \$100 to \$400 a month. Your tuition and living expenses less than other schools charge for tuition alone. School located in a clean, moral town. Students get Business Training FREE in our fine Commercial Department. Eight Weeks' intensive training under expert teachers, aided by most up-to-date equipment, makes you competent mechanic.

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Full gauge wires; full weight; full length rolls. Superior quality galvanizing, proof against hardest weather conditions.

Special Book Sent Free. Dealers Everywhere.
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
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FREE TRIAL

Cut out this ad and mail it to us, with your name and address (no money); and we will send you our FAMOUS KARNAK RAZOR by return mail, postpaid. You may use the razor for 30 days FREE; then if you like it, pay us \$1.85. If you don't like it return it. SEND NO MONEY. MORE COMPANY. Dept. 312 St. Louis, Mo.

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The best work clothes money can buy. Roomy, comfortable and durable. Made of pure indigo denim—never rip—never lose buttons. Wear FITZ and get more for your money. 66 Sizes.

BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT
Kansas City, Missouri.

Automobile or Work Gloves

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

These gloves are just the thing for fall and winter automobile driving or work gloves. They are well made, pliable and durable. We purchased a large supply of these gloves to give to our readers, and we want you to write for your pair today.

SPECIAL OFFER: We will send one pair of these gloves to all who send us \$1.00 to pay for a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, or \$2.00 for a three-year subscription. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$.....for which enter my subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of years and send me a pair of gloves postpaid.

Name.....
Address.....



Spread Manure All Winter Long

If you want to save time and money and put an end, once and for all, to the dirty, disagreeable job of old-fashioned hand methods of manuring—

If you want to utilize to the very best advantage every scrap of manure that your stock produces—

If you want the manure spreader that is built stronger, lasts longer, shreds the manure finer, and spreads it wider and more evenly—

You Want The NISCO

See your dealer now and get the facts in full. Plan to make your NISCO pay for itself between now and spring. You can—easily—by spreading every week through all the winter. **Spread right over the snow!** Good results will be sure to follow.

The NISCO is built low down; easy to load. And because of its light draft, you can heap it 30 inches high and still have

a light haul for your team. There are dozens of big important, patented features that make this the best machine for your needs. For instance, note that it has no gears to break in cold weather. The chain sprocket wheel drive saves wear and gives you control, right at the seat, to spread any quantity desired—3, 6, 9, 12 or 15 loads to the acre.

NISCO Dealers Everywhere

Every spot on this map represents the location of a NISCO Branch or Distributor where both spreaders and repair parts are carried in stock.



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San Francisco, Cal.	Louisville, Ky.	Omaha, Neb.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Denver, Col.	New Orleans, La.	Fargo, N. D.	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Atlanta, Ga.	Shreveport, La.	LeRoy, N. Y.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Cottonwood, Ida.	Portland, Me.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Memphis, Tenn.
Pocatello, Ida.	Baltimore, Md.	Watertown, N. Y.	Dallas, Tex.
Chicago, Ill.	Jackson, Mich.	Columbus, Ohio	Houston, Tex.
Peoria, Ill.	Traverse City, Mich.	Mansfield, Ohio	San Antonio, Tex.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Toledo, Ohio	Orange, Va.
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Every farmer who is interested in increasing the fertility of his soil will find these two booklets well worth having. The catalog shows you the many features that make NISCO the machine you need. "Feeding The Farm" is a recognized authority on manure and the right ways to handle and spread it. It gives you many helpful ideas on improving the texture and fertility of your land.

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IF your land has been worthy of its hire, then pay up your debt to your soil. **Perpetuate** its prosperity--and yours. **Treat it right.** Begin now, and continue throughout the winter to spread manure direct from the stable onto your fields. For your land, drained by successive croppings, cannot possibly keep on feeding unless, in turn, it is fed.

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The Original Wide Spreading Spreader

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Dealer. Ask him for visible proof of NISCO. All point out the many vitally important features of the big choice of farmers everywhere. Talk to him for bigger profits for you next year. If you don't know your NISCO dealer is, write to us direct. We will send you with a copy of our absorbingly interesting "Farm."

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Spread your straw this fall and see how your winter grains thrive. Stack only what you need for your live stock. Don't burn your straw, and don't let it rot. Forget the absurd thought that burning is the way to control weeds. Even if it was, the price you pay is prohibitive. Either way, you rob your soil and your pocketbook--and damage the ground, for months to come, on which your straw stack stood.

Nisco Straw Spreading Attachment

"Two Machines in One"

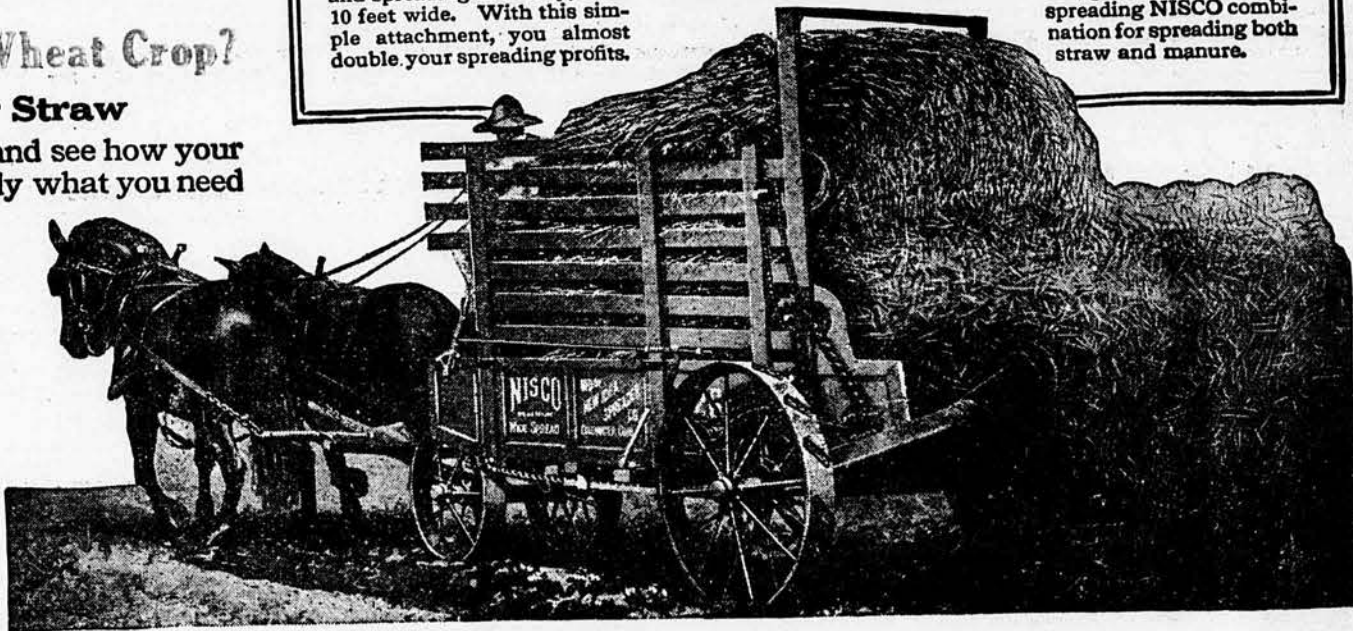
At mighty small cost you can get this attachment for your new machine or old. Handles a big load, shredding the straw fine and spreading it evenly, 8 to 10 feet wide. With this simple attachment, you almost double your spreading profits.

Few Parts

The Straw Spreading Attachment consists of two framed sides which rest on the sides of the regular spreader--an upper, or third cylinder with a chain to connect it with the upper cylinder of the manure spreader--and plates to hold the cylinder frame in place. A metal shield around the ends of the topmost cylinder prevents straw from catching in the shaft.

You Need This Machine

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PRADER CO.
DOWATER, OHIO

With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash, Editor

Where There is a Furnace the Family Can Live in the Whole House Instead of in One Room

THERE ARE many farm homes in Kansas which are being heated these crisp cold November days for the first time by some one of the general systems which have proved so successful in the heating of city homes. There was a time when we thought the furnace was built only for use in the homes of the town folk, but we know differently now, for farm families are enjoying evenly warmed houses, also. The heating stove in the room answered the purpose all right, and many merry times have been had by the families that gathered around the stove for the evening visit. One of the memories that cling around the old heating stove is the merry scramble which was made for the warm corner behind the stove. That was the one place in the room where the person's back could be warmed. The group was crowded closely about the stove for the nights when the old north wind was whistling around the house, and into the rooms thru small openings around the window and door sills, the little stove could not throw out enough heat to warm the entire room.

None of the pleasure of the family gatherings is lost since the installation of the furnace, in fact the families who have furnace heated farm homes agree that the merrymaking has grown in volume since the temperature is the same all over the house. The health of the family is safeguarded for there is no danger of taking cold by going from an extremely well heated room into one that has no heat in it. No matter how cold the night the children can play on the floor. Any member of the family who has night studying to do is certain to do better work, because his bedroom is now warm and he can get his lessons there, instead of having to study in the room where all the fun is going on.

Heating of the farm home has been simplified until now a furnace can be installed with reasonable cost and very little labor. For those who were building new farm homes it was an easy matter to plan the house for the installation of hot air, steam heat, or hot water furnaces. These have all proved successful in their methods of distributing heat thru the house, and it grew into a question of personal desire as to what system to install, taking into consideration whether one could afford to put in the certain system they most desired.

It was those who had to live in the old homestead that found the installation of a furnace the big problem, for the more or less complicated apparatus necessary with a hot air or water system called for much labor in preparing the cellar and the house for the pipes and registers or radiators, whichever the case happened to be. This meant that many farm folk had to continue the use of the heating stoves no matter how much they approved of and desired furnace heat. The day has finally come when any one living on the farm, even tho the house has been built for many years can install a furnace with reasonable cost and very little labor.

It requires little work to prepare the cellar for the installation of a pipeless furnace. If the cellar is small and extends only under the kitchen, all that has to be done is to take out a part of the wall and excavate an opening large enough to admit the furnace. This gives ample room for placing upright and crosswise braces as a precaution in strengthening the wall where the excavation was made. The only carpenter work that has to be done is the cutting of one duplex register in one room on the first floor. A separate cold air register is not necessary for the pipeless furnace is so constructed that both the cold and hot air currents pass thru the duplex register. This keeps the heat radiating evenly throughout the house, upstairs and down.

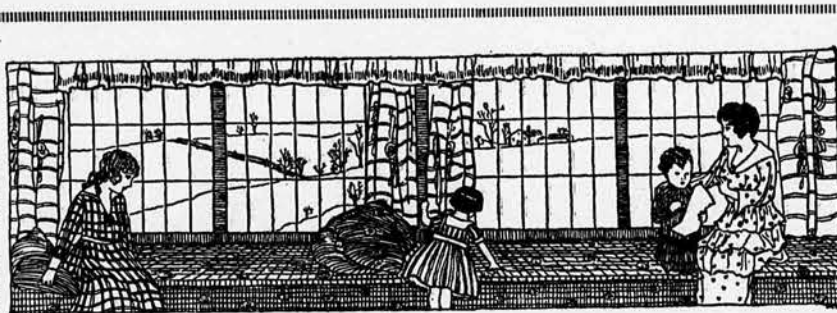
When the question of installing a furnace is first brought up, the home-

maker thinks immediately about her fruit, which is almost always kept in the cellar. The pipeless furnace does not radiate heat into the cellar because just inside of the outer jacket is a cold air space thru which the cold air from the rooms in the house is passing downward, since cold air falls as the hot air rises. Next to the cold air space is a second jacket of asbestos and iron, with a 1-inch dead air space, which prevents the radiation of the heat into the cold air chamber. The current of heated air is passing up between this second jacket and the combustion chamber of the furnace, and out into the house.

The interior construction of a well built pipeless furnace shows that much time has been spent in building a furnace which will meet the need of the farm home. Because there is no expense in the construction of pipes to lead the heat into the rooms of the house, it has been possible to equip the furnace with a combustion chamber

standpoint, to raise funds, as it aids the women and also the owner of the sale and the buyer. The buyer feels free to go and buy his lunch and no one can say he went for the free lunch. He knows, too, that he is helping out a good cause, while the owner is relieved of all responsibility and no one condemns him for allowing the church or missionary cause a chance to make a little profit.

The women of our society are willing and glad to take advantage of this opportunity for furthering the good work. They have been furnishing pies only so far, two or three pies from every member's home. The remainder of the food is purchased, the buns for sandwiches and hamburgers or wieners for filling which are cooked and served hot, with pickle or onion to taste. Cookies also go with the lunch served, and coffee furnished by the owner of the sale. We have sold a plate with two of these sandwiches, pickle, cookie and a large piece of pie for 25 cents



THE HEALTH of the family is safeguarded where there is a furnace for all the rooms are heated alike and there is no danger of taking cold by going from an extremely warm room into one that has no heat in it. Also, every part of a room is warm so that it is not necessary for the family to huddle together in one spot.

which has smooth curves, thus offering twice the usual amount of radiating surface for the air currents to circulate over on the outside of the combustion chamber.

One of the big objections to all hot air furnaces has been the lack of moisture in the heated air. This objection is not really just for all hot air furnaces have large containers for water, and moistened air will reach the room, providing the person who operates the furnace will keep the pan filled with water. The pipeless furnace has a vapor pan which will hold 11 quarts of water. As the cold air currents pass down thru the register into the cold air chamber and pass over to the second chamber where the air is heated and rises, it comes in contact with the pan of steaming water and receives moisture which it carries into the rooms.

Any hot air furnace which is so constructed that the currents of air pass around the combustion chamber is one that lessens the possibility of dirt and smoke being blown into the room.

Wood, coke, hard or soft coal can be used in the pipeless furnace with equal success, and any of these fuels will easily hold the heat in the furnace over night if the drafts and dampers are properly regulated.

Any pipe furnace which will evenly distribute heat thru all the rooms of the farm home is to be commended, but the furnace that will give the maximum amount of heat with a minimum amount of labor and cost for installation and upkeep is the furnace that is of the greatest interest to all homemakers in these days of high prices.

Money from Sale Lunches

The season for sale lunches has begun. Our missionary society has been serving lunches for public farm sales for two years and considers it the most satisfactory way, from every

and made money on the sale, too.

Praise on every hand is heard about our lunches. If there is a place where these lunches have not been tried, or where a society is hesitating, we suggest it as a trial. See if you do not think it the best yet. Our women have been insisting that the owner agree to give all the feeding to them, as in many cases it has remained the custom for the owner to feed the auctioneer and a few friends besides his own family. It should be understood that all feeding be handed over to the society serving.

Clay Co., Kansas.

New Kind of Apple Butter

I have made some apple butter that is different. To the usual apple butter I add black walnut meats and raisins about 1/2 hour before the butter is done. The raisins are a sugar saver. They also add to the flavor and wholesomeness of the butter. Children relish this for school lunches. It is a balanced and nourishing food. Mrs. W. H. Penix.

Saline Co., Kansas.

Broken Promises Cause Trouble

BY MARGARET A. BARTLETT

Do you know her—the promising woman? She is omnipresent, in big as well as little communities. In church affairs, Red Cross circles, charitable organizations, her name is near the top. If volunteers are asked to solicit subscriptions, to serve on committees, to help a poor family, she is among the first to offer her services. But, sad to relate, she is the last to report for duty or among those few “unavoidably detained at home.”

It is so easy to promise, especially if no thought be given to that promise. Any woman can say, “I’ll devote 15 hours a week to Red Cross work,” but the woman who cannot possibly spare more than an hour a day will make no such rash statement—unless she be

the promising kind of woman. It sounds so big! It looks so grand! It wins for the promiser such praise—until the falseness of the promiser is found out. But even then she is so apologetic, so graciously sorry, and has such a category of excuses under the name of reasons that it is difficult to be hard with her. Perhaps, you think, she won’t come forward so readily again. But she will. She’ll be the very first to raise her hand when volunteers are called for.

Perhaps these promisers little realize the harm they sometimes do. This case was recently brought to my attention. A family had suddenly been stricken, one after another in rapid succession until every member from baby to father was ill, with smallpox. Because of the nature of the disease a nurse seemed unobtainable and no neighbor, of course, dared go in and help. When the doctor arrived the morning the father who had been ministering to the needs of the family became ill, he found the mother up and dressed and dragging her sick body about the house. The doctor ordered her to bed, saying that she was endangering her very life. “But,” she said, “someone must keep the fires going and get nourishment for those who are able to partake of it.” “Don’t worry,” replied the doctor, “You get back to bed. I’ll fix your fires for you, and I’ll see that someone brings your dinner and your supper, and surely we’ll be able to find a nurse of some sort by tomorrow.”

The woman went to bed. Twelve o’clock came, however, and no one appeared with the anticipated basket of food—the proper liquid and soft articles of diet for the smallpox patients in their varying stages of the disease. The little folks who were convalescent began to feel hungry. The rest of the family, the mother knew, needed nourishment of some sort. Yet no one came. Somehow she managed to get food ready, hoping that night would bring a nurse, or at least a woman with a full basket. But at supper time no one came. Again, for the sake of her loved ones, this brave woman succeeded in getting hot, nourishing food. But even her indomitable will and overwhelming love could not keep her up longer. The doctor that night on his evening round of visits, found her dying. Two women had promised faithfully to bring up a basket containing liquid and soft food for the entire family, one at noon, another at night, and neither had carried out her promise. And because of their unfulfilled promises, a mother gave her life.

Of course, that is an extreme case. Generally no such dire results follow in the wake of the unfulfilled promise; inconvenience alone results. But be that as it may, the promising woman is far more common than one would believe, and everywhere she is the cause of upset plans, miscalculations, inconveniences and sometimes even hardship and suffering.

If you wish to be looked up to in your community, acknowledged by all as a helpful, unselfish member of society, do not be too quick to promise. Take time to consider before promising to do even a little task, but once the promise is made, move mountains or halt rivers if need be to fulfill it on time and to the letter!

Making the Sunday School Go

How can a rural neighborhood best organize and support a Sunday school? We moved into a neighborhood at one time where a union Sunday school had been tried several times with the same result—it died. We decided to ask our neighbors to join us in a simple Bible study. All the supplies we got were a few Testaments. The meetings were held at the community schoolhouse and as there were song books there, we did not purchase any until later. As all

our lessons were contained in the New Testament, there was no quarterly expense to be met.

Do you say, "The children would not understand?" We had a class of little ones and they read as well from their Testaments as possible from a quarterly and they learned to love and respect their Bibles. We had a couple who had been Sunday school workers for years—teachers in Sunday school—in this Bible study, and I heard the woman say after a few months of attendance with us: "I've learned more in these few months than in all the remainder of my life!" It was not because of able teachers as some of them had never taught before. It was because God's Word is the best text-book, and coming face to face with it, and becoming familiar with it gave knowledge no other method can give. Try it.

Mrs. Levi Gingrich.

Hodgeman Co., Kansas.

Electricity in the Farm Laundry

BY IDA MIGLIARIO

It has been said that to conserve the time and energy of those upon whom we are dependent for the proper care and keeping of the home is a sacred duty. Responsibility for the health and well-being of the entire household rests with the mother. And any little scheme of invention that serves to lighten her burdens or make housework easier is certain to pay big returns of increased happiness in the home.

With modern inventions in farm machinery which have proved themselves capable of increasing crop production, and saving money which otherwise would have been spent for hired



Electricity Saves This Rubbing.

help, many farmers of today feel that they are financially able to install systems which can help in the outdoor work of the farm as well as the indoor work of the house.

The electric light plant seems to be more flexible than any other available system of today, for its motors can easily be operated so as to meet the needs of both the homemaker and the home provider. The installation of an electric motor means first equipping the house and farm buildings with electric lights and electric water systems. These two are perhaps the greatest of all the labor saving devices and one is likely to feel that when he has added these two conveniences he has done all that is necessary. But with the great saving of time because 1 or 2 hours of each day does not have to be spent in cleaning black lamp chimneys and filling kerosene lamps; and the great saving of muscular energy because one does not have to walk long distances carrying heavy pails of water, he begins to look ahead to the time when another of the electrically operated labor saving devices can be added to the new equipment.

Washing and ironing are the two household duties of the homemaker which require the greatest expenditure of nervous energy and of time. The washing is especially likely to be injurious to the health of the housewife for she not only runs the risk of injury in carrying many buckets of water, and in emptying heavy tubs, but she is forced to work over tubs of steaming water while rubbing and mauling her clothes. Then, too, she goes out of doors while she is hot, and perspiration pouring off her face, to hang her clothes to dry, and she runs the risk of taking cold.

An electric washing machine makes washing very simple. All the homemaker has to do is to put her clothes in the washer filled with hot suds, attach the plug to any light socket and

let the motor run. There is a saving of time, because while the clothes are being run in the washer the required 20 or 30 minutes, the breakfast dishes may be washed, the children made ready for school, or perhaps the bedroom work can be done. There is less injury to the clothes than when they are rubbed on the board for the delicate fibers do not come in contact with hard surfaces. The clothes are simply revolved around a cylinder which forces the hot soap suds thru the garments and removes all the dirt. The cylinder in which the clothes are revolved reverses automatically at stated intervals so that all parts of the clothes are subjected to the cleansing suds.

Another of the duties of wash-day that requires an enormous expenditure of energy is the wringing of the clothes. With the electric washing machine one can secure an attached electric wringer which will swing in three, or with some wringers four, ways without being removed from the machine. This makes it possible for the clothes to be rung from the suds to the first rinse water, then to the bluing water, and into the clothesbasket, all without moving the machine. By having an adequate drain system for the farm home, the washing machine can be so connected that all that is necessary for emptying the tubs is to pull the plug from its place and let the water run out without having to so much as tip the tub.

To get the dirt out of the clothes is one big task, but to get them ironed and ready for use is another energy-consuming occupation. It is possible to purchase a large electrically operated ironing machine which will do a large per cent of the home ironing. In place of passing the iron over the clothes, the clothes are moved over the iron which is stationary. Instead of having an ironing board one has a roller heavily padded with soft felt covered with several layers of sheeting. For the homemaker who has a large family this type of ironing machine proves a wonderful burden lifter.

The small electric iron has proved itself a most useful home convenience, for it not only does away with the numberless trips to the stove to replace a cooled iron for a hot one, but it gives one the opportunity of ironing with even heat and as a result the clothes are much more attractive because they will not show some spots with luster and others dull.

To stand in one spot 3, 4, 5, or more hours ironing is just as tiresome as to walk for miles. The self-heated iron does away with this waste of energy for it enables one to sit on a stool of convenient height while ironing.

Electricity, by releasing women from the hard manual labor of wash and iron day has been the means of increasing the community activities of many farm women. They have been able to take part in community gatherings, when otherwise the heavy work of the day would make them too tired to dress and make the trip to the neighbor's home.

A Bouquet for the Home Page

The home page of the Farmers Mail and Breeze certainly is becoming wonderful. It was very good at first, I thought, but the editor seems to have a knack of reaching out so much farther than most home writers do, taking up things of so much importance to us farmwives whose work at one time was next to drudgery but now is a very pleasant necessity. The new thoughts the editor brings in each week surely are a boon to women.

Colorado. Mrs. D. E. Waters.

Emma Lucie's Buns

One cup of sponge, 1 cup of lard, 1 cup of sugar, 1 pint of warm water, a small pinch of salt. Mix very stiff with flour. Work down several times, then roll and cut with a large biscuit cutter. When the biscuits have doubled their size bake in moderate oven.

Mrs. Gilbert J. Smith.

Rice Co., Kansas.

Be Generous with Kind Words

More than fame and more than money is the comment, kind and sunny. And the hearty warm approval of a friend. For it gives to life a savor; And it makes you stronger—braver, And it gives you heart and spirit to the end.

—Selected.

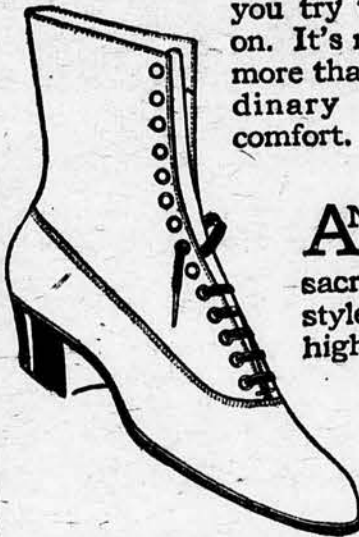
Easy on Your Feet and Stylish



Martha Washington Shoes

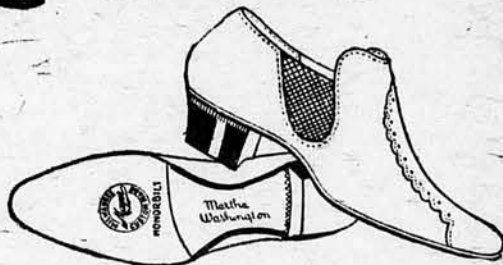
THESE fine shoes for women will give you some new ideas about comfort and style. Comfort was the original idea on which they were built—and they feel so different on your feet that you notice it

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This shoe has been widely imitated. Look for the name and trade-mark on the sole or label in the top.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
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Just send us two subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 each and we will renew your own subscription without cost. Or, for \$2.00 and this coupon we will enter your own subscription three years. This will save you a dollar bill.

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Also save time and labor,—by using an "ENTERPRISE" Meat-and-Food Chopper and the "ENTERPRISE" Lard Press and Sausage Stuffer.

This is the Chopper with the four-bladed steel knife and perforated steel plate; it cuts clean. The "ENTERPRISE" Stuffer has cylinder bored true; and Patented Corrugated Spout that keeps all air out of casing.

Insist, at your dealer's, on the "ENTERPRISE." Write us for free "Hog Book," by F. D. Coburn.

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Price, \$3.50

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Why? Because she knows what she is buying. Her mother and her mother's mother used the CHARTER OAK.

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there is no necessity or room for argument with anyone who comes into a store and makes the Statement that a Charter Oak Stove or Range is wanted. It is, in such a case, only a question of size, style and price. Something claimed to be "just as good" cannot be sold to a person who has once used a Charter Oak.

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3,500 Dealers in United
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We Also Make Warm-Air Furnaces



Classified Advertisements

Reach

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

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FARM HOME NEWS

MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Saturday, October 25 was not a pleasant day for an outdoor program. In our community, the plans for home-coming day included speeches and music out-of-doors. The cold wind made it necessary to have everything in the day's program in the church that is nearing completion. To aid in getting funds for this building, the women served a lunch of sandwiches, pie and coffee. For the first two items, 10 cents each was charged and for the coffee, 5 cents. As each piece of pie was a quarter of a whole pie, the guests had little reason to meditate on the cost of living. The ladies had tied comforters, sewed rags that were woven into rugs and brought their cans of fruit or chickens or other products to be auctioned off. Others interested in helping had brought in products ranging in variety from pigs, and boxes of fruit to gasoline lamps. A number of young women played a match game of baseball and a group of willing workers from Lawrence gave an evening entertainment. The proceeds that were taken in during the day were turned into the church fund and amounted to almost \$225.

As another means of adding to this fund, the women have planned to serve three dinners in Lawrence on the days when big football games bring crowds that tax the eating houses to the utmost. It is said that many times visiting students are unable to get dinners before the time for the afternoon game. As this is not to the liking of any town's citizens, the members of The Chamber of Commerce have allowed us the use of their rooms for November 1, November 8 and November 27. The menu for the dinners is not a big one but it ought to sound well to the average lad. It reads: Mashed potatoes, chicken and dumplings, sweet potatoes, pickles, butter and bread, apple pie, cheese, coffee. The charge is 50 cents.

The examples of reckless spending given by a young lawyer who talked to club women in Topeka, October 27, were mostly those of women buyers. "Merchants ask \$18 or \$20 for shoes," he said "because women think they haven't a fashionable shoe unless they pay that price for it. It would not require many refusals to buy the high priced shoes to result in lowering the costs of all." Farm women as a rule do not buy the extremes of style so they probably have little to do with the exceedingly high cost of clothing. They do buy large quantities of food stuffs probably and in many instances hoard sugar, flour and other products. In times of sugar scarcity the farm woman more than others may lessen the demands for it by using other sweeteners. To the writer, it has often seemed that the first limit to the supply of sugar furnished anyone should be a limit to the candy manufacturer's supply.

On a visit to Topeka we found an edition of Ernest Thompson Seton's "Biography of a Grizzly" that was sold for 75 cents. There are few stories that appeal so strongly to children of various ages as this story of the little cub left motherless. From his cubhood to his old age when his great, powerful frame lost its strength, there is something almost human in the bear's story. Unless the boy already owns a copy, we can think of no 75-cent gift that would give him as lasting pleasure as this book and its enjoyable illustrations.

There may be little temptation to reduce the flock of chickens this fall as eggs are high in price and hens, live weight, are low in price and going lower. When the young roosters are all slaughtered there are many who would like to kill the slacker hens to help in filling a vacancy in the meat supply. To aid us in detecting the slackers, our county club leader is planning a poultry demonstration November 13. A poultry expert from the Agricultural college will show by specimens the points that indicate the layer and the hen that doesn't lay enough eggs to pay for her keep. This may be a surer method than that used by one woman who said she killed the hens on the top roost. She used some good reasoning in doing so for she knew they climbed up there first. Their short day showed their lazy disposition.

We read recently of a test made in which a poultry instructor separated a flock of 400 hens into two pens or groups so successfully that from the laying group there was found an egg for each hen. From the non-laying group less than a dozen were received.

Homemakers to Study Patriotism

The December program for Kansas Homemakers clubs as outlined by Mrs. Mary Whiting McFarlane of the Kansas State Agricultural college is a very good one. Any women's club wishing to use this program will find it interesting and helpful.

Subject—True Patriotism.
Songs—"America" and "Star Spangled Banner."

Roll Call—Quotation on Love of Country.
Paper—What We Can Do for Our Country.

1—Preserve its ideals in action and in story.
2—Be public spirited, willing to do our part and to accept our responsibilities.

3—Teach by precept, example and story a reverence for our flag and for our institutions.

4—America is the hope of the world. It stands for the highest ideals of liberty, justice, and brotherhood the world knows. It is for us to keep it so.

Reading—"Flanders Fields."
Paper—Patriotic Observances.

1—Rules to be observed in using the flag and during the playing of the national song, "The Star Spangled Banner."

a—Sometimes we use the flag for decorations where it often is dishonored as in sofa pillows, rugs and bedspreads that become soiled and tawdry and cheapen it. A flag should be in every home but so placed that it can be seen and honored.

b—How to honor the stars and stripes. When the "Star Spangled Banner" is played, civilians should rise and stand at attention; men should remove their hats. If walking, they should stop and stand at attention until the air is finished.

c—How to display the flag. The union should always be up and to the right.

When projecting from a building on a staff, the union should always be out farthest from the building and up. When hanging from a window or within a building, the union should be to the right of those facing it.

The flag should never be allowed to touch the ground.

When flying from the top of a building, the flag should be raised to the top of the staff. If displayed at half mast, it should go to the top first and then be lowered.

When taken down even tho at half mast, the flag should first be raised to the top of the mast.

The flag should never be placed so that any object can be put upon it.

Reading—A patriotic poem or address.
References—"Patriotic Literature for Public Schools and Public Entertainments," by Alice Huffman and R. M. Painter, Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan.; Ladies' Home Journal, October, 1919.

New One-Piece Nightgown

9439—Ladies' and Misses' One-Piece Nightgown. Back and front are cut in one with the sleeves, eliminating shoulder seams. Sizes 16 years and 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.

9434—Child's Dress. The kimono sleeves are set in this dress in such a way that they give the triangle shape to the front of the waist. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

9435—Ladies' and Misses' Waist.



Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 12 cents each.

WOMEN'S SERVICE CORNER

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

How to Renew Velvet

I have a piece of velvet which I wish to use as trimming on a waist. The nap of the velvet has been crushed, will you kindly tell me how I can raise it?—Mrs. T. T. O., Shawnee Co., Kansas.

The nap can often be raised by careful steaming. Lay a wet cloth over the back of the velvet, lift the two together and pass them over an inverted hot iron, holding the wet cloth next to the iron. One may hold the velvet stretched over the steam from a vessel of hot water or a steam spreader on the spout of a teakettle, always with the back of the velvet toward the steam.

Pressure Cookers Save Fuel

Canned dried vegetables such as beans be successfully cooked in a pressure cooker?—S. G. T., Lincoln Co., Kansas.

The pressure cooker is an excellent means of cooking dried vegetables, and there is great saving of time and expense.

To Blanch and Salt Almonds

I have had a peck of almonds sent to me from California. Will you tell me how to blanch and salt them?—Mrs. Sam Smith, Saline Co., Kansas.

Cover the shelled almonds with boiling water and let stand 2 minutes. Drain, put into cold water, and rub off the skins. Dry between towels. To salt, pour over the almonds 1 tablespoon of olive oil or melted butter for every cup of almonds, let stand a few minutes, add 1 tablespoon of salt for every cup, place in a hot frying pan and stir occasionally until delicately browned. Drain on paper, preferably absorbent paper.

Couch Pillows from Old Silks

Is there any way I can utilize silk garments which are too badly worn for street use?—Mrs. Oscar Jennings, Cowley Co., Kansas.

After ripping the garment, cleaning and pressing the silk, tear it into strips 1 inch wide and have them woven into cases for couch pillows.

Whiting Cleans Metals

Will you please tell me how to clean the metal trimmings on my heating stove?—H. H. N., Wichita Co., Kansas.

Mix whiting to a thin paste with ammonia or water, or both. Cover the parts with this and allow it to dry. Afterwards rub it off and polish with dry flannel or polishing cloth.

For a Dry Shampoo

What shall I use as a dry shampoo for my hair?—Mrs. Tom Lagerstrom, Sumner Co., Kansas.

Mix 4 ounces of powdered orris root with 1 ounce of talcum powder, and sprinkle freely thru the hair. This absorbs the superfluous oil and gives the hair a very thick and fluffy appearance. It is especially useful to persons whose hair is heavy and oily. It is also cooling and cleansing to the scalp.

Making Marshmallows at Home

Please print a recipe for making marshmallows.—Mrs. Bertha N., Cowley Co., Kansas.

Cover an ounce of gum arabic with 1 tablespoon of water, and let stand 1 hour. Heat the gum in a double boiler until it is dissolved. Strain thru a cheesecloth and whip in about 1/2 ounces of confectioners' sugar. Place on a moderate fire and beat for 1 hour, or until it comes to a stiff froth. Remove from the fire, beat 2 to 3 minutes while cooling and stir in 1 teaspoon of vanilla. Dust a tin pan with cornstarch, pour in the marshmallow, dust cornstarch over the top and set aside to cool. When cold cut into squares with a knife dipped in starch, roll the squares in the starch and pack away in tin or other tight boxes.

In these troubled times there is consolation in the fact that Mr. Wilson understands every phase of the situation. Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.



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IT'S likely to be pretty tame without some music. What you need is a Gulbransen Player-Piano to get them started.

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Below are a few songs that will wake up any crowd and give them the kind of a time that does us all good.

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Come on, Pa Pa
Madelon
The Wild Wild
Women

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Get That Girl?
Where Do We Go From Here,
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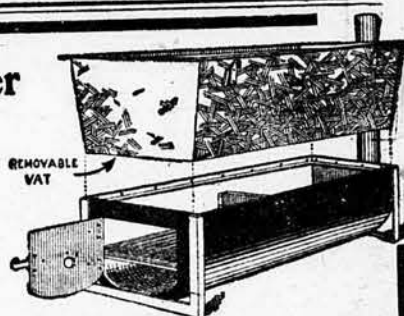
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FURNACE—is 15 in. deep, 6 feet long. Made of black range steel. Has heavy angle iron legs and is ironed off around top on inside with angle iron on which vat sets. Equipped with heavy door having draft regulator. 4 ft. smoke stack and removable grate for burning coal.

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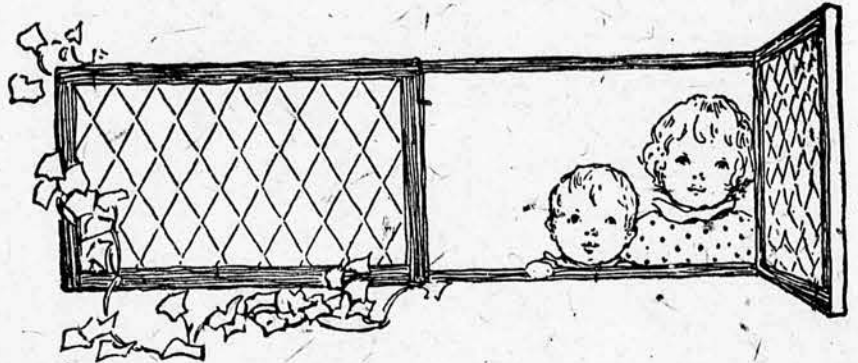
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Health in the Family

Children Should Have Good Care and Wholesome Food

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO



I REMEMBER making a woman very angry at one time. "What's the matter with my boy, Doctor?" she asked. "I fear he doesn't get enough food," I replied, with more truth than diplomacy.

She resented the statement, saying that she had an ample amount of food to feed her children and if they didn't get it they had only themselves to blame for it.

True enough. They were to blame. But so was she, because it was her business to see that they, in their plenty, were well fed. Under nourishment is not confined to the poor. Many children of well-to-do families are poorly fed. The child gets up late, must go to school on time, and usually he exaggerates the length of time needed to get there, gulps down a trifling breakfast and is gone. At noon he has a cold lunch. He eats as he feels inclined, but is anxious to finish and play. He comes home from school ravenously hungry and gets some cake, pastry, or bread and jam if possible. This takes the edge off his appetite for supper, and he then chooses to eat only the things that appeal to his palate—chiefly sweets.

A diet of this character suffices to keep up a certain amount of energy, but there is nothing in it to build the child's tissues, nothing for wear and tear, nothing to make him grow.

Thus it is quite possible that in a family where there is plenty, the children are ill-nourished, victims of perverted appetites.

Parents can prevent this by exercising more care about the preparation and serving of meals. The growing child needs three meals a day, possibly four. There should be no hurry about eating the meal. A good start must be made by taking time for a good breakfast.

A Good Breakfast

Oatmeal and whole milk, not too much sugar, salt is better; bread and butter, apple sauce, milk to drink, will make a good breakfast for any child. Occasionally there might be added a little breakfast bacon, or poached or soft-boiled eggs, especially for a child who is big enough to do chores and other farm work. Cocoa may be used if a hot drink is desired; but there should be no tea nor coffee for children whether large or small.

The noon lunch which usually must be carried to school, is more of a problem. Sandwiches are always convenient. The filling may have quite a variety; sliced meat, meat loaf, cheese, ham, chopped eggs, cottage cheese, all go well. There should be some kind of fruit from the home supply, which can be carried in a jelly glass with well-fitting lid. A bottle of milk also may be carried, and the child should always know that somewhere in his lunch basket is a dessert that will wind up the meal in a satisfactory way, if it is no more than a jelly sandwich.

If there is one meal upon which the mother should spend thought and ransack her supplies to make attractive it is the noon lunch that must be eaten at school. A great help that can be given by any community to its children is the provision for serving a portion of the lunch fresh and hot in the school building.

The Minnesotans are making a great point of this now, and almost every district has at least one rural school

fully equipped to serve hot noon lunches to the pupils. The equipment is usually very modest, consisting of an oil stove, a couple of tables, cupboard or safe, a few cooking utensils and some plain crockery.

The School Lunch

The cooking is done by girls who are taking practical work in domestic science. They begin their preparation between 11 and 11:30 o'clock and are ready to serve by noon. In a small school, one hot dish a day is all that is attempted, but this is a great appetizer for the children and helps out the lunch brought from home wonderfully.

The simplest dishes to prepare are soups, such as milk soup, vegetable soups, cream of tomato soup and pea or bean soup, and dishes such as meat stews or chowders. In Farmers' Bulletin 712 "School Lunches" this is discussed at length. This bulletin may be obtained from the Division of Publications, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington D. C.

What Minnesota can do Kansas can do.

Sitz Baths

I have been wondering what your opinion is on the sitz baths in cases of pregnancy. I have read several maternity books, and they all advise taking sitz baths. But I have never found a doctor that told you to take them. Could they be harmful in any way?

No. Sitz baths are not harmful but very beneficial. Most doctors recommend them to pregnant women especially in the later months of pregnancy. Their chief value is to assist in elimination and improve the pelvic circulation.

Stomach Disorder

I have been bothered with my stomach for several years. I have tried many kinds of medicines but have found no relief. It used to bother me two or three times a year for about a month at a time, but the last year there seems to be no let up, always a dull, heavy burning pain at the pit of the stomach causing much gas to accumulate which at times causes vomiting, much belching and bloating. Do you know anything that would give me relief from the accumulation of gas. If you please answer in next issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and tell me what you think is the trouble and what I can use to ease my misery. I am 63 years old.

This is no light ailment that can be cured by taking a little medicine. It is a chronic disturbance and will only yield to careful and prolonged treatment. The first thing is to get a correct diagnosis. For this you must see a physician who is prepared for this special work. He will give you a test meal and after a short time will siphon off the stomach contents and see how far the process of digestion is complete, and what digestive fluids you have actively at work. He will also take an X-Ray picture of the stomach to find out whether it is enlarged and dragged down from its natural position, as is very likely the case. If such a condition is found to exist the treatment will consist in washing out the stomach and planning your diet in such a way that the muscle tone will be restored, and the organ have an opportunity to resume its proper position and function.

I know that you will be disappointed in this reply. You had hoped for some medicine that might be taken and all made well. But it is doing you better service to tell you that such a thing is out of the question. The only relief for you is in very definite treatment such as I have mentioned. It may be rather expensive, too. But you are only 63. Fifteen or 20 years of health is worth a lot of money.

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FARM QUESTIONS

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

Alsac Clover

I would like to see in the columns of the Farmers Mail and Breeze a statement as to which makes the best silage, milo or kafir. Also whether Alsac clover makes good hay and whether it will bloat cattle that pasture on it. OLIVER MESSMORE, Morrill, Kan.

Kafir will not only make a better quality of silage than milo, but will produce a much heavier yield from an equal area of ground. We do not recommend milo as a crop to grow for silage.

Alsac clover makes an excellent quality of hay. The plant does not grow as large as Red clover and consequently will not produce as much hay to the acre as Red clover, but the quality of hay is as good. Alsac clover will grow on slightly wetter ground than Red clover and is particularly valuable for sowing on low land where drainage is not the best. It is also valuable to mix with Red clover and timothy for hay. In many of the Eastern states, it is a common practice to mix Red and Alsac clover and sow at the rate of 5 pounds of Red clover and 3 pounds of Alsac clover to the acre. The Alsac clover helps to fill in low spots in the field where Red clover falls and thereby, adds to the total yield of the crop.

Care should be observed in pasturing Alsac clover because there is as much danger of bloat from pasturing Alsac as from pasturing Red and White clover and the same precaution should be used in turning cattle on a meadow of this kind.

L. E. Call.

Treatment for Cowpox

We have some cattle that seem to be affected with cowpox. Please advise me whether it is contagious and suggest a good treatment for this disease. Will it be dangerous for us to use the milk from these cows? Marysville, Kan.

This is a mildly contagious disease and frequently runs a very long course. Probably the best thing you can do is to open the sore spots and then when the surfaces are raw, paint them with pure tincture of iodine. If this does not give good results, you might try the daily application of glycerite of tannic acid. This latter drug should be rubbed thoroly into the affected parts.

In view of the fact that cowpox is contagious, the affected animal should be milked last, so as to avoid spreading the disease to other cattle. The milk of animals affected with this disease is not deleterious for human consumption. R. R. Dykstra.

Stringy Milk

I have a cow that for the past two years has been giving stringy milk. Now she has freshened again and I would like to know what I can do to keep her milk from becoming stringy again. O. P. Spivey, Kan.

I wish to state that the best thing you can do at this time is to wait until your cow's milk again becomes abnormal and then give her 1/2 ounce of formalin mixed with 1 quart of water and administered as a drench daily. This should be kept up for 10 days, and after a week's interval another 10-day treatment should be administered.

For your information I wish to state that formaldehyde is a gas, and when this gas is dissolved in water to the extent of 40 per cent, the resulting solution is known as formalin. Formalin often is incorrectly called formaldehyde. R. R. Dykstra.

Measuring Land

Would like for you to tell me how to measure a 5 acre square. I bought 5 acres out of the corner of a 60 acres and it is supposed to be measured out in the square shape. Please tell me how many feet it would be on each side. Winmore, Kan. WILLIS J. RAY.

If you will measure off 466 2/3 feet on each side of the square of land, you will find that the area will be 5 acres. L. E. Call.

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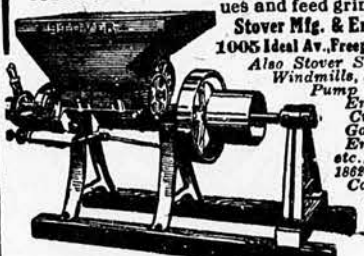
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For Our Young Readers

With Good Traps and Proper Care of Pelts Boys May Realize Big Returns from This November Sport

THERE are all sorts of home-made traps which the young trapper can make, such as dead-falls, snares and box traps, but for all ordinary purposes the steel trap is by far the best. Home-made traps are cumbersome and less reliable than the steel trap. What is more important, it is impossible to carry them from one spot to another, and very difficult to conceal them from either the animal for which they are set, or from the sight of the human trap thief. For all ordinary circumstances, therefore, we will consider the steel trap.

There are two general types of steel traps in the market, the Jump, and the Spring. The latter is by far the more reliable.

The amateur trapper will not need a large assortment of traps. You

particular, and utterly merciless in deducting for unprime and poorly prepared pelts. It is the height of folly, therefore, to begin trapping before furs are really prime. To do so simply means disposing of your product at a third or a quarter of the amount you would receive if you waited a few weeks longer. November really is the month in which to begin trapping. To tell whether a pelt is prime it is necessary only to look at the flesh side as prime pelts are white, and unprime pelts are bluish or black. Do not forget that the latter do not pay for the work of getting them.

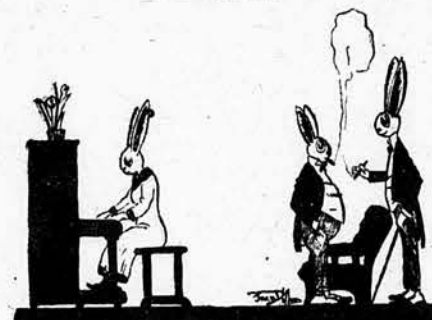
For the novice, "skinning out" a pelt will perhaps prove to be the most difficult detail of trapping. It is entirely a matter of care and practice. The prime essential is a good skinning knife. An expert can turn out a perfect job with almost any knife, but the task is made much easier by using the proper implement. The skinning knife should have a single blade about 4 inches long and slightly upturned at the point. The amateur will find that his success will depend largely on the sharpness of his blade—it can scarcely be too sharp. There are two methods of skinning, the "open" and the "cased." In the former method the pelt is cut straight down the belly side, and up the inside of each leg. The pelts of bears, raccoons, badgers, and beavers must be prepared by this method to bring the best prices. In the "cased" method the carcass is hung up by the hind legs and a cut is made down the inside of each hind leg, to the base of the tail. The tail is severed from the body but not from the pelt, and the pelt is peeled off over the head. In this method the pelt should be left fur side in, and pulled on stretching boards to dry. Minks, muskrats, weasels, foxes, wolves, wildcats and otters, should be prepared in this way. In removing a pelt particular care must be exercised in freeing the pelt from the skull. Be careful to cut around the eyelids, the nose, and the lips and do not hurry the job. The ears must be cut close to the skull. After the pelt has been pulled upon the stretcher, it must be freed of all flesh and fat. A dull knife, or a home-made tin scraper is the best tool for the job. Keep at the task until the inside of the pelt is smooth and clean. Then split the tail on the under side, and carefully remove the bone. After this has been done, hang the pelt in a cool, shady place to dry. Never expose a pelt to the direct rays of the sun, or to the heat from a fire. Either method will seriously damage it. Do not put any preparation on the pelt to "cure" it; simply scrape it and allow it to dry until you are ready to ship it.



There's Fun and Money in Trapping.

should not set more traps than you have leisure to tend, says Dan Beard in the American Boy. Then, too, much depends on the extent of your trapping grounds. Two or three traps will be sufficient for a small strip of woodland. Of course for larger stretches you may be able to work 10 or 20 traps. The main point is to set them some distance apart, and in dissimilar locations. For instance, some should be set on an open hardwood ridge, some along a woodland stream, some around the shores of a pond, some in a marsh, and even the bare fields, if bordered by a fringe of bushes, will often prove to be good trapping ground. Three sizes of traps will suffice for the commoner fur-bearers. No. 1 trap, with a single spring and a spread of 4 inches, will capture muskrats, minks, weasels, martens and opossums. No. 2 trap, with light double springs and a spread of 4 3/4 inches, is known as the Fox Trap, and is suitable for foxes, skunks and raccoons. No. 3 trap, known as the Otter Trap, is a powerful trap with strong double springs and a spread of 5 1/2 inches. It is suitable for otters, badgers, coyotes, fishers, wildcats, and lynxes. While these are the traps in use by professional trappers, the younger boys, and those who must confine their trapping activities to the average neighborhood which is more or less settled, find somewhat smaller sizes even better. With them Numbers 0, 1, and 1 1/2, are the favorites. Unless you are sure there are larger animals in your community, there is no use in getting the larger traps. For white-footed mice, short-tailed field mice, and such small animals, ordinary mouse traps will suffice. Only the trapper himself can determine how many of each size he will require, as this choice must rest solely on the number and varieties of fur-bearers that frequent his trapping grounds.

Quite as necessary as the traps themselves, is the outfit for stretching and curing the pelts of the animals caught. Great care must be used in removing and preparing your furs if you expect to receive the full value for your catch. Fur dealers are very par-



My daughter is taking lessons from Professor Wombat, the eminent pianist. How's his touch, strong? Very. Four dollars a lesson.

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Grandfather lost his glasses once Out in the yard, and lo! The little people of the lane Decided on a show.

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Grandfather found his property, And rubbed them shining clean; But he will never, never know The sights those spees have seen. —Sent by Ethel Fultz.

Hooper, Colo.



This season's prices are breaking all records. Unusual demand. Unless you get far more than you ever did, it isn't nearly enough. You'd be surprised what your hides and furs are actually worth. Get our price list. See for yourself. We're paying the top. Don't take a cent less. Ship to Omaha, the big, centrally located hide and fur market of the great Midwest. Hunters and trappers everywhere, are reaping unheard-of returns from our old reliable house.

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Feed fresh feed— ground daily

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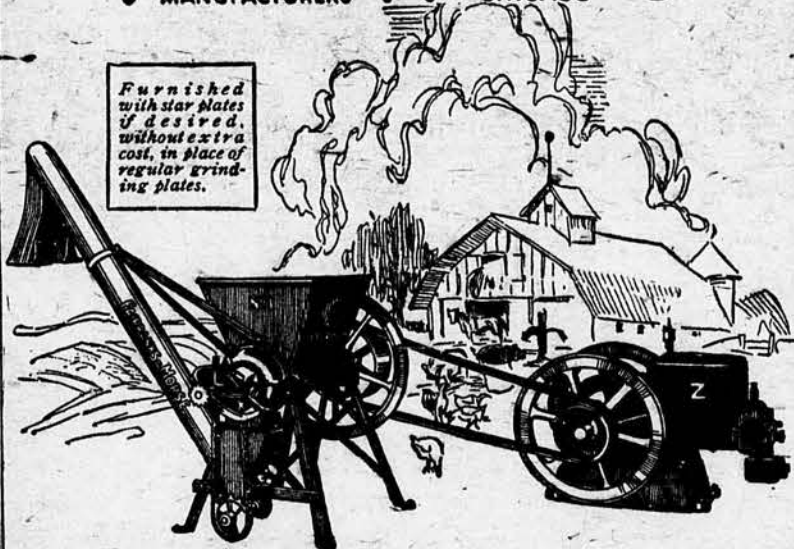
¶ Fairbanks-Morse "G" Feed Grinders grind all grains—wet or frozen grains—handle cobs.

¶ Ground feed pays big dividends. You feed less of it—raise better cattle, horses, pigs, chickens—get more work from your horses—make more money.

¶ "G" Feed Grinders are quality-built throughout—Fairbanks-Morse construction that you know is good. They embody every known valuable feed grinder feature. See the "G" Grinder at your local dealer today.

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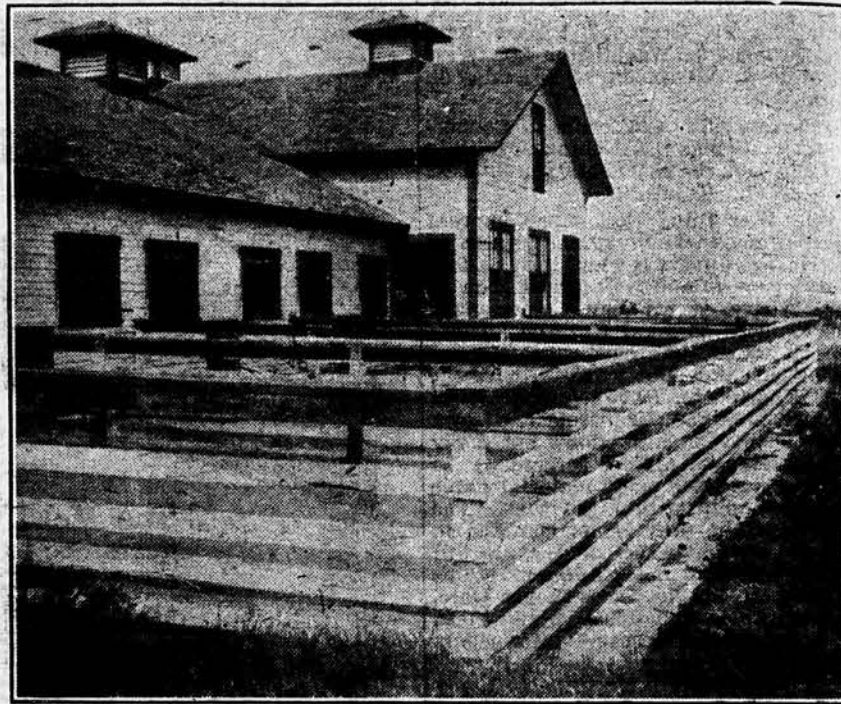
The new INDIAN Scout Model G-20 "marvel of motorcycle engineering"

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Rural Engineering Hints

Concrete Feeding Floors are Clean and Sanitary

BY C. E. JABLOW



THE illustration accompanying this article shows a concrete feeding floor adjoining a hoghouse. This floor was laid nearly 10 years ago and in this time it has returned to the owners many times its cost by saving in feed and increasing pork production. The illustration shows the gutter along one side, which facilitates cleaning. Of course it is obvious that precautions must be taken to insure that the floor will drain properly in the direction of the gutter.

The season is now ripe for concrete work as the sun will not dry out the work too rapidly and frosts have not become generally prevalent as yet. It is to be remembered that a hard freeze, before the concrete has become well set, does not do it any good, and may result in serious weakening.

If a reasonably rich concrete mixture is used or if an extra finish layer of rich cement mixture is applied, the concrete will not absorb liquids to any appreciable extent and any filth that may collect can easily be washed off with water. An antiseptic solution may be used when scrubbing and the hog thereby protected against disease germs or parasites that may affect the health of the hog and result in losses.

The handling of concrete has been discussed in a previous article in these columns and the farmer who is contemplating such construction would do well to note the ideas incorporated in that story.

The feeding floor will preferably be located on the south side of the hoghouse, as it will then be protected from the cold winds and would have the purifying effect of the sun's rays.

If a curb is built around the floor it will prevent food from being pushed off and wasted. When building the curb, openings should be provided occasionally on the side that the gutter is on to facilitate draining.

Fuel for Tractor

I am interested in oil tractor. Oil keeps getting higher in price. I believe we must look for cheaper fuel. I wish you would give me all the information you can on denatured alcohol as a fuel and its production. Bavaria, Kan. J. F. K.

Altho alcohol is a very desirable fuel, it is not as economical, pound for pound, as kerosene or gasoline, that is, when used in a motor designed for either of these fuels, kerosene or gasoline. A pound of alcohol will not produce by 30 per cent as much power as a pound of gasoline or kerosene. Alcohol can stand very high compression without pre-ignition, about 175 pounds to the square inch. The thermal efficiency of the alcohol motor is very near that of gasoline when used under high compression.

At present denatured alcohol is higher than high test gasoline. It is

doubtful whether it can be manufactured, even on a large scale, under 30 cents a gallon. There is every probability that it will not come into general use until gasoline is actually above that figure. Then engines using it could not be used for gasoline and vice-versa.

There is no great quantity of waste vegetation in the temperate zone from which power alcohol can be made economical. In the tropics, however, there are vast quantities of such material and in such countries as Cuba, large productions of such alcohol are made.

The idea of each farmer having an alcohol plant into which he can dump at will all sorts of stuff and have a constant stream of power alcohol flow from a spigot is as yet but an iridescent dream.

Drugs for Chemical Closets

I read your article in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of June 7, on chemical closets. We have one purchased from a Chicago house. The chemical we are using is not entirely satisfactory. Can you suggest a good chemical? The container is galvanized iron. MRS. CLARENCE W. ROBB. Cherryvale, Kan.

The difficulty that you have had with your chemical closet is not entirely clear to me as you did not explain in your letter wherein it did not give satisfaction. I suggest if you are still finding difficulty with the chemical you are using that you go to your drug store and make a purchase of a pound or 2 pounds of chlorinated lime, or as it is commonly called "bleaching powder," and use this by sprinkling lightly at reasonably close intervals. The container that this chemical will come in should be kept closed at all times as the bleaching powder when exposed to the air will lose some of its chlorine and thereby reduce its effectiveness.

If this bleaching powder does not act as a sufficient deodorant for your purpose, there are some coal tar products that could be used instead of the chlorinated lime which may be less disagreeable. Cresol will be found very effective as a germicide in addition to the odor being not unpleasant. A very diluted solution would be effective for your purpose.

I would be pleased, if you find further difficulty after giving either one of these chemicals a try-out, if you will let us hear from you again.

About Bluing Gun Barrels

I would like to have you give me the formula for bluing gun barrels thru the Farmers Mail and Breeze farm questions. Muscotah, Kan. FRANCIS RICE.

Your request for information concerning the heat treatment for gun barrels has been noted by me, and unless you are willing to take a chance on having your gun barrel out of true,

I would rather advise against your attempting to do this work.

One method of bluing guns and other steel parts is by placing them in a solution of salt-peter and black oxide of manganese. Heat it in an iron pot to the point where saw-dust thrown on it will flash. Another method is by placing the article previously polished in an iron box filled with sand and bringing up to a dull red heat. Remove from the fire and when the article assumes the right color quench in oil. There are other methods of doing this but probably this information will be satisfactory for your purpose.

Special Roofing

I desire to ask some questions in regard to a roof that I have on part of my house and porch. It is what is called a flat roof or nearly so, but has plenty of fall for prepared roofing, but not enough for shingles. It is covered with a kind of prepared roofing that was guaranteed to give good service but it has not done so, it is laid on a solid base but the wind will get some of it loose and then blow it off in big chunks. Is there any kind of prepared roofing that you can recommend for this roof? I mean asphalt, tar or rubberoid or what kind do you think gives the best service? I never have seen a sample of that kind of roofing but that you could take them in your fingers and tear them in two. I understand there is a roofing made with a burlap center but I have never seen any of it, some say it is too high in price and others say that it will not last longer than the other kind. It will take about 10 squares of this kind of roofing to cover my roof and I want some kind that will last if I can get it. Can you help me in this matter? I think most of these prepared roofings are more or less a fake. Hoping that you can help me in this matter and thanking you in advance, I am,

Longton, Kan.

GEO. W. SMITH.

Replying to your letter regarding the difficulty that you have had concerning your flat roof and your composition roofing will say that this difficulty may be due to a number of factors. As you indicate you have a solid base but if the roofing has not been carefully secured to this base with sufficient nails, the wind may rip off portions of it. Again, if the base is yielding and if any amount of tramping has taken place on this roof, portions of the roofing will crack out and while it may not show immediately, will be removed in large pieces when a strong wind comes along.

Regarding the test that you indicate—that of attempting to tear a piece of the roofing between your fingers, I will say that such a test is scarcely reliable as in many cases a roofing that will tear this way may give longer service than a stiff, brittle roof.

Most of this type of roofing when it has been on a number of years and has dried out very thoroughly will become brittle and after this takes place, a good roofing paint may be added at that time. This may help the life of the roof a few years. You did not indicate in your letter how long this roof has been on but if you have had as much as 10 years' service, I should say that this is about all you could expect. There is a roofing made with burlap center and this would undoubtedly give somewhat longer service than the other kinds but I cannot give you information regarding the life of such a roof. What you should seek in a roofing is pliability and not so much strength against tearing.

I hope that this will answer your questions but if there is anything else that occurs to you, I will be glad to hear from you again.

Market Accounting Courses

Accounting systems for marketing organizations, prepared by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, are to form the basis of courses in marketing accounting at 26 colleges next year. These accounting systems have been prepared for use in country grain elevators and creameries. Their value has been demonstrated by 800 actual installations.

The bureau is preparing text material which will be available by December 15. It may be obtained by colleges free of charge for the first year upon application to the bureau.

Altho at present the text material is confined to work in creameries and country grain elevators, the Bureau of Markets has worked out systems for other lines including co-operative fruit organizations, co-operative stores, livestock shipping associations and cotton warehouses. Bulletins on accounting systems for commission houses, cold-storage warehouses and milk-distributing plants are being prepared.

The savage lives within his income. Are you doing any better? Buy W. S. S.

Why I Feed Carey-ized Stock Tonic

Veteran Stock Raiser Predicts Big Year—Will Use Carey-ized Stock Tonic

BY O. A. HOMAN

Stock Raiser and Owner of Homan Stock Farm, Peabody, Kan.

Stock-raising and feeding has been my business for the past twenty years and I am frank to say that I regard this year as one of the best feeders and breeders will ever have. The market will be strong and the demand for perfectly conditioned stock better than ever before.

It is my intention to feed CAREY-IZED STOCK TONIC to a greater ex-



O. A. HOMAN
With Prize-Winning Shropshire Ram.

tent this year than in any previous season. I have used this tonic for many years with excellent results and have come to regard it as a stand-by in my feeding and conditioning.

I know that CAREY-IZED STOCK TONIC contains many valuable health-building elements and my animals have taught me that with the CAREY-IZED block they really do doctor themselves.

The block of tonic, when placed in

the pasture or feed lot becomes a popular spot. Cattle, hogs, horses, or sheep seem to know just how much their systems need, and eat just what they know is enough.

I am against those tonics that are given animals by dosing and drenching because no human can know just the right amount that the animal should have, and besides you forget or neglect to give it to them regularly.

To my mind the CAREY-IZED tonic in blocks is the simplest method of keeping stock in prime condition. Cattle, hogs, horses and sheep simply eat what their feeding instinct tells them is correct. This is the best method of conditioning stock during the feeding season, for in addition to pure dairy salt, this tonic contains other ingredients that the best veterinarians recommend, such as bi-carbonate of soda, sulphur, charcoal, gentian root, sulphate of iron, quassia and carbonized peat.

Thus CAREY-IZED Stock Tonic keeps the bowels and kidneys in good order, keeps the appetite normal and makes all feed produce the most fat per dollar of feeding cost.

All good dealers have CAREY-IZED Stock Tonic and the cost is very low. You can procure either 50 pound blocks or smaller bricks and the results are wonderful. Or if your dealer does not have it you can communicate with the Carey Salt Co., Hutchinson, Kas., and they will make arrangements to supply you through your dealer.



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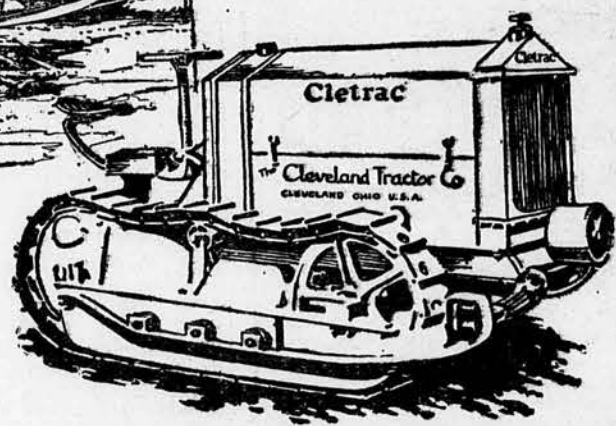
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TANK-TYPE TRACTOR
Formerly known as the Cleveland Tractor



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THERE is no "off season" for the Cletrac. It is a year 'round investment paying you a steady interest.

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It is ideal for orchard work and because of its small size, its short turning radius and its power, has become the *standard tractor* among orchardists.

The Cletrac runs on metal tracks like a locomotive. No extra power is required to push it *through* the soil. It

runs on its tracks *on top of the ground* and consequently most of the power goes into drawbar pull where it belongs.

The Cletrac operates on a very small amount of kerosene, gasoline or distillate. It does *more work more days* in the year and does it *better, cheaper and faster*.

Order your Cletrac *now* for prompt delivery. With it you are assured of a service fully in keeping with the machine. Send today for booklet, "Selecting Your Tractor."

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job and let it relieve those poor dumb
faithful beasts from suffering. Just apply
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Six times as much in the large bottle as
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World's Standard Liniment for thirty-
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month. Then with a damp cloth wipe the parts off
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and the milk is clean and wholesome as it falls
into the pail. Clipping all over twice a year is
good for the cows. A Stewart No. 1 Machine is
best. It will clip horses also. Machine all com-
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Better than electricity or gas. Cheap-
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burns its own gas from common gaso-
line. No glare or flicker. Restful
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friends. Send today. AGENTS WANTED.
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WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS
MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Corn Shows Small Advance

High Prices Prevail for Cottonseed and Linseed

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

HIGH prices prevail in the market
for cottonseed and linseed cake
and meal. Values turned down
early in the fall season, as had been
predicted in these columns, but an un-
expected rebound has since occurred,
with the market at practically the
same level which ruled before the re-
cessions were witnessed. The oil feeds
are among the few commodities used
in the fattening of livestock which
have not suffered permanent recessions
in prices and which have not been ser-
iously depressed by the changed posi-
tions of the markets for cattle, hogs
and sheep.

Despite the present strong tone,
members of the trade who have given
close study to the situation in the mar-
ket for the oil feeds are almost as a
unit in the belief that the current level
of prices must soon give way to bear-
ish pressure. This, too, is the senti-
ment among the consumers of the high
protein feeds, as evidenced by the
light domestic demand for both cot-
tonseed cake and meal and linseed
feeds. The buying being witnessed
among feeders and breeders of live-
stock represents actual immediate re-
quirements. There is only an insignif-
icant volume of business for future
shipment, and, while there is some in-
quiry for cake and meal for delivery
in December, January and February,
actual sales are largely for prompt or
spot delivery. And doubtless because
of the lower cattle market, feeders are
reducing the amount of cake and meal
in the rations, substituting cheaper and
more plentiful feeds.

High Prices for Feeds

High prices for cottonseed feeds are
the result of the excessive rains and
generally unfavorable weather condi-
tions throughout the cotton belt. Pick-
ing of the crop in the South has been
seriously retarded by rains, and only
scant supplies of new crop seed have
become available for crushing plants.
The crushing season already is more
than six weeks advanced, yet opera-
tions of the plants have been far below
capacity, on account of the scarcity
of the seed. Normally at this ad-
vanced period of the season, crushers
have accumulated an enormous stock
of seed in addition to their current
heavy consumption, with large amounts
of cottonseed cake and meal available
for markets. But crushers have thus
far been unable to fill the small orders
for cake and meal which have accu-
mulated during the past few months,
or in the period when markets were
bare of supplies.

Keen competition has naturally de-
veloped for the scant offerings of new
crop cake and meal. For the 43 per
cent protein grade of cottonseed cake
or meal, the market in Kansas City is
around \$79 a ton for carlots. The 41
per cent protein feed was offered
around \$77 a ton, and the cake and
meal of 38.5 per cent protein content
closed the past week around \$74.50.
Cold pressed cottonseed cake sold at
\$60 to \$61 a ton in Kansas City the
past week. The market as a whole
shows an advance of about \$10 com-

pared with the low point in September.

An important factor in the upturn
in cottonseed feed prices is the buying
of loose slab cake by fertilizer manu-
facturers. Considerable quantities of
cake already have been taken by this
class of trade, which became an im-
portant factor in the market following
the blockade against the importation
of potash into the United States from
Germany. So far as the export de-
mand for cake is concerned, the mar-
ket has not been influenced to any ex-
tent. The acute position of foreign ex-
change rates greatly restricts foreign
buying, and recent inquiries from im-
porters in Holland, the Scandinavian
countries and the British Empire have
not resulted in any important business.

In the linseed feed market short
supplies of seed also are the bullish
price influence. The amount of flax-
seed moving in the Northwest and
Eastern markets is extremely light,
far insufficient for the requirements
of crushers. The crop of flaxseed in
the United States this year is about
5 million bushels short of the yield a
year ago, being estimated around 10
million bushels. Indicative of the ex-
tent of the shortage in the domestic
market is the fact that crushers of
this country normally require close to
30 million bushels of flaxseed an-
nually. Already considerable quanti-
ties of flaxseed have been contracted
for in Argentina, where a large crop
was produced but ocean tonnage short-
age and other unsettling factors have
delayed the shipment of the seed to
the United States.

Buyers are unwilling to take hold
of linseed meal at current price levels,
around \$74 a ton, basis Minneapolis,
the principal crushing market or
around \$77 a ton in Kansas City. But
crushers are reported carrying suffi-
cient orders on their books to dispose
of their current production, and there-
fore are holding prices firmly. Oil
cake, sold mostly for export, is quoted
at \$70 to \$71 a ton at the seaboard.
Exporters have recently taken small
quantities of cake, but their buying
thus far has been unimportant.

The trend of prices for both linseed
and cottonseed feeds is dependent, of
course, on seed supplies. In the case
of the cottonseed feeds, favorable
weather conditions in the Southern
belt would result in sharp improvement
and possibly a downturn in prices with
freer offerings. The abundance of corn,
sorghum grains and other feedstuffs
in the country, particularly in the
South, is another bearish influence on
the oil feeds. On the other hand, a
severe winter may bring out a broad
demand from feeders, which may
serve to hold up the market.

Wheat Premium

Despite a shrinkage in the demand
for flour, wheat prices continued on
the upgrade. Advances in dark hard
wheat amounted to 2 to 8 cents a
bushel, with the fancy grades up to
\$2.57 a bushel, showing a premium of
37 cents over the government guaran-
teed basis.

On hard winter wheat, the market in

Kansas City the past week rose 5 to
10 cents a bushel, with the cheaper
grades scoring the sharpest rise. The
red winter variety closed unchanged to
6 cents above the level in the pre-
ceding week. Poorer offerings of red
wheat also shared an improved de-
mand, orders for mills being filled at
premiums of as much as 12 cents a
bushel over the guaranteed basis. The
movement of wheat from interior
points of Kansas and other Southwest-
ern states continues light, loadings be-
ing regulated by individual permits to
shippers. Because of the acute short-
age of cars and congestion of grain on
tracks and in elevators at terminal
markets, the grain control committee
which is regulating the issuance of per-
mits, is greatly restricting shipments.
Quality of wheat moving to market is
deteriorating, and, while demand for
the fancy grades was less active the
past week, mills are forced to com-
pete keenly for the better offerings.

Irregular fluctuations have occurred
in the corn and oats market. A very
meager demand prevails for carlot of-
ferings of corn, and any slight in-
crease in the movement from the coun-
try results in price recessions. In the
past week, carlot offerings closed 1/2
cent to 5 cents lower, with the range of
sales at \$1.35 to \$1.41 a bushel. Chicago
reports a broader demand for corn and
an advance of nearly 7 cents a bushel.
Few cars of new crop corn have been
received on the Kansas City market,
and, unless improvement in the car
situation is soon witnessed, shipments
of the coarse grain from the country
will be greatly restricted. Loadings
of corn and oats, in fact, all grains
are restricted by the individual permit
system. Also, farmers are more or
less disposed to hold their grain for
higher prices, around \$1.25 net on the
farm. This is having a slight influence
on the future market, the December
delivery in Kansas City having ad-
vanced in the past week 1 1/4 cents to
\$1.28 and the May option up 1 1/2 cents
to \$1.23 1/2. Cash oats rose 1 to 2 1/2
cents a bushel, owing largely to scant
supplies available on the market, with
the futures also up fractionally.

Labor Affects Hay Market

Labor unrest and the possibility that
shipments may be checked by strikes,
stimulated demand for alfalfa, prairie
and tame hay. Alfalfa scored a rise of
as much as \$1.50 a ton, with sales being
made up to \$33.50 a ton, the highest
mark on the crop. With a scarcity of
clover hay in the East, dairymen of that
territory are good buyers of alfalfa in
Kansas City, paying as much as \$45
a ton delivered for the legume. A
broad demand prevails for alfalfa from
other sections, including surrounding
districts and the South. Stock yards
were particularly active buyers of
prairie, accumulating stocks of hay in
the event of a possible tie-up in ship-
ments. Some prairie was 50 cents
higher. Tame hay was unchanged,
with a good demand from the South-
east.

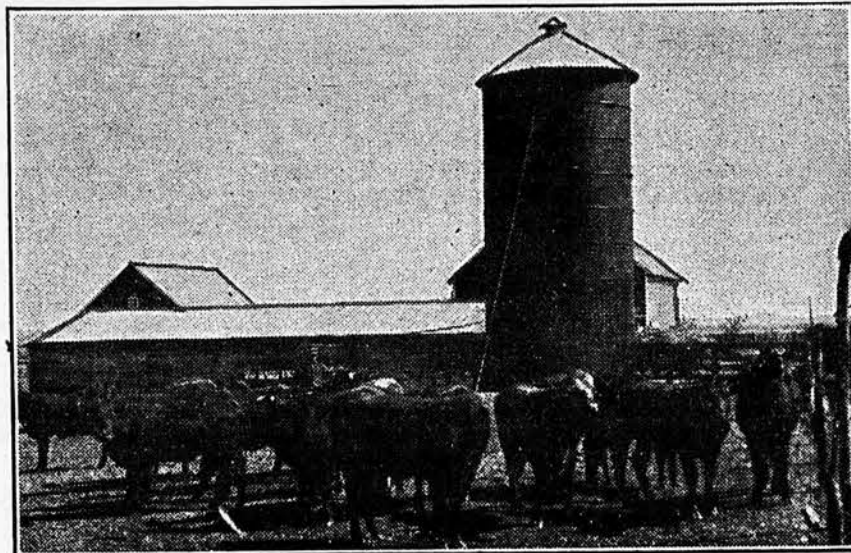
Offers of bran and shorts by re-
sellers caused an easier tone in the
millfeed market. Prices, however,
show little change for the week, bran
closing around \$36 to \$37 a ton, sacked,
in Kansas City; brown shorts, \$44 to
\$45 and gray at \$48 to \$50. Mills in
Kansas and other Southwestern states
are holding their product off the mar-
ket in an effort to maintain values.
Consumptive demand has improved
slightly, due doubtless to the cool and
wet weather in surrounding territory.
Large Eastern handlers display little
interest in the trade, having accumu-
lations on hand.

Mr. Lockwood "Was There"

J. C. Lockwood, art editor of The
Farmers Mail and Breeze, was a mem-
ber of the 89th division. He was with
the "fighting 89th" on the morning of
November 11, 1918, in the Meuse Val-
ley, near Stenay, when the division
crossed the river. This gives an added
interest to his illustration on page 4
and to the cover. He is not dealing
in theory when he shows the difficult
things the American doughboys had to
face in their fight for the right.

The excuse for the packers is that
they are efficient. Germany had the
same excuse.—Greenville (S. C.) Pied-
mont.

Breeding grade to grade is going
backward.



Cattle Fed on Corn and Silage will Show Satisfactory Results When Com-
pared with Other Feeding Rations in the West.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Farm Bank

Can you explain to us about the farm bank or how a poor man can get the money to buy a home and improve it and stock it up? We desire to know whether a poor man and family that are in debt could get a loan. We desire to have a home and you know that when a man falls with crops for two years that it is pretty hard. If we had a home of our own and could have some stock and had things fixed so we could take care of them we could make good. Now, please write and tell us all the particulars in regard to the farm banks. How much would they let us have to buy $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ section of land and improve it reasonably and stock it up with cattle and then tide our debts over till next year when we could pay them off? Please answer in the next issue and let us know about it before we rent a place for another year or have to sell out and go to working by the day, which we don't want to do, if we can help it.

R. C. CHEESMAN.

I assume that Mr. Cheesman has in mind the Federal Farm Loan Bank. It will be best for him to write the Federal Farm Loan Bank, Wichita, Kan., for full instructions concerning organization of a local loan association, and terms on which money will be lent.

Numbering of Ranges

1. I am a little puzzled about the numbering of the ranges in land surveys. Are they numbered from one meridian to the other? How many range lines are drawn from one principal meridian to another?

2. In making a sale of land the seller described the land as being level and good farming land. The second person accepted the offer without looking at the land, but when he came to examine it he found that one-fourth of it was hilly and rocky. Could the buyer get damages from the seller?

M. A. R.

1. In 1802, General Mansfield, then surveyor for the Northwestern Territory devised the plan of dividing the entire public domain into districts for convenience in surveying. Thru each district a meridian was established and called the principal meridian for that district. These meridians ran north and south and at some point on the meridian an east and west line ran. The land lying in each district was divided into squares called townships each containing 36 square miles. The townships lying east or west of the principal meridian were called ranges and those lying north or south of the line running east and west were called townships. The ranges are numbered east or west of the principal meridian for the district and north and south from the line running east and west. Taking the case of Kansas for example; it lies in the sixth district and the ranges are numbered east or west from the sixth principal meridian to the east and west lines of that district.

2. If the seller of the land misrepresented it to the buyer the latter would have an action for damages.

Trapping Fur Bearing Animals

Is it unlawful to catch fur bearing animals before the season opens and keep them in captivity until their fur becomes prime before killing?

R. M.

In the case of any fur bearing animal which it is unlawful to kill during a certain season of the year it is also unlawful to trap said animal.

Government Land Bank

Where are the Federal Farm Loan Banks of Kansas located? What per cent do they lend on good improved places and what rate of interest do they charge?

I. O.

There is but one Federal Farm Land Loan Bank in Kansas. It is located at Wichita. It will lend on improved land as high as 60 per cent of the appraised value of the land and 20 per cent of the value of the improvements in addition.

Use Concrete on the Farm

(Continued from Page 20.)

sound. Frozen concrete, however, will also ring under the hammer so this test is unreliable in freezing weather.

If concrete is protected against frost for two full days it may be considered beyond danger. Alternate freezing and thawing before it has set causes serious injury. In spring time be careful that the sand and stone used are free from frost. During winter concrete work can proceed by heating the materials, including water, to about 100 degrees F. if protected with tarpaulins, earth or straw.

Protection should also be afforded against hot sun and wind, agencies which draw out and dissipate the water. It is well at all times, except

in freezing weather, to sprinkle the surfaces of concrete daily for several days after pouring.

Before laying a cellar floor see that the subgrade is well drained, accurately graded and has all soft spots rammed hard. A subfoundation, 4 to 6 inches deep, consisting of loose material such as broken stone, gravel or cinders is next to be spread over the subgrade and well tamped. Upon this lay 3 to 5 inches of 1-3-6 concrete tamped and leveled off with a straight edge.

Altho cellar floors often are laid without expansion joints, it usually results in the formation, later, of irregular shrinkage cracks. The better practice is to divide the floor into four or six panels. This is done by stopping the concrete against a vertical board placed at the panel edge. Joints between panels should be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and filled with sand.

It is vitally important that each panel should receive, as soon as possible, its top finish in order that its bond with the concrete below may be preserved. The $\frac{1}{2}$ inch top finish is made of 1 part Portland cement to 2 parts of sand, neatly leveled off with straight edge and troweled down smoothly. The mortar is better if made a little stiff. The surface is then cut thru with a trowel over the joints in the concrete, guiding the trowel with straight edge. The borders of panels are then finished, preferably, with a small rounding tool sold for that purpose called an "edger." Do not omit to slope the floor slightly downwards, about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to 1 foot, in all directions toward the center or one corner where a drain should be inserted to carry off water that may accumulate.

Concrete steps for cellars, terraces or small hill sides are easily constructed. If the ground be firm steps are cut in the earth with their tops and sides 2 or 3 inches back from the proposed finished surfaces. Beginning at the top a vertical form board, the same width as the riser, is set in front of each riser. After concrete is poured the tops of these boards serve as guides in leveling off the treads. To avoid risk of cracking, half inch diameter rods may be inserted along the nosing and base of each riser with quarter inch rods, about 2 feet apart, running down the steps, bent around the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rods.

When the earth is not firm a piece of sheet steel can be fixed where the edge of the earth riser ought to come. Earth is tamped in behind the steel and concrete poured between it and the form after which the steel is carefully drawn out.

To Protect the Implements

(Continued from Page 16.)

however, has the disadvantage of being at present rather expensive, and in addition is likely to be ultimately subject to rust.

When vertical siding is applied, ogee battens are generally used to cover the cracks between boards, the battens are unnecessary when ship-lap is used. Horizontal siding presents, perhaps, a little better appearance than does vertical siding, but it has the disadvantage that it retains moisture that is drawn into the horizontal joints thru capillary action and decay is thus hastened.

Roof Covering

The chief roofing materials used on machine sheds are shingles and prepared roofing. When the former are used, the pitch of the roof should be not less than one-fourth; otherwise, they would be subject to decay unduly early. With prepared roofings just sufficient pitch to permit of easy shedding of water is all that is necessary. As far as durability is concerned, a good grade of shingles and a standard brand of roofing are about equal.

It is not essential that the machine shed be provided with a floor, tho it adds somewhat to the value of the building, especially when it is to be used for repair work. The installation of a floor will result also in a cleaner building, and will facilitate the necessary shifting of machines.

Wood floors are of course the cheapest, tho since it usually is necessary to lay the floor rather close to the soil, they are subject to decay. Such decay

may be greatly delayed by treating the joists and flooring with some form of preservative, such as creosote. To carry a wood floor, 4 by 6-inch joists are laid across the building at intervals of 3 or 4 feet and supported by occasional concrete piers. The flooring itself is of plain 2-inch stuff, well spiked to the joists.

Where a little additional initial expense is not objectionable, the ideal floor is of concrete. It should be smooth, checked off in squares or rectangles to obviate the formation of unsightly shrinkage cracks, and it need not be more than 4 inches thick. It is well to give it a slight pitch toward one of the doors, so that water may readily drain away when the floor is cleaned by flushing.

Windows and Doors

Ordinarily not much light will be needed in a machine shed, but it is advisable to make provision for some, for the sake of both convenience and the external appearance of the building. In the average machine shed three or four 4-light windows, preferably of the barn-sash type, will furnish all the light necessary. The windows should of course be located with due regard to the symmetry of exterior elevations.

Doors for the machine shed should be located carefully. The idea of having practically the entire perimeter, or both ends, or both sides, made up of doors, has gained some popularity, but the practice is of rather doubtful value, despite the apparent convenience, because of the increased maintenance cost. It is better to have one or two well located doorways, and a carefully planned arrangement of the contents of the building, than to have many doorways thru which the machines are passed in an unmethodical way.

To accommodate wide machines, such as drills and disks, it is necessary to have at least one extra wide doorway. This should be at least 10, and preferably 12 feet wide, or it may even be made 14 feet wide; it is better to locate this doorway one side of the building than at the end. In order that the weight of the roof may not cause sagging above the door, the plate at this point is made extra strong, either with a trussed plate or with several 2 x 10's placed on edge.

Either swinging or rolling doors may be used, tho the latter are generally more satisfactory, even where the width of a single door is not greater than 3 feet. Doors 8 feet or more in width should be made in two parts and the track arranged so that one-half may be rolled to each side. The hinges necessary for swinging doors have a tendency to loosen, resulting in a sagging at the outer edge that will constantly cause trouble; rolling doors are always well supported, and can readily be made just as close fitting as swinging doors.

For Highest Market Prices

Do you make a close study of the market reports in the Farmers Mail and Breeze from week to week? Most farmers do; this service has proved to be very popular. A feature of this is the livestock report, which covers prices and market conditions completely, and tells of probable future changes. Another section gives the prices for crops. A new feature that is very valuable is the Financial Section, which has a first hand and detailed report from week to week of just what the big financial interests are doing. Then to cement all of this special service together is the army of county correspondents who tell of the local conditions.

In other words, this paper covers market changes and crop conditions as well as they could be covered. And yet this is merely one of the dozens of services which it has for its readers. Why not take advantage of this to the greatest extent? Is your time about up? If so, despite the high prices for paper, and the probability that the subscription price will have to be advanced soon, you can still take advantage of the bargain rate of three years for \$2. Why not turn, right now to page 31, fill out the subscription blank, and be protected against the increase in price which is coming? You will thus be assured of up-to-the-minute information in regard to market changes.

A New Truck FOR LESS Than 1/2 Price

You can turn any passenger car into a powerful 1 to 4-ton truck, with greater horsepower than standard truck engine, by simply putting on rear of your car, the

"FITZALL" Truck Unit

"Fits 'em All"

Saves You \$1000. Makes a powerful, load-carrying, internal gear, short-driven truck from any make passenger car. Not a chain drive.

Write Today for prices, and one amazing offer on how to make your old car into a new truck at less than half price.

DEALERS WANTED

Hudford Company of Chicago (Southwest Branch) 1932 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Use Your Auto!

GRIND YOUR FEED
FILL YOUR SILO
SAW YOUR WOOD
SHELL YOUR CORN
PUMP YOUR WATER
ELEVATE YOUR GRAIN



Ward Work-a-Ford

Can be used with Ford, Overland, Dodge, Buick and Chevrolet 490 cars and Fordson Tractor. Your automobile has a powerful engine—it will outlast the car and you might as well save your money and use it to do all your farm work. No wear on tires or transmission. Hooks up in 5 minutes. No permanent attachment to car. Cannot injure car or engine. Friction Clutch Pulley on end of shaft. Ward Governor, run by fan belt, gives perfect control. Money back if not satisfied. Ask for circular and special price. WARD MFG. CO., 2193 N. St., Lincoln, Neb.

How to Breed Live Stock

Free Book

Get our wonderful free booklet, "How to Breed Live Stock". Reveals valuable information on the breeding and feeding of horses, cattle, swine and sheep. Shows pictures of breeding systems. A lot describes our wonderful home-study course in Animal Breeding, Sterility, Disease, Prevention, Conception, Abortion, Artificial Breeding, Systems of Breeding, etc.—all taught in detail. Write today for free booklet and learn how to master scientific breeding at home. We have brought the school to the breeder. Get our free booklet. Write today. Just mail a postcard. NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ANIMAL BREEDING, Pleasant Hill, Ohio, Dept. 3711

DALYFOOD STOCK MOLASSES

greatest stock food discovered. Equal to corn—cost half as much. 50 gallon barrel, 600 pounds, \$10.00. Cheaper in carlots. Dept. FM.

The J. J. Garvey Company
New Orleans, La.

DICKEY GLAZED TILE SILOS

"The Fruit Jar of the Field"
Dickey Silos are Guaranteed.
Send for Catalog No. 5.

W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.
Kansas City, Mo.
Macomb, Ill. Chattanooga, Tenn.

\$22.00 Sweep Feed
Grinder

\$28.00 Galvanized
Steel Wind Mill

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
610 E. Seventh Street, Topeka, Kansas.

Crochet and Knitting Book

The book is a treasure of attractive ideas for beginners as well as expert crochet workers. Anyone can follow the simple instructions and do beautiful work. Contains more than sixty-five new designs. We are going to give one of these crochet and knitting books, postage paid, with a yearly subscription to the Household at 30c. Address, Household, Dept. C.K., Topeka, Kan.

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

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 7 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department.

This is where buyers and sellers meet every week to do business—are you represented? Try a 4-time order. The cost is so small—the results so big, you cannot afford to be out.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$.80	\$ 3.20	26.....	2.08	7.28
11.....	.88	3.52	27.....	2.16	7.56
12.....	.96	3.84	28.....	2.24	7.84
13.....	1.04	4.16	29.....	2.32	8.12
14.....	1.12	4.48	30.....	2.40	8.40
15.....	1.20	4.80	31.....	2.48	8.68
16.....	1.28	5.12	32.....	2.56	8.96
17.....	1.36	5.44	33.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	5.76	34.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	6.08	35.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	6.40	36.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	6.72	37.....	2.96	10.36
22.....	1.76	7.04	38.....	3.04	10.64
23.....	1.84	7.36	39.....	3.12	10.92
24.....	1.92	7.68	40.....	3.20	11.20

Salem, N. C.

Farmers Mail and Breeze. Gentlemen: Please send us bill when our advertisement expires as we cannot afford to lose a single copy of your paper. We must admit that we are getting better results from your paper than we ever had from any other paper that we ever advertised in, with probably one exception. Be sure to notify us in time so that we can mail you check, as we do not wish to miss a single issue. Very truly yours, WINSTON GRAIN CO.

EMPLOYMENT

WANTED—ELDERLY COUPLE TO LIVE on Eastern Kansas ranch, to do chores, board man when necessary, 10 cows, 100 hens, 4 acres, can raise chickens, good house, all as wages. Must be clean, Christian people. A. L. Rumold, Dillon, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—NEW REVERSIBLE RAINCOAT. Not sold in stores. One side dress coat, other side storm overcoat. Saves \$20. Guaranteed waterproof. Big commissions. No capital required. Sample furnished. Parker Mfg. Co., 329 Rue St., Dayton, Ohio.

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67 paged annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO PAY BIG salaries with liberal expense accounts to men with selling experience representing made unusually attractive. Just a few territories in central Kansas open. Men with automobiles preferred. Write or wire application now. H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATINGS—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FREE—OUR NEW EIGHTY PAGE STYLE book. Ideal Button and Pleating Co., Dept. 27, Brown Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

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

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

LEATHER TANNING RECEIPTS. ONE free, absolutely guaranteed. Cheap, quick way. Proof furnished. Agents wanted. R. N. Gilley, Carlton, Tex.

BE AN EXPERT PENMAN. WONDERFUL device guides your hand. Corrects your writing in few days. Complete outline free. Write C. J. Oment, 40 St. Louis.

FAIRMOUNT MATERNITY HOSPITAL for confinement; private, prices reasonable, may work for board, babies adopted. Write for booklet. Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 East 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED book and evidence of conception blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

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

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

WANTED

WANTED: ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS to wreck. Will buy any kind of building material. Neodesha Wrecking Co., Neodesha, Kan.

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, A bargain if taken at once. Address Easton Farmers Telephone Co., Easton, Kan.

COMPLETE PICTURE SHOW FOR SALE, consisting of 300 chairs, 2 picture machines, 2 pianos, 1 meter, desk, light fixtures, curtain, booth fire extinguishers, 3 exhaust fans. Price \$850. Belleville, Kan., G. A. Chapin, Belleville, Kan.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly, The Great News Weekly of the Great West readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 5c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED. R. Harold, Manhattan, Kan.

SILAGE—320 TONS. CORRAL FURNISHED. E. N. Sittes, Atlanta, Kan.

USED 600 EGG BUCKEYE INCUBATORS for sale, \$40. Walter Howell, Abilene, Kan.

WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sargis, Idaho.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GOOD MILK strain pedigree Toggenburg male goat. L. M. Grumbacher, Cherryvale, Kan.

ENSILAGE FOR SALE, 130 tons good green corn ensilage with some corn in it. Feed lot with straw rack and plenty of water. Thomas Randles, Delavan, Kan.

500 BU. DWARF BLACK HULLED KAFIR seed, 500 bu. cane, red and black, Kafir 4000 lb. Sudan grass seed, gold nugget, early maturing. Edward H. Cass, Collyer, Kan.

LEAF TOBACCO—WE ARE GROWERS OF Tennessee Red Leaf chewing and smoking, aged in bulk. Only a limited supply better order quickly. 3 lbs., \$1.50; 6 lbs., \$3.00; 10 lbs., \$5.00. Postpaid. Address Murphy Co., Martin, Tenn. Reference Peoples Bank.

175 TONS OF GOOD ALFALFA HAY AT \$18 per ton and will furnish a good feed lot with plenty protection and plenty of fresh water, also throw in three straw stacks, located a mile and quarter from railroad station. For further information call or write H. S. Patterson, Fall River, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

PURE EXTRACTED HONEY—60 LB. CAN, \$12.25; two, \$24. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colo.

HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. ALSO Green county's cheese. Price list free. E. N. Rosa, Monroe, Wis.

FOR SALE—YELLOW JERSEY AND Nancy Hall sweet potatoes, \$1.50 per bushel F. O. B. Topeka. C. V. Cochran, Route 6, Topeka, Kan.

PURE EXTRACTED WHITE HONEY, 60-pound can, \$13.50; two, \$25.75. Freight prepaid west of Mississippi. Harry Sanders, 3516 Clayton St., Denver, Colo.

OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES." SPECIAL price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 60-gallon barrels, 25c a gal. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Topeka, Kan.

MACHINERY

BARGAINS IN NEW AND USED TRACTORS. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—RUMELY ALFALFA AND clover huller, first class condition. Priced to sell. Edgar C. Markley, Lyndon, Kan.

ELECTRIC LIGHT OUTFIT COMPLETE with 9 H. P. Fairbanks oil engine and 5 1/2 kw. generator. Herkimer Supply Co., Herkimer, Kan.

TEN HORSE POWER PORTABLE FIELD Brundage engine and 4-hole Joliet corn sheller. Good shape. \$300. Chas. H. Mills, Kanopolis, Kan.

12-25 AVERY TRACTOR AND 4-HOLE Keystone corn sheller with 20 ft. extension feeder in good repair for \$700. Delos Fry, Sedgwick, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—13 HORSE POWER Nicholas Shepard engine, 28-50 Case separator, good supply system. John Arnett, Dwight, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 8-16 AVERY TRACTOR, one 2-bottom Grand Detour plow, one 6-hole Sandwich corn sheller. The above machinery nearly new and priced right. Arnold Hallauer, Powhattan, Kan.

PET STOCK

FOX TERRIER FEMALE RATTERS, \$5 each. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

FULL BLOOD FOX TERRIERS, REAL ratters. Howard Lloyd, Reading, Kan.

COON, SKUNK, OPOSSUM HOUNDS, trained and untrained. T. C. Rice, Garnett, Kan.

COON, SKUNK, OPOSSUM HOUND PUPS for sale, \$4. R. A. Gregg, R. 1, Yates Center, Kan.

FOX TERRIER RAT DOGS. MALES \$3.50 each, females \$2 each. J. E. Garrett, McLouth, Kan.

RABBITS FOR SALE, YOUNG STOCK from registered does. Edw. E. Root, Ozaawkie, Kan.

SINGING CANARIES, PARROTS, PUPS, supplies. K. C. Bird Store, 1421 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

ONE COON AND SKUNK HOUND, REGISTERED, well broken. Also five pups 10 months old, dandies. Roy Swanson, Ashland, Kan.

1/2 SHEPHERD, 1/2 COLLIE PUPS FROM heeler. Ambitious, daily workers, females \$5, males \$7.50. Jesse Knopp, Chapman, Kan.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAST GREY hounds; give age, description and lowest cash price. Also one real coon dog. Joe McKittick, Wilson, Kan.

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SHEPHERD PUPPIES, NATURAL HEELERS, \$12.50 each for males, \$7.50 each for females. Don't write me unless you are willing to pay above price. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWELVE WOLF HOUND puppies. Sire and dams are very fast and can kill any coyote. Single puppy, either sex, \$15; two, \$25; or three, \$30. Tom Walker, Clay Center, Neb.

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

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EXTRA GOOD SINGLE COMB ANCONA cockerels \$2 and \$3. Mrs. Julia Ditto, R. 7, Newton, Kan.

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MAMMOTH WINNING LIGHT BRAHMA females and cockerels. Mrs. Oscar Felton, Blue Mound, Kan.

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DARK CORNISH INDIAN GAMES, COCKERELS \$3. Pullet, \$1.50. Mrs. H. T. Little, Canton, Okla.

LARGE HEAVY BONE DARK CORNISH cockerels from the best American and imported stock, cheap, \$3 each, if taken soon. S. A. Stafford, Republic, Kan.

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ROUEN AND MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN ducks, cheap. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS AND DRAKES, \$5. Gertrude Kilgusberg, Yates Center, Kan.

MALLARD DUCKS, \$1 EACH. SATISFACTION guaranteed. Charley Welter, Grantville, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.75 each until November 22. Beatrice Dye, Woodruff, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS AND DRAKES, \$2 each if taken before Dec. 1st. Mrs. E. C. Grizzell, Claflin, Kan.

GEESSE

GEESSE, MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, FINE birds. Mrs. Tom Curd, Perry, Kansas.

MAMMOTH WHITE EMBDEN GEESSE, Mrs. Jacob Lenhart, Clay Center, Kan., Route 8.

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UTILITY AND PIT GAME CHICKENS, wonderful layers. Dr. E. E. Hobson, Osage City, Kan.

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PEARL AND WHITE GUINEAS, CHEAP. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels \$1 each. Ellen Reed, Oakhill, Kan.

CHOICE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.50 each. Mrs. Will Scott, Olivet, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, cockerels, \$1.50. Oliver F. Holl, Russell, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50. Jessie Lipp, Raymond, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2 each. Mrs. Della Goheen, Oakhill, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2 each. Mrs. John Jenkins, Severance, Kan.

35 FINE YOUNG PURE BRED, SINGLE Comb Leghorn cockerels. Prices better now than later. E. W. Mitchell, Box 93, Virgil, Kan.

LEGHORNS

PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Willow Spring Ranch, Emmett, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$1 each. Josephine Reed, Oakhill, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2 delivered. Mrs. J. E. Maloney, Skiddy, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.50 each. Mrs. Sadie Supple, Michigan Valley, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2 each until Dec. 1st. C. J. Nielson, Leonardville, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$1.50 each. Mrs. Art Johnson, Concordia, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Herman Kemper, Logan, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, extra good, \$1.50. H. G. Kincaid, Wright, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Egg laying strain. Mrs. Dick Higley, Cummings, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels for sale. Well marked. Ernest Haley, Delphos, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.25 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Richard Johnson, Geneseo, Kan.

ONE HUNDRED YEARLING BUFF LEGHORN hens, two dollars each. Few males, five and up. Herb Wilson, Holton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.50 each if taken in lots of three or more. Mrs. Roy C. Paul, Mildred, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels \$1.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. George Gahm, Overbrook, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each if taken before Dec. 29. First prize winning stock. C. H. Lessor, Lincoln, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS PURE bred S. C. eggbred and exhibition stock \$2 up. Few hens \$1.50 each. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels from extra good laying strain, each \$2, six for \$10. Mrs. Helen Cass, Collyer, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, fine ones, 21 years a breeder. Will please you. \$2 each, \$10 for six. Wesley Jewell, Humboldt, Kan.

FINE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN roosters, \$1.50 each, \$15 per dozen. Pullet, \$10 per dozen. Henry Moeller, Route 6, Marysville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN YEARLING hens and May hatched pullets. Pure Yesterlaid strain, \$1.75 each. Mrs. W. G. McHenry, McLouth, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 until Jan. 1. Mrs. John Berry, Waterville, Kan.

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, three dollars each. Chas Conklin, Olivet, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. G. E. McCandless, St. John, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, carefully selected \$2 each. Fred Chilen, Miltonvale, Kansas.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each; 6, \$8; 12, \$16. E. Erickson, Olsburg, Kansas.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hens, \$3 each. Early hatch cockerels, \$2 each. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE VARIETY PURE BRED Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels from heavy laying strain, \$2. George D. Gamble, Holton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Yesterlaid strain direct, greatest winter layers. Very choice birds at \$2 and \$3 each, according to quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement, or address Speer & Rohrer, Oswatimie, Kan.

LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS \$2 each. O. Lovelace, Concordia, Kan.

EXTRA LANGSHANS. CATALOG READY. John Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$3. Nov. only. Lena Rapp, Minnetola, Kan.

EXTRA FINE THOROBRED BLACK Langshans. Nice large April hatched cockerels, five dollars. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

MY BEST BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$3 if taken before Nov. 10. Guaranteed. Cocks, \$2. Ollie Ammon, Netawaka, Kan.

MINORCAS

PURE WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS, \$3. Mrs. C. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

LARGE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, best laying strain, \$5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. J. G. McClure, Stafford, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1; pullets, \$2; dozen, \$20; May hatch. Max Donly, Carlton, Kan.

FOR SALE, KELLERSTRASS \$30 MATING White Orpington cockerels \$1.75 each. Maud Stiles, Columbus, Kan.

COOK STRAIN THOROBRED S. C. BUFF Orpington cockerels. \$4 to \$10. Ship on approval. Write Mrs. John C. Hough, Wetmore, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—OWEN'S strain, five dollars each. First orders first choice. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. M. Clevenger, Lawrence, Kan.

November 8, 1919.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS FOR SALE. PURE bred pullets and cockerels. Mrs. H. N. Zimmerman, R. 3, Troy, Kan.
 REDUCED SALE OF PURE S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels. Big bone. \$2.50 to \$3.00 each. John C. Hough, Wetmore, Kan.
 THOROBBED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Russel Welter, Grantville, Kan.
 BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, EARLY hatch, splendid birds, best breeding, \$3.50 each. Also "Coppergold" mammoth bronze turkeys. Gertrude Tilzey, Lucas, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2. Mrs. J. W. Gaston, Larned, Kan.
 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, RINGLET strain, \$3. Mrs. R. M. Powell, Erie, Kan.
 BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, \$2. Mrs. B. J. Corbin, Howard, Kan.
 WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.75 each. A. L. Postler, Inman, Kan.
 BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 EACH. Extra large. Anna Burr, Grenola, Kan.
 PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS and pullets, \$2. Helen Mallam, Centralia, Kan.
 BRADLEY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, dandies, \$2. Harvey Stoneback, Morganville, Kan.
 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED FOR weight and eggs, \$2, \$3. W. R. Wheeler, Jewell, Kan.
 FINE PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 while they last. L. R. Pixley, Wamego, Kan.
 PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, early hatch, \$2. Mrs. Norman Gross, Russell, Kan.
 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM BRED to lay strains, \$4 and \$6 each. Robert Smith, Bird City, Kan.
 PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, farm raised. Price \$2 each. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.
 WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, FISHBEL strain, early hatched, \$2.50-\$3 each. W. M. Anderson, Ellinwood, Kan.
 ARISTOCRATS AND BRADLEY STRAINS. Barred Rocks, Males, \$3 to \$10; females, \$2. F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan.
 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, THOMPSON strains at \$2.50 if taken soon. Wm. C. Mueller, Route 4, Hanover, Kan.
 BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. TWENTY years' careful breeding. Early hatched cockerels \$2 each. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet, Kan.

PIGEONS

FOR SALE—THOROBBED WHITE KING pigeons. For prices write to Tom Schenk, Omitz, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS.

R. C. RED COCKERELS \$3-\$5 EACH. Mrs. R. E. Halley, Wiley, Kan.
 ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.50. Mrs. J. C. McRacken, Gorham, Kan.
 CHOICE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3. Mrs. Steven Whisler, White City, Kan.
 S. C. RED COCKERELS, BEAUTIFULLY marked. Robert Murdoch, Baldwin, Kan.
 S. C. RED COCKERELS No. 2, \$2.50 EACH if taken before Dec. 15. Mary Smutz, Linn, Kan.
 ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, AMERICAN leading strains, \$2-\$5. Springdale Farm, Eureka, Kan.
 LARGE DARK RED ROSE COMB REDS, good coloring. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Ia.
 S. C. RED COCKERELS, HENS, PULLETS and mated pens. High quality, winners in big shows. May Felton, Blue Mound, Kan.
 SPECIAL 30 DAYS. SINGLE COMB RED cockerels at \$2.50, better ones, \$5-\$7.50 up. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.
 S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS, FINE SHAPE and color. Ready now for show or breeding pen. Ship on approval. H. T. Ferguson, Severy, Kan.
 SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, fine stock, \$4 each, 2 for \$7.50. Guaranteed to please. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.
 ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. The kind and color every boy wants but few have, \$3-\$5 prepaid. Top Notch Quality Farm, S. B. Wilhoit, Lebo, Kan.
 FALL SALE—CHOICE SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, large mature birds that will give absolute satisfaction; choice pullets. Mrs. E. S. Monroe, Ottawa, Kansas.
 SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Carver strain direct. The color strain of America. Also Firestone strain. Cockerels and pullets, \$2 to \$10 each. C. R. Mace, Garnett, Kan.
 HEAVY BONE ROSE COMB REDS APRIL hatched birds, weigh up to 8 pounds. Standard bred stock backed and pullets at \$1.50; \$5; \$7 and \$10. Some higher. All on approval. List free. Geo. F. Wright, Kiowa, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3. W. W. Derby, Axtell, Kan.
 "BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYANDOTTES, \$4 up. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.
 R. C. BUFF WYANDOTTE YOUNG STOCK for sale. G. G. Wright, Langdon, Kan.
 GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50. W. E. Hentze, Anthony, Kan.
 PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3 each. John Mealey, Saffordville, Kan.
 PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE 1918 hens, \$1.75 each. Mrs. E. Perigo, Moline, Kan.
 PUREBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2 and \$3.50 each. A. E. Meier, Haven, Kan.
 THOROBBED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2 each. Mrs. O. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.
 MARTIN WHITE WYANDOTTES AND Fisher White Rocks, cheap. 290 egg strain. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.
 ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, early hatched, \$3 each, 2 for \$5. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and pullets; also fancy pigeons, Homers, Italians. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.
 EXTRA LARGE AND GOOD WHITE Wyandottes. Now at \$2.50 from extra high score bird. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.
 100 SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. For pen headers and utility flock. Priced accordingly. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ralph Sanders, Springdale Stock Farm, Osage City, Kansas.
 WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Steven's American and Barron's English laying strains, \$3 to \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. Dressler, Pinedale Stock Farm, Lebo, Kansas.

TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6. Mrs. Ida Ray, Wilmore, Kan.
 14 PURE NARRAGANSETTS, YOUNG TOMS, \$12 each. R. S. Bean, Lakin, Kan.
 NARRAGANSETT TOMS, \$8; LARGE strain. E. C. Voigt, Mullinville, Kan.
 THOROBBED BOURBON RED TOMS, \$6; hens, \$4. Mrs. Jim Marler, Simpson, Kan.
 BOURBON RED TURKEYS—HENS, \$4; toms, \$5. Mrs. C. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.
 BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5; hens, \$3. Mrs. Lawrence Jones, Plainville, Kan.
 PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS. HENS, \$4; toms, \$6. Mrs. Lillian Way, Canton, Kan.
 STRICTLY PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$6. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.
 EXTRA LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$6; hens, \$4. Lillie Mullen, Lincoln, Kan.
 EARLY HATCHED BOURBON REDS. Toms \$5.50; hens \$4. Henry S. Voth, Goessel, Kan., Route 2.
 BOURBON RED TURKEYS, HENS, \$5; toms, \$6. White Minorca cocks, \$3. Mrs. Della Wood, Milan, Kan.
 LARGE BONE AND FRAME, YOUNG White Holland toms, \$6 if taken soon. White Rocks. Ada M. Jones, Abilene, Kan.
 MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK STRAIN. Parent tom 40 lbs., hens 22 lbs. 18 months toms \$15. May toms \$10. Laura Ullom, Lamar, Colo.
 BOURBON RED TURKEYS, WHITE wings and tails. Shipped on approval, hens \$4; toms \$7. Mrs. Roy German, Coldwater, Kan.
 MAMMOTH PURE BRED GOLDBANK toms sired by tom direct from Bird Brothers, originators of Goldbank strain. Hens \$5, toms \$8. Mrs. Waldo Weaver, Admire, Kan.
 VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, sired by tom weighing 25 pounds at five months. Well marked, standard bred stock strong healthy toms at \$10, \$12 and \$15 each. A few higher. Pullets \$8 and up. All on approval. Geo. F. Wright, Kiowa, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

COCKERELS AND BREEDING PENS. Twelve leading varieties; cockerels early hatched; properly mated breeding pens. Prices right. Smith Bros., Martinsburg, Mo.

POULTRY WANTED.

PAYING \$5 DOZEN FOR GUINEAS, PIGEONS \$1. Turkeys, ducks, geese wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

Co-operators Provide Funds

An interesting reversal has taken place in the co-operative extension work of the United States Department of Agriculture. In the employment of county agents, home demonstration agents, and boys' and girls' club workers the Federal government last year provided \$3 for every \$2 coming from states, counties, and other sources. This year the proportion is the other way. The Federal government is spending only \$2 for every \$3 from co-operating agencies. This change is due to the fact that when Congress made appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the present year, it eliminated entirely the emergency item of \$6,100,000 to be used in the co-operative demonstration work, and provided in its place an item of 1½ million dollars to be used by the states under the same conditions as funds provided under the Smith-Lever Act. Contributions from counties last year amounted to 2½ million dollars. This year they will exceed \$4,100,000. At the same time, contributions from states, colleges, and miscellaneous sources have increased from \$3,600,000 to \$4,300,000. The number of county agents, home demonstration agents, and club workers has decreased decidedly, but the shrinkage is nothing like so large as would have been the case if the states, counties, and colleges had not provided more funds.

Because of the readiness of the states to meet the Federal government more than halfway, it is hoped, despite the reduced funds at its disposal, to hold the force of county agents at the present number, but it is admitted that the services of a number of women and club agents will be lost.

Re-inforcing the parts of a new garment which will receive hard wear is locking the stable before the horse is stolen.

Farmers are Husking Corn

Cattle are Thriving on the Wheat Pastures

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

RAINS visited many counties in Kansas during the past week and were of great benefit to pastures and to the new wheat. Pastures are reported as in good condition except in the Southeastern part of the state. Some farmers have not finished sowing their wheat. The early sown wheat has made a good start and is doing well. Unless there is an early snow the wheat fields will afford a great deal of pasture for livestock. Not all of the old wheat has been threshed as it is difficult to get threshers and help. A great deal of the wheat that has been threshed has not been marketed on account of the severe car shortage.

Corn has matured satisfactorily and husking both from the shock and the field is in progress. Most of the husking has been done to get corn for immediate use, but in some instances cribbing has begun. Farmers are not very well pleased with the November prices offered for corn, and many plan to hold it for better offers that will come later in the season. The best corn yields that have been reported so far are from counties in Northeastern Kansas that have been exceptionally favored with good rains all thru the season.

Foods Advance 13 Per Cent

The livestock situation has improved some, but is not altogether satisfactory. Cattle are thriving in Western Kansas on the abundant volunteer wheat which affords excellent pasture. The movement of cattle to Texas and Western Oklahoma has ceased. Cattle feeding is not receiving as much attention as usual on account of the present unsatisfactory market conditions. Feeding hogs is becoming more general but production of pork for next year will be greatly curtailed as compared with that of previous years.

The trend of prices of food products has been steadily advancing and this has encouraged many farmers to believe that better prices for farm products will be paid next year. During the present year the cost of 22 of the most essential foods in the United States has advanced 13 per cent as shown by the average retail prices charged in 50 cities. During the year coffee increased 53 per cent; lard, 29 per cent; cheese, 28 per cent; potatoes, 23 per cent; pork chops, 22 per cent; butter, 19 per cent; sugar, 18 per cent; ham, 16 per cent; eggs, 15 per cent; milk, 14 per cent; rice, 13 per cent; flour, 12 per cent; bacon and hens, 11 per cent each; tea, 8 per cent; sirloin steak, 3 per cent; round steak, rib roast, and bread, 1 per cent each. Other articles increased in the following amounts: Onions, 85 per cent; prunes, 59 per cent; raisins, 15 per cent; salmon, 8 per cent; and lamb, 2 per cent. Navy beans show a decline of 30 per cent since July, 1918. The other articles which decreased during the year were: Plate beef 9 per cent; chuck roast, 5 per cent; and corn meal, 3 per cent.

Broomcorn Production

The production of broomcorn for Kansas this year is estimated at 4,800 tons as compared with 5,000 tons in 1918. The total production of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Illinois, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Colorado for 1919 is 60,300 tons as compared with 62,423 tons in 1918. Most of the broomcorn sells for \$125 to \$200 and most localities have marketed from 80 per cent to 90 per cent of the crop, and most of the corn still held by growers consists of lots passed over by the buyers as not worth the money that was asked. Crop conditions and fall work in the state are fairly satisfactory. Local conditions in the state are shown in the following county reports:

Butler—We had our first killing frost October 27, and slow rains fell the following two days. Wheat ground and rye ground are in excellent condition to start the winter. A few sales have been held, but prices for livestock are very poor owing to shortage of feed. Eggs 60c; butter 60c.—Mrs. Charles Geer, Nov. 1.

Chautauque—We had rain every day the past week, which has delayed wheat sowing. Only one-half of the crop has been put in, but farmers will sow all they can until November 15. Livestock prices are very low compared with other things, and farmers are discouraged over the situation. Feed

and flour are going higher.—A. A. Nance, Nov. 1.

Clay—Cold weather the past few days has given farmers a chance to butcher hogs for winter meat. Farmers are hauling wheat, husking corn and working roads. Early wheat and third growth of alfalfa are being pastured, and some cattle have died on them. Alfalfa hay is selling for \$20; shorts \$2.80; bran \$1.80; flour \$2.60; potatoes \$1.75; apples \$2.50; hogs \$13; poultry 20c; butterfat 70c; creamery butter 70c; country butter 65c; eggs 55c.—P. R. Forslund, Nov. 1.

Dickinson—Weather has been cold. We had a heavy frost October 27. Wheat is sown, but none of it is coming up well. We need rain to put crops in good condition for winter. Farmers are husking corn. Upland fields yield 12 to 15 bushels an acre. Much wheat is going to market at \$1.15 to \$1.20 a bushel. This county is being thoroughly drilled for oil.—F. M. Larson, Nov. 1.

Haskell—Cattle are doing well, and some are on wheat pasture. Wheat is growing as we have had plenty of moisture. Some volunteer wheat is too thick and is being pastured where the ground was not worked. Seeding is almost completed. A great many public sales have been held, and prices are good. Butterfat is worth 68c; eggs 45c.—Harold Tegarden, Nov. 1.

Johnson—Wheat seeding is completed, and early drilled wheat is up and greening well. There is plenty of moisture in the soil for wheat to grow. Stack threshing is almost finished. Farmers are husking corn, and the yield is light.—L. E. Douglas, Nov. 1.

Labette—Six inches of rain fell the past week. A large acreage of wheat is yet to be drilled. Corn husking has begun. Many farmers still have their wheat on hand. A great many sales have been held, and farm implements do not sell as high as formerly. All livestock, except cows, sells lower. Butterfat is 72c; apples \$1.60; potatoes \$2; corn \$1.30; eggs 55c.—J. N. McLane, Oct. 31.

Lynn—Drouth was broken October 25, and weather has been cool and cloudy since. Rains were of much benefit to pasture, and cattle are doing well. The public sale season is nearly over. Many farmers are drilling for oil, but no great amount has been found. Labor is scarce, and wages are high. Most farmers are doing their own work. Cattle are 4 to 8c; hogs \$12.50; eggs 50c; corn \$1.20; prairie hay \$14.—J. W. Clinesmith, Nov. 1.

Marshall—We have had sufficient rain, and ground is in excellent condition to start wheat. Farmers are well up with their work. Corn is being husked, and the crop is light. Several carloads of cattle have been shipped in to be fed this winter. Wheat is \$2.15; corn \$1.10; millet \$1.25; cream 65c; eggs 23c; potatoes \$1.50 to \$2; apples \$1 to \$2.50.—C. A. Kjellberg, Nov. 1.

Morris—We have had no heavy rainfalls, and wheat is coming up very poorly. It will need a very favorable winter to insure its existence. Some upland corn is making 12 to 20 bushels an acre, and bottom corn yields more. Hogs and cattle are scarce. There is not much kafir seed. Corn, shipped in, sells for \$1.50; wheat \$2.20.—J. R. Henry, Oct. 31.

Neosho—Heavy rains fell October 26 and 27. A great deal of wheat has been sown. Some grass was burnt and disced only. Weather is cold. Cattle have been taken off of pastures. Threshing is almost completed. Farmers are busy with fall work and hauling manure. Horses sell cheap at public sales. Hogs are down to \$12 but meat is no cheaper. Fat cattle also are cheaper. Eggs are 50c; wheat \$2; corn \$1.25; oats 65c; potatoes \$1.50; apples \$1.25 to \$1.75.—A. Anderson, Oct. 27.

Osage—Farmers still are plowing and sowing wheat. Threshing is almost completed. Rains and warm weather bring wheat up in four days. Corn is turning out better than farmers expected. Sorghums have ripened. A large number of hogs are being held for better prices. Eggs are 52c; hens 19c; cream 62c.—H. L. Ferris, Nov. 1.

Osborne—This has been the wettest fall in many years. Seeding and threshing are not completed. The damp rainy weather has spoiled a great deal of feed, and alfalfa stacks are wet thru.—W. F. Arnold, Oct. 31.

Republic—We have had several killing frosts in the past two weeks, and weather now is cold and cloudy. Wheat is sown. Some farmers are pasturing fields that are up. Corn husking is in progress. Mules sell well at public sales but there is no demand for horses. Wheat \$2.20; oats 60c; hogs \$10.50.—E. L. Shepard, Oct. 30.

Rooks—Seeding is nearly finished, and farmers are stacking crop. There is plenty of feed. Wheat is making good pasture. Hogs are scarce. Poultry 20c; eggs 50c; butter 50c; cream 60c; wheat \$1.90; fat cattle \$6 a cwt.—C. O. Thomas, Oct. 31.

Sumner—Most farmers have sown their wheat. Ground in south part of county is in excellent condition for wheat, but the north part is dry. Not many cattle are being bought to feed. Hogs are very low. Wheat is \$2.15; oats 75c; corn \$1.55; butterfat 70c; eggs 52c; butter 60c.—E. L. Stocking, Oct. 25.

Trego—Weather is cool. We have had no rain for some time. Wheat seeding is finished, but threshing is progressing slowly. Much wheat was lost in the stack because of rains. Wheat pasture is satisfactory. There is plenty of feed.—C. C. Cross, Nov. 1.

Wabaunsee—Wheat sowing is finished, and what is up is growing well. We need more moisture for later sown wheat. Farmers are disappointed in the prices for livestock. Feed will be scarce. Corn crop is poor. Few sales have been held, and all produce brings high prices except horses.—F. E. Marsh, Oct. 29.

Good Prices for Percherons

Twelve Percherons, surplus from the herd of Lord Lonsdale were sold September 21, at Tattersalls, London, England, at an average of \$1475. Malaria topped the sale at \$3100. The consignment was sold in plain breeding condition right off grass.

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinued or changed or copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS—Write for my large list. Jess Kiser, Garden City, Kansas.

200 ACRES, well improved, \$60. Terms. Mrs. J. C. Knudson, Eureka, Kansas.

153 ACRES IN ARKANSAS for sale or trade. J. W. Persinger, Scandia, Kan.

240 ACRES bottom land, highly improved, \$75 acre. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kan.

BEST FARM BARGAINS for sale in S. E. Kansas by G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED farms, \$85 to \$125 per acre. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

BARGAINS in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. E. McDaniels, Brewster, Kansas.

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

ELK CO. LAND, 120 a. second bottom fair improvements. Price \$5,600. Incumbrance, \$1,600. Oliver Gaines, Owner, Howard, Kan.

400 ACRES rich level land; 360 cultivation; school and market; \$55 acre. Farter Young, Agt., Great Bend, Kan.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

FOR SALE Overlook Farm, 360 acres well improved \$75 per acre. Write the owner. Wesley Knaus, Benedict, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 acre imp. farm, for particulars write owner. Route 1, Box 13, Edison, Kan.

BUY WESTERN KANSAS LAND if level and priced right. Write, Layton Bros., Salina, Kan.

CAREY & HOARD, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 13, Anthony, Kansas.

WE HAVE a good list of Kaw bottom and upland farms that are worth the money. Wilson & Clawson, Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR SALE—400 acre improved farm, 300 acres in wheat; all goes at \$65 per acre. A. C. Bailey, Kinsley, Kansas.

WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

WRITE for our free list of eastern Kansas farms and ranches for sale. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

HAMILTON AND STANTON county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

TO TRADE Good city property in Salina for level western land. Layton Bros. Land & Inv. Co., Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, 160 acres, three miles of Haggard, Kan. 80 acres in cultivation, balance grass. Inquire of J. E. Stohr, Ensign, Kansas.

154 1/2 ACRES Wabaunsee county, Kan., on Golden Belt and Midland Highways. Joins station. Price \$185 per acre. J. H. Hollister, Wabaunsee, Kan.

IMPROVED FARM—160 acres five miles from town. Exchange for good garage up to \$10,000. Pratt Abstract & Investment Co., Pratt, Kan.

160 ACRES, 4 miles from town, good house, 7 rooms, good barn, other outbuildings. 90 acres wheat, balance grass. Price \$85 per acre. LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—200 acre farm, well located, 4 miles oil field. Address owner for full particulars. J. G. Smith, Hamilton, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 acre corn, wheat and alfalfa farm. New barn, silo, supply tank, abundance of water. One mile from county seat. Owner, Box 223, Smith Center, Kan.

280 ACRE improved grain and stock farm. 3 miles Dennis, Labette county, 140 acres cultivation, 80 hay, 80 pasture, \$55 acre. Other farms. J. K. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kan.

96 ACRES, imp., 20 alfalfa bottom land, bal. timothy and plow land. Living water; some timber; 3 ml. town. Good buy. Box 54, Colony, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Improved or vacant suburban properties in Fredonia, or Neodesha, on my monthly payment plan. Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

155 A. in Washington Co., Kan. 1 ml. from Greenleaf, \$100 per acre. Might take some good city rental property as part payment. J. H. Hollister, Owner, Wabaunsee, Kansas.

80 ACRES, improved, plenty water, 50 a. cult., balance blue grass, 4 1/2 miles town, near school, a bargain, black land. Box 72, Colony, Kansas.

480 ARTESIAN VALLEY alfalfa farm, 2 miles county seat, 120 in wheat and rye, 120 alfalfa, balance meadow and pasture. 9 room modern house, two good barns, other outbuildings, flowing wells. Price \$85 acre, terms. Write owner. Box 473, Meade, Kansas.

KANSAS

120 ACRES IMPROVED—\$1,750. \$750 cash, balance easy payments. Small house, barn, well, fence, 60 acres cultivated. Immediate possession. 8 miles from Liberal. Write owners, Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

SNAP RANCH at \$22.50. Terms. Improved, 180 that controls several acres pasture land leased and fenced. 3/4 mile school, 10 miles Ruleton. W. J. Devine, Owner, R. 2, Ruleton, Kansas.

160 ACRE WHEAT FARM, Rush county, all under cultivation, close to market, rented, no improvements. Is a bargain at \$7,000. Also well improved farms. Write for descriptions. Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kansas.

HALF SECTION, ten miles north of Brownell, Kansas, half under cult., good shade trees, improvement fair. \$30 per acre. Also good sec. in same neighborhood, running water, \$20. Herbert & Norcross, Ellis, Kan.

JEWELL COUNTY KANSAS FARMS Good corn, wheat and alfalfa farms, from \$75 to \$125 per acre. Write for free list. ALDERSON & FULTON, Formoso, Kansas.

80 ACRES, 8 miles Ottawa, 2 miles another town, fairly well improved, lays good, water abundant, some wheat now sown. Price \$115 acre. Write for list of farms. Bridwell-Gilley, Ottawa, Kansas.

CASH FOR FARM Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us. American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

SECTION OF LAND at auction—640 acres Rooks county; goes to highest bidder for cash; good land, water, and improvements. Sale November 19, 1919, on lands. For information write, F. E. Young, Stockton, Kan.

20 ACRES under cultivation, at Palacios, Texas. Lays level and good soil, adapted to truck, fruit, or cotton. Has house and other improvements. Price \$1,200. G. Whisler, Brush, Colorado.

A SQUARE SECTION of wheat land, seven miles from town. Price \$17.50 an acre. Send for our list of bargains, impossible to advertise all of them. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

I WOULD rather invest in Wallace county, Kansas, land right now than anywhere I know of. Come and see for yourselves. Live agents bring your men. I show good stuff. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

A GOOD BARGAIN. 160 acres, Rush County, Kansas, lying about 5 miles from good railroad town and market, under cultivation, best of soil, always rated. \$8,000. Best of terms. Write Schutte & Newman, LaCrosse, Kansas.

160 LEVEL DAIRY FARM, all in grass; 5 room frame house, barn, other outbuildings; flowing well near house; three miles railroad town; on graded road. Bargain. Price \$2,500. Good title. Owner, Box 53, Mirage, Colorado.

BEAUTIFUL FARM HOME, located 4 miles town, Lane county, Kansas, all smooth fine land, 160 acres pasture, 160 farm land. Only \$10,500. Terms. Write for bargain list and Kansas map. Mansfield Investment & Realty Company, Healy, Kansas.

PARTNERS DISAGREE. Must sell our fine, well improved 160 acre farm near Emporia, Kan. Adjoins station. 70 acres wheat, lays good. Bargain \$90 acre. Owner, Ernest McKibbin, R. 7, Emporia, Kan.

160 ACRE IMPROVED FARM, 7 room house, good barn, 80 acres in cult. 18 a. wheat, 35 a. fine meadow, 40 a. pasture lays fine, all tillable good soil, near church and school. A bargain for quick sale at \$75 per acre. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kan.

FOR SALE—Improved ranch of 1,920 acres located in southeast corner of Comanche Co., Kan., at fifteen dollars per acre. This is a number one ranch with plenty of good farm land and grass land. W. H. Cadman, Box 482, Monongahela, Pa.

ONLY \$18 PER A. for an extra good, smooth A FINE HOME—260 acres, highly improved, 75 acres wheat, 20 alfalfa, 100 good pasture, good water, near school and church. \$78 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

SMALL RANCH OF 960 ACRES 13 miles from Quinter, Gove county, 170 cultivated, 125 fine alfalfa land; 15 feet to water; small improvements; best of grass. Price \$18 per acre, good terms. Harry Porter, Quinter, Kansas.

320 ACRES good land, no sand or gravel. Perfectly level, 220 acres now in wheat and looks fine, one-fourth goes to purchaser. Only \$20 per acre. \$1000 down, \$2200, March 1st, 1920, three years' time on balance. E. B. Atkinson, Oakley, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Well improved 80 acres, 3/4 mile from court house. Price, \$12,000. Well improved 200 acres, 8 1/2 miles from county seat, 1 mile from shipping point. Price \$25,000. Both farms will bear inspection. No trades considered. F. M. Haines, Owner, Oskaloosa, Kan.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

KANSAS

STOCK OR TRUCK FARM 80 acres, well improved, plenty water, part fine valley. Six miles Kansas City limits, near rock road and interurban. Only \$150. **CORN BELT FARMS COMPANY**, 706-8 Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

THE BEST LAND to be found anywhere for the money. Farms from 40 acres up to 640, creek and river bottom and upland at prices cheaper than anywhere in the world for same kind of land. Come and see for yourself or write. E. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

80 ACRES, Lyon county, Kan. Well improved, 9 miles Emporia, R. F. D. and phone line, 50 rods to school, 6 room house, barn, poultry house, cave, 15 acres pasture, rest farm land, \$7,200. Terms one-half cash long time on balance. Write for list of all size farms. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.

172 ACRES, 6 miles Lawrence, Kansas. Good 7 room house, good barn, large granary, machine shed, work shop, permanent water. 60 acres hog tight, 130 acres smooth tillable land, 10 alfalfa, 10 prairie meadow. 1 1/2 miles to Fort-to-Fort concrete highway now building. 1 mile to school and church. \$125 per acre. E. T. Arnold, Lawrence, Kansas.

FINE 535 ACRE stock and grain farm; located close Ottawa, 2 sets improvements. 90 acres wheat; fine blue grass, corn, wheat and clover land. Write for full description of this or any size farm interested in. Free book and special descriptions of farm bargains. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

960 ACRE RANCH; fenced; living water; between 100 and 150 acres of alfalfa land less than 10 feet to water; 6 miles to county seat. Price \$22.50 per acre. Carry back \$10,000 for 3 years at 6 per cent. Want to co-operate with live agents. D. F. CARTER, THE LAND MAN, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kansas.

CENTRAL KANSAS FARMS Write us today for large lists of farm and city property. No proposition too large or too small for our attention. What have you to trade? LINDHOLM LAND AND LOAN CO., Salina, Kansas.

A GOOD HOME—480 acres, six miles from station, mostly smooth, 200 acres in cultivation, 140 in wheat, all goes, 220 pasture, 7 room house, good barn, sheds, well, windmill, \$25 per acre. \$2,000 down, \$4,500 March, \$5,500 long time. Possession. Investigate. E. B. Atkinson, Oakley, Kansas.

SMALL STOCK RANCH BARGAIN—400 acres located 4 miles from Lenora, Norton county, Kansas. 200 acres fine farm land; 200 acres blue stem and buffalo grass; small improvements; fine water; one mile to school on mail route and phone line. Special bargain at \$22.00 per acre. Write for bargain E. E. Jeter, Land Merchant, Lenora, Kansas, farm list.

320 ACRES, 160 cultivated, 1/2 bottom land, fine grass, 25 a. alfalfa, big new barn, house, other improvements, 2 1/2 miles town and high school. Price \$90 a. 160 a., 120 cultivated, balance grass, fair improvements. Price \$65 a. Other bargains. Richards & Moore, White City, Kansas.

ANOTHER BARGAIN Hackberry Valley ranch, 640 acres highly improved. Elegant new six room cottage, bunk house, barns and corrals. Best of soil. Plenty of living water fed by springs. Abundance of timber for fuel and posts. 40 acres alfalfa. 300 acres first bottom. A snap at \$24 per acre. No trades. The Brooke Land & Trust Co., Winona, Kan.

FINE FARM HOME. 160 acres, 1 1/2 miles station, 3 1/2 miles good railroad town, Franklin County, Kansas. 56 miles Kansas City, all good laying land, 60 acres grass, 70 acres wheat 2 story 8 room house, new barn 44x56, close to school and church. R. F. D. telephone, just listed. Price \$100 per acre, \$4000 or more cash, remainder long time 6% if wanted. Casida, Clark & Spangler, Ottawa, Kansas.

800 ACRES On west line of Osborne, in Rooks Co. 600 acres fine pasture, 200 cultivated, 1/2 alfalfa land, good never failing well, new windmill, 200 bbl. cement reservoir, 4 room house, small barn, cattle shed, granary. Good 3 and 4 wire fence around pasture and fields, priced for quick sale at \$25 per acre. GUY WILLIAMSON, FARMER, Glasco, Kan.

240 ACRES, 3 miles of Westphalia, high school and Catholic church. 120 acres of mow land and pasture, balance in cultivation, 5 room house, good barn and hen house, plenty of water, 60 acres of wheat all up, if sold within 30 days will take \$75 per acre. Also 1/2 block good 8 room house with bath, good bank barn, almost new and 3 good wells. One imported Belgian stallion, 3 good jacks. No other breeding stuff close. Either cash or good terms. W. G. Beissel, Westphalia, Kan.

BEST BUY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY 320 acres, 8 room modern house, large barn, garage, double granary, etc. 140 acres clover and bluegrass, 12 acres alfalfa, 40 acres in corn, balance in small grain. Watered by springs, 4 miles from town on R. F. D. 40 miles from Kansas City. Price is only \$150 per acre. If you want to buy a farm of any size come and see me. Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kan. Phone 34.

RENO COUNTY FARM 160 a. 17 ml. from Hutchinson and 1 1/2 ml. from Abbiyville. About 30 a. in grass 40 or 50 a. in alfalfa, bal. in cultivation. Light set of improvements. On the Main County road. This farm is all alfalfa land and is in a fine location. It is offered for a short time at a very reasonable price. Only \$18,000. Terms on one-half. Come and see this or write at once. V. E. WEST, Hutchinson, Kansas.

4,500 ACRE RANCH, Harper and Barber Co. Six miles of running water, 180 never failing springs, good grass, never been overstocked, owner's house, 3 farm houses, granaries, barns, sheds, garage shop, windmills, fenced, hog lots and houses, corrals, etc. A bargain at \$30 per acre. 1,440 acres Comanche county, 7 1/2 miles from Sun City. 900 acres in cultivation, two sets of good improvements, fenced, heavy black loam soil. Windmills, tanks, etc. Price only \$50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kan.

KANSAS

25 BARGAINS, \$50 to \$75 acre. Some farms are mile to town. Write for list. V. C. Archer, Colony, Kansas.

320 ACRES, less railroad right-of-way; 4 1/2 miles from good town; improved; bottom land, suitable for alfalfa; 120 acres cultivation; near school. Price \$10,500. Terms. Free list, map and literature. F. T. McNinch, Ransom, Ness County, Kan.

80 ACRES, mile town, 6 room house, garage, well, cellar, hen house, coal shed, cattle shed, large barn, 10 a. alfalfa, 25 a. wheat, 35 pasture. Town school. Price \$85 acre, \$25,000 will handle. 200 acres, 3 miles town, two sets improvements. New 8 room house, fine home; level land, price \$115 acre. P. H. ATCHISON, Waverly, Kansas.

80 ACRES, 4 miles of Ottawa, good main road, 7 room house, good barn and other buildings. Good water, all tillable, 15 acres hog tight. A fine farm and a choice location. \$11,000. 120 acres, 9 miles Ottawa, 3 ml. to good trading point. Good improvements and a complete set. Sandy loam lays well, 15 acres hog tight, good water, 30 alfalfa land. School close. A good buy at \$140. Write for list of other bargains. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

COFFEY COUNTY BARGAINS 80 acres, improved, 9 ml. of Waverly, best of soil, lays good, everlasting water. Price \$4,500. Good terms. 80 acres, improved, 5 ml. good town, lays fine, good soil, close to school, well watered. Price \$5,200. Good terms. 160 acres, improved, 3 1/2 ml. of good town, good soil, lays fine, plenty of water. Price \$60 per acre. Good terms. The above are all bargains, for further information write, or better, come see at once, as they positively will not last long at this price. Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

Eastern Kansas Farms Large list Lyon and Coffey Co., for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

A LOOK WON'T HURT 200 a. 7 1/2 miles Waverly, closer to smaller town, good 7 room house, barn about 36x44, double granary and crib, other buildings, 120 a. under cultivation, 65 a. good pasture, 40 a. bottom, 15 a. timber. This is all good level black loam. Price \$85. Will carry 4% at 6%. Possession March 1st. Wheat goes. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kansas.

Good Section 5 miles east of Dighton, extra good improvements, worth at least \$6,000.00. About half cultivated. Priced at \$35.00 per acre. Terms. 800 acres, 3 1/2 miles south Pendenis, 360 acres under plow, balance grass. This is choice unimproved, except for well and fencing. School on corner of land. Good neighborhood. Priced \$27.50 per acre, terms. W. V. YOUNG, DIGHTON, KANSAS.

800 Acre Stock or Dairy Farm Ft. Scott dairy district, mostly alfalfa land. 560 excellent grass and pasture, 160 crops, 160 young timber, new stone residence. Fine stone barn 44x124 with L 44x84. New concrete silo 40x18. Tenant house, well watered, creek and wells, windmill, good fences. Great bargain. \$65 a. 240 acres near Ft. Scott, all tillable, lays well, good improvements. \$75 per a. 157 acres, 3/4 mile from condenser at Ft. Scott, good soil, mostly tillable, improved. Great bargain \$110 per acre. Other good farms and properties. Deque & Slaughter, Ft. Scott, Kansas.

DO YOU WANT HIGH SCHOOL? 160 acres, 1 mile from splendid town, 1,000 people, 5 churches and high school, 2 good banks, splendid town, on main line of Santa Fe railroad; 120 acres under cultivation; balance in pasture, all tillable, part of the land now in wheat. Good new 6 room house, just built, good barn, never failing water, on rural route and phone line and main auto road. Beautiful location, splendid farm. Price \$85 an acre, \$3,000 cash, balance long time, 6% optional payments. Possession can be had. Best bargain in eastern Kansas. You people who want high school privileges, town and church privileges, get busy. Address, THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

ARKANSAS WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

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

FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Gravette, Arkansas. Leaders in farm and town property.

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms, write J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

CALIFORNIA COME WHERE YOU DON'T HAVE to fight cyclones and snow storms. Improved orange and alfalfa farms. LINKER LAND CO., Palermo, Calif.

FLORIDA CHEAPEST GOOD LANDS IN AMERICA Your chance to select from thousands of acres in south-central Florida highlands, splendid orange, garden, general farming, cattle and hog lands, wholesale prices, terms or exchange. Florida Good Homes Co., Seacrest Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISSISSIPPI WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

COLORADO

30,000 ACRES choice raw or imp. Lincoln Co. Colorado lands. Bargains, easy terms. See J. L. Maurer, Arriba, Colo.

FOR SALE—All kinds of lands and town properties. Prices right, easy terms. O. F. Lovelace, Bethune, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO farms and ranches, all sizes. For further information, write, J. W. Triplett & Son, Yuma, Colo.

Irrigated and non-irrigated lands in southern Colorado, lowest prices, write for list. McMurtry & Pinkham, Holly, Colorado.

COLORADO FARMS AND RANCHES—\$15 to \$75 per acre. Write for list. Haver & Weeks, Eckley, Yuma Co., Colo.

WRITE THE ERWIN LAND COMPANY, Burlington, Colorado, for information and prices on Kit Carson, Cheyenne and Kiowa county lands.

20 IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information and literature on request. Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO. Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list. C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.

SECTION smooth tractor land, Cheyenne county, 10 miles from town. Abundant water 10 to 15 feet. Good soil. 7 yrs. time. \$15. W. H. Reynolds, Burlington, Colo.

WE SELL LAND in East end of Kiowa Co., Colorado and West end of Greeley Co., Kansas, cheap. Kella & Kean, Towner, Colorado.

IRRIGATED small tracts and farms produce sure and paying crops. We have them at Rocky Ford, Colo. Write. Wm. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

COLORADO LAND, Lincoln Co. Imp. and unimproved, 160 to 2,500 a. at \$15 to \$55 a. Write for descriptive list. M. H. Yerrick, Bovina, Colo.

IMP. AND unimproved farms and ranches in eastern Colo. Wheat, corn, barley and potatoes, on long and easy terms. Write for list. Frank Rich, Haswell, Colo.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, eastern Colorado, crop producing lands, \$40 to \$80 per acre, none better, ideal climate, good water. Write us for particulars, or see us. The Co-Operative Investment Co., Otis, Colo.

320 ACRES, imp., 120 cult., bal. pasture. Plenty good water; 14 miles from town. \$22 a., \$1,000 cash, \$2,000 March 1st, balance 3 years at 6%. Lamb Realty Co., Vona, Colo.

IMPROVED and unimproved land, well located in the famous Fleming and Haxtun districts, where corn and small grains are sure crop. Prices ranging from \$35 to \$90 per acre. For particulars write or call on McClure & Hanna, Commercial Savings Bank, Sterling, Colorado.

COLORADO

EASTERN COLORADO and Western Kansas land. Farms, ranches and investments. Tracts of 160 to 2,500 acres. Our prices from \$12.50 to \$30 per acre. Barnes & Doty, Towner, Colo.

FOR SALE—Small tract of land in the San Louis Valley, New Moffat, Colorado. Terms to returned soldiers easy. For full information address Government Hotel, R. S. Bldg., Box 118, Washington, D. C.

50 MILES EAST OF DENVER, Colorado. I own 3,500 acres. Fine valley land, shallow water, one section improved, 400 acres of wheat, prices right, terms easy. John W. Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

40-BUSHEL WHEAT LAND, \$40 per acre, in the famous Burlington district, the garden spot of Colorado. Agents wanted. Write Bentley Land Company, Burlington, Colo. for our confidential proposition.

EASTERN COLORADO FARM LAND—Washington, Yuma, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Lincoln, Kiowa and Prowers counties, \$15 to \$100 per acre. Wheat, corn, potatoes and fruit, sure crops. Prices advancing rapidly. Now is the time to buy. Write us for particulars. The C. C. Annable Realty Co., Otis, Colo.; Eads, Colo.

HASWELL DISTRICT of eastern Colorado. The garden spot of the state. We own the land and guarantee delivery. If you have never seen this district, which is largely shallow water, by all means look it over before buying elsewhere. Write us. CHARLTON-HOSEWELL LAND CO., Haswell, Colorado.

HOMESTEADS 640 ACRES. In the mountains the finest land you ever saw, almost level plow land, good grazing the year round, no better stock country on earth, plenty timber, finest water, come quick. Terms cheap. COLORADO SETTLERS ASSOCIATION, 504 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Best Lands

The best closest priced lands in Kiowa and Cheyenne counties, Colo. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts, raw and improved, \$17 to \$35 per acre. Best climate, soil. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. R. T. Cline & Sons, Brandon, Colo.

Listen Land Buyers

How does this sound? 6 fine sections in Cheyenne county, all or any one \$25 per acre. Good terms.

1 section good land, Cheyenne Co. 15 miles N. W. Sheridan Lake, \$20 per acre. 2 sections, 9 miles north of Sheridan Lake. \$22.50 per acre.

1 1/2 section, 10 miles from Sheridan Lake, at \$15 per acre. This is all good plow land, nearly every acre can be plowed with tractor. Many others as good.

Wolf Land Company, Yuma, Colo. Offices at Burlington and Stratton, Colo.

COLORADO

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED land for sale. Do you want a home of your own, where you can grow good crops of corn, wheat, milo and other forage plants? Write to The Western Realty Company, Eads, Colo., for information. H. A. Long, Manager.

LANDS ARE rapidly advancing here. No other district has such a future ahead of it. A farm bought now, will be worth double in a few years. Let us show you what we do for those who buy from us. Let us show you the experience of those who have been here a few years. We sell our own lands, and can offer good farms with or without growing wheat. For further particulars write, Wagner Realty Co., Akron, Colo.

IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN COLORADO. We have an exceptional list of improved farms under irrigation, which we are offering at attractive prices. Lands are rapidly advancing in price and these sure-crop bargains will not last long at the prices at which they are offered. Write for list. The Castilla Estates Development Company, Box "A", San Acacio, Colorado.

MISSOURI

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

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write, Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.

STOCK, dairy, poultry farms for sale. Write for lists. Wheeler Bros., Mountain Grove, Mo.

WANT TO BUY a home in south Mo.? Write Stephens & Perry, Mountain Grove, Mo.

LISTEN! Dandy 120 acre valley farm, \$4500; imp. 160, \$3000. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

GET OUR SPECIAL bargain list on small homes. Have desirable farms any size. Houston Realty Co., Houston, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list. R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

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

ATTENTION FARMERS—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, \$25 to \$50 per acre. Write, Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

RELIABLE LAND DEALERS. Bank reference. Write for list. Baker Investment Co., Mountain Grove, Mo.

3,700 ACRES, good timber, plenty water, \$7.50 per acre. Farms of all sizes. Douglas Co. Abat. Co., Ava, Mo.

160 ACRES, 5 miles R. R. town, Vernon Co., Mo. Well improved, fine location, lays complete. Dark sandy loam. Going to sell now. Price \$65 per acre. Hunt & Downs, Schell City, Mo.

MISSOURI

CITY PROPERTY, farms, ranches, sale or exchange. Write, Roy & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

FREE VIEWS—200 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$4,000. Terms. Lists. Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.

154 A., 4 1/2 miles R. R. town, Vernon Co., Mo. Fine rich soil. Well improved. Price \$60 per acre. List of other farms sent upon request. Don Kennedy, Schell City, Mo.

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

160 ACRES, highly imp., 110 cult., 50 meadow and pasture, wells and springs. 3 miles Eldorado Springs. \$75 acre. Other bargains. Hunt Realty Co., Eldorado Springs, Mo.

STOCK FARM, 525 acres, 2 houses, watered by wells and creek. Price \$16,000. Half down. 80 acres, improved. Price \$2,500. Write for free bargain list. Tom King, Weaubleau, Mo.

160 ACRE FARM AT BARGAIN.—80 a. in cultivation, 80 a. in timber pasture, 6 room, 2 story house, good barn, stone granary, basement, well water, springs and wells, 3 miles railroad, fair roads. This is a bargain. Price \$35 per a. \$3,000 cash, carry remainder back 6%. S. S. Tillery Realty Co., Humansville, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

GET MY NEW LIST of farm home bargains in Dewey and Blaine counties, Oklahoma. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

160 ACRES, near Hinton, Caddo county, Okla. Improved, 100 acres in cultivation, balance pasture, near school. \$40 per acre. G. W. Depue, Ft. Scott, Kansas.

A FARM in the Great N. Canadian Valley. 160 acres, 5 mi. from Watonga, 100 acres in cult., 50 acres mow land. Small house and barn, pure water, splendid soil, lies almost level, consolidated school, good road to town. Price \$9,000. Terms, \$3,000 cash, bal. 6%. DeFord & Cronkrite, Watonga, Oklahoma.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA LAND in 35-inch rainfall belt. Pasture or timber lands, \$10 to \$25. Good prairie, \$35 to \$75. Creek and river bottom, \$60 to \$100. Terms. Write us what kind of a farm you want and how much you can pay down. We will tell you who has the farm for sale, and send you a U. S. Railway Administration booklet that tells the facts about farming opportunities in this country. Every homeseeker and investor will appreciate this new and valuable booklet. Farm Bureau, care of Industrial Department, M. K. & T. Railway, Room 818, Dallas, Texas.

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"Where Land Makes Riches"

Irrigated Farms in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas

3000 Acres For Sale—Any Size Tract To Suit

All Famous Second Lift Lower Rio Grande Valley Irrigated Farm Lands—The best land that lays outdoors for Corn, Broom Corn, Cotton, Hay, Pasture (green pastures all year around). Winter Vegetables, Citrus Fruits, Etc., Etc. This is the rich, productive land described in the leading article in the Mail and Breeze in the issue of October 11th. Mr. J. H. Christner, mentioned in that article, bought his first Rio Grande Valley Farm from Mr. Swallow of this Company. Hunt up your copy of the Mail and Breeze of October 11th, and read it again.

We run excursions from Kansas City at low rates offering land seekers a comfortable inexpensive trip in our own cars and an opportunity to inspect the Valley in general and our lands in particular in a very satisfactory manner. It will be a pleasure to you to make this trip with us.

Write us today and we will mail you our descriptive advertising matter FREE.

"IRRIGATED FARMS," a book full of information about the country, the climate, the land and the great variety of profitable crops grown, with many interesting pictures.

"WHAT THE HOME FOLKS SAY," A little booklet in which dozens of successful farmers in our tract tell in personal letters in their own words of their experience

there, how they like the country, and the character and value of crops raised. "FREE MAP OF TEXAS," with full information about our next excursion date and low excursion rates.

GO AND SEE THIS COUNTRY NOW and you will see the Winter Garden of America. Remember we want you to bring your wife with you and that you are under no obligation to buy just because you make the trip. We invite the most vigorous inspection.

C. H. Swallow & Company

Just write your name and address on a Postal Card and send it to the nearest office saying you saw the ad in the Mail and Breeze. We will do the rest. DO IT NOW.

First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Lincoln, Nebraska
Room 253, Union Station, Kansas City, Missouri
Lawrence, Kansas, Care O. H. Stugard, Gen'l Agt.

OKLAHOMA

\$20 TO \$50 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder.
E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

100 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair improvements, rich loam soil, lays well, 6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail lines. \$35 per acre. Terms.
Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

210 ACRES, 3 miles good railroad town this county, all dry black bottom. All tillable, but 15 a. timber. 160 a. cult. No rock, ditches or overflow. 5 room house, barn and well. \$45 per acre. Terms.
Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

TEXAS.

INVESTIGATE our Panhandle lands and bumper crops instead of paying rents almost equal to our selling price. Write today.
J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.

Big Crops in Northwest Texas on the New Line of the Santa Fe

The Federal Railroad Administration has authorized the completion of the new Shattuck Branch of the Santa Fe railroad to take care of this year's big crops—wheat, oats and sorghums. This will open for immediate settlement and development a large block of my land in a wheat and stock-farming section of Ochiltree and Hansford counties in northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line, where the first crop has in a number of cases paid for the land, and where cattle and hogs can be raised at a low cost. Land is of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, no brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital.

T. G. SPEARMAN, Chicago, Ill.
228 Railway Exchange.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
J. W. Fitzmaurice, Forest City, Mo.

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me.
John J. Black, 75 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—105 desirable residence lots in Fredonia, Kan. Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE
Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn best in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have.
M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

EASTERN COLORADO and western Kansas lands our specialty. If you want to buy, sell or trade real estate, see me. I am in touch with buyers from all over the country. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. E. Chittim, Kanorado, Kansas.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? Are you getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 5c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it.
Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

Farm and Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma
Lowest Current Rate
Quick Service. Liberal Option.
Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.
THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Let's Make the Roads Better

(Continued from Page 10.)

mud holes, locating each carefully and suggesting the required work that should be done. If it could be so arranged, the township commissioner should have the county engineer make this inspection with him.

With the notes and suggestions of the inspection trip at hand, there should be little difficulty in intelligently laying out the proposed repairs on the entire road system. Bridge crews should be organized and material ordered that would facilitate quick work on all such bridge jobs and cause the least interruption to traffic that is possible. Often bridges are torn up and it is found that other material is urgently needed besides that which was first ordered. A thorough inspection would have obviated such trouble.

MISCELLANEOUS

I HAVE cash buyers for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price.
James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

EASTERN COLORADO and western Kansas land. Buy direct. Prices from \$10 to \$30 on easy terms. Agents wanted. Write for my confidential proposition.
F. L. Hammitt, Towner, Colo.

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

Very few people have driven a car over Kansas roads shortly after a rain without wondering time and again what crazy person put some culvert or bridge in the middle of a mud hole, from 2 to 5 feet above the general level of the road, and having made no provision for raising the grade of the road or adequately draining the water away from the old grade. Evidently, the builder of such a structure knew very little about the drainage of water, the need for run-off ditches, and the bringing of the road grades to the bridge level, and he probably cared less. Such monstrosities are to be found in every county of the state.

Responsibility of County Engineer

Under the law the county engineer is responsible only for state and county roads. Really he should be made responsible for every foot of public highway in his county. He should be required to make at least one complete survey of the entire road system he is responsible for each year.

One of the chief criticisms that can be offered to doing road work in the fall is that the loose earth that is moved into the road from the sides will remain in that condition practically all winter. That it will absorb moisture very freely, freeze badly, and make a very rough and almost impassable road by the continued thawing and freezing during the winter. Another criticism also is that the earth handled is not smoothed down evenly over the entire surface of the road but is left in large lumps, thus making the road very bumpy. Wherever such work is done, the road crew should have at their disposal a good drag for smoothing down the bumps and leaving a smooth surface, together with a heavy road roller that will firm this loose material down to the density of the old road bed. If a little care and time are devoted to this phase of road repairs in the fall, many roads that are usually impassable in winter would have started into the winter season in first class condition and would have remained largely in that condition thru the entire winter. Dragging and rolling are two of the best dirt road building methods that can possibly be employed.

Filling in the Mud Holes

There is probably no more disheartening piece of road way to be encountered than occasional bottomless mudholes on an otherwise excellent road way. Sometimes these mudholes are due to under ground springs where it is almost impossible to correct the evil. However, tile drainage under such spots will usually correct the trouble. More often, however, these mud holes are at the bottom of long inclines from one direction or possibly two directions in the road. They do not occur because there is no culvert put in such depressions, they are nearly always occasioned by the drainage of the water on these slopes to the middle of the road, this in turn collecting in the low spots and having no good provision made for leading the water into the culvert, so that it can drain away. Of course, the remedy for such trouble is to grade properly the road the entire length of the incline and on the approach of the culvert, so that every drop of water will run off into ditches at the road sides, and from there be conducted to natural drainage as quickly as possible.

There is probably no one institution aside from the function of government itself that is of so great importance to every person in the community as the road. The road problem is not a local matter for the road districts or townships to handle. A good road is a universal public benefactor. There is not a single member of the community who does not receive advantage and pleasure from a good highway. It is the most democratic of all public institutions. A courthouse is for records; an asylum for the infirm; a jail or penitentiary for criminals; a park for recreation; a school for instruction; a church for worship; a hotel for wayfarers, but a good road is for everybody. Saint and sinner, man, woman and child; young and old, rich and poor all have a share of the benefits of the good road. And these are not the only beneficiaries, for the road is not alone for the use of those living in the locality. Any person living in any part of the world has an equal right, with every other, to the use of the highway, and the introduction of the automobile has extended the use of the public highways more than ever.

Important economic results of benefit to

SAN BENITO

In the Heart of the Lower
Rio Grande Valley

Every Day a Harvest Day

You have read what a prominent farm editor said in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of October 11 of the wonderful success Northern farmers are making in the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

We want to particularly call your attention to San Benito, located on the main line of the Railroad in the heart of the Lower Rio Grande Valley—a modern little city of over 5,000 people, with 3 large public schools, comfortable homes and 9 representative churches.

We are fortunate in owning a few thousand acres of unsold land in the vicinity of San Benito, under the best canal system in the Rio Grande Valley. Every farm is either within a short haul of San Benito or located close to the Interurban Railroad, built for the accommodation of the farmers.

Our summer staple crops include: corn, sugar cane, cotton, alfalfa, sorghum, broom corn and various forage crops—all producing maximum yields.

While the Northern farmers are housed up in the winter waiting for spring, feeding what they have raised in the summer, our San Benito farmers graze their hogs and cattle on green pasture; and grow thousands of acres of cabbage, onions, head lettuce, beans, potatoes, tomatoes and other crops, from which they net from \$100 to \$1,000 per acre, depending on the farmer.

California and Florida have become famous through the growing of citrus fruit. In the Rio Grande Valley, we produce a finer quality of grape fruit and, as good an orange and lemon as is produced in either of the above states. This is conceded by experts. Seven to 9 year old grape fruit orchards last year netted from \$1,000 to \$1,800 per acre.

We take prospective buyers to view our holdings every two weeks at a reasonable rate, including sleeping and dining car accommodations. These rates are made only to people who are able financially to buy land. If you want to move to a country where the climate is mild and living conditions better, where you can get the maximum pay from your farming efforts, you can't afford to overlook this invitation to make the trip with us.

A postal card will bring our free booklet, with actual photographs and full descriptions of the country, to you. Why not take a look at this country? See for yourself what it is, and talk to the farmers.

San Benito Land Co.

909, 910, 911 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Good Lambs are in Demand

Labor Conditions Affect the Markets Seriously

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

LABOR conditions in the large industrial centers of the United States, which seem to be burdened with more strikes than in many years, are receiving increased attention in livestock markets, especially in the trade in cattle and hogs. There has already been some reduction in the purchasing power of thousands of steel workers who have been striking for weeks. The steel workers are heavy consumers of beef and pork. Thousands of coal miners are on a strike and many other organized workers in cities are in a controversy with capital. The idleness of a large number of laborers affects the business of retail stores, restaurants and other interests adversely.

While it is hoped that the labor unrest from which the country is now suffering will prove to be only temporary, there is fear in some quarters of the prolongation of strikes. Each week of extensive strikes weakens the economic position of the country. At the outset the strikes are not felt seriously, for the labor organizations usually begin their walkouts with generous savings for the support of their members. But these savings are quickly exhausted, the credit of the idle laborers does not continue long at retail butcher shops, and then follows a condition which is not favorable to producers of meat animals.

Lower Prices for Medium Cattle

Medium grades of cattle were as much as \$1 a hundredweight lower in Kansas City last week. Labor unrest, with its unfavorable effect on the demand for beef in the industrial centers of the East, was cited as one of the important influences in the sharp break in prices.

In view of the effect of labor troubles, together with the outlook for continued dissatisfaction among workers in industrial districts on account of inevitable readjustments from boom to normal peace conditions, it seems probable that feeders of cattle will be forced to give careful consideration to the domestic demand situation in their feeding operations. This should stimulate a conservative policy in making beef to ship to Kansas City, Wichita, or any other market.

"I believe the safest policy to follow in feeding cattle," said C. C. Bunton of Burlington, Kan., who purchased 30 Hereford heifers, averaging 710 pounds, at \$7.75 in Kansas City last week, "is to adopt only short finishing periods. With short feeds, one has a better opportunity to follow swings in the market for cattle. I bought heifers which carried a little flesh, as this class is ready to go on feed at once. Within two months, the heifers should be fat and ready for killers after receiving a ration of corn, alfalfa, corn silage and cottonseed cake, which I plan to use. Cattle of the weight I purchased are a little too light for packers, so there is less competition for them than for heavier stock. I want to be in a position to make a quick turn on my feedlot holdings because of the uncertainty surrounding the market for fat cattle."

As range offerings and shipments from Kansas pastures decrease, it is expected that the leading markets of the Middle West as a whole will receive an abundance of short-fed cattle. This class is expected to predominate. The initial runs of short-fed cattle from the summer movement into feedlots have begun to make their appearance. The manner in which these cattle have thus far been absorbed by packers is not encouraging.

Corn-fed Cattle Reach \$18.25

On the Kansas City market last week the choicest corn-fed cattle were fairly steady, with sales up to \$18.25, abnormal transactions which were not representative of the general trade. The bulk of steers going to packers sold at \$9.50 to \$15, these being grassers and some pastured cattle which had received cake. The fact that cattle around \$15 developed the most extreme weakness was taken as an indication that the position of short-fed is bearish. Good fat cows were about 50 cents lower, selling at \$7.50

to \$8.50, with the choicest offerings again quoted up to \$10.50 early. Calves closed with a top of \$16, showing a break of \$1. Feeding steers which had ruled up to \$13.75, were slow around \$12.25 at the close. There was a sharp decrease in the demand for this stock. Stockers closed at \$6 to \$10.25. Stock calves sold mainly at \$7 to \$9, with very choice grades up to \$11.

Hogs Advance \$1.25

Concern over the hog market increased last week. While there was an upturn in the nature of a reaction from recent weakness, the prevailing opinion in the market continued bearish. Prices last week reached a top of \$14.10 in Kansas City, a rise of \$1.25, but muddy roads and hesitancy on the part of professional shippers, who have suffered losses in their operations recently owing to sharp breaks, accounted for the lighter supply which improved the market. No incentive exists for holding back hogs weighing 200 pounds or more which are ready for market. The demand for stock hogs continued strong, and the fact that Kansas City alone shipped out more than 30,000 stock hogs in October received some attention as an influence in increasing supplies of finished porkers from Iowa and Illinois, the principal buyers. Iowa and Illinois are taking stock hogs from other sources as well, and are expected to finish them into heavy weights. Stock hogs continued to sell in instances at prices above the figures paid for finished porkers by packers. There were rumors of a turn for the better in the export demand, which has been very disappointing. However, domestic demand conditions were less favorable, labor unrest being felt.

"Hogs are not paying out for Kansas feeders at present prices," declared Thomas A. Gribben, Jr., of Gypsum City, Kan., who sold in Kansas City the past week 57 Chester-Whites, averaging 188 pounds, at \$13.70. On the day of the sale, this load brought the top price, being 10 cents higher than any other offering on the market. "These hogs," added Mr. Gribben, "were fed on ground rye, and received corn only in the last three weeks. The rye cost me \$1.35 to \$1.56 a bushel. The hogs were less than 7 months old and practically purebreds, but they showed no profit."

Sheep are 25 Cents Higher

With a sharp decrease in receipts, due again to the heavy absorption of feeding lambs by Colorado feeders, which has temporarily made Denver a more attractive market than Kansas City for flockmasters of the Southwest, prices of sheep and lambs were around 25 cents higher last week. Fat lambs sold up to \$15.60. Feeding lambs ruled largely at \$11.25 to \$12.25. Feeding ewes sold at \$4.50 to \$6, with common grades at \$4.50 to \$5. Best fat ewes brought \$7.75. Demand for breeding ewes fell off, and prices were mostly unchanged, with the better Shropshires of good ages at \$11 to \$14 and Westerns at \$8.50 to \$10.50. Some young Western ewes brought \$12.

D. C. Diver of Neosho Falls, Kan., sold 200 lambs, averaging 65 pounds, at \$14.50. "They showed a fair profit," he said. "I purchased these lambs in Kansas City late in July, when they averaged 48 pounds and cost \$13.25. They came from Utah. I ran them on wheat stubble. During the past month they received a ration of ground rye and ground low grade wheat mixed equally. I fed this ration twice a day. My experience is encouraging to the handling of lambs for feeding purposes in Kansas."

Fewer horses and mules were received, but no decided changes were apparent in the trade. Mules display the best tone, continuing at record prices. Choice cavalry horses are being taken by the United States army, and it is understood that the net price to the dealers on accepted animals is \$175 a head. Southern horses are in demand for shipment to the cotton states, and good animals of this class display the best tone so far as horse trade is concerned.

"Ever Occur to You?"

says the Good Judge



That it's foolish to put up with an ordinary chew, when it doesn't cost any more to get real tobacco satisfaction.

Every day more men discover that a little chew of real good tobacco lasts longer and gives them real contentment.

There's nothing like it.

THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW

put up in two styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

Weyman-Bruton Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City

Don't Wear a Truss



C.E. BROOKS, 344 A State Street, Marshall, Mich.

BROOKS' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Blinds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

SAY you saw the advertisement in Farmers Mail and Breeze. It insures good service.

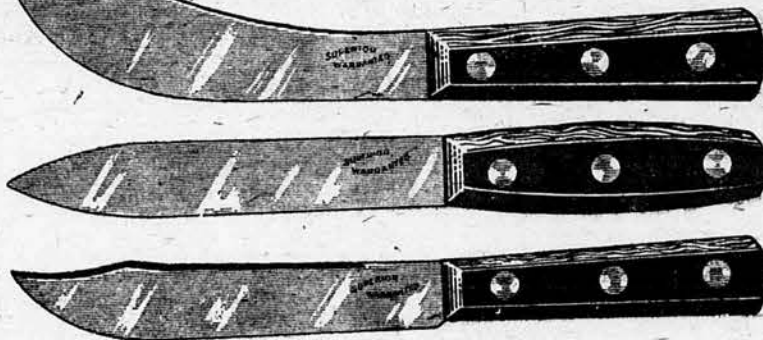
Read

the classified advertising columns. They may save you many dollars.

Gold Plated Flag Pin Free
Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated, enameled pins which we send for only 10c to help pay advertising expenses. Jewelry House, 141 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

Butchering Set

SKINNING KNIFE
STICKING KNIFE
BUTCHER KNIFE



Get This Fine Set Before Supply Is Exhausted

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

Special 20-Day Offer Premium Number 500

By placing our order for ten thousand sets of these knives before war time prices were put into effect, we were able to purchase them at an extremely low price and are now able to offer you the set postpaid with a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for only \$1.25 or with a 3-year subscription for only \$2.25.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$..... for which send me Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of years and send me the butcher set postpaid.

Name
Address

LIVESTOCK SERVICE OF THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

FOR BUYERS OR SELLERS.

When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and mention this paper when writing advertisers. Also write this department direct, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

Those who have livestock for sale, will find advertising in these columns the most economical and effective means of locating buyers. When writing for rates always give number and description of animals for sale, and such other information as would attract the interest of prospective buyers if touched upon in the advertisement. You may need only a three line advertisement or it may be to your best interest to use a full page. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice.

T. W. MORSE
Director and Livestock Editor
ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY
Assistant

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S. T. Morse, Eastern Oklahoma, S. E. Kansas and S. W. Missouri, 517 West 3d St., Joplin, Mo.
H. P. Steele, Iowa and N. E. Nebraska, 203 Farnam Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

Nov. 19—H. F. Cherry, Pleasanton, Kan.
Nov. 13—Linwood calf club, Linwood, Kan.
A. E. Neale, Manhattan, Kan., Mgr.
Nov. 13-14—Nebraska breeders sale, So. Omaha, Neb.
Nov. 14—Tonganoxie Calf Club, W. J. O'Brien, Sale Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.
Nov. 15—Combination sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Mgr.
Nov. 17-18—Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas, The Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.
Nov. 18—E. V. Fritts, Paola, Kan.
Dec. 1—L. H. Paul & Son, Moran, Kan. W. H. Mott, Manager, Herington, Kan.
Dec. 11-12—Consignment sale, Leavenworth, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Dec. 15—Holmes Dairy Co., Sioux City, Ia.
Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
Feb. 17-18—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas combination sale, Dwight Williams, Mgr., Omaha, Neb.
Rich. 23-24—Annual sale Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas at Topeka, W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Nov. 22—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Jan. 28—Purple Ribbon Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
Jan. 28—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Jersey.

Nov. 18—E. V. Fritts, Paola, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 10—J. H. Waterson, Munden, Kan.
Nov. 11—Ernst & Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 12—Jefferson County Breeders' Ass'n sale, Fairbury, Neb.
Nov. 12—Combination sale, Council Grove, Kan. F. C. Houghton, Mgr., Dunlap, Kan.
Nov. 13—Northeast Kansas Breeders' sale at Hiawatha, D. L. Dawdy, Mgr., Arrington, Kan.
Nov. 14—C. A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan.
Nov. 15—H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla. Sale at Harper, Kan.
Nov. 17—Linn County Shorthorn Breeders, Pleasanton, Kan.
Nov. 18—R. W. Dole, Alma, Kan.
Nov. 18—Ernst & Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 20—American Royal Sale, Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 24—Rio Grande Stock Farm, Muskogee, Okla. Clark Berry, Mgr.
Dec. 12—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb.
Nov. 26—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association at Concordia, Kan.; E. A. Cory, Mgr., Talmo, Kan.
Jan. 28—Purple Ribbon Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
Jan. 28—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle.

Dec. 17—Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.
Apr. 6—W. A. Prevett, Asherville, Kan.

Angus.

Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
Nov. 18—D. F. Van Buskirk, Dispersion, Blue Mound, Kan.

Percheron.

Jan. 31—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Jacks.

Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Poland China Hogs.

Nov. 14—C. A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan.
Jan. 16—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.
Jan. 22—George Morton, Oxford, Kansas.
Jan. 23—H. R. Wehrich, Oxford, Kansas.
Jan. 23—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.
Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.
Feb. 4—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 6—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 16—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 21—W. A. Prevett, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 27—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.
Feb. 28—Ed H. Brunner, Jewell, Kan.

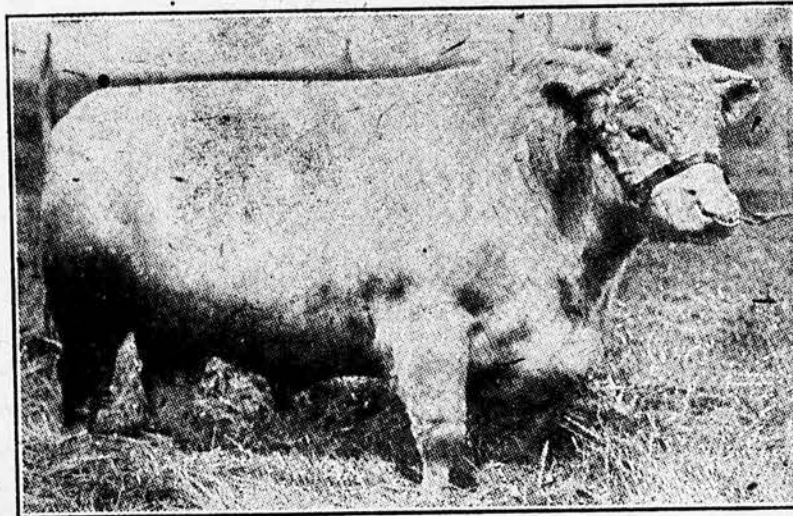
Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Nov. 18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.
Nov. 28—Geo. Eakin & Sons, Delta, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Dec. 19—Lester Cond, Glen Elder, Kan.
Jan. 6—W. H. Taber, Inman, Neb.
Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Jan. 19—B. F. Preston, Lincoln, Neb.
Jan. 22—Silco & Doershiag, Topeka, Kan.
Jan. 24—H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. E. Labert, Overton, Neb.

Quick Action Will Get You Bargains In Shorthorns, Nov. 15th



2d Fair Acres Sultan, Herd Bull Represented in This Offering.

40% of this Offering are Scotch; Orange Blossoms, Violet Buds, etc.

The calves (at foot and yet to come) are by such bulls as 2d Fair Acres Sultan and Bermuda Searchlight. Of the young herd bulls to be sold, two are white, one roan and one red. All are Scotch, one being by Fair Acres Sultan 2d. Remember, this sale is in the new pavilion at Harper, Kan., under my management. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze if you write, but remember the sale is soon.

Auctioneers, Bowman and Rule.
J. T. Hunter will represent the Capper Farm Press

H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla.

At Harper, Kansas Sale Pavilion

**\$4 Cows, Heifers, 54
Calves and Bulls 54**

To be sold as 40 lots, 14 calves being included with their dams. All cows not having calves at foot will be due to calve soon. Altogether 32 female lots (or 46 head) will be sold. The bulls are herd heading material.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

White Way Hampshires

On Approval

Choose large type spring boars and gilts (open or bred) weighing 175 to 240 each. This herd won highest honors at Kansas State Fair in 1918 and 1919. Best of blood lines.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immunized hogs. Write **WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS**

COLORADO RAISED HAMPSHIRE
Have some fine spring boars to sell. Registered. **Henry Binard, Burlington, Colorado.**

SHEEP AND GOATS.

SHROPSHIRE LAMBS

40 head of purebred unregistered Shropshire lambs, half males, for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Price range \$10 to \$20. Large per cent lambing in February and March and fit for service now. Coldwater strain. Guaranteed as represented.
Martin C. Kehoe, Route 3, Geneseo, Kansas

Doyle Park Shropshires

We are offering 4 sons and 12 grandsons of Senator Bibby, our imported Buttar ram. Also a number of good field rams. All recorded in the American Shropshire Registry Assn. Meet us at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs.

HOMAN & SONS, PEABODY, KANSAS.

SHROPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A fine lot of buck lambs of either breed for sale. All recorded.

CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM.

A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

REGISTERED YEARLING SHROPSHIRE

rams for sale. Priced right.
G. M. Fisher, R. 4, Wichita, Kansas

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

REGISTERED and SURE BREEDERS

1 Black French Draft stallion, 11 years old, weight in good flesh 2100. 1 Brown Percheron, 8 years old, weight in good flesh 1800. 2 Black Jacks, ages 8 and 11 years, 15% and 14% hands. On account of poor health I will sell this stock at a great bargain if taken at once.
E. H. LEAR, MOUND VALLEY, KANSAS

FOR SALE

2 Extra Good Registered Stallions 4 years old; 2 large registered jacks, 5 and 6 years old; 4 registered Holstein Cows; 1 registered Holstein bull. 1 eligible above animals are as good as are in the state and can be bought cheap at private sale until November 10. I expect to hold a sale November 20, watch for sale bill.
C. E. UPHOUSE, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

60 MULES FOR SALE

Ones and twos, bargains. **C. T. Laird, Potwin, Kan.**

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

Shorthorn Dispersion

Private Sale

65 cows with calves at foot and bred back.
60 cows bred.
55 heifers, two years old.
50 heifers, yearlings.
10 bulls, two years old.
20 bulls, yearlings.

Write for prices and descriptions.

C.G. Cochran & Sons Hays, Kansas

Every breeder and farmer wanting Shorthorns should investigate this offering. Practically every animal was raised on their big Shorthorn ranch at Plainville, Kan. It is a splendid opportunity to secure just what you want and in numbers to suit. It will beat buying from speculators.

**J. W. Johnson, fieldman,
Capper Farm Press.**

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

My stallions have been again awarded premier honors at the State Fairs. Show horses and real herd-heads for sale. **Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Ia. Above Kansas City.**

REGISTERED PERCHERONS

sired by Casino. Mare and her produce, a 16-month-old stallion weighing 1500 and a filly foal. All top stock and prize winners. Papers furnished.
W. E. Jennings, Route 3, Columbus, Kansas

Kentucky Jacks and Stallions

Wanted—to lease a barn in a good town where we can sell a carload of fine Kentucky Jacks and two saddle stallions. Give all information possible with cost of feed and barn.
THE COOK FARMS, LEXINGTON, KY.

SHEPHERD PONIES

All ages and colors. Write for prices telling us your wants. **Glenn & Parrish, Leoti, Kansas.**

SHEPHERD PONY

A small pony priced reasonable. For description write **Solomon Longhoof, Box 44, Woodbine, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE.

2 Mammoth Jacks, ages 4 and 5.
H. L. Michaels, Kinsley, Kansas.

SHEPHERD PONIES for sale.

Spotted and solid colors. **H. E. Harshberger, Harper, Kan.**

Sale Reports

Farmers Pay \$19,000 for Durocs.
Skinner & Son, Bedford, Ia., averaged \$77 on 47 head.
W. A. Dugan, Coin, Ia., averaged \$76 on 45 head.
Pfinder & McClelland, Clarinda, Ia., averaged \$90 on 67 head.
Dean P. Sweney, Shenandoah, Ia., averaged \$98.50 on 60 head.
In a series of Duroc sales in Southeastern Iowa, buying crowds made up largely of farmers and breeders of that section paid \$19,000 for 219 head of boars and gilts sold in four separate auctions. The separate averages are shown in the summary above. Buyers were of the most substantial class but prices were governed by the conservatism which has ruled in most sales this year where real money was being paid for hogs. The buyers were getting the hogs to keep and wear out but were buying them as low as competition permitted and it took well developed animals of good quality and desirable breeding to push prices into three figures. The selling in these sales was done chiefly by Col. I. B. Stickelman.

Mattson's Shorthorns Sold Well
The dispersion sale of Shorthorns made by Chas. Mattson, Brewster, Kan., Oct. 28 was a good sale and would indicate there

Southard's Monarch Herefords

50 Big Early Bull Calves
Write for my new mail order plan—
safest and best way for beginners.
100 Head at Auction
Comiskey, Kan., November 22
For catalogs, address,
J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

25 TOPPY BOARS At Farmers Prices

For quick sale we offer 25 Poland China spring boars, real herd bear material to move them quick at very low prices.

Act at once if you want a real boar cheap.

Sired by
Giant Bob Big Buster
Wonder Timm
One real March boar by Col. Jack.

Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Poland China Boars

Choice lot of big smooth spring and fall boars, also sows and gilts. We won first at the State Fair last year and first again this year. Won 7 ribbons at the last state fair. You will find size and quality combined in our herd.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM,
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

CEDARDALE POLANDS

Home of R's Wonder. Also Cedarvale Jones by Guerdale Jones in service. 20 great spring boars, mostly by the half ton R's Wonder. 15 gilts same age and breeding. Three boars and two gilts by Blue Valley Timm. Fair prices. Write at once.

JESSE RICE, ATHOL, KANSAS
(Smith County)

MOVED We have located at Wichita with our herd. Can spare some open gilts and bred sows for February farrow. Sired by Bob Pershing and bred to Giant Chief. Also spring boars. Cholera immunized. Shipped on approval. Guaranteed. Write Fred E. Webb, Box 805, Wichita, Kan.

Big Type Polands

Have some very choice young boars for sale. Can also spare a few more gilts. Most of the pigs are by Captain Bob.

Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kansas

Becker's Poland Chinas

Choice young boars sired by Giant Hercules and out of daughters of Giant Wonder Orphan Boy 2nd and others of note. Also summer pigs, both sex. All priced for quick sale.

J. H. BECKER, ROUTE 7, NEWTON, KAN.

Poland China Close Prices

March and April boars and gilts by Sheridan's Bob Wonder. Big fine ones. Extra good young tried sows bred or open. These are the bargains of the season.

J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KANSAS.

Poland Chinas Private Sale

Two young tried sows and two fall yearling sows, all open. Also choice spring boars and open gilts. Up to date breeding and well grown. Farmers prices.

T. CROWL, BARNARD, KANSAS

BOARS AND GILTS

by Buster Over, Wonder Timm, Jumbo A. Wonder. Actual tops of a splendid spring crop. Also a few good sows either bred or open.

E. A. OSTERMAN, SYLVAN GROVE, KANSAS.
(Lincoln County)

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT HERDSMAN

for the swine work at Kansas State Agricultural College. Some experience with hogs is a necessary qualification. A first-class room is available for an unmarried man. Wages by the month. In answering this advertisement state what you expect. Address ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPT., Manhattan, Kansas.

A. Longfellow Weighs 1200

75 boars and gilts, Feb. and March farrow, for sale. By this boar and Mow's Chief 2nd (Wt. 1000) and Nelson's Big Timm. Real breeding stock at fair prices.

James Nelson, Jamestown, Kansas. (Cloud County)

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS

A few big stretchy herd boars. Best of breeding. Immune. Priced to sell.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

FOR SALE

Choice lot of registered Poland China boars and gilts. Pleasant View Stock Farm, Hallorch & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas.

REGISTERED POLANDS

Hadley and Orange Elm strain. Spring farrow \$30. Trios unrelated. Best in West.

LEON GRIFFIN, ELLSWORTH, KANSAS

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA

Spring boars, immune, for sale.

Wm. C. Mueller, R. 4, Hanover, Kansas

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA

March boars and gilts, \$25 each. J. O. Engle, Burlington, Kan.



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

was a demand for Shorthorns in western Kansas. Frank Gettle, Goodland, Kan., is a well known livestock auctioneer in North-west Kansas and was the auctioneer who made this sale. He writes as follows: "Just a line to let you know how the Matteson sale came out. The average was \$230 and here are some of the representative sales to give you an idea of what the sale was like. Cow and calf, \$405; two-year-old heifer, \$385; cow and calf, \$340; two-year-old heifer, \$340; cow and calf, \$325; cow and calf, \$305; two-year-old heifer, \$300. This was a small offering of plainly bred cattle. Plenty of feed in western Kansas is making the demand for cattle better."

Outstanding Herefords Sell Well.

3 bulls averaged \$558.50
62 cows averaged 334.50
65 head averaged 345.00

Carl Miller's annual sale at Alma, Kan., last Friday, October 31, was well attended and the above averages considered good. The offering was outstanding and presented in good form. Like the sales that preceded it the weather kept many away. The sale was held in the big, modern sale barn. Gay Lad 9th, Loreda Boy and other prominent sires were big factors in making the sale the success that it was. "Miller Herefords" with the combination of size and quality they possess are sure to continue popular. Below is a list of buyers:

BULLS

Robert Fairfax, April 1917, Emil Rindt, Lincolnville, Kan., \$625
Echo Lad 170th, January 1918, Otto Fink, Alta Vista, 550
Echo Lad 178th, Wm. Mueller, Guymon, Okla., 500

FEMALES

Echo Lass 152d, January 1918, R. S. Sanders, Miller, Kan., 285
Echo Lass 154th, April 1918, Otto Fink, Alma, 275
Echo Lass 159th, March 1918, Wes Tilley, Irving, Kan., 345
Echo Lass 160th, March 1918, H. A. Sanders, Miller, Kan., 340
Echo Lass 161st, March 1918, Sam Dry, bread, Elk City, Kan., 335
Echo Lass 165th, April 1918, Frank Fox, Indianapolis, Ind., 325
Echo Lass 164th, February 1918, Louis Miller, Alta Vista, Kan., 275
Tway, January 1918, Wm. Bowman, Ness City, Kan., 350
Miss Generva, April 1918, A. E. Garas-son, Zeandale, Kan., 325
Roxy, March 1918, Wm. Mueller, Guymon, Okla., 265
Sylvia Lytton, April 1918, J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., 280
Zora, December 1917, W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan., 325
Lady Irene, July 1917, Walter Suoeg, Paxico, Kan., 280
Fairly Mischief, January 1918, Del Brownback, Hardtner, Kan., 280
Georgette, December 1917, Perry Bros., Alta Vista, 265
Sensation, January 1918, Goodrow & Son, Farnam, Neb., 300
Dale Queen, November 1916, Paul Williams, Marion, Kan., 325
Betty Gean, December 1917, J. P. Buckley, Garden City, Mo., 325
Echo Lass 163d, Otto Fink, Alma, 360
Miss Etta, December 1917, Perry Bros., Kan., 325
Jodie, May 1918, C. A. Jones, Alta Vista, 425
Maud, June 1914, A. E. Garanssen, Zeandale, 850
Charlotte, April 1916, Del Brownback, Kan., 410
Erma, February 1917, Wm. Bowman, Kan., 360
Echo Lass 58th, May 1916, Frank Fox, Opal 2nd, March 1912, W. J. Brown, 450
Miss Gay Lad 74, June 1916, O. Harris & Son, Harris, Mo., 610
Prime Lady 24th, June 1916, Otto Fink, Minnosa, May 1916, Goodrow & Sons, Farnam, Neb., 760
Lucile, March 1915, Al Sanders, Miller, Kan., 440
Blanca, May 1915, Perry Bros., Kan., 840
Miss Onward 35th, September 1915, Fred Bowman, Council Grove, 400

Dedicated a New Sale Pavilion

There is a fine new \$12,000 livestock sales pavilion at Harper, Kan. That statement may not mean much to some but to one who is interested in good livestock production and especially interested in raising pedigreed livestock and likes to go in occasionally with his neighbors and hold a public sale of surplus livestock it means a great deal. There are times when a group of farmers, no one of whom raises a large amount of livestock, would like to go in together and hold a public sale of hogs or cattle or horses but because of the lack of a permanent organization and no good place to hold a sale the desire to hold the sale is never carried out and the inspiration dies aborning. Conversely, there are many farmers who would like to have some nearby place where sales are occasionally held where they can go and get a start in purebreds or get new blood for their herds. Harper county farmers and breeders now have such a place.

Energetic and visioned business men and farmers got together last summer and decided that the way to get a sale pavilion was to build it. The dedication took place Oct. 22, 23 and 24 with a stock show and sales, at which about \$35,000 was realized. It was a big time for Harper county. The pavilion is 68 feet by 100 feet by 23 feet high. It is built of hollow tile and seats more than 800 people. Two hundred head of cattle can easily be cared for in stalls beneath the seats and in a building adjoining. Back of the pavilion is a large fenced lot of about one acre which can be used in various ways to expedite handling of the livestock. Seats are well arranged and acoustic properties are excellent. A motion picture booth stands at one end of the pavilion. There are toilet facilities with running water. A rest room for women is conveniently located. The building is electrically lighted and can be heated.

The association owning this pavilion is known as the Harper Sales Company. The officers are, F. A. Maninger, president; James Gillisple, vice president; Raymond Dressler, secretary-treasurer; S. F. Bowman, general sales manager; and J. C. Elwin, director.

Over 200 head of pedigreed livestock were shown the first day and prizes awarded. Judges of the various breeds represented were present from the State Agricultural college and placed the animals in their various classes. A class in stock judging was also held. Liberal cash prizes were awarded winners in each class.

The forenoon of the first day of the sales over 150 head of livestock paraded. A large part of the town, and farmers from all over the county were present. A four-horse team of magnificent Percherons led the parade and a half dozen Missouri mocking birds brought up the rear.

The top of the Poland China sale was \$165 for a gilt, consigned by Oliver & Sons, and sold to M. D. Lewis, Conway Springs, Kan. The top of the Hereford cattle sale

You Reap the Harvest

sown by the competing boys and girls
of The Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

These Pig Club members picked their litters—combining the best blood lines with the most desirable type and individualities—to develop as their entries in the annual contest. The contest pigs—1,000 strong—purebred and registered or eligible for registry, are now offered for sale by members of the pig clubs promoted by Arthur Capper.

Regardless of Breed, Your Opportunity Is Here

These pigs represent only the best, selected from the contest litters—litters that had a right start, with good blood behind them; born right, they have been developed by constant and careful attention; finished and ready to work and bear interest, they are offered to you. Duroc, Poland, Spotted Poland, Chester White or O. I. C., Hampshire—you can find here a pig that meets your needs. Considering the quality, the individual, the breeding, the development, you can get "more pig" for less money from a club member than from any other source. Remember, these are not cheap pigs, but Pigs Worth the Money.

The members of the Capper Poultry Club have more than 3,500 purebred pullets and cockerels, all of contest caliber, to sell. Early hatched, well cared for and vigorous, they are top-notch breeding stock and include all the profit-producing breeds and varieties.

A Handsome Catalog—A Buying Guide

has been prepared. It contains the entire offering of pigs and poultry. The catalog describes the offering, and in addition gives much interesting information concerning the club work. Your copy is ready. Order it from the breed club secretary representing the breed of pigs or poultry you are interested in.

KANSAS BREED CLUB SECRETARIES

CAPPER PIG CLUB SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Duroc Jersey—Everett Ingersoll, 326 Humboldt St., Manhattan, Kan.
Poland China—Albert Segerhammar, Kackley, Kan.
Spotted Poland China—Orville Chigbrow, Morganville, Kan.
Chester White—Merlyn Andrew, Olathe, Kan., R. 2.
Hampshire—Preston Shineman, Frankfort, Kan.

KANSAS BREED CLUB SECRETARIES

CAPPER POULTRY CLUB BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Plymouth Rock—Lillian Brun, Muscotah, Kan., R. 1.
Rhode Island—Ruth Banks, Horton, Kan., R. 1.
Leghorn—Ollie Osborn, De Soto, Kan., R. 1.
Orpington—Florence Madden, Effingham, Kan., R. 1.
Wyandotte—Esther Teasley, Glasco, Kan., R. 2.
Langshan—Nola White, Olathe, Kan., R. 2.
Minorena—Gladys Briney, Atwood, Kan., R. 2.
Brahma—Hazel Horton, Blue Mound, Kan., R. 2.
Ancona—Bernice Johnson, Assaria, Kan., R. 1.

Catalogs also can be obtained by addressing

Earle H. Whitman, Club Mgr., Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

We have a nice lot of spring boars and gilts that have the bone, length and spots. Everything registered and guaranteed. If you want something choice at the right price, write us.

Speer & Rohrer, R. 2, Osawatomie, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Send to Fairholme Stock Farm for your breeding stock. Males, gilts, tried sows, small pigs. 35 years experience breeding these good hogs.

WILLIAM HUNT, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

(Pioneer Herd). The best spring boars I ever raised, sired by Budweiser Boy, priced to sell right now. Also a few tried sows, real brood sows must sell soon.

Thos. Weddle, R. F. D. 2, Wichita, Kansas

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM.

A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

SOME SPOTTED POLAND CHINA SPRING

boars on hand. \$25 each if taken soon.

Will Tonn, Haven, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND spring boars and gilts.

good bone, best breeding, pedigrees furnished, \$25.00 each. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

J. H. Barr, Hebron, Neb.

Live Stock Auctioneer, 12 Years Experience

Write or Wire For Dates

Learn Auctioneering

at World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught. Write today for free catalog.

Jones National School of Auctioneering, 34 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill., Carey M. Jones, Pres.

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

FRANK GETTLE

Purebred livestock auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. GOODLAND, KAN.

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Secure your dates early. Address as above.

DAN O. CAIN, Beattie, Kan.

Shorthorn and Poland China sales a specialty.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO.

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER
OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan.

Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

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Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

Raise Chester Whites?

Like This
the original big producers

I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at all months old. Write for my plan. More Money from Hogs.

G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 1, Portland, Michigan

Kansas Herd

Big Type Chester Whites

10 extra spring boars for sale.

Bred Sow sale Jan. 20.

Arthur Mosse, Rural Rt., Leavenworth, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

Big husky fellows, ready for service at \$60 and \$80. Smaller ones \$40. Cholera immune, shipped anywhere on approval. Registered free. Order from this advertisement or write for full descriptions.

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

Western Herd Chester Whites

100 fall pigs for sale. Pedigree with each pig. Properly immunized.

F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS

40 O. I. C. PIGS, BOARS AND SOWS

HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS

Shorthorn Consignment Sale

Sale in Pavilion,
Council Grove, Kan., Wed., Nov. 12

Cows with calves at foot and bred back, bred cows, open heifers and young bulls of serviceable ages.

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

50 head of Scotch and Scotch topped cattle that will be a credit to any herd. Red, white and roans. Everything sold right off grass.

These well known breeders are the consignors: Phillips Bros., R. M. Page, T. A. Balentine, E. H. Hooper, A. L. & D. Harris, H. C. Anderson, L. E. Macey, W. S. Harvey & Son, Earl Austin and F. G. Houghton. For catalogs address,

F. G. Houghton, Sales Manager, Dunlap, Kansas
Auctioneers—Homer T. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.; Lowe & Carson, Council Grove. Clerk—R. E. Adams, Dunlap. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

High Class Shorthorns In the Royal Sale

At Kansas City, Missouri

There will be 45 select Shorthorns of choice breeding in the American Royal sale, Thurs., Nov. 20, drawn from the leading herds of Kansas and Missouri. Six outstanding herd bulls are included and 30 richly bred females either bred or with calves at foot.

The Shorthorn show will be one of the strongest that the breed has ever made. Make your plans to attend. For catalogs address

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n., 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
W. A. Cochel, Sale Manager; Jones and Milne, Auctioneers.

Southard's Monarch Herefords

Write for My New Mail Order Selling Plan

Young stock, either sex, carefully selected to meet the special needs of the buyer, and delivered, express prepaid, at your station. The way for beginners to buy safely and economically. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Always mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

When you write for my New Mail Order Selling Plan be sure to ask for catalog of my

Big Annual Auction, Saturday, November 22

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Boars at Private Sale

OUR BOAR SALE IS OFF

15 splendid boars by Pathfinder's likeness, King Sensation I Am and Chief Critic. Priced to sell quick. Out of sows by The King, Great Wonder I Am and Ideal Pathfinder. Bred sow sale Feb. 25.

Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
(Nemaha County)

TIMBER HILL STOCK FARM

Big, smooth Duroc boars and gilts of Orion Cherry King, Pathfinder, King the Col., Illustrator, Joe Orion 5th, Long Wonder and Pal's Col. breeding. Write for illustrated circular. Breeders of Durocs for 25 years.

Lant Bros., Dennis, Kansas

JOHN'S ORION

Boars of spring farrow, good ones and others by Pace Maker, Orion Cherry Col., Pathfinder, Ideal Pathfinder, and other noted sires. Priced to move them. Bred sow sale February 18.

GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KAN.

Royal Herd Farm Durocs

Boars by Royal Grand Wonder are the kind you buy when you see them. Write for prices.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Pathfinder Orion

March boars and gilts, tops of season's crop. Also six open fall gilts by Reed's Gano. Prices reasonable. July pigs, either sex, at \$20 each. Also a few Hereford bulls old enough for service.

Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan.

Conyers' Duroc Spring Pigs

Good stretchy thrifty spring pigs, both sex. By Pathfinder 181615, and Royal Grand Wonder, out of dams of Orion, King the Col. and Pathfinder breeding. Immured, double treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed.

B. W. Conyers, Marion, Kan.

DON'T PAY FOR YOUR Duroc BOAR

Until you see him. Crocker ships you a big Duroc boar this way. A written guarantee that he is immune and a good breeder goes with the pedigree. They are priced right.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEB.

WILLEMS' DUROCS

One extra good May boar and some September pigs at very low prices. Sensation, Orion and Wonder breeding. All extra good.

G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KANSAS

MUELLER'S DUROCS

A fancy lot of spring boars and gilts for sale. Sired by Ureeda King's Col and from splendid dams. Priced to sell.

GEO. W. MUELLER, R. 4, ST. JOHN, KAN.

2 Spring Boars—Futurity Winners

and one litter mate, at the Kansas State Fair. Boars by Great Wonder Model, first Junior yearling at both Kansas fairs last year and second aged boar this year. Few open spring gilts. Homer Drake, Sterling, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS

Choice April and May boars from \$25 to \$35. Edw. M. Gregory, Reading, Kansas

was \$405, paid for a cow consigned by J. D. Whitney and sold to C. W. Wyrick, Attica, Kan. The top of the Shorthorn sale was \$605, paid for a cow consigned by Frank Williams, Harper, Kan., and sold to Dave Wolfchiesel, Harper, Kan. The Holstein sale top was \$800 for a cow consigned by A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan., and sold to Zack Thompson, Harper, Kan.

Following are summaries for four of the most important breeds sold:

POLAND CHINA HOGS

14 sows averaged.....\$ 87.15
11 boars averaged.....60.00
25 head averaged.....74.50

HEREFORD CATTLE

23 cows and heifers averaged.....255.65
5 bulls averaged.....175.00
28 head averaged.....241.35

SHORTHORN CATTLE

25 cows and heifers averaged.....254.20
3 heifer calves averaged.....86.65
7 bulls averaged.....236.75
35 head averaged.....236.75

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

49 cows and heifers averaged.....324.10
3 heifer calves averaged.....130.00
9 bulls averaged.....107.75
61 head averaged.....285.60

Miller & Manning Have Good Sale.

4 bulls averaged.....\$450.00
67 females averaged.....374.50
71 head averaged.....379.50

Miller & Manning's second annual sale of Anxiety-Fairfax Herefords at their ranch, Sylvan Park, near Council Grove, last Wednesday, was badly handicapped by an all day rain and bad roads. Nevertheless it was a success and the general average was the best of the week's averages in the series of seven sales held. The average would undoubtedly have been greater if the conditions had been more favorable. The offering was good and presented in splendid breeding form. Six yearling granddaughters of Perfection Fairfax sold for an average of \$571. Below is a list of buyers and their purchases:

BULLS

Wesley Fairfax, August 1918, Gross Bros., Marion, Kan.....975
Majestic Fairfax, September 1918, Bumble Bros., Council Grove, Kan.....285
Weston Fairfax, June 1918, Perry White, Council Grove.....310
Beau Stamp B., April 1918, Geo. Ekstrum, Lindsborg, Kan.....230

FEMALES

Mystic 19th, April 1908, W. R. Hurkill, Graham, Mo.....1,310
Posy, October 1911, D. H. Brown, Parkerville.....590
Marjory 2nd, March 1916, W. R. Hukell.....410
Minola, May 1910, Goodrow & Sons, Eureka, Neb.....590
Lizzie, September 1914, Pape Bros., Alta Vista, Kan.....325
Belle, May 1, 1914, Wm. Bowman, Ness City, Kan.....370
Twinnie, February 2, 1911, Cripe & Runbeck, Council Grove.....985
Wild Rose, July 1915, A. H. Wells, Bushong, Kan.....325
Jesse, April 1912, Otto Fink, Alma, Kan.....390
Wild Maid, May 1914, Ben Bicker, Dunlap, Kan.....490
Trinket 3rd, March 1915, D. H. Brown, Nerva Winced, March 1914, R. P. Carpenter & Son, Council Grove.....300
Sunrise Lady, April 1911, R. P. Carpenter & Son.....706
Stella, April 1914, V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.....600
Generous Luna, May 1915, Wm. Bowman, Lady Lincoln, Pete Good, Wiley, Kan. Trinket 2nd, April 1914, M. E. Leatherhead, Council Grove.....315
Miss Duchess, November 1914, J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.....305
Jesse, March 1916, J. J. Jackson, Wichita, Kan.....250
Belva D., August 1915, I. A. Andrews, Alta Vista.....400
Wild May, June 1915, A. H. Wells, Daisy Leo, June 1917, Fred Bowman, Council Grove.....215
Miss Blossom, June 1916, John Runbeck, Council Grove.....200
Miss Keepsake, March 1917, J. R. Goodman, White City, Kan.....410
Josephine, June 30, 1917, Cripe & Runbeck, Council Grove.....225
Mystic Stamp, December 1917, W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan.....500
Daisy Fairfax, January 1918, Wes Tilley, Irving, Kan.....525
Graceful Monarch, January 1918, J. R. Goodman.....550
Sylvan Fairfax 3rd, November 1918, Warren T. McCray.....730
Sylvan Fairfax 5th, January 1919, Frank Fox, Indianapolis, Ind.....610
Sunrise Fairfax, October 1918, Warren T. McCray.....560
Darling Fairfax, November 1918, Wes Tilley.....610
Martha Fairfax, August 1918, Warren T. McCray.....515
Wilton Fairfax, October 1918, V. O. Johnson.....400
Generous Beauty, November 1918, Frank Fox.....300

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4 bulls averaged.....\$450.00
67 females averaged.....374.50
71 head averaged.....379.50

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Daisy Fairfax, January 1918, Wes Tilley, Irving, Kan.....525

Graceful Monarch, January 1918, J. R. Goodman.....550

Sylvan Fairfax 3rd, November 1918, Warren T. McCray.....730

Sylvan Fairfax 5th, January 1919, Frank Fox, Indianapolis, Ind.....610

Sunrise Fairfax, October 1918, Warren T. McCray.....560

Darling Fairfax, November 1918, Wes Tilley.....610

Martha Fairfax, August 1918, Warren T. McCray.....515

Wilton Fairfax, October 1918, V. O. Johnson.....400

Generous Beauty, November 1918, Frank Fox.....300

Mrs. Steward's Hereford Dispersion.

9 bulls averaged.....\$304.00
58 females averaged.....279.50
67 head averaged.....282.50

Mrs. Faye Steward's dispersion sale of Herefords at Council Grove, Kan., the forenoon of October 30, was a very successful sale. The above averages were satisfactory to Mrs. Steward. The attraction of the sale was Joe Real, the four-year-old son of Fred Real. He went to Melgren Bros., Miller, Kan., for \$850. A yearling son of Joe Real sold for \$1,000 to R. H. Bryan, Council Grove. Below are the names of the principal purchasers:

BULLS

Joe Real, March 1915, Melgren Bros., Miller, Kan.....\$ 860
Real Lad, October 1918, R. H. Bryan, Council Grove.....1,000
Nellie's Real, October 1918, Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan.....120
Elvira's Monarch, September 1918, J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.....150

FEMALES

Lady Floss, January 1917, Frank Fox, Indianapolis, Ind.....800
Elvira's Dream, September 1910, Mrs. J. O. Southard.....300
Mary, August 1916, Aug. Gillispie, Council Grove.....235
May, March 1914, Al Sanders, Miller, Kan.....270
Luna Belle, January 1915, Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.....260
Model Belle, January 1915, Sam Drybread.....320

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

SHEPHERD'S FALL AND SPRING DUROC BOARS

Fall boars by King's Col. I Am and Great Wonder Model. Spring boars by Pathfinder Junior, Greatest Orion and King Col. Dams both fall and spring boars are Pathfinder, Illustrator and Col. sows.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

REPLOGLE'S DUROCS

Fall gilts, spring pigs; both sexes. One spring yearling boar and one fall yearling boar. Good blood lines. Registered. Immured, double treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed. **SID. REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.**

A FEW GOOD DUROC BOARS

For sale, sired by Ureeda High Orion, grand champion boar, Topeka 1919. Also good Illustrator Pathfinder and Sensation boars. **ZINK STOCK FARM, TURON, KANSAS**

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS

April farrow. Sired by Phil's King, he by Orion Cherry King by Illustrator II. Dam, Cherry Queen, she by A King The Col. by Golden Model Again. They have large bone, long body and deep cherry red color. Priced to sell.

SIMMONS & SIMMONS, ERIE, KANSAS

Duroc-Jersey Spring Boars

at farmer's prices, up to date breeding.

J. O. HONEYCUTT, MARYSVILLE, KAN.

"Searle" Duroc Boars

make good. Sire big litters of husky pigs. Bred right. Priced right. Get choice by ordering now. Correspondence a pleasure.

Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kansas

McCOMAS' DUROCS

50 spring boars sired by sons of Pathfinder, High Orion and Sensation. Many of these are out of sows sired by champions. Herd boar prospects and the rugged kind for the farmer. All immune.

W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immune, double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

"Jones Sells on Approval"

Outstanding March boars, King's Col. and Orion's Cherry King blood lines. Large type, with quality, at reasonable prices.

W. W. Jones, Clay Center or Beloit, Kansas

Duroc-Jerseys Private Sale

Three fall yearling gilts bred or open. Also a choice yearling boar. Top spring boars and gilts. Also spring yearling sow bred or open. Address,

Fred Crowl, Barnard, Lincoln County, Kansas

ORION DUROCS

March boars and gilts, \$45; fall pigs, \$22.50. Big bone, high back, long body, best breeding, superior individuals, cholera immune. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. J. BARNES & SONS, OSWEGO, KAN.

A Pathfinder Herd Boar, \$75

A good one. Write for breeding and description. Other good Durocs at \$50. Also a choice brood sow and litter of 8 pigs.

R. C. OBRECHT, R. 28, TOPEKA, KANSAS

WOODDELL'S DUROCS

21 spring boars, 1 yearling boar, nearly all of them sired by Chief's Wonder, the boar that is breeding champions. These are good type boars, and am pricing them at farmer's prices in order to make room for my fall pigs. Write, wire or come for prices.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Gordon & Hamilton

Offer March

Duroc Jersey Boars

that are outstanding individuals and bred right. The tops of their spring crop at very low prices considering quality.

Four good ones by John's Orion and out of a Pathfinder dam. Nine in the litter.

Others by King Orion.

A few by Col. Pathfinder and out of Grand wonder dam.

And a fine string by our herd boar, Sensation King, and they are out of Golden Model and Little dams.

Special bargain in a great yearling boar.

We will sell these boars guaranteed to you. Write if you want real boars at fair prices.

Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.

Big bred sow sale February 24.

Durocs-Holsteins

Public Sale, Nov. 18

20 purebred Duroc males sired by Proud Cherry King 3rd of Brookwater Farm, Michigan. 10 purebred Holsteins. 14 Grade cattle. Write for particulars.

Weed Brothers
Athol, Kansas

FAIRVIEW

DUROC JERSEY BOARS

FOR SALE—Four large FANCY Yearlings, GRAND-SONS OF JOE ORION II. They will suit you and are priced very low. Have some very fine spring Boars, sired by FAIRVIEW ORION CHERRY KING, the highest priced boar ever bred and sold in Kansas, and others by FAIRVIEW ILLUSTRATOR, one of the best breeding boars we ever owned. Come and see them or write us TODAY. You may neglect it TOMORROW. Address

JNO. W. JONES, R. 2, Minneapolis, Kan.

Private Sale of

BOARS

15 top spring boars by King Sensation I Am and Chief Critic offered at attractive prices. Out of sows by Joe Orion 5th and King Sensation. They will weigh around 250, and will suit you. Bred Sow Sale February 25.

W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kansas
(Nemaha County)

HEREFORD CATTLE

Southard's

Monarch Herefords

50 registered Hereford heifer calves for sale.

Write for my new mail order plan—safest and best way for beginners.

100 Head at Auction

Comiskey, Kan., November 22

For catalogs, address,

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

Herefords, Percherons, Durocs

For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Dominor by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address,

Mora E. Glendon, Emmett, Kan.
(Pottawatomie county)

If You Want to Buy Polled or

Spotted Hereford Bulls or Heifers

you go where they have them to sell. Write

P. A. Drevets, Smolan, Saline Co., Kansas

POLLED HEREFORDS

Have several fine young bulls for sale.

Wm. C. Mueller, R. 4, Hanover, Kansas

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons

Quality Galloways

For sale—10 bulls, coming two years old. 13 bull calves, six to eight months. 60 females to select from. 6 months old heifers to young cows. Address

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kan.

7 miles north of St. Marys, main line U. P.

REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS for sale.

Address, Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

Primrose Belle, March 1915, Pape Bros., Alta Vista	275
Prude Belle, March 1915, Gamble Bros., Council Grove	280
Pungty Belle, March 1915, R. P. Carpenter & Son, Council Grove	380
Pecos Belle, February 1915, V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.	340
Myra Belle, January 1911, Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Kan.	420
Lady Donald, January 1917, Wm. Bowman, Ness City, Kan.	200
Miriam, February 1916, Peter Good, Jr., Wilsey, Kan.	530
Garnett, June 1912, A. H. Wells & Son, Bushong, Kan.	415
Nelle B., March 1916, John Runbeck, Council Grove	300
Prairie Lassie, May 1915, Walter Cress, Council Grove	510
Moraine, January 1907, L. D. Nedson, Council Grove	425
White Star 2nd, February 1916, Pape Bros., Alta Vista	425
Bonnie Lou, February 1914, A. H. Wells & Son	380
Sally, November 1914, Goodrow & Son, Farnam, Neb.	310
Miss Monarch, November 1916, Lawrence Blythe, White City, Kan.	275

Association Hereford Sale at Council Grove.

6 bulls averaged \$234

49 females averaged 279

55 head averaged 274

The fifth sale of the Kansas Hereford Breeders' association was held in the sale pavilion at Council Grove the afternoon of October 30 and 55 Herefords were sold for the above average. Like all the sales of the week it was handicapped by rainy weather and bad roads. The business meeting of the association was held right after the sale in the commercial rooms and by unanimous consent the old officers were elected for the next year. It was voted to request every member of the association to make steers of twenty per cent of his bull crop. It was also decided to hold a two days' sale sometime in April and a committee was appointed to arrange the dates and place of holding the meeting. This is a list of most of the buyers in the sale and the amounts paid:

BULLS	
Yearling bull, John Ohmle, Herington, Kan.	\$115
Yearling bull, Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.	125
Hereford Paragon, January 1918, Sam Drybread	140
May's Monarch, October 1917, E. A. Garman, Toronto, Kan.	700

FEMALES	
De Tella, September 1917, J. E. Runbeck, Council Grove	\$260
Dintura A., June 1917, H. D. Wingert, Marion, Kan.	510
Dora Real, May 1917, Pape Bros., Alta Vista, Kan.	220
Rosy Real, July 1917, E. R. Foster, Longton, Kan.	205
Miss Real, June 1917, A. P. Loomis, Diamond Springs, Kan.	265
Lilly Real, May 1917, E. E. Lillian, Lindsborg, Kan.	235
Cleo 2nd, May 1917, Rumley Bros., Emporia, Kan.	235
Dolly Real, J. H. Seifert, Marion, Kan.	310
Almeda Fairfax, May 1917, H. D. Wingert	445
Diana, September 1917, Frank Fox, Indianapolis, Ind.	400
Snowflake, February 1909, J. B. Shields, Lost Springs, Kan.	175
Dewdrop, September 1917, Lloyd Bros., Herington, Kan.	260
Madera Bond, November 1914, Frank Kirk, Wichita, Kan.	400
Miss Dolly, June 1915, H. I. Johnson, Council Grove	240
Calla, August 1912, A. F. Cooley, Council Grove	225
Caroline, August 1915, Chas. Pritz, Lincolnville, Kan.	295
Bertha, May 1916, R. P. Carpenter & Son, Council Grove	365
Pearl 2nd, February 1915, R. P. Carpenter & Son	475
Lady, February 1916, Cripe & Runbeck, Council Grove	700
Lola, April 1915, Pape Bros., Alta Vista, Kan.	260
Lillie, May 1915, Chas. Pritz	340
Ada, April 1913, Sam Drybread	500
Queen, April 1913, Miller & Manning	530
Dona, September 1918, J. O. Southard	245
Crocus 2nd, August 1918, Goodrow & Son, Farnam, Neb.	235
Miss Peerless, November 1914, I. A. Andrews, Alta Vista	250
Miss Peerless 347th, October 1914, J. O. Southard	255
May, March 1914, Cripe & Runbeck	460

Field Notes.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

Mrs. J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., would like to buy some Pea fowls. If you have them for sale write her at once stating price and numbers.—Advertisement.

A Pathfinder bred herd boar at \$75 and some other good Duroc boars at \$50. Are for sale by R. C. Obrecht, R. 28, Topeka, Kan. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write Mr. Obrecht.—Advertisement.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan., the well known Chester White hog breeder is offering in the Guernsey cattle section some bulls that you may be interested in. Look up the advertisement and write for further information about them and for prices.—Advertisement.

Choice Chester Boars

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth county is a well known breeder and exhibitor of Chester White hogs. He is the owner of Prince Tip Top and is changing his advertisement this week in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and offering reductions on some choice boars to move them quick. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him concerning these boars or order at once and get your boar home before someone else gets him. Better write today.—Advertisement.

Amcoats Offers Good Shorthorns

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., starts his advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He has for sale a number of very choice bulls, both pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Also some cows and heifers. In the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders' consignment sale at Concordia, Nov. 26, he is consigning a choice bred Scotch heifer bred to Royal Marshall. Also a two-year-old heifer by Type's Goods and bred to Royal Marshall.

NORTHEAST KANSAS

SHORTHORN BREEDERS

Big Consignment Sale

In Scott & Dickinson's New Sale Pavilion
Hiawatha, Kan., Thursday, Nov. 13

60 head, 48 of them females—everything old enough, bred and many with calves at foot. 12 splendid young bulls old enough for service.

This offering is one of real merit and selected from the strong pioneer herds of Northeast Kansas.

The Consignors are:

H. E. Huber, Meriden The Glancys, Atchison
Ashcraft Bros., Atchison D. L. Dawdy, Arrington
Jas. T. Shortridge, Effingham J. Q. A. Miller, Muscotah

Every herd represented in this sale is strong in the breeding of Avondale, Whitehall Sultan, Cumberland's Last and Choice Goods.

Each consignor feels that this is a good way to let the public know what he is doing in the Shorthorn business. Each breeder is aiming to put in his classiest surplus. It will be a good place to be. For catalogs, address

Sale Mgr., D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kansas

Auctioneers—J. C. Prite, Scott & Dickinson.
J. W. Johnson representing the Capper Farm Press.

Wednesday evening before the sale a banquet will be held in Hiawatha and the Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association will be organized. You are invited.

Quality Shorthorns

and Registered

Poland Chinas

Sale at the farm, three miles northeast of
Athol, Kan., Friday, Nov. 14th

Shorthorns

This is a big reduction sale and 32 head are cataloged consisting of 12 bred cows, 11 open heifers and nine bulls. The heifers are by Mistletoe King 440812. The bred cows were sired by Victorious King, a bull of great scale. Others by a grandson of Avondale.

Poland Chinas

The Poland China consignment consists of 18 spring gilts, six spring boars, seven tried sows, five of them farrowed 48 pigs in October that will go in the sale. Also our herd boar Western Giant.

For catalogs, Address,

C. A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kansas

Auctioneers: Frank Gettle, Goodland, Kan.; Hester & Brown.
J. W. Johnson, fieldman.

Note: Athol is in Smith county and is six miles west of Smith Center on the main line of the Rock Island. It is about 60 miles west of Belleville. Good railroad connections for Athol.

These Are Better Shorthorns

Than Probably Ever Have Been Put in a First Sale by the Breeders of Any County in Kansas.

70 Head from 7 Herds

Choice, well grown heifers; cows with calves by high-class bulls at foot and a few real herd bull prospects from Linn county's best herds.

At Auction, Pleasanton, Kan., Nov. 17

At this sale you will get reliable Shorthorns of this class at first hand, direct from the producing herds and backed by the guarantee of the breeders themselves. Only a study of the catalog can show how well these cattle are bred and how thoroughly the breeders of Linn county have equipped themselves in the matter of herd bulls. Be sure to get this catalog.

Remember, Combination Sales Always Contain Bargains and with 70 head to sell the buyers can pick their bargains. In this sale, not only will the breeders be making a fair profit but buyers are almost certain to save. To give an idea of the care with which the contributing herds are built read the following notes on their herd bulls:

Village Goldfinder, owned by E. C. Smith, Pleasanton, Kan. Got by a son of the famous Imp. Villager; out of a daughter of Gallant Knights Heir; 3rd dam by the champion, Ceremonious Archer and out of the imported Scotch cow, Bridesmaid.

Village Fashion, owned by G. F. Kellerman, Mound City, Kan. Got by another great son of Imp. Villager and of the much sought-after Rosemary family, the third dam being the imported Scotch cow Rosemary 114th by Crabstone.

King's Choice, weight 2,460 pounds, owned by A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan. Got by Clair's King (carrying a concentration of the blood of Choice Goods and Clara 58th, two of the greatest Shorthorns ever imported) and of the famous Gwendoline family, the 5th dam being Imp. Gwendoline, bred by Amos Cruickshank.

Fancy Dale, owned by Albert Ham, Prescott, Kan. Got by Max-walton Rosedale (by Avondale); dam by Crescent Knight from the herd of the famous Scotch breeder, W. S. Marr; 2nd dam the imported Scotch cow Fancy 17th by the noted Bruce bred Augusta bull Cap-a-Pie.

Supreme Marshall, owned by Guy Rowley, Prescott, Kan. Got by Tomson Bros., noted Village Marshall, a combination of Whitehall Sultan, Cumberland and Villager blood and qualities. Tracing thru two crosses of Imp. Crescent Knight to the imported Scotch cow Sunny Blink 6th.

Remember, the sale is Monday, November 17. Best of train service. Send at once for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze and addressing, either—

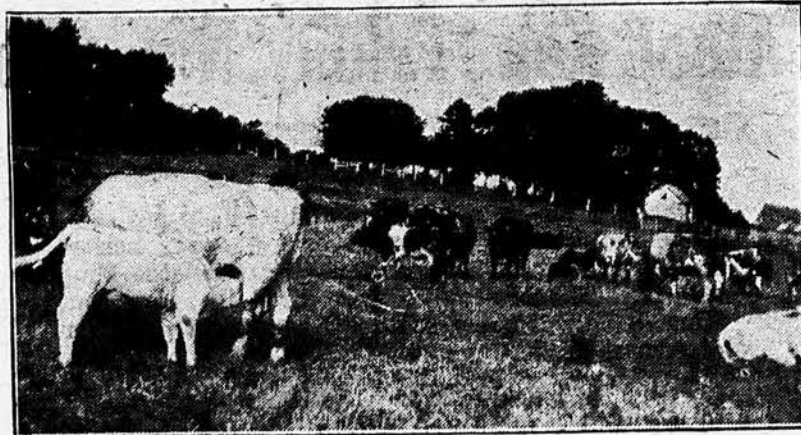
E. C. SMITH or A. M. MARKLEY
Pleasanton, Kan. Mound City, Kan.

S. T. Morse will represent the Capper Farm Press.

Working SHORTHORNS

Not Fitted but in Good Breeding Condition and just right to go on your farm and make you money.

Sale at the farm, 3 mi. northeast of
Almena, Kan., Tuesday, Nov. 18th



60 Head consisting of 43 females, 36 of them cows and heifers bred and 10 with calves at foot. Seven open heifers, 17 bulls from 8 to 14 months old.

Mr. Dole is reducing his herd and is putting in nothing but good honest cattle. Mr. Carl Poland of Almena is a consignor and putting in his entire herd and it is strong in breeding and individual merit.

Catalogs ready to mail. Address.

R. W. Dole, Almena, Kansas

Auctioneers—H. S. Duncan, Clearfield, Ia., Col. Patten, Col. Payton.
—J. W. Johnson—Fieldman Capper Farm Press.

Also two other choice young cows. The Amcoats herd has for a long time been headquarters for herd bulls for quite a territory and it will pay you to investigate this offering of 14 bulls if you are in the bull market and want to be sure you get the right bull. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Eakins' Sale Postponed to Nov. 28.

Geo. Eakin & Sons, Della, Kan., were compelled because of rain to postpone their Spotted Poland China sale which was to have been held at their farm joining Della Oct. 29. They have now decided to postpone it until Friday, Nov. 28, at which time it will be held at the farm regardless of weather. There will be a number of sows with litters and a nice lot of them bred by that time. The boars will be sold as advertised in this sale. So keep your catalog and come to the sale. If you have not written for the catalog do so now and you will get one by return mail.—Advertisement.

Dole's Shorthorn Reduction

R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan., Norton county will sell 60 Shorthorns at auction at his farm three miles out from Almena, Nov. 18. This is a reduction sale that Mr. Dole is making and his neighbor breeder of Shorthorns, Carl Poland, is dispersing his entire herd and has consigned them with Mr. Dole in this sale. As a whole the offering affords a fine opportunity to buy Shorthorns. Nothing will be fitted for the sale but everything will be sold in ordinary flesh. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write today for the catalog. Address R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Sale at Council Grove

F. G. Houghton, Dunlap, Kan., Morris county is the promoter and manager of the combination sale of Shorthorn cattle to be held in the sale pavilion, Council Grove, Kan., Wednesday, Nov. 13. It is a combination sale and some of the well-known Shorthorn breeders of Central Kansas are consigning to it. In the sale are 50 cattle and it will be an attractive offering. The advertisement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look it up and write today to sales manager, F. G. Houghton, Dunlap, Kan., for the catalog and you will receive it by return mail. The offering consists of cows with calves at foot and bred back, bred cows and heifers and open heifers and a string of young bulls ready for service.—Advertisement.

Cowan's Shorthorn-Poland Sale

C. A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Smith county, Kan., are breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs that always have something worth while when they sell at auction. Next Friday, Nov. 14, is the date of their Shorthorn and Poland China sale. The advertisement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They are selling 32 head consisting of a number of bred cows, some open heifers and a few young bulls ready for service. The breeding is right and individually the offering is considerably above the average. The Cowans have been good buyers and have taken care of their cattle. The offering will be sold in good breeding form. The Poland Chinas are of the type and quality the Cowans have bred for several years and the offering will consist of spring boars, ready for service, tried sows and gilts. You still have time to get the catalog if you act at once.—Advertisement.

Last Call for Three Days' Holstein Sale.

This is the last call for Leavenworth county's big three days' Holstein sale. The first one is the Linwood calf club sale with which A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan., and others have consigned some valuable registered cows and heifers. This sale is to be held at Linwood, November 13. Good connection over the Union Pacific from the west and out of Kansas City on the interurban. On the two days following, November 14 and 15, Tonganoxie will be the place of general interest for Holstein people. The Tonganoxie calf club will sell what W. J. O'Brien has pronounced a wonderful lot of Holstein heifers, all purebreds. On the day following, November 15, Mr. O'Brien and other consignors will sell a nice lot of purebred Holstein cows and heifers. All these catalogs are ready to mail and you better write for them at once. For the Linwood sale address, A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan., and for the Tonganoxie sale address, W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan.—Advertisement.

Association Holstein Sale at Wichita.

Kansas' greatest Holstein-Friesian sale is what W. H. Mott calls the big association sale to be held in the forum, Wichita, Kan., November 17-18. The advertisement of this big sale of 120 head consigned by 20 members of the big Kansas association and all of them prominent breeders appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. No breeder or farmer who wants to buy Holsteins and be sure of getting the very best should overlook this opportunity. It is safe to say that most of the offering is consigned not because the consignor wants to sell them but because he is anxious to help the association popularize and prove the value of real Holsteins. The association as a whole is doing all that it can to push the breed in Kansas and there is no better way than by seeing to it that those who want cattle get the kind that is sure to pay. These association sales are the best place in the world to buy if you want the best and the kind you get in these sales will prove the cheapest in the long run. There is no doubt of this. The 120 head consigned in this sale are the cheapest kind to buy. They are sure heavy producers and the kind that popularize Holsteins on Kansas farms. The catalog is replete with interesting information and it is free for the asking. Address, W. H. Mott, sales manager, Hefington, Kan. Wichita has splendid hotels, good railroad facilities and the forum, where the sale is to be held, Wichita's big modern convention hall right in the heart of the city. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write Mr. Mott for the catalog. He likes to know where you saw his advertisement.—Advertisement.

300 Shorthorns at Private Sale

C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays, Kan., offer in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze 300 head of Shorthorns at private sale. Every breeder and farmer who wants to buy Shorthorns should investigate this offer. They want to close out their entire Shorthorn herd and would prefer to do so at private sale if possible. The cattle are in just good breeding condition and will be sold at reasonable prices. But it is well enough to say right here that it is not a cheap offering as might be supposed because of the large number and while fair prices will be put on everything because

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Park Place Shorthorns

SHORTHORN BULLS, herd header prospects and rugged young fellows for the farmer. SHORTHORN FEMALES, foundation stock for the breeder and others suited to the farmer's needs. If you want cows, heifers or bulls, one to a carload, we can please you. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. Health certificates furnished. Write me when you will call.



Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas
Fourth National Bank Bldg.

Tomson Shorthorns

Chief Stock Bulls
Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan.

200 High Class Cattle

Write us when you need a herd bull.

TOMSON BROTHERS

CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.
R. R. Station, Wakarusa on the Santa Fe R. R. Station, Willard on the Rock Island

IT IS PROFIT YOU WANT

If you can make as much gross return from ten high class Shorthorn cows as from thirty ordinary cows, and you can, you had better begin putting in the high class cows for your net returns will be much greater. It costs something to keep the herd now. You want the kind that will make a profit above this cost. It pays to grow good Shorthorns. A Kansas man produced 97 head from one cow in twelve years; a Wisconsin firm, 120 head in less than fifteen years, all pure-bred.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n., Chicago, Ill.
13 Dexter Park Ave.,
Ask for "The Shorthorn in America"

Scotch and Scotch Topped

Shorthorns. 14 bulls from 8 to 16 months old. Also some cows and heifers for sale.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

SHORTHORN DISPERSION

Private Sale of 60 Scotch Topped

30 cows by Oakwood and Royal Butterfly, 24 calves, 5 young bulls, 1 herd bull by Hampton Spray. Cows rebred to herd bull. Priced at low figure to move at once. Prefer to sell in one lot. Write quickly to

Clay Harrington, Owner, Clearwater, Kan.

PEARL SHORTHORNS

Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, six to 18 months, for sale. Reds and roans. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS
DICKINSON COUNTY.

Bulls Bulls Bulls

8 two-year-old bulls, by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th, 12 yearling bulls. Reds and roans. Can ship over Mo. P., U. R., Rock Island.

W. F. BLEAM & SONS, Bloomington, Kan.

SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Golden Laddie. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. No Sunday Business.

J. A. PRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KAN.
R. R. Sta., Harveyville, 25 mi. S. W. Topeka.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE



Angus Cattle

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

For immediate sale: Car load of pure bred heifers. Young bulls of serviceable ages.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers. SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Large Milking Red Polls



47289 20TH CENTURY LUNA
We offer a number of choice bred 2-year-old
heifers and young bulls. Very choice breeding.
20th Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kansas

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED
RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old
bulls and heifers from one to three years old.
E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

RED POLLED BULLS

Have 3 yearlings past and seven 1919 calves. All
good individuals and priced right for quick sale.
J. E. LUCAS, DIGHTON, KANSAS

L. S. CREMO, RED POLLS

Eight bulls for sale from 12 to 18 months
old. Also cows and heifers for sale.
ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young
bulls, cows and heifers. HALLORON & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers.

Write for prices and descriptions.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE FOR SALE

Bulls and cows with calves by their sides.
H. W. Say, Route 1, Alta Vista, Kansas

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

Choice young bulls, priced reasonable.
C. E. Foster, R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queen's
Fair Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of
Merit of Raleigh's Fair Boy, the greatest bull ever imported,
54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 54 pro-
ducing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet.
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

NINNESCAH JERSEY FARM

For Sale: Bull calves from 2 to 9 months
old. Sired by grandsons of Gamboge's
Knight and Noble of Oaklands; out of good
producing cows. Write for pedigrees and
prices. Monroe Coleman, Owner, Sylvia, Kan.

Torono and Raleigh

Bred bull six months old. A great individual out of
R. of M. dam with yearling record of 6937.3 pounds
of milk, 483 pounds of butter. \$100 gets him.
J. A. COMP, WHITE CITY, KANSAS

Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Two well bred pedigree Jersey bulls, 6 and 14 months
old. Very closely related to Financial Sensation, the
world's highest priced Jersey bull. Few heifers same
blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed.
O. B. REITZ, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

REGISTERED JERSEYS FOR SALE

"Hood Farm Breeding." My herd bull Royal Missel's
Torono, also three choice bulls by him, ready for
service; a few females. Have rented my farm and
want to sell.
S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Coming Two-Year-Old Son of GAMBOGE KNIGHT

A show bull—a breeding bull—guaranteed to please
you or your money back. \$250. A younger bull, few
cows and heifers will be sold at your own prices.
Tuberculin tested. Write.
R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS

Sired by Oakland's Sultan II, \$50 to \$100.
Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

CAMPBELL'S AYRSHIRES

Young Ayrshires, both sex, bulls ready for
service, heifers bred or open. Finlayston
and Armour strains.
ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KAN.

COLLEGE BRED AYRSHIRE FOR SALE

3-year-old bull. Seven good purebred Holstein heifers,
bred and coming 2-year-old.
J. F. VAUGHN, MARION, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEY BULLS

One registered, four years old. Sure breeder and
prolific. One fifteen-months bull calf, six months
old, one seven-months, 18 months old. Write
HENRY MURK, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

Combination Dairy Sale

54—Cows and Heifers—54

Jerseys and Holsteins

Heavy milkers and springers. Eight
to ten thousand pound cows. Four
and five hundred pounds butter.
Your chance for good heavy pro-
ducers.

Tuesday, November 18 at Sale
Pavilion in Paola, Kan.

For further information and cat-
alogs write.

JERSEY HOME FARM

E. V. Fritts, Owner, Paola, Kansas

they want to close them out, they will not,
however, be offered at sacrifice prices. The
Cochrans have been in the Shorthorn busi-
ness for years and their big breeding estab-
lishment near Plainville, has always been
and is now the home of Shorthorns of qual-
ity and the kind that pays on any Kansas
farm. Practically every animal that is for
sale has been bred and raised on this farm.
It is not a lot of cheap cattle gotten to-
gether to sell but is the breaking up of one
of the largest and best herds of Shorthorns
in the state. If you want Shorthorns you
had better arrange to go to Hays and see
this big herd and the sooner the better.
The Cochrans are well known business men
and breeders and you are assured of a
square deal to start with which is very im-
portant when you start out to buy breeding
stock of any kind. Write or wire them just
when to look for you and tell them what
you want and you will be treated with every
courtesy. Better write them at once for
full information as to when and how to
come to Hays to see the cattle. Turn to
their advertisement in this issue. It gives
you real information.—Advertisement.

Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Sale.

Northeast Kansas Shorthorn breeders are
holding a big consignment sale at Hiawatha,
Thursday, November 13. In this sale 60
cattle will be sold and they are selections
from pioneer Shorthorn herds in Northeast
Kansas. It is a real offering that has been
selected from these good herds. The breed-
ing is up to date and the individual merit
is all that could be desired. D. L. Dawdy,
Arrington, has the sale in charge and has
inspected all of the cattle that go in the
sale. The advertisement appears in this
issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and
you better look it over right now and write
Sales Manager D. L. Dawdy for the catalog
before you forget it. Of this number 48 are
females, all that are old enough bred and
many of them with calves at foot and bred
back. There is a string of 12 nice young
bulls ready for service. This is not a sale
which is to be used as a dumping ground
for cattle that the breeder wants to get rid
of but a sale of the kind that it is hard to
coax the breeder to consign. This is not
Mr. Dawdy's first experience in holding a
consignment sale and you can rest assured
that he is making a good offering on this
date. Write at once for the catalog and
plan to attend. The evening before a ban-
quet will be held in Hiawatha and all in-
terested in better Shorthorns are invited.
At this time a Northeast Kansas Shorthorn
Breeders' association will be organized and
a big time will be had. Be sure to come
the night before. It is expected that every
breeder in Northeast Kansas will be there
early to help organize this association. The
sale is the next day (November 13) and
will be held in Scott & Dickson's new sale
pavilion. Be sure and ask for the catalog
at once.—Advertisement.

Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Sale.

The Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breed-
ers' association was organized last March
and it has for its territory all of the coun-
ties west of Riley county and north of the
main line of the Union Pacific. Its mem-
bership is over 100 now and will soon be
several times that number. But it is about
the first big sale this association is at-
tempting. The sales committee met at Clay
Center in August and selected the date (No-
vember 26) and elected Ed Cory of Talmo
as sales manager. It was decided that
nothing but the very best cattle should be
allowed in this sale. The sales manager
was instructed to inspect every animal and
the result is this magnificent offering of 80
cattle drawn from 27 herds, all members of
the association and impressed with the im-
portance of making this first association
sale one of attractions all the way thru. I
am sure that most of the consignments are
the kind that no breeder wants to sell but
in order to make this sale what it should
be in order to boost the breed it was put
up to the members consigning to do the
thing right and put in their best. Sales
Manager Ed Cory is more than satisfied
with the consignments and believes he has a
surprise in store for visitors on November
26. There will be 65 females, 50 of them
with calves at foot and bred back and cows
and heifers that are bred. There will be
15 choice open heifers and 15 bulls from 14
to 24 months old that are almost all pure
Scotch. In fact the offering is largely of
Scotch breeding. Some pure Scotch and the
rest with several Scotch tops. The evening
before the sale a big Shorthorn boosters'
meeting will be held to which all lovers of
Shorthorn cattle are invited. The Con-
cordia commercial club has taken up the
details of the meeting and will provide a
place for the meeting and a banquet will
be served. Good speakers will be on hand
and you don't want to miss this meeting of
Shorthorn breeders. Write today for the
catalog. Address, Ed Cory, Talmo, Kan.—
Advertisement.

Monarch Herefords at Auction

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., calls at-
tention to his annual sale of Monarch Here-
fords in this issue of the Farmers Mail and
Breeze. This sale will be held the Saturday
following the American Royal at Kansas
City. There are good railroad facilities for
getting to Comiskey in plenty of time for
the sale. Hereford breeders everywhere
know J. O. Southard but for the benefit of
those just getting in the game it might be
well to impart a little information. Mr.
Southard is proprietor of one of the largest
and best equipped Hereford breeding plants
in the west. But few men in Kansas, if
any have sold more Herefords, either at
private sale or in auction than has J. O.
Southard of Comiskey. I am pretty well
acquainted with the Hereford fraternity
over the state and I do not know of a sin-
gle instance where there is a claim that
"Jake" Southard has not dealt fairly and in
many instances more than fair with his
customers. I mention this because it is
highly important in view of the fact that
he sells so many cattle. Nov. 22 he will
sell about 100 at auction and offer 100 at
private sale. His new private sale plan for
beginners is interesting, not only to be-
ginners but to every breeder of Herefords
that wants to see his breed popularized
among small farmers and breeders. In
substance the proposition is about this: If
you want to go into the Hereford business
write to J. O. Southard for prices on five
or 10 heifers and a bull. If you do not
feel like asking your banker for the money
tell Mr. Southard about it. If this interests
you write for Mr. Southard's catalog and go
to his big November 22nd sale and consult
him about it. It is the fact that wide
awake breeders are doing all they can to
get new beginners started right in the busi-
ness. J. O. Southard has made money out
of the Hereford business and is making
plenty of it now out of the business and is
willing to spend his time and money to de-
velop the Hereford business. Getting be-

Scotch Shorthorn
Offering

Tecumseh, Neb., Nov. 18



60 Head of This Quality and Type

6 Bulls—15 Heifers—39 Cows—heavy in calf or calves at foot. The
feature bull to be sold in this sale is a rich roan, Victor Villager, 2-year-
old, by Village Master out of Victoria B, a straight Cruickshank Victoria.
He is quality all over. Type's Model 2d by the 36 times sweepstakes
bull Cumberland Type, and Cumberland Prince by Double Sultan are
the herd bulls and sires of most of the calves; cows bred back to them.
Sale rain or shine under cover.

Ernst & Lyell, Tecumseh, Nebraska

Col. Herman Ernst, Auctioneer.

Send your mail bids to J. Cook Lamb, representing the Capper Farm Press

Dispersion Sale

Blue Mound, Kan.,

Tuesday, November 18

35 Head Red Polled Cattle, 35

The Beef and Milk Breed

21 cows and heifers. Those of breeding age
bred or with calves at foot. 12 calves, 9 heif-
ers and 3 bull calves, all good ones. One
yearling bull and my two-year-old herd bull.

These cattle have been bred on this farm
for 32 years. The herd has been closely culled
and all tuberculin tested. The results of 32
years of careful breeding and selecting will now
be offered for your appraisal, as my age does
not permit me to continue longer.

Send now for a catalog and make your arrangements
to attend this sale. You will not be disappointed.

Parties coming on morning Mo. Pacific get off at
Yoro; on Katy at Kincaid. Free conveyance to sale.
Sale at 12:00 M., rain or shine.

D. F. Van Buskirk, Owner
Blue Mound, Kansas

Col. H. T. Rule, Auctioneer

S. T. Morse will represent the Capper Farm Press

This advertisement will not appear again.

Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association

Introducing their First Association Sale in the Sale Pavilion at
Concordia, Kansas, Wednesday, Nov. 26

At a meeting in Clay Center September 4 representatives of the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn association decided upon this sale. It was the sense of the meeting that nothing but the very best be allowed in this sale. Every animal has been inspected and it is a grand string of 80 splendid representatives of the breed that will be led into the sale ring on this date.

Eighty head from twenty-seven prominent herds. 65 females, 50 picked cows with calves at foot and bred back, bred cows and heifers. 15 open heifers, nothing under one year. 15 bulls, 10 to 24 months old. Carefully selected and most of them pure Scotch. The entire offering is rich in the best of Scotch breeding and there will be many pure Scotch animals and nothing with less than several Scotch tops.

Here are the breeders that have gone deep into their herds to make this sale a success:

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center
Paul Borland, Clay Center
R. R. Walker & Son, Osborne
Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville
H. B. Huls, Oak Hill
E. A. Ostlund, Clyde
C. H. Williams & Son, Hunter
Elliott & Lower, Courtland

C. A. Campbell, Wayne
O. A. McKenzie, Wayne
R. B. Dunham, Talmo
A. C. Jewell, Talmo
C. W. Taylor, Abilene
Joseph Baxter, Clay Center
Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne
L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne
B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill

A. A. Tennyson, Lamar
Elmer Gooder, Kensington
F. F. Caldwell, Glasco
E. E. Booker & Son, Beloit
C. A. Campbell, Wayne
E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo
J. B. Sherwood, Talmo
J. E. Frazier, Concordia
J. L. Angle, Courtland

For the big free catalog that is ready to mail address ED. COREY, Sale Mgr., Talmo, Kan.

Auctioneers—G. B. Van Landingham, Concordia; Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center; Will Myers, Beloit; Dan Perkins, Concordia. J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

It is desired that every Shorthorn breeder in Northwest Kansas attend this sale and the evening before the sale a big Shorthorn boosters meeting will be held. A committee of Concordia business men have the arrangements in charge and a banquet will be served and prominent speakers present. Every lover of Shorthorns is invited whether you are a member of the association or not. Write for the catalog today and commence planning to attend this big Shorthorn evening.

Kansas' Greatest HOLSTEIN SALE

The Fourth Semi-Annual Sale of the Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

In the Forum, Wichita, Kan., Nov. 17-18

120 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Fresh Cows, Springers, Bred Heifers, Yearlings, Heifer Calves and Ten High Record Bulls Ready for Service.

More 30-pound breeding than was ever offered in a sale in Kansas. Daughters of 36-pound bulls. Daughters of 30-pound bulls. Bulls from high record sires and dams ranging from 16-pound 2-year-olds up to 30-pound cows.

Outstanding Features of This Sale:

Health—Every animal over six months of age has been given the tuberculin test. **Individuality**—The cattle in this sale have been carefully selected and are exceptionally good individuals and not a blemished animal in the sale. **Blood lines**—The very best families in the breed are represented in this offering. **Opportunity**—The consignors are picking the good ones for this sale, not the ones they want to sell, but the ones that will be an advertisement for their herds and their business. **Protection**—Each consignor is a member of the State Association and positively stands back of every animal that he sells. **Attend this sale.** Write today for catalog to,

W. H. MOTT, Association Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Auctioneers, Haeger, Mack, Newcom, Ball. In the box, S. T. Wood, Syracuse, N. Y.
J. T. Hunter, J. W. Johnson, Representatives Capper Farm Press.

The management always like to know where you saw their advertisement. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

GUERNSEYS

Very choice young "May Rose" bulls from two to six-months-old, out of A. R. cows. Prices reasonable.

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM, Overland Park, Kan.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Highly Bred Holstein Heifer Calves

Sire—A 27.8 pound grandson of De Kols 2d's Butter Boy 3rd, the famous century sire.
Dams—High bred, heavy producing grade Holsteins. My herd has been tuberculin tested annually for the past 15 years. Farm established 25 years. Write for prices and description.

THOMAS SHIELDS, EUREKA, MISSOURI

HOLSTEINS Registered bulls, high grade cows and calves.
W. F. TEAGUE, COLLYER, KANSAS

HOLSTEINS, high grade heifers and cows.
G. A. Church & Son, Thayer, Kansas

ginners started right in the business is one of the surest ways to promote the interests of the breed. Write at once for Mr. Southard's catalog.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Red Polled Bulls.

C. E. Foster, Eldorado, Kan., writes that he has sold all the Red Polled cows and heifers he can spare at this time but has at present a number of choice young bulls from 7 to 12 months old that he is pricing very reasonably. You can always rely on Mr. Foster's descriptions. Write him today if you want a good young Red Polled bull.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

Stud Stock Bargains.

E. H. Lear, Mound Valley, Kan., has decided to sell his stallions and jacks. This decision has been reached only as the result of poor health. The stock is all registered and are sure breeders. Look up the ad in this issue and write Mr. Lear.—Advertisement.

A New Duroc Firm

Long bodied, heavy boned, cherry red Durocs are advertised for sale by Simmons & Simmons, Erie, Kan. The boars of April farrow now for sale are by a son of Orion Cherry King and out of a daughter of A King The Col. It is real Duroc building blood.—Advertisement.

Timber Hill Farm Durocs.

Lant Brothers, owners of the Timber Hill Stock Farm, Dennis, Kan., are starting their Duroc advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The Lant Brothers have a herd of Durocs that they have been developing for the past 25 years. The blood lines represented in the herd are the most popular of the breed and are carried by individuals that are the type you would like to see in your own herd. Write this firm, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze, asking them for their illustrated circular of the Timber Hill Stock Farm Durocs.—Advertisement.

Van Buskirk's Dispersion Sale of Red Polls.

On Tuesday, November 18, D. F. Van Buskirk, of Blue Mound, Kan., will disperse his fine herd of Red Polled cattle. Mr. Van Buskirk is getting too old to care for these cattle and the uncertainty of getting or keeping reliable help has caused his decision to disperse his valuable herd. These cattle have been bred on this farm for 32 years. Have been closely culled and the cattle that go in this sale are in every way a very desirable lot. Big broad backed, heavy milking cows, the real "double decker" kind, that every breeder and farmer wants. A great line of calves and yearling heifers. Cows of breeding age, bred or with calves at foot. Many with calves at foot and rebred. Some choice young bulls. Everything in good breeding condition but not pampered. This is one of the really good herds in the state and anyone in need of some real Red Polled cattle should write at once for a catalog and make their arrangements to attend this sale. Look up the advertisement in this issue. It will not appear again.—Advertisement.

BY J. PARK BENNETT

Combination Dairy Sale at Paola.

On November 18, E. V. Fritts, owner of the Jersey Home Farm, will hold a combination dairy sale at Paola, Kan. The sale will include 54 females, Jerseys and Holsteins. There will be some exceptionally good cows and heifers, both fresh and springing, in this sale. The entire offering is the heavy producing, good testing kind. Look up the ad in this issue and write Mr. Fritts for further information.—Advertisement.

A Sale of Real Spotted Polands.

The Spotted Poland offering to be sold by Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo., November 18, will be one of the best of the sale season. The greatest boars of the breed will be liberally represented. There will be 17 head sired by the great breeding boar, Sartain Boy, and five head by the many times proven worthy sire, Spotted King. In addition the offering will represent Big Bone Giant (seven head), Porter's Chief (nine head), Spotted Lad, Fayette Lad, Spotted Rex, Dandy Spot, King Opal, La Monte King, Garden City Lad and Bogardus. On the dams' side we find the good sows, Spotted Sis, Spotted Queen, Massive Duchess, Lady J., Edinburg Lady, Spotted Bessie and others equally good. The animals are among the good ones of the breed, their names are the ones that Spotted Poland breeders desire to see in the pedigrees of their herd. As a special attraction for this sale the Roush boys are offering Duchess 2nd, a litter mate to their herd boar, Sartain Boy. The offering is exceptionally good, they are true meat types, big type and of outstanding individuality. The man who wants a few sows or gilts as foundation stock or who is in need of a herd boar will do well to consider this sale. If you cannot attend you can send your bid to the Capper Farm Press representative, J. P. Bennett, and it will be handled in a satisfactory manner.—Advertisement.

BY C. E. DRIVER

Good Grade Holstein Heifer Calves.

Thos. Shields, Eureka, Mo., is a reliable breeder who is offering some select grade heifer calves for sale. They are sired by a 27.8-pound purebred and are out of high-grade, heavy producing Holsteins. They are a clean lot of calves that are ready to go out and grow into profitable milk cows. Look up Mr. Shields' ad in this issue and then write him for further particulars.—Advertisement.

BY T. W. MORSE

Selected Shorthorns in Royal Sale.

Special care has been taken to provide an offering of Shorthorns at the American Royal show at Kansas City that will represent not only the best blood lines, but the best individuality and evident usefulness. The sale will occur Thursday, November 28, and will be held under the auspices of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. The cattle were selected by W. A. Cochel of this association who will have the management of the sale. The cattle were drawn from the leading herds of Kansas and Missouri with particular reference to the needs of the buyers who are in the market for foundation stock upon which to build their herds or strengthen their herds already established. Sixteen of the best known herds

are represented in this offering. The prospect is that the Shorthorn show at the Royal will be the strongest the breed has ever made there. The foremost exhibits of the made will meet the most prominent western products in the arena and there will be a contest of much more than ordinary scope. It will be the opening of the battle that will not be decided till the last award is placed at the international at Chicago in December. Keep the sale and the show in mind.—Advertisement.

Good Highways are Needed

(Continued from Page 12.)

ular trips to the market from points as far as 65 to 70 miles distance. These trucks not only haul hogs, but they bring in cattle, calves and sheep and very frequently they bring in mixed loads, separated by partitions. Our largest day's receipts from this source were slightly more than 1,400 hogs and nearly 200 head of cattle and calves, and 200 sheep. We did not count the vehicles employed to bring this stock to market, but we estimated that there were close to 250 trucks and wagons, of which 75 per cent were trucks.

"For the nine months ending September 29, we received from this source 75,211 hogs; for the same period in 1917 we received 33,286; for the entire year of 1917, 56,529, while in 1916 our receipts were 52,048. For 24 days of October this year we received 11,622 cattle, 418 calves, 16,150 hogs and 25,922 sheep; for the entire month of October, 1917, we received 801 cattle, 877 calves, 5,834 hogs and 1,607 sheep. Most of the trucks employed in bringing stock to market are engaged in this business regularly and they range from small trailers attached to the rear end of passenger vehicles to 4- and 5-ton trucks. These larger trucks have a capacity of as much as one-third of a regular railroad car of stock. Many of these trucks are able to get a return load, especially those that come from or pass thru inland towns, or towns not located on railroads. Some of these trucks are owned and operated by regular dealers located in the country, but the majority of them simply are engaged in transporting livestock and make a charge of so much a head or load. We believe that this movement is permanent and we are going to increase our facilities for taking care of it."

Other Cities

The situation in the St. Joseph yards is but typical of that at Omaha, Kansas City and Oklahoma City. It is significant that the truck traffic in stock carrying is in almost exact ratio to the state and condition of the roads. We have heard lots of talk recently about the need of a broader life in the country districts. There has been much discussion aiming to raise the standard of social life in the country, making it freer and easier, less isolated and less narrow than it is at present. There have been many appeals to better the lot of the farm women and to break down even more that isolation already lessened thru the advent of the telephone and rural free delivery. There have been many endeavors to establish the so-called community house and its community center.

But all such talk and all such effort is energy wasted unless there come good roads. Unless there are provided highways over which farmers can assemble at all times and all seasons, nothing can be accomplished. The charm of the community picnic and the neighborhood get-together meeting and the benefits that result are almost utterly lost if participation means miles of struggle thru mud, and over dusty, rocky and bumpy roads. What has been said concerning schools and a broader community life applies with equal force to the development of the federalized country church. All three agencies work together and what is essential to one is equally essential to the others.

Advertisements Guaranteed

We guarantee that every display advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

MULVANE

Holsteins at Wichita

Sale in the Wichita Forum, Nov. 17-18

Members of the Mulvane Holstein Breeders' Club are consigning 26 head of Holsteins; 23 young cows and heifers with the best blood lines and show ring type, fresh or bred to high record bulls, 3 bulls that combine size, type and high record backing. Foundation animals consigned by breeders.

Write today for catalog. Study the Mulvane consignment and come to the sale and buy Mulvane cattle. Send all inquiries to

Secretary Mulvane Holstein Breeders' Club, Mulvane, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN GRADE HEIFERS

For Sale. 75 head of yearlings and 2-year-olds, beautifully marked and well grown, priced too low to print. Must sell as I have not the room and feed to put them through. Will sell one or all as you like. Better come and see them at once as they will not last long at the prices I have on them.

John V. Fritz, Route 4, Lawrence, Kansas

Carload Holstein Heifers

For sale. These are choice 2 and 3-year-olds, registered, and some heavy springers.

EZRA E. BEARD, DERBY, KANSAS

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN Cows and Calves for sale. All papers furnished. Prices right.

H. R. Wright, Overbrook, Kansas.

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

30 HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Bred to my herd bull, Lord Kay Hengerveld Payne 217511, son of the \$100,000 King Pontiac Hengerveld Payne. His nearest six dams average 35.08 lbs. F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

Harry Mollhagen, Bushlon, Kan.

In our herd are 13 cows with an average of 23.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 22 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.

A. R. O. bulls for sale. Some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Ks.

10 registered cows and heifers, also 20 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

WINDMOOR FARM HOLSTEINS

For Sale—Bull calf sired by a 29-lb. son of Rag Apple Kornelky 8th, his dam a 21-lb. sister of Niva Kalmuck, who has a record of 45.18 lbs. butter. Beautiful individual, well-grown, price \$200. Write Chas. C. Wilson, Supt., Edna, Kansas.

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.

We have bull calves for sale from cows with semi-official yearly records.

Axtell & Hershey, Newton, Kan.

For sale—A beautiful, straight, almost white bull, whose dam gave 110.3 lbs. of milk in a day, and 730 lbs. of milk in seven days.

P. W. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.

As we will keep purebreds only in future our high grade cows and 3 heifers will sell to first applicant. Dams of these grades made from 13,000 to 16,000 pounds milk.

R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

For sale—10 cows with A. R. O. records. Five bulls 10 mo. old, five two-year-old heifers and five yearlings.

Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

Bulls—ready for service. Dams' A. R. O. records up to 26 pounds, also on yearly test. Sire's record 30 to 40 pounds. Prices \$75 up.

W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas

An experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle.

Chas. H. Seifert, Leavenworth, R.D. 4

Sunnyside Dairy Farm For sale—Bull calf out of 26 pound dam and sired by my herd bull, Prince Wayne Skylark De Kol.

J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.

Southside Holstein-Friesian Farm For sale—A few very choice young bulls, out of A. R. O. dams, ready for service this fall.

W. E. Zoll & Son, R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

C. A. Trell, Bonner Springs, Kan.

I offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

Dr. L. E. Shay, Atchison, Kansas

For Sale: Registered Holstein yearling heifers and 2 royally bred bulls from A. R. O. dams, and old enough for service.

Advertisers in this Department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

G. B. APPLEMAN, Pres., Mulvane, Kan.

P. W. ENNS, Vice-Pres., Newton, Kan.

A. S. NEALE, Sec'y-Treas., Manhattan, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Semi-annual meeting and 2 day Association sale in the Forum, Wichita, Kan., Monday and Tuesday, November 17-18.

SAND SPRINGS FARM

Herd Sire, Prince Ormsby Mercedes Pontiac, dam a 32-lb. daughter of Sir Pletier Ormsby Mercedes. 15 cows with semi-official yearly records. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited.

E. S. ENGLE & SON, Abilene, Kansas

G. Regier, Whitewater, Kansas

Bulls ready for service by a 30 pound bull and out of A. R. O. dams. Correspondence cheerfully answered, inspection invited.

Geo. L. Allgire, Clay Center, Kan., R. D. 8

Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm Holsteins

When you want anything in the purebred line. Sons and daughters of Fairmonth Johanna Futerte 78903, a 34½ pound bull. Write us or see LEE BROS., HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas

Pioneer herd established 30 years ago. Nine different men have bought their third herd bull of me and 12 their second herd bull. Three bulls ready for service this fall.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

For sale—Seven cows and some heifers due to freshen this fall. Five cows (grades) to freshen this fall and winter. Two registered bulls old enough for service. Selling grades to make room for purebreds.

Ross' Holsteins

Bull calves by Hamilton Prilly 5th whose dam made a record of 26.49 lbs. butter in 7 days, 105.6 lbs. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application.

S. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS

Hillcrest Farm

A few young bulls out of A. R. O. dams ready for service this fall. Inspection invited.

FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas

Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas

It is poor grade judgment to use a grade bull when you can "swap" him for a purebred ready for service by December.

PERSISTENCY IN PRODUCTION

The dam of Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, our herd sire, is one of only 19 cows in the world to make 30-pound records for 4 consecutive lactations. Young bulls for sale by this sire \$100 and up.

Collins Farm Company, Sabetha, Kansas

A. S. Neale, Mahattan, Kan.

We have decided to sell a few yearling and two-year-old heifers and a few cows fresh early this fall. Act quick if you want them.

C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas

Clear Creek Holsteins. I have three extra nice very high grade 2-year-old springing heifers to sell before they freshen. A few registered yearling bulls and heifers for sale.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

Herd noted for their large size and high milk and butter records. Young bulls from A. R. O. dams sired by a grandson of King Kornelky Sadie Vale, only 40 pound bull in the world to have a 40 pound daughter, and brother to the first 40 pound heifer.

PINEDALE STOCK FARM

H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas

Registered Holstein Calves

For Sale. Both male and female, handsome individuals, more white than black, great A. R. O. backing. They have at least 3 sires in their pedigree with over 100 A. R. O. daughters, are all sired by a 28½ pound grandson of Asagie Cornucopia Johanna Lad. Price with all papers and delivered at your station \$85 to \$125.

Reynolds & Son, Route 4, Lawrence, Kansas

Choice Holstein Bulls

With lots of quality and strong bloodlines behind them. Fine individuals, nicely marked and the very best milking strains. Ready for service this winter. Priced to sell. John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas.

Beautifully Marked Calves

Holsteins, Guernseys and dark red and roan Short-horns, either sex. Little ones, \$17.50 to \$25.00; weaned calves, \$30.00 to \$40.00; shipped by express at little cost.

Ed. Howey, South St. Paul, Minn.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

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

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

\$1-\$25 pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted.

Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

Braeburn Holsteins

A few cows for sale to make herd fit the stable again. Bull calves by a sire whose dam and sire's dam held world records.

H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Lilac Farm Dairy, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Bulls ready for service sired by Sir Rag-apple Superba 207682, out of high testing dams. Prices \$100 to \$300. Also 1 and 2-year-old heifers.

Shunga Valley Holsteins

Offering sons of our two herd sires, a son of King Segis Pontiac and a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen. Bulls up to a year old.

Ira Romig & Sons, Sta. B, Topeka, Kansas

Four Bulls for Sale

Two are young calves; others 7 months and 3½ years; the older ones by a 40-pound sire and the oldest out of a 22-pound dam. All registered.

W. B. Van Horn & Sons, R. 1, Topeka, Kansas

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Ks.

King Segis Pontiac breeding. A few young cows for sale and bull calves ready for service this fall.

Albechar Holstein Farm

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

Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

Maplewood Farm 22 purebred two-year-old heifers coming fresh this fall. 22 yearlings, open. Write now if interested.

Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kansas

6 cows and heifers for sale, one just fresh, others soon, extra good milkers priced right.

For \$200

We can sell you a bull ready for light service, splendid individual, mostly white, from 16-lb. 4-yr-old dam and by 35-lb. sire, guaranteed O. K. He is a bargain and you will have to act quick if you want him. STUBBS FARM CO., MARK ABILDGAARD, MGR., MULVANE, KAN.

Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks.

Young cows due to freshen soon all sold. Still have 2 or 3 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. cows and 30-pound bull.

B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kan.

Coming 2-year-old heifer, heavy in calf to King Pontiac Beuchler; 6-month-old heifer calf, double cross of the Pontiacs breeding.

Al. Howard, Mulvane, Ks.

Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

Eugene Swinehart, Mulvane, Ks.

A few coming yearling heifers and a choice young bull. Pontiac breeding.

C. L. Goodin, Derby, Kansas

For sale—Choice young cows with A. R. O. records and five splendid young bulls out of A. R. O. dams.

Chas. P. High, Derby, Kansas

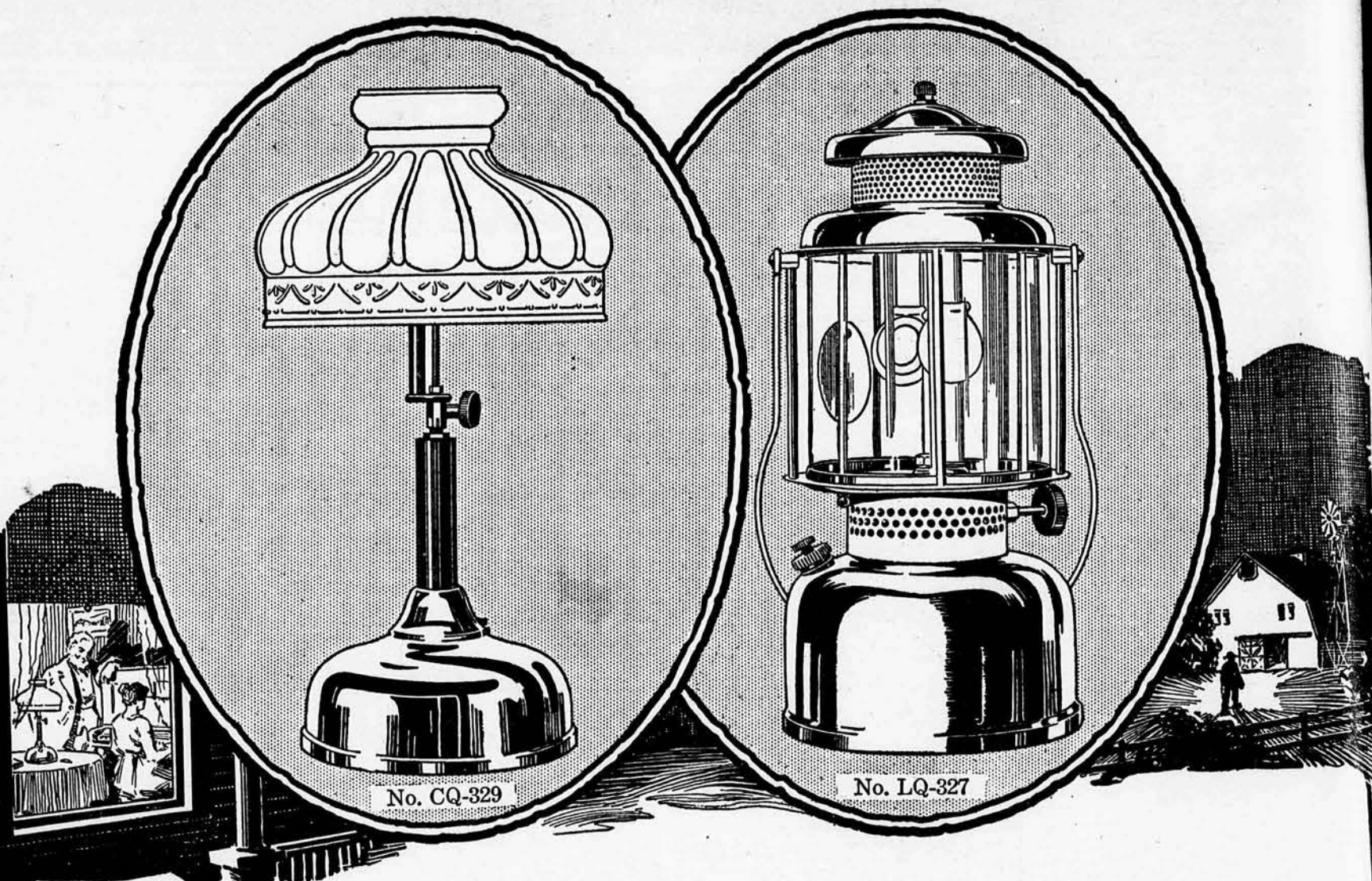
High's Highest quality Holsteins. Bull calves from A. R. O. dams. Always glad to see you.

D. E. Flower, Mulvane, Kansas

For sale—A few very choice A. R. O. cows and heifers to freshen in October and November. Also bulls of serviceable ages.

W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Sales Manager. A knowledge of public sale management enables me to render valuable assistance in conducting Holstein sales. Write for terms and dates.



"The Best Lights for Farm Use"

THE Coleman Quick-Lite Lamp makes and burns its own gas from ordinary motor gasoline. It is the best light known for reading. 300 candle power. Can you picture just how powerful this is—brighter than 20 oil lamps set in a room, brighter even than electricity, and far cheaper than any of them. Best of all, the light is white, mellow and restful—easy on even very sensitive eyes. Endorsed by thousands of users as the most satisfactory reading lamp ever invented. Every home should have one. For regular use in library, living room, bedroom, or any room in the house.

A LANTERN which gives a brilliant, white light of 300 candle power—a lantern which is safe to carry or hang anywhere and will keep on burning where any other lantern would blow out—that's the Coleman Quick-Lite, the world's greatest farm light. Gives more light than 20 oil lanterns, at a cost of a little over a cent a night. Brighter than electricity. Cheaper than candles. The handiest and most convenient lantern for farm and general outdoor use. Lights with a match, no torch needed.

The Coleman Quick-Lite

Most Brilliant Light in the World

SAFE The Quick-Lite can be turned over with perfect security. The fuel cannot spill, and the lamp or lantern will burn in any position.

CLEAN The Quick-Lite has no chimney to get dirty, and no wick to trim. The lantern has a mica globe—stands rough handling.

CONVENIENT Fill only once a week—not daily. Light with common match, and not with torch like the old-style gasoline lamps and lanterns.

ECONOMICAL The Quick-Lite Lamp or Lantern burns 48 hours on one gallon of gasoline, costing a little over one cent per night for three hours use.

DURABLE The Quick-Lite is practically indestructible. Both Lamp and Lantern are made throughout of heavy gauge brass and steel, and are beautifully nicked. Will last for years.

QUICK-LITE Lamps and Lanterns are still in use after more than ten years of satisfactory service to the purchasers.

15,000 DEALERS sell Coleman Quick-Lite Lamps, Lanterns and Lighting Plants. If yours can't supply you, write nearest house.

THE COLEMAN LAMP COMPANY

Largest Manufacturers of Gasoline Lamps in the World

WICHITA ST. PAUL TOLEDO DALLAS LOS ANGELES CHICAGO



The soft, diffusive light is easy on the eyes.



The Quick-Lite is the great home light.



Early morning feeding increases egg production.



The Quick-Lite Lantern is the greatest of all out-door lights.