

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

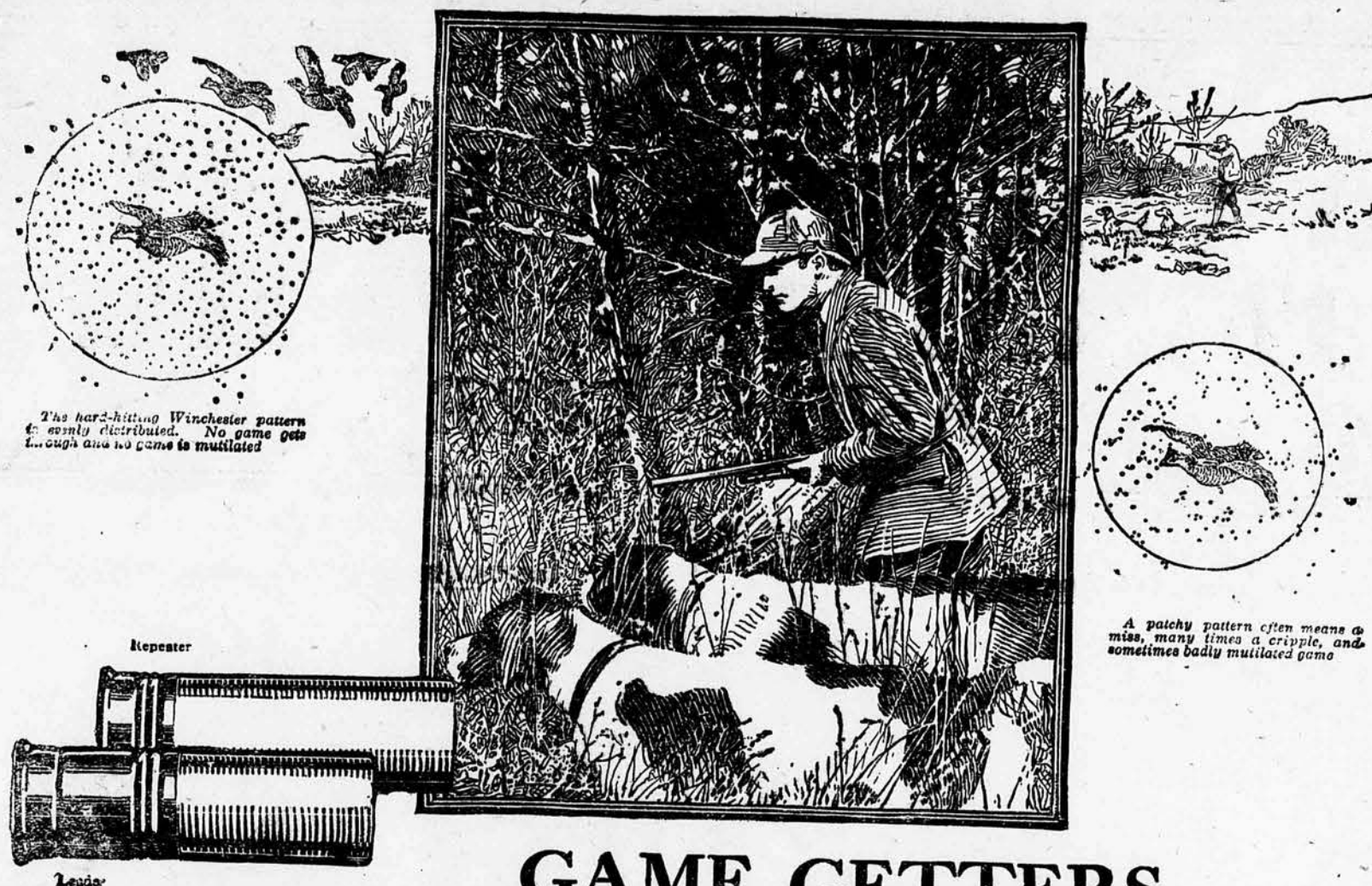
Volume 49. No. 44.

November 1, 1919.



Haskell Coffin

THIRD RED CROSS ROLL CALL



GAME GETTERS

THE steady game-getting qualities of Winchester Loaded Shells have made them the favorite shells of experienced shooters.

Under all weather conditions they play true to form, shooting a strong, even spread of shot. The Winchester waterproofing process prevents swelling from dampness; special lubrication of the paper fibres prevents brittleness and splitting in dry weather.

The secret of the famous Winchester Shot Pattern is in the control of the gas blast from the exploding powder. This in turn depends upon the wadding in the shell.

The Winchester gas control system

The Winchester system of wadding and loading is the result of repeated experiments to determine the most effective control of the gas blast. The base wads of Winchester Shells are constructed to give what is known as progressive combustion to the powder charge. The ignition spreads to the sides, in all directions, as well as forward.

Under the heat and pressure of this progressive combustion, the tough, springy driving wad expands and fills the bore snugly, completely sealing in the gas behind. In being driven through the bore this wad offers just enough resistance to the gas blast to insure complete combustion of every grain of powder, so that

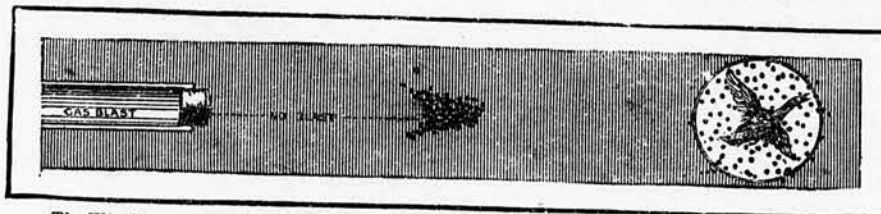
the full energy of the whole powder charge is developed at the muzzle. Thus none of the shot charge leaves the gun until it is being driven by the maximum energy and velocity possible from the load.

At the muzzle, the expanded, snug-fitting driving wad is slightly checked by the muzzle choke or constriction, while the shot cluster travels on unbroken by gas blast or wadding, making the hard-hitting uniform pattern for which Winchester Shells are world famous.

Uniform shells. From primer to crimp, Winchester Shells are so balanced in construction as to insure the maximum pattern possible from any load. The broad fish-tail flash from the primer gives even and thorough ignition; the driving wads completely seal in the gas behind the shot; the stiffness of the crimp or turnover at the shell head is varied exactly according to different loads, great care being taken never to stiffen it to such a degree that it offers undue resistance to the powder explosion.

Clean hits and more of them

To insure more hits and cleaner hits in the field or at the traps, be sure your shells are Winchester Leader and Repeater for smokeless; Nublack and New Rival for black powder. Leading hardware and sporting goods dealers in every community carry Winchester arms and ammunition. They will be glad to assist you in determining the particular load best suited to your purpose. Upon request, we will send you, free of charge, our interesting booklet on Winchester Shotguns and Loaded Shells.



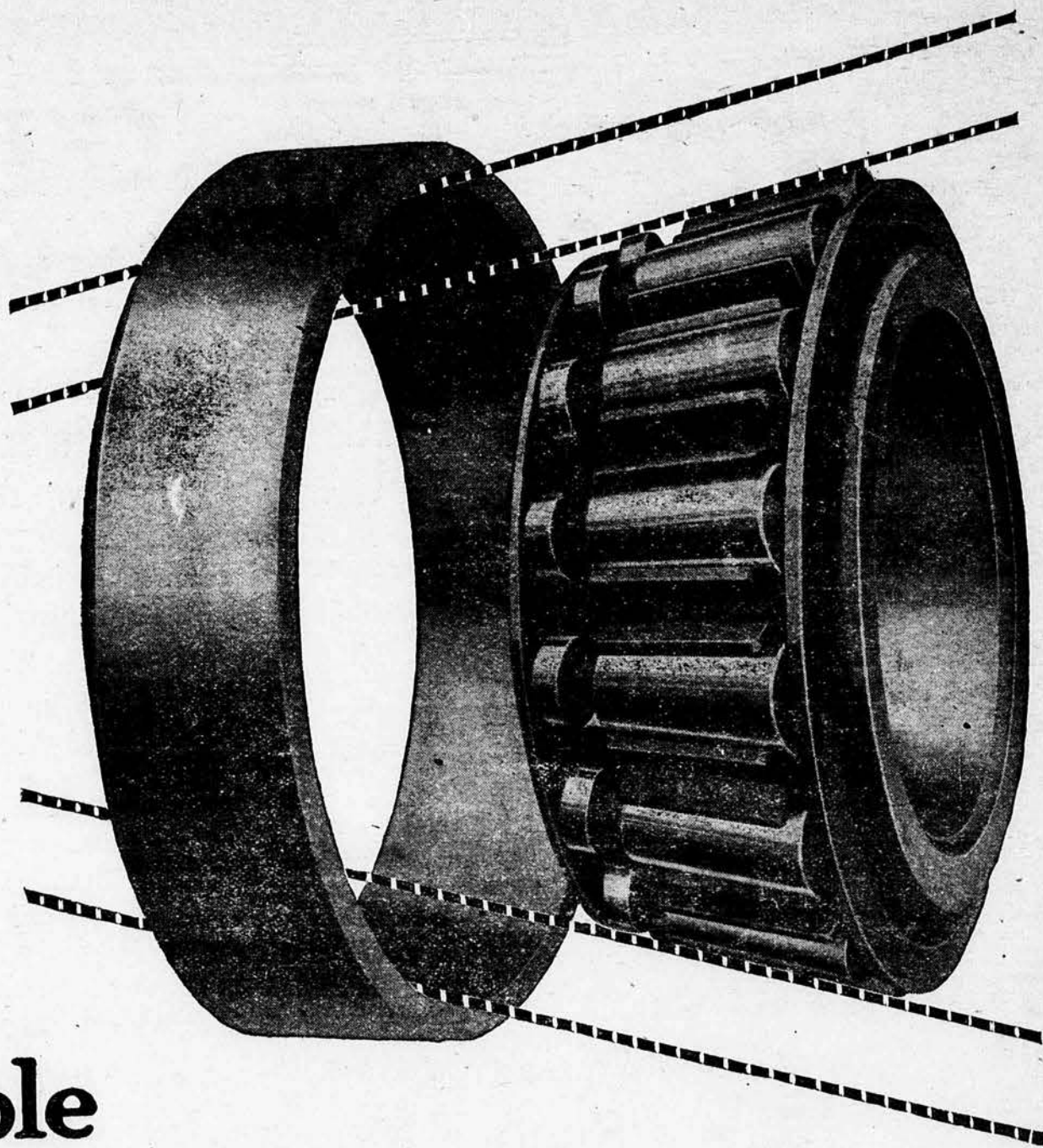
The Winchester system of wadding. The wadding expands evenly, sealing in the gas blast all the way to the muzzle, where the wadding is checked by the "choke" or constriction. The shot cluster travels on ahead unbroken. Actual test target 320 pellets out of 431 or 74% of the shot charges (1 1/4 oz. of 7 1/2 chilled) inside a 30-inch circle at 40 yards.

Winchester Repeating
Arms Co., Dept 367,
New Haven, Conn.,
U. S. A.

WINCHESTER

World Standard Guns and Ammunition

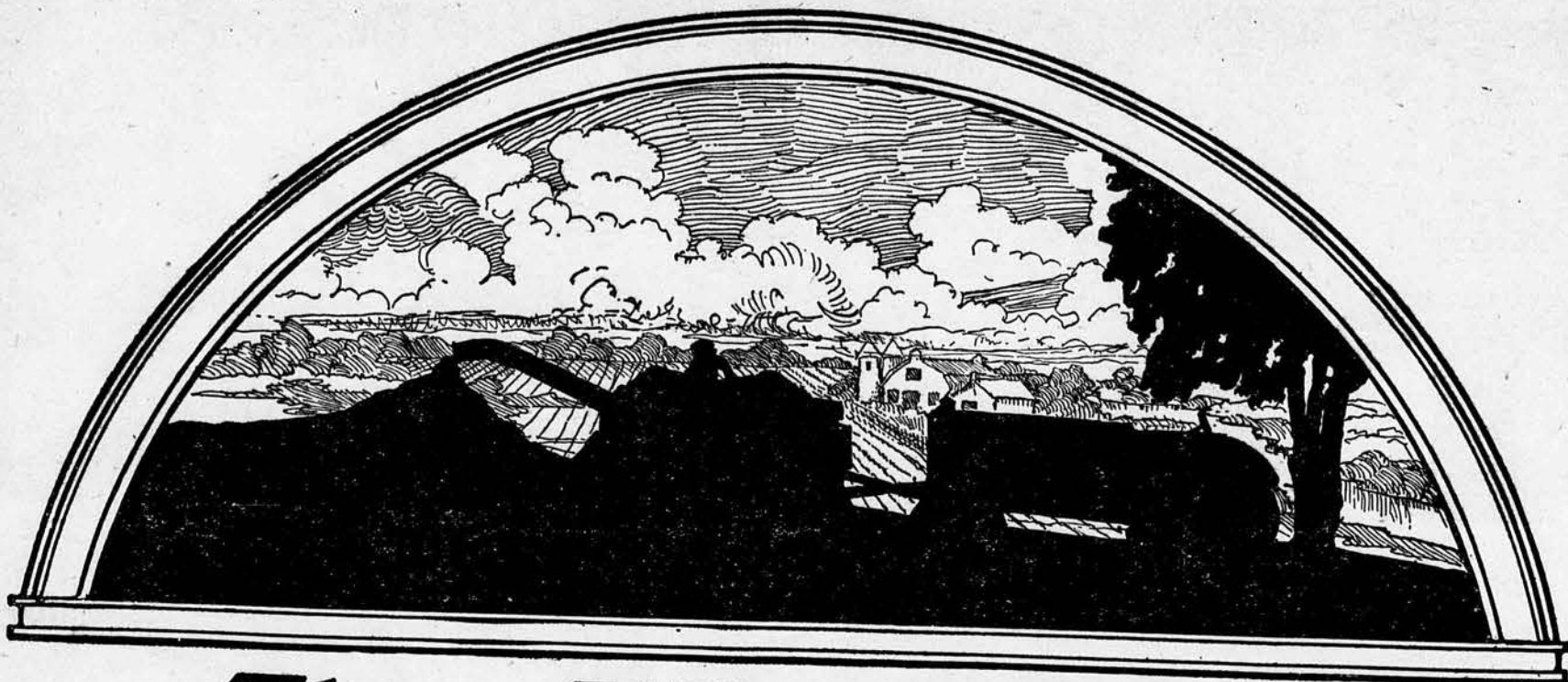
TIMKEN TAPER



**A Principle
Adopted by**
-Car Builders
-Truck Builders
-Tractor Builders

Remember the *tapered* shape of the Timken Bearing. That tapered design has brought about the superiority of performance, which in turn has led to the adoption of Timken Bearings by the best motor car, truck and tractor builders of America.

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO.
Canton, Ohio



The TRACTOR of the FUTURE

THE Tractor of the Future will be built according to basic fundamentals now definitely known from actual experience on the farm.

It will meet power-farming requirements of the present and for years to come.

Its motor must create an *over-abundance of power* from Cheap Kerosene; and this power must be transmitted without waste.

Even under the heaviest loads, the temperature of its powerful motor must be held in check by an ever-vigilant cooling system.

It must have ball and roller bearings.

The Transmission and Driving Gears must be housed and run noiselessly in oil.

The wheels must respond with the least possible friction.

Comfort must be given to its driver—both by springs in the seat and protection from the sun. All of its parts must be of *proven dependability* and of the utmost simplicity. It must be ready for work in the field or on the road—all day—every day.

It will give added profit and independence to the farm owner and operator.

Such a Tractor is Here

If you are interested in reliable, economical farm-power you should be fully informed on this **Tractor of the Future**.

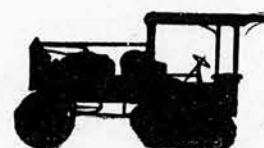
Send for description and specifications. Your investigation of Tractors will not be complete without it. In justice to yourself you will make no decision upon Tractors until you receive it. *Write us today.*



DAYTON-DOWD COMPANY

Builders of Four-Wheel and Crawler Tractors Since 1911

339 York Street, Quincy, Illinois



RELIABLE POWER—ALL DAY—EVERY DAY!

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Arthur Capper
PUBLISHER

Vol. 49

November 1, 1919

No. 44

Farm Wood for Fuel

*Why Not Use the Timber Available at Home in the Next Few Months
and Thus Reduce the Demand for Expensive Coal?*

COMMUNITIES, like individuals, are likely to acquire bad habits, and it took a world war to show the rural public generally how inefficient it had been regarding fuel, just as sickness teaches an individual the error of his ways. Many a country church, or school, or store has bought coal, hauled hundreds of miles, to keep the winter fires burning, when just as good fuel lay rotting in an adjoining farm woodlot.

But times are changing, and when Jack Frost touches the window panes with his icy fingers he will look into many rooms glowing with the warmth and color of a log hauled from its resting place in the woods, and the coal of commerce will be saved for use in the big industrial plants where it is needed to spur on the production of things of which the world is now short. The disturbances among the coal miners show the need for using the fuel produced on the home farms.

Conservation is not a word to be used only in war time, but should be framed and set on the walls of our homes, with the other mottoes, more high-sounding perhaps, but of no more importance to the world. We need to conserve fuel as well as food, and in this duty many a farmer will find that he has added to his bank account as well.

In the past wood has supplied but 10 or 15 per cent of our fuel needs, whereas the wide distribution of our forests, and the large amounts of by-products from lumber-working industries are such that this percentage could be doubled without working hardship upon anyone.

A Profit From Waste

It is not practicable for the large industrial plants of our cities to use wood for their power requirements are so tremendous that the most concentrated forms of fuel, such as oil or coal, must be used, but aside from these industries a large proportion of the material used for heating purposes in schools, churches and farm homes in Central and Eastern Kansas can be supplied from waste wood.

In lumbering, a vast amount of small wood, unsuited for commercial use but valuable as fuel, is left on the cutting area. Under normal conditions, the demand for this kind of fuel is not sufficient to warrant lumber companies in shipping it to market. People order coal thru habit, whereas this waste wood could be handled and used by them as advantageously as the coal.

In all manufacturing plants using wood as their basic product, a great waste occurs at many stages of the operations, and a wider demand for fuel wood would utilize this waste.

It is in the communities adjacent to the farms that the greatest opportunity arises for utilizing wood for fuel. Long, expensive train hauls are avoided, such as are required when wood is sent to the cities, and ordinarily the logs cut in the woodlot can be hauled direct to the purchaser, without rehandling. Woodcutting time usually comes in the late fall or early winter period, when work is slack on the farm, and the owner can afford to spend his time cutting wood. Where the fuel is taken from trees cut down in thinning operations, or from diseased or fallen trunks, a double purpose can be accomplished in improving the stand and getting a return for the material and labor used.

The United States Department of Agriculture has made a special study of the fuel problem, and its agents have determined that if the rural population of the New England and the Lake states, which now use annually 18 million tons of coal, would use wood instead, it would effect an annual saving of nearly 3 million tons, or between 65,000 and 70,000 carloads. At the present time about 100 million cords of fuel wood are used annually on farms, of a value of 283 million dollars, which produces much heat.

By Arthur L. Dahl

The great bulk of the wood-fuel supply in farming regions should come from thinnings and improvement cuttings on farm woodlots. We can't eat our cake and have it, too, so that any tree which will serve a better purpose than for fuel should be left standing, but in every stand there will be found trees that are dead, or are seriously diseased or infested with injurious insects, or those extremely liable to such injury. Where the stand is too dense, or crooked trees and large-crowned short-boled trees are crowding out better ones, it is good

A Change in Editors

BY MARCO MORROW
Assistant Publisher

WITH THIS issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze the paper comes under the editorial control of F. B. Nichols, the new managing editor of the Capper Farm Press. Mr. Nichols has been connected with the editorial staff of the Capper Farm Press since 1913, except for a year and a half in the army, a year of which was spent in Europe. He is a Kansas farmer, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and is interested with his father in the operation of a farm in Woodson county. Mr. Nichols has made a close study of the agriculture of the Middle West for many years; he is the author of "Making Money on Farm Crops," a book written for the conditions encountered in the Missouri River Valley country.

The Capper Farm Press under the new management will keep the vision of the big and brighter agriculture which it has always had. It will give special attention to the economic problems of farming, for it believes more study than ever is needed of better business methods in agriculture. Considerable space will be given to stories of successful farmers who have developed more profitable methods adapted for use generally. Farm co-operation and brighter social conditions will be urged constantly. The ideal is to aid in developing the real country life of the future, which will compete successfully with the city in the attractions which it offers, both financially and in the conveniences for modern living which make life worth while.

Mr. Dillon is leaving the Capper Farm Press to go into other work. It is with great regret that we see him leave the Capper organization. He has been a big factor in the developing of the Capper Farm Press in the last few years. The united best wishes of every member of the Capper organization go with him.

business to cut them out, and this material can and should be fully utilized for fuel. With a modern tractor to supply power for a saw outfit, tree trunks and branches can be quickly cut into proper stove lengths, and hauling can be done either with teams or a truck, where the latter is part of the farm equipment.

On many old farms former pastures have become overgrown with trees. The slow in growth, these trees steadily steal much of the pasture—this is especially true in Southeastern Kansas

—and the vigorous use of the axe and saw will prove beneficial for the land. Where fuel is needed for the farm, or for sale to neighboring communities, these trees should be taken first, and the land restored to cultivation or pasturage.

In clearing new land for cultivation, especially where it has formerly been heavily timbered, great quantities of stumps and tree roots must be extracted. If this material is converted into firewood a large share of the cost of clearing can be returned. As roots retain a higher percentage of sap than the trunks, many owners of fireplaces prefer to get roots to burn, because of the better burning qualities. One of the largest fuel dealers in Los Angeles, who marketed many carloads of juniper cut in the mountains 60 miles distant, always had the roots sent in, too, because of the increased price he could obtain for them for burning in open fireplaces. A good-sized juniper root in an open fireplace will burn for many hours, sending out a pungent odor that is very pleasant.

In all wood-working factories mill waste, especially sawdust, accumulates very fast, and to get rid of it most of the furnaces are built with automatic feeders to utilize this waste and get rid of it. As sawdust chokes a furnace unless properly fed, the trouble it causes is greater than the fuel value. To provide an outlet for this material, some large manufacturers have established plants for the manufacture of sawdust briquettes. By combining the sawdust with waste oils, and compressing the product into bricks, a form of fuel is secured that has met with ready sale wherever introduced. These briquettes are clean, kindle easily, leave practically no ash and create little smoke. To make the industry a success, however, the plant must be established where large quantities of sawdust and oils are available.

Winter Cutting is Best

Where wood is cut for fuel on the farms, the time for cutting depends largely upon the need for labor for other work. Generally the time of cutting does not matter, but in the case of woods which reproduce readily from sprouts the time of cutting is of some importance. Winter cutting should be practiced with species which sprout, if reproduction is desired.

The cost of cutting fuel wood varies with the prevailing wages of the region and with the kind of timber cut. Where the farmer does the work himself, or uses the hired hand during a season of slack work, the matter of cost does not figure so prominently, but where men are hired for the work the best practice is to pay for the wood cut and not on a per diem basis. Where it is desired to cut the wood into shorter lengths, a band saw, operated by the tractor motor, will prove most economical.

A farmer who contemplates clearing a wooded tract which is more or less uneven in character should make sure that, if cleared, it will not suffer from erosion. How steep a slope of wooded land can safely be cleared for farming depends largely on the character of the soil. It has been said that no slope steeper than 15 degrees should be cleared and, as a general rule, this probably holds good. However, not infrequently slopes of less than 15 degrees show serious erosion under cultivation, while occasionally others of 20 degrees and more show no serious results. The question, therefore, is one that must be settled for every locality, or even for every tract. Usually a farmer who is in doubt can find in the vicinity a piece of cleared land similar in character to his own, and can judge his problem by the condition of the cleared area.

Some erosion must be expected on all sloping land cleared for cultivation but where the tract is really suitable for farming, however, the erosion can be reduced sufficiently to prevent serious harm. The general principle to be kept in mind is always to prevent the surface run-off.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Livestock Editor T. W. Morse
 Farm Doings Harley Hatch
 Dairying John W. Wilkinson
 Medical Department Dr. C. H. Lerrigo
 Farm Engineering C. E. Jablow
 Poultry I. B. Reed
 Children's Pages Bertha G. Schmidt

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

ADVERTISING RATE
 60c an agate line. Circulation 110,000.

Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been set. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers Association.
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

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

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

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

OUR TWO BEST SUBSCRIPTION OFFERS
 One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Farmers Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Women's Pages Stella Gertrude Nash
 Financial Department Sanders Sosland
 Market Editor Samuel Sosland
 Horticulture J. W. Wilkinson
 Women's Field Editor Mrs. Ida Migliario
 Copper Pig Club E. H. Whitman
 Copper Poultry Club Bertha G. Schmidt

No liquor nor medical advertising accepted. By medical advertising is understood the offer of medicine for internal human use.

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."

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

IT TAKES a large amount of money to run our state government. All the money necessary to run the various departments must be appropriated by the legislature. I believe the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, who are taxpayers for the most part, are interested in knowing how much it costs to run our state government and institutions. The last legislature appropriated for the biennial period \$14,266,663.15. I am interested in common with my fellow citizens in knowing what was done with the money. I have decided therefore to devote a moderate amount of space for a few weeks in telling how the money was appropriated, and afterward in giving a summary of the laws that were passed by the same legislature. I have a notion the way for a people to learn to govern is to practice government, and that it is the duty of every citizen just as far as possible to acquaint himself with what legislation has been enacted. I realize the average citizen is so located that he cannot examine the session laws for himself. My purpose is to give this information.

Beginning with the governor's office, the legislature appropriated for the biennial period \$38,200 divided as follows:

Governor's salary two years.....	\$10,000
Private secretary a year.....	3,000
Assistant private secretary a year.....	2,400
Assistant executive clerk a year.....	1,500
Filing clerk and stenographer a year.....	1,200
Rewards.....	1,500
Contingent fund.....	7,500
Upkeep of executive mansion.....	3,000

Lieutenant Governor

Lieutenant-governor.....	\$1,500
Secretary of state salary a year.....	\$2,500
Assistant secretary salary a year.....	2,200
Assistant chief clerk salary a year.....	1,400
Charter clerk salary a year.....	1,400
Commission clerk salary a year.....	1,400
Recording clerk salary a year.....	1,400
Filing clerk salary a year.....	1,400
Copyist salary a year.....	1,400
Stenographer salary a year.....	1,200
Contingent fund.....	4,000
For purchase of stationery.....	2,000
For expenses of primary election.....	2,000
For purchase of typewriters.....	125
Steel filing cases.....	600

Auditor of State

Auditor salary a year.....	\$2,500
Assistant auditor salary a year.....	2,200
First special assistant auditor salary a year.....	1,800
Second special assistant auditor salary a year.....	1,600
Chief clerk salary a year.....	1,650
Assistant chief clerk salary a year.....	1,400
Land office clerk salary a year.....	1,400
Bond clerk salary a year.....	1,400
Stenographer salary a year.....	1,200
Contingent fund.....	5,000
New carpets and runners.....	500
New office chairs.....	225
New adding machine.....	800

State Treasurer

State treasurer salary a year.....	\$3,600
First special assistant state treasurer salary a year.....	2,000
Second special assistant state treasurer salary a year.....	2,000
Chief clerk salary a year.....	1,500
Bookkeeper salary a year.....	1,500
Bond clerk salary a year.....	1,400
Bond clerk and coupon clerk fiscal agency salary a year.....	1,400
Assistant bond clerk salary a year.....	1,200
Assistant bond clerk salary a year.....	1,200
Stenographer salary a year.....	1,200
Guard salary a year.....	900
Filing cases.....	1,000
Adding machine.....	362
Contingent fund.....	4,000

Attorney General

Attorney general salary a year.....	\$4,000
Assistant attorney general salary a year.....	3,000
Assistant attorney general salary a year.....	3,000
Assistant attorney general salary a year.....	3,000
Assistant attorney general salary a year.....	2,500
Assistant attorney general salary a year.....	2,500
Office assistant salary a year.....	1,600
Office deputy and stenographer salary a year.....	1,200
Filing clerk and copyist salary a year.....	1,200
Stenographer salary a year.....	1,200
Stenographer salary a year.....	1,200
Incidental and traveling expenses.....	10,000

Special appropriation to be used in prosecution of bridge trusts, gas investigation, etc.....	10,000
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------

Superintendent Public Instruction

State superintendent salary a year.....	\$3,000
Assistant superintendent salary a year.....	2,200
Chief clerk salary a year.....	1,650
Statistical clerk salary a year.....	1,200
Two stenographers salary a year.....	2,400
Incidental and traveling expenses.....	4,000
Salary and expenses of secretary of state board of education supervisors of rural graded and high schools, salary of stenographer \$1,200; salary of secretary \$2,400, and of supervisors not to exceed \$2,000 a year; total.....	30,000
For support of county institutes.....	10,500

Executive Council

Chief engineer salary a year.....	\$1,500
Two assistant engineers salary a year.....	2,400
Four firemen salary a year.....	4,800
Custodian salary a year.....	1,800
Janitors and yard men.....	27,000
Janitress and ladies' attendant salary a year.....	600
Electrician salary a year.....	1,500
Messenger salary a year.....	900
Guide salary a year.....	900
Two night watchmen salary a year.....	2,000
Two elevator men salary a year.....	1,600
Stationery and supplies.....	6,000
Lights.....	400
Ice.....	2,500
Freight and hauling.....	10,500
Water rent.....	2,400
Furniture, fixtures and repairs.....	7,000
Purchase of coal for heating plant and executive residence.....	15,000
Contingent fund.....	9,500
Upkeep state capitol, heating plant, grounds.....	20,000
Remodeling engine room and boiler room at state heating plant.....	7,500

Adjutant General

Adjutant general salary a year.....	\$3,000
Assistant adjutant general salary a year.....	2,000
Property and disbursing officer salary a year.....	1,500
Chief clerk salary a year.....	1,500
Property and disbursing clerk salary a year.....	1,200
Record clerks salary a year.....	2,000
Stenographers salary a year.....	8,000
Incidental expenses and contingent fund.....	1,200
Extra allowance for stenographic and clerical assistance for compiling statistics and records in connection with war work.....	4,800
For rent of armories, contingent expenses of companies bands, corp and state brigades, regimental and separate battalion headquarters and pay and law departments, salary of paymaster general, judge advocate general and inspector general; care of property, freight, express, drayage, bonds and expenses of state arsenal, expense of company drills, property inspections and semi-annual inspection of companies; purchase of badges; special medals and military supplies; expense of small arms practice; per diem and mileage of military board; expenses of camps, schools and practice marches; pay of militia when called into active service in the state; expenses of mobilization of troops under call of President; expenses of general court-martial and courts of inquiry convened by the governor; special details; firing salutes, and pay of escorts; Memorial Day exercises; United States Treasury disallowance against accounts of the state's disbursing officer; expense of regular army officers and sergeants detailed as instructors for carrying out the provision of the national defense acts, and any other expense authorized by law, \$210,000.	

Bank Commissioner

Bank commissioner salary a year.....	\$4,000
Assistant bank commissioner salary a year.....	3,000
Special assistant bank commissioner building and loan department salary a year.....	2,400
Special assistant bank commissioner salary a year.....	2,400
Twelve deputy bank commissioners at each.....	2,100
Chief clerk, salary a year.....	1,650
Stenographers salary a year.....	7,200
Traveling and incidental expenses.....	43,000

This probably is as much of a dose of figures as you can digest at one reading. I shall continue it in our next.

Interested in Ireland

I have a very well written argument in favor of Irish independence by P. M. Cain of Beattie,

Kan. I confess that I am not greatly interested in or concerned about this question of Irish independence. Personally, I have no objection to Ireland's establishing an independent government. I do not believe that it will be a success, but then I may be mistaken about that. I think it is better for the future of Ireland that it continue to be a part of the Great British Empire. Mr. Cain thinks differently. He may be right and I may be wrong. Now contrary to what this writer evidently thinks, I have for a long time been favorable to home rule in Ireland and have even contributed a small amount to help the cause of home rule along.

There is, I apprehend, only one way in which one can get a really correct idea concerning local conditions in a country like Ireland, and that is to visit the country and stay there long enough to get a reasonable amount of first hand information. I never have had the pleasure of visiting the land of my ancestors and consequently my ideas concerning what is best for that island may not be correct. But as I have said, I cannot get worked up very much over the Irish question. I have said and say again, that in my opinion independence would not be a good thing for Ireland, but I have no quarrel with any person who thinks differently.

Why Extend Life?

A French physician thinks he has discovered a way by which human life may be indefinitely prolonged. Assuming that he really has discovered the secret of prolonging human life, has he as a matter of fact conferred a benefit on humanity?

Consider the manner of life of a great majority of the human race. Is the prolongation of their lives a boon, or is it a curse?

The expression often is heard that the lid of hell is off. That is another way of saying that this world is full of hell. Then why should men and women desire to live in it forever?

It is very customary to talk of the joys of childhood and yet my recollection is that the disappointments and sorrows of childhood were as keen as the disappointments and sorrows of manhood. I have heard a great many persons say that if they had their lives to live over again they would not do the foolish things they have done. Possibly not, but the chances are that they would do other things just as foolish. There are an infinite number of opportunities for a man to make a fool of himself. At the worst you have only done a few of the foolish things you might have done.

Of course even if the French scientist is correct in his gland grafting theory, only a very small per cent of the human race will benefit by his discovery. The great multitude will continue to pursue the drab and uninteresting race from the cradle to the grave, never more than a couple of jumps ahead of poverty and actual want.

Now I will admit that I have dreamed often of a world condition that really would make life most desirable, a poem of joy so to speak; a world from which poverty and disease and war and crime shall be banished. With a world of that sort life would be most desirable and the indefinite prolongation of it would be a great blessing and delight. But at this writing I confess that I can see little prospect of such a world condition being brought about. There seems to be more hell loose than ever before and there is little evidence of a guiding and directing wisdom that will lead us out of our difficulties or bring about the desired world condition.

One trouble about bringing about a change in world conditions is that men will not and cannot think alike. I have been sitting on a jury for several days past. It was a good jury, too, as juries go. I think every man on it was honest and conscientious; yet seven of us could see only one kind of verdict to render in accordance with the evidence and instructions of the court, while five gentlemen seemed to be just as firmly convinced that the opposite verdict should be rendered and all of us heard

the same evidence and listened to the same instructions.

In view of this diversity of judgment it is difficult to believe that there is or ever will be a heaven in which all the inhabitants will be agreed and satisfied.

I know a large number of good people who are satisfied that they are going to heaven where there are to be no more quarrels or bickerings; no more discord or lack of harmony, and yet unless the nature of these good people is radically changed in the future world, they won't be there a month until they will disagree about the proper manner of conducting the celestial choir; insist that fruit on the "Tree of Life" could be greatly improved and develop irreconcilable differences of opinion concerning the architecture of the mansions in the New Jerusalem.

Now I have at different times done quite a good deal of worrying because there seems to be so much unnecessary hell in the world and because so few people give any attention to my suggestions concerning the manner in which it might be made a lot better, but I have about decided that to spend time worrying about what you cannot help is the height of folly.

For instance here is the labor situation. It looks very bad. It is within the range of possibilities that inside of six weeks all the railroads, coal mines and industries generally may be tied up. That will raise thunder with the country. There will be many persons who will be cold and hungry as a consequence. It seems to me that the matters involved might be settled without all this loss and strife if the leaders on both sides would just make up their minds that they will adopt as their guiding business principle the Golden Rule.

But I am not in position to control the situation. If there is to be a general tie-up I can't help it and do not propose to lie awake or lose sleep worrying about it. Some how or other the old world is going to wag along I presume. Just when things seem to be as bad as they can be they begin to get better. That always has been the case in the past and probably will be in the future. At any rate I have decided not to tear what little hair I have left on account of the situation or rend my undergarments at this time when the price of new underwear is so exorbitant.

I have said that I do not intend to worry unnecessarily about the situation, and I hope that I will have the fortitude to stand by that intention, but it is somewhat exasperating to have a conviction that there is probably ahead of us a great industrial panic, with all the suffering and loss of property and probably violence and bloodshed that will accompany it, when it might be avoided.

The United States is capable of supporting in comfort not only all the people there are here now but twice or three times as many as there are here now. Our system of production is wasteful and inefficient, but our system of distribution is vastly more wasteful and inefficient than the system of production. Greed is the master passion of the age and greed finally destroys itself. Unfortunately there must be a vast number of innocent people who will suffer.

This world is capable of being made a paradise but greed, intolerance and ignorance have made it more of a hell than a paradise.

Man has within himself the capability of almost infinite development for good, and on the other hand his capacity for wrong is about as unlimited as his capacity for good. Just at present the forces of evil seem to have the best of the contest, and the world in general must suffer the consequences.

The exasperating thing, as I have said, is that those who are least to blame for this condition must endure the greatest suffering.

Speaking of inefficiency Senator Capper is advocating the discharge of some 35,000 Federal employees. It seems to be a terrific reflection on the efficiency of our government if there is in the service an army of supernumeraries, who are not only unnecessary but who are actually in the way, and yet I have not a doubt that there are fully that number of useless employees and probably many thousands more.

It is, I think, highly commendable on the part of Senator Capper to try to clean up the government departments and cut off the wholly unnecessary drain on the public treasury, but if I were inclined to gamble I would wager a considerable sum that he will not get far. You see these 35,000 men have a considerable political pull and they will have the backing of 100,000 other employees, because you can see if this business of discharging useless employees should begin there is no way of knowing where it might end and all of these 100,000 would opine that their own jobs might be in jeopardy.

Lane Land Scheme Mostly Bunc

THIS GOVERNMENT of ours owes an enormous debt to the soldiers who went to Europe and who were willing to go to fight our battles for us. The truth of this is everywhere recognized. General recognition of this truth is in fact being used by exploiters, visionaries, schemers and others as the background for various enterprises advertised always as being for the benefit of the soldiers.

One of the most pretentious of these schemes is the Lane Reclamation Plan, embodied in a bill introduced in this Congress under the name of Rep. Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, the Republican floor leader, with the idea that Mr. Mondell's name and prestige will make easier the enactment of the measure. The proposed law sometimes is erroneously called the Soldiers' Settlement Act, which likewise is designed to give it a popularity that its provisions do not merit.

The bill is in fact a vast reclamation project with the soldier settlement feature tacked on to give popularity. It is designed to reclaim vast areas of arid, swamp and cut-over timber lands using the labor of the soldiers in doing this reclamation work. As a reclamation project it is entitled to respectful consideration, but as a home-providing act for soldiers it becomes an entirely different matter.

Objections to the Lane-Mondell measure as a soldiers' settlement act have become more and more apparent as the House Committee to which the bill was referred has delved into its provisions. In consequence the measure is now considered by the real farmers on the committee as vicious.

The measure is held up by its framers and sponsors as a great boon to the soldiers, and yet it is freely admitted that probably fewer than a half million soldiers would avail themselves of the opportunity to acquire homes under its provisions. It is thus wholly inadequate as a soldiers' settlement, or home-providing bill. The government cannot go too far to suit me in the direction of actually assisting and enabling the soldiers to acquire land and homes, but any measure, whatever its merits, that provides for less than 10 per cent of the men under arms, is inadequate for that purpose. Yet, in spite of the few soldiers reached by the provisions of the bill, the enormous sum of a half billion dollars, to be spent under the direction of the secretary of the interior, is to be appropriated for this purpose.

Besides being inadequate, the bill has other serious objections. There are not more than 13 states where sites for such projects as are contemplated by Secretary Lane could be obtained. Those states contain but one-eighth of the population of the country and they provided

The public official who undertakes to cut off useless employees is not likely to get much credit from the general public, but he does get the lasting opposition of the parties who are separated from their jobs. I hope Senator Capper will go ahead. His purpose is entirely commendable, but I shall be pleasantly disappointed if he gets very far.

Now having said this, let me say on the other hand that I have a great deal of sympathy for the man or woman who is holding a government position. While it is true that there are thousands of useless employees they do not receive large salaries. The ones who are able to save a cent out of their salaries are the rare exceptions. The work is easy but the salary is only sufficient to barely pay living expenses in Washington. But after being in the government service for a number of years these employees get in the habit of doing this routine work and gradually lose the ability to do anything else. They come to be the most helpless people in the world. To be separated from these jobs seems to them to spell want, possibly starvation. So they hang on year after year, growing older, less competent and more helpless from year to year. To throw them out is a tragedy; to keep them is a useless expense.

Senator Plumb, who was a good business man as well as statesman, wanted to limit the term of public service to a period not exceeding 10 years and select the employees by civil service examination. His idea was that a few years' experience in the government service might be of benefit to the individual but that he should be forced out before his habits were formed and before he had reached the age where he could not readily adapt himself to some other

but one-eighth of the soldiers in the war. To avail themselves of whatever benefits this bill may contain the soldiers whose homes are in the other 36 states would be compelled to leave their native states and go to distant states, where conditions are wholly different, and where farming is least likely to be successful. The right kind of a soldier settlement, or a soldier home-providing law, should contain provisions to enable the soldier to acquire land near at home, of which there is still an abundance, without having to go to mosquito-infested swamps or arid districts, where living conditions would be utterly different from what the farm soldier has been accustomed to.

As Congress proceeds in the study of this bill, the chances of its passage, unless it shall be amended to an extent that will change almost its entire structure, decrease constantly. I am hopeful of seeing grow out of the study what will be a really workable home-founding law, one that will be a benefit alike to the soldier who desires to found a home in the midst or near the familiar scenes of his early life and the soldier who may prefer to start in new environments. One proposal in this direction is the suggestion of Rep. Hays B. White of Kansas that the government charter a corporation, with a capital of 100 million dollars for the exclusive purpose of financing the soldiers' home-founding projects. The sale of the bonds of this corporation would provide the money to lend to soldiers desiring to purchase homes. The amortization repayments by soldiers of their indebtedness could extend over a period of 40 years, if desired, and the interest rate might safely be fixed at as low as 5½ per cent. This should provide for the accumulation of a guaranty fund, it is estimated, of at least one-half of 1 per cent per annum. The organization and overhead expenses of such a system would, of course, be paid by the government, but the funds for carrying on the work would be provided, as stated, by the sale of bonds and the amortization payments by the home-builders after the scheme had begun operation.

This is of course but a sketch of the plan, but it has the merit of being one that would be available on equal terms to all soldiers who desire farm homes and would not subordinate the home-founding principle to a reclamation scheme.

If there was nothing else to condemn the Lane scheme, the fact that it is so ardently supported by the lumber barons who own vast areas of cut-over timber lands that they desire to unload on the government at fancy prices clouds it with suspicion. An active lobby, supported by the owners of such tracts in the Southern states, is promoting by every means known to a skilled lobby, the Lane measure. In view of this fact, and in view of the further fact that the real farmers of the nation regard the scheme as wholly unworkable and a burden rather than a benefit to the nation, real friends of government assistance for the soldier seeking a home are looking askance at what at first appeared to be a fine home-providing measure.

Arthur Capper.
Washington, D. C.

line of business. His idea was, I think, to make an age limit to those applying for government jobs of possibly 25 years. Under this rule the oldest employee in the government departmental service would not at time of release be more than 35 years old, young enough to readily get into some other line of work.

Eight Hours in Factories

It is remarked by the Indianapolis News that the farmers, "the largest class of workers in this country," work the long day thru and do not agitate for a short day, or for shorter hours for work, while labor in factories stands for the 8-hour day and no longer, and the News thinks that in a time when production is the crying need, the farmer should not be the only worker to work long hours. In factories the 8-hour day has come to stay and it is idle to complain against it. The man who stands beside a machine and for 8 hours "tends" it, goes thru a mental and physical ordeal entirely different from the brain worker, the manager, or the farmer himself.

This means lowered production. Painstaking investigations by employers demonstrate beyond question that after a certain period of work at a machine, a workman's efficiency falters and lags, his attention fails and his productiveness declines rapidly. Increased hours in the day for factory workers do not mean greater production at such monotonous work. We are getting authentic reports from factories which prove that men actually produce more in 8 hours than where a longer working day is prescribed. This was proved in war work in many factories. The 8-hour day does not stand for limited production but for maximum production.

Letters Fresh From the Field

Farmers Discuss Growing Wheat, Federal Loan Associations, Purebred Sires, Tractors, Profiteering, and Other Topics of Interest

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, Associate Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Wheat in Douglas County

In my long experience in raising wheat on my farm here in Douglas county, Kansas, I learned one thing in particular that I think is the secret of wheat raising in Eastern Kansas. That was to prepare a good seedbed before sowing your wheat. This will apply to any crop but wheat must have a well prepared seedbed. To prepare this seedbed I plow my wheat land as early as possible. The best wheat I ever raised which yielded over 40 bushels to the acre I plowed the ground in July about the 10th to the 20th, then I disked this field twice before harrowing down for the drill and drilled in the seed September 15 to 18. The seedbed was well settled and completely pulverized and had no air spaces or soft spots. I plow with a mold board plow 6 inches or deeper if the land is good soil. I believe in deep plowing but this deep plowing must be disked to pack and pulverize the soil, making a perfect contact between the subsoil and the plowed surface before the wheat is seeded. I drill in 1½ bushels of good seed about the 25th of September, sooner or later, depending on the season. In my experience of raising wheat I found that I raised the best wheat on old fall corn land seeded to oats and followed by seeding to wheat. I sow this land to wheat for three seasons and then quit changing back to corn, clover and oats. This rotation will clean the land of weeds and keep it always strong and productive. I have one field that was seeded to wheat, the first crop ever raised on the field for 35 years. It yielded about 15 bushels to the acre. In 1918 this same field yielded 31 bushels of No. 1 wheat an acre. The soil is better and more productive than when broken from the prairie sod. A well prepared seedbed will insure some crop yield in the off years. A dry season is the best for maturing a crop of wheat. The heavy rains of June 1919 ruined the first prospect for wheat that Kansas ever saw. It cut the yield down 50 per cent in 10 days.

A deep plowed, well packed seedbed will mature a good crop of wheat even if we get only one good rain in May before the wheat is headed out. We have splendid wheat land here in Eastern Kansas. In fact I know of none better anywhere. Plow the ground early and deep. Disk the ground thoroughly, cutting it twice, then harrow down to a smooth, well pulverized surface before drilling. By rotating crops we can raise good wheat and be sure of a crop.

J. W. Garrett.

To Regulate Profiteering

The Rural Letter Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze urges its readers to suggest methods to stop profiteering and for regulating the margin of middlemen and also for obtaining better methods of marketing farm products.

The question seems to be what can our 100 million citizens do to release themselves from the death grip of a few thousand profiteers. If we could have a square deal in competition we could remedy these evils. Fifty years ago we understood that was the life of trade. My sons wanted to ship celery from Florida to Kansas. They could have put it on the train there at \$2 a crate. It was retailing in Kansas then at about \$10 a crate.

As they could not ship to the retailer and compete with the commission men they would have had to ship to the commission men and give them all the profits. They did not ship. Men tell

us that they pay the packers more today for meat than they did before hogs and cattle came down. Why submit to this toll taking? When we get our good roads and trucks it will give the farmer a chance to compete with the railroads. That would bring the producer and consumer together, and would cut out the profiteers. If our government should put a limit on high prices and high transportation as they did on high interest, why would it not bring the same results?

If our laboring men would use their time and means to build storage plants and market places in our towns instead of spending their money and time to carry on the big strikes, it would be better for all concerned. I believe our 100 million citizens have money and brains enough to compete with a few thousand profiteers. H. C. Morgan. Wichita, Kan.

Pleasant Valley Loan Association

The Pleasant Valley National Farm Loan association of Alden, Kan., was organized in April, 1917. The charter was granted in June and the first loan closed in July of the same year.

have a share in financing our own loans. While there are still problems to be worked out in connection with the operation of these associations, they now provide farmers with a ready means of borrowing on long time at a low interest rate.

Alden, Kan. Mrs. O. B. Duncan.

Tractor is Useful Machine

My two brothers and myself operate a farm of 280 acres, and find a tractor a very useful machine. We have operated one for the last three seasons. I have heard many farmers say that the tractor is the coming thing. I cannot agree with them on that subject for I believe they have already come, and they are doing a wonderful work. When you are in the market for a tractor do not buy the first one you see. There are hundreds of different makes and you should take time to examine several of them.

Tractors cost a great deal of money and one cannot afford to buy one every season. When an agent tries to sell you a tractor he always tells you of all the good features his tractor has and stresses the features the other man's

its power, for the valve will seat improperly. Always be sure that the valves seat good. They are an important part of the motor.

While plowing this fall my machine went dead. I had an idea that the suddenness of the stop was due to electric trouble, and by taking a few parts off the magneto I found that the platinum points had come loose and did not come in contact. A few days later I experienced similar trouble. The motor was running well when it stopped suddenly. I threw out the clutch and it immediately started again. It kept that up for some time, possibly 10 or 15 minutes, until it stopped altogether. This time I found that the carbon brush in the magneto had collected some dirt which caused the trouble.

One morning I had some difficulty in starting the motor. This time it was something different as is usually the case. There was gas and a good spark at the cylinders yet the engine refused to start. While cranking it in another effort to start the engine, I noticed the spark was jumping from a terminal on the magneto to some other part of the motor which had come in close contact. The spark seemed to go as far as the spark plug but would not jump across the sparking points because it was jumping before it got that far.

I also experienced considerable trouble with spark plugs. When you have trouble first, always look after the plugs, unless you know the trouble is elsewhere. Cutting out is caused by dirty plugs, broken porcelains or even a cracked porcelain may cause it. A spark plug may look ever so good and it may be a new one and yet not work. When you have a plug that seems to be good and won't work, the iron core going thru the porcelain may be loose. When that core becomes loose a spark will seldom go thru. The carburetor gives me no trouble unless dirt settles in it.

Atchison, Kan.

Farm Profits Overestimated

Two years ago I paid \$40 a month and board for a man to help sow wheat. He sowed 140 acres but it was ruined by hail. I bought seed wheat and sowed 200 acres last fall. I paid \$50 for a hand to help sow the crop and 20 acres went down which I could not cut. The remainder made close to 12 bushels. It tested around 50 and was worth \$1.80. I paid \$5 for barge men and board, \$8 for stacker and board, 85 cents for oats to feed the team, 25 cents a bushel for threshing, and gave one-third delivered to market. What did I get?

Much land will not be sowed to wheat this fall on account of help being so scarce and wages so high. The farmers say they won't give it all to get it sowed and threshed. Ten years ago I sowed 200 acres to wheat. I paid \$25 for a man to help me sow the grain. I got 15 bushels an acre. I paid \$2 and board for a good harvest hand. I paid \$3.50 for 100 pounds of flour this year, paid \$7 that year, 38 cents for oats this year and 85 cents that year, paid 7 cents for threshing that year and 25 cents this year. In 1919 I got \$1.80 and then only 90 cents a bushel and yet they say the farmer is more prosperous today than ever. Ten years ago I sold hogs at \$7.25 and paid 50 cents for corn. Recently I hauled hogs 60 miles for \$17.10 a hundred and fed them \$2 corn. From this you can see how the hog feeding game is going but nevertheless I think Senator Capper is the best man in Washington for the farmer and is doing more for him than any one else. Oscar Traugbber. Cunningham, Kan.

Purebred Sires are Best

I left a dental office in 1913 after practicing about 15 years, and began farming. I had been raised on a farm and wanted to go back. One of the main sources of revenue on a farm be-

(Continued on Page 60.)

Service to America

IT IS THE primary ambition of the American Red Cross to be of service to Americans," said Dr. Livingston Farrand, after announcing the peace program of the Red Cross in a recent address.

"First on the peace program for America is nation wide activity for the promotion of public health, and hand-in-hand with this crusade will go a vigorous campaign for the extension of the country's nursing resources; the broadening of Red Cross Home Service that in the war proved so helpful thru the assistance it was able to give the families of soldiers and sailors, and which is to be of general usefulness where other social agencies are lacking; greatly increased Junior Red Cross activities; extension of Red Cross facilities for emergency disaster relief; completion of relief measures for the victims of the war in this country and overseas, and preparation to fulfill whatever duties may be laid upon it as the official volunteer relief society authorized to assist the army and navy.

"The Red Cross authorities realize that the astonishing generosity of the American people during the war and the present high cost of living at home might legitimately lead many persons to expect a release from further demands for assistance to other peoples," continued Dr. Farrand, "but we must remember that our Allies were much harder hit by the war than we were and that we have incurred obligations to them which honor demands shall be discharged. In naming the sum of 15 million dollars for the campaign the Red Cross tried to determine the smallest amount which will enable it to round out its work and make effective the donation of army goods rather than to estimate the generosity of the American people. Large and vigorous chapters are necessary to carry on the work. For this reason the enrollment of members is the chief purpose of the November campaign."

July 1, 1919 the Federal Land Loan Bank at Wichita declared a dividend of 6 per cent on capital stock. This was computed, in each case from the time the loan was closed, and made a neat sum for our association. After setting aside the required 10 per cent an additional was set aside for advertising and other expenses and a dividend of 5½ per cent declared to individual members.

Just think of it, borrowing money and having a dividend returned. Many farmers seem to hesitate in taking out a loan thru these associations, tho why this should be I cannot understand, as it is not only a loan, but an investment as well. While there are many who cannot take advantage of these loans, there is a large number of persons who may do so, not only to their own advantage but also to the advantage of the other fellow; for wheat ever tends to keep interest rates steady, benefits all, and it is my experience that those who obtain loans at once buy stock or put up improvements and so not only add to their own enjoyment but contribute to the general building up of the community. Our members are well satisfied in their dealings with the Federal Land Loan Bank. One farmer's wife said to me, "I will now be able to rest without having my sleep disturbed by dreams of disaster and foreclosure."

Indeed there is a general feeling of satisfaction that we as farmers can

machine doesn't have. "The best way to buy is to go to tractor demonstrations and see the machines work. Even there you have to keep your eyes open. This is what I observed at a demonstration at Fremont, Neb. Several companies declared that their machines were able to pull a certain number of plows 8 or 9 inches deep. One company said its tractor was able to pull 6 plows 8 inches deep. I noticed they were pulling the five front plows only 3 or 4 inches deep and the last one was the only one turning an 8-inch furrow. These agents never tell you when they sell you one that it is going to give trouble, so when buying a tractor prepare yourself for trouble at the same time. When you have trouble you can avoid calling some so-called tractor expert out from town at a big expense. You can do the fixing just as well yourself. Experience is the best way to learn your troubles.

I would not burn kerosene for another season. While it works well and gives good power, gas is the cheapest in the long run. We burned kerosene this season and when half thru plowing I had to take the motor down and clean out the carbon, and it is now ready for the second cleaning.

I find that most troubles are caused from poorly adjusted valves, accumulation of carbon, the spark plug and the carburetor, a badly carboned motor will not run well, carbon gets under the exhaust valve thereby causing it to lose

A Square Deal for Agriculture

The Country Can't be Saved If the Farmer is to be Penalized Says Senator Capper in His First Speech in the Senate

SENATOR CAPPER addressed the Senate for 30 minutes last week, urging that agriculture, the nation's basic and most important industry, be given a fair chance to pull the country out of the ditch into which the war has gotten us, instead of longer following the present mistaken policy which is driving the American farmer from the land and wrecking the country's farm industry. It was Senator Capper's maiden speech in the Senate and was a forceful plea for farmers and the farming interests of the country. In his address, Senator Capper said:

"I desire to ask the indulgence of the Senate for a few minutes this morning to make some observations on a subject that is engrossing the attention of the whole nation. It is the matter of the cost of living. On every hand it confronts us. It affects every element of our population. It touches every person in our land. When we consider what disposition to make of the railroads, we are met with the question of high living costs. In providing for the necessary expenses of government, it is an inescapable element. Numerous bills dealing more directly with the problem are before the Congress for consideration at the present time, and even in considering the Treaty of Peace with Germany, which is occupying most of the time of the Senate at the moment, we are confronted with the charge that unnecessary delay is adversely affecting a solution of the problem presented by the high cost of living.

Farm Industry Demoralized

"I shall not at this time address myself to a discussion of this view of the situation, but shall content myself merely with mentioning it as an additional evidence of the extent to which all public matters are touched by this greatest of present day domestic problems. The industrial conference now in session in this city, at the call of the President, has at its base this same vexing problem. So vast and intricate is the problem as it touched this conference that I shall make no attempt to discuss all its phases, but shall confine what I shall have to say to an element with which I feel that I am in some degree familiar. In our efforts to get rid of the high cost of living disease, I fear we are in great danger of dying of the remedy. As a result of Washington's effort to reduce high prices by bearing down entirely on the cost of food, we have the remarkable spectacle of a rise of 1 per cent in the cost of living coincident with drops that are putting stock raisers out of business.

"Mr. President, for many years I have been in touch with farming and with the needs and aspirations of farmers. Thruout my public life I have been in close relationship with this greatest of our producing classes. We do not need the statistics—which, if required, might be produced in abundance—to convince us of the patriotism and loyal devotion of the farmers of the nation in responding to all war needs, whether in increased production, in subscribing to war charities and war loans, or in giving their sons to the army and navy and their wives and daughters to replace them in the field. We know full well of the nature and degree of the farmer's response to every call made upon him. But, when the call went out summoning this great industrial conference to meet in Washington, the farmers of the nation, constituting almost half of our producing population, were accorded but three representatives and agriculture—the greatest of the industries, and the basic industry of the country, finds itself playing a minor part, so far as number of representatives is concerned, in a conference which, if it succeeds in its purposes, will have a vital effect on the future industrial life of the nation.

"In this, agriculture is acting a not unusual role. It is unfortunate, but it is true, Mr. President, that agricul-

ture never has received recognition in proportion to its vital importance in this country. Always it has been called upon to serve; rarely to participate in making the rules of service. During the war, the farmers were urged to produce wheat and were rewarded by an appreciative government with a guaranteed price—nearly a dollar a bushel below what was being received in the open market. And the great United States government profited 23 million dollars at the expense of the farmer in 1918. Then, early this year, the war having closed, the government guaranteed the farmers a price for their wheat, and the Congress appropriated a billion dollars to back up the guaranty, but the farmer has been accepting anything from 20 to 70 cents less than the guaranteed price for his wheat. The government not

only has the billion dollars saved, but the United States Grain Corporation, by means of an embargo on wheat and wheat products to Europe, probably will be able to report an equally large profit for the year 1919. The situation of the livestock farmer is even more deplorable. Urged by the government at the beginning of the war to produce an increasing amount of pork and mutton and beef, he responded as did the wheat farmer. In 1918, with the war on, he made a satisfactory profit, the nothing in comparison with the profits made by manufacturers in practically every line. It takes three years, Mr. President, to produce a steer for market. This year, with the war ended, with the government out of the market, with the European markets closed by reason of prohibitive foreign exchange rates and lack of credit, with the government making its first essay into the cost of living problems by a demand for a lowering of price of farm products, the livestock man today finds himself confronted with a demoralized market, and a loss amounting sometimes to as high as \$60 a steer on the very livestock that the government induced him to produce. The result has been complete financial failure of many livestock men and immense losses to all who had herds when this year's enormous slumps in prices occurred.

"I know, Mr. President, that it is perfectly natural for city persons, facing the burdensome cost of living, to jump at once to the conclusion that the first step in reducing such cost is to bear down the price of production. It seems logical, yet, under modern conditions of trade, there was never a greater error. It has been my fortune, Mr. President, during my brief service in the Senate to have opportunity to examine into the consumer's side of the cost of living, and I have been forced to the conclusion that the chief contributing element in high living costs is our complicated and intricate distribution system. While the wheat farmer has been forced to accept much less than the government guaranteed price for his wheat, and while the livestock producers have incurred immense losses, and in many instances financial bankruptcy, because of a slump of 32 per cent in prices for livestock, the consumer has paid the same or higher prices for all food products

except four. According to figures prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor, and given to the public last Saturday, the only food items in which there have been reductions during this year are: Navy beans, 30 per cent decline; plate beef, 9 per cent decline; chuck roasts, 5 per cent decline; corn meal, 3 per cent decline. In contrast with these declines, all other commodities in the list of staple foods showed an increase ranging from 1 per cent for round steak, rib roast and bread, to 28 per cent for lard and 85 per cent for onions. Butter showed an increase of 19 per cent, lard substitutes 29 per cent, or 1 more per cent than lard itself and fresh milk 14 per cent. I shall not weary you with further statistics, except to say that while the bottom fell out of the hog market, bacon went up 11 per cent above the war prices of last year. Surely nothing more is required to show that the consumer is not reaping the benefit from the losses suffered by the producer and surely these facts should help disabuse the public mind of the generally prevalent opinion that the farmer is rolling in wealth and prospering beyond all reason.

"Indeed, Mr. President the exact contrary is the case. Falling livestock markets have in a few weeks cost Central West cattle and swine raisers 80 million dollars. The drop on one Kansas man's steers amounted to \$17 a head in just two days. A Nebraska farmer who owned a fat hog August 26, woke next morning to find it worth \$3 less. Three days later it was worth \$12 to \$15 less. When a farmer's entire capital is invested in a herd of hogs or cattle, it means a loss that not infrequently spells bankruptcy for him, for it must be borne in mind that not always, in fact, in a majority of cases, the farmer does not own the land he farms.

"Cut the farmer's price in two and the consumer scarcely knows the difference, as has been shown, thanks to the long and increasing line of profit takers between a producer and consumer, but when the farm prices get below the cost of production, as has been the case with cattle and hogs this year, and in many cases likewise with wheat, the producer has to stop. Mr. President, there is where the farmer's present dilemma is, or should be a matter of concern to the whole country, and must be if agricultural production shall not fall below the danger line in this country.

"The farmer does not control the supply, nor fix the price, and never has. He has to take what is given him. The profiteering is done farther along the line. While speculator and gambler and gouger still get away with the swag, legitimate business suffers and the producer suffers.

"Six and 7 cent milk at the farm sells for 15 and 16 cents a quart in town. I am quoting Kansas prices now. The figures are much higher and the disparity much greater here in Washington. A pair of calfskin shoes cost more than the farmer gets for the calf. Somebody in between gets what is paid for the veal, while the calfskin makes many pairs of shoes. It takes 4½ bushels of wheat

to make a barrel of flour. The wheat raiser gets about \$8.37 for the wheat, the miller, \$12.70; the baker, \$58.70; and the hotel keeper here in Washington, as it is doled out in thin slices \$587.

"And the trouble is, Mr. President, that in many cases these extortionate profits of the middlemen come right back on the farmer. Altho livestock markets are demoralized and grain markets are down, the cost of mill feeds and oil meals soars higher. Farm wages have doubled. Everything the farmer buys has increased from 50 to 300 per cent.

"Needing some extra feed for his cows, a Kansas farmer writes me, he sent his daughter to town for 100 pounds. The price was \$4.45. A few days later he needed another sack and this time he had to pay \$4.85 to get it. Yet everything that went into its production had gone down in price.

"A few days ago seven Ohio farmers who were selling milk—and it developed that they were obtaining less than the cost of production, their investment considered—were thrown into jail at Cleveland. Their offense was 'collective bargaining.' They were officers and salesmen of a farmers' co-operative company. Their arrest was caused, of course, by commission merchants who sought to drive them from the field of distribution. The excuse was that they were combining in restraint of trade. Yet what these men were attempting to do, if it became the general practice, would solve the problem of providing better prices for the producer and lower prices to the consumer, by cutting out the army of middlemen that thrive off the industry of both. If it is to be the practice of the government to prosecute farmers who seek a more economical method of supplying their products to the consumer, the inevitable result will be to drive more and more farm bred boys and girls and even their parents, to the city, with a consequent permanent injury to the farming industry.

Too Many Seek the City

"Indeed, Mr. President, that is what is taking place in this country right now. In my own state, more than half of the 25,157 increase in population in the last year was in the four largest cities, according to a statement made only last week by the secretary of our state board of agriculture. The population in towns and cities of more than 2,500 increased 35,422, a net loss to the farming community of the state of 10,000. I have no doubt that similar statistics for this year, which will be given out next year, will be even more discouraging, judging from the letters I am receiving from my farmer constituents.

"At the risk of wearying the Senate, Mr. President, I desire to quote from some of these letters. They are all genuine letters from real farmers, received in the last week. W. M. Zieber, a farmer from Barton county, which frequently has produced the most wheat of any county in the state, writes:

"We are nearly finished threshing around here. Wheat averaged about 10 bushels to the acre, an average crop. The farmers are poorer than they were a year ago. A few years more like this and lots of land will be in the hands of mortgage companies. Threshing cost runs about 30 cents a bushel. Labor \$7 to \$10 a day and board. Renters are selling out and moving to town. A rich man is a fool trying to raise wheat, and a poor man cannot keep it up.

"Here is one from Oscar Miller, a farmer near Oxford, Kan.:

"I write in regard to smashing the high cost of living, and the relation of the reduction to the cost production. It seems that cost of production is absolutely forgotten or ignored by the Administration forces. The campaign is aimed at but one object, and that is the meat producer. Study of costs, such as feed, labor, is not considered by Palmer and his associates. Of course, they fear the labor unions, because they are an air-tight organization, and have great political force and influence. The producer has no organization so perfect as yet, and cannot concentrate his energies in strike and make himself feared. In this dilemma he is perfectly powerless. Our department of agriculture has been boasting of greatly increased production to save the world, and pays us for our pains by helping the Administration send the price of hogs down \$7 a hundred pounds.

If this continues much longer, and the producers do become organized, they may (Continued on Page 32.)



SENATOR CAPPER

Fighting Fires on the Farm

Cracked Chimneys, Poorly Constructed Grates and Furnaces, and Careless Starting of Fires or Burning Trash Cause Many Heavy Losses

By Frank B. White

CRACKED chimneys, imperfect fire places and a lot of other faulty constructions bring on fire trouble. Recently I read the following paragraph which aptly illustrates my idea: "A crack in your chimney is a sure sign that you are going to move. If you dream of smelling smoke, it is a sign that you are asleep and had better wake up. To see a paperhanger papering over a flue hole indicates an impending loss. It is bad luck to look in a dark closet with a match. If you can see your shadow from an oil lamp while filling a gasoline stove, it indicates a crowd of people are coming to your house. When the wind moans, it is extremely bad luck to burn trash near the house. If you smell gas or gasoline and look for it with a light, it foretells that you are about to start on a long journey."

Automobile, gasoline engine and other power machinery requiring the use of gasoline, oils carelessly handled may become sources of grave danger. Fire and the automobile are both powerful servants of man. When properly guided and controlled they bring blessings and comfort. In the power of reckless and careless hands, they become agents of destruction.

But for some reason we have made a distinction between the careless user of the automobile and the careless user of fire. The careless user of the automobile must pay with goods and with life for his carelessness, but the user of fire, an even more powerful agent of destruction, may flaunt his carelessness before the public without the slightest fear of society's disapproval.

Too Many Thoughtless Acts

Carelessness in starting fires by thoughtless persons is another fruitful source of danger. I quote this paragraph from a recent article: "Four are dead, another frightfully injured and two or three slightly injured as a result of explosions in two homes at Fayette early Monday morning from the use of oil in starting fires. The dead are Alfred Pedigo, 24 years old; his two children, Thomas, 5 years old, and Francis, 1 year old, and Mrs. Roy Neal, a neighbor of the Pedigos."

"The oil used in starting the fires at the Pedigo and Neal homes was examined Tuesday by Adam H. Felker, state supervisor of oil inspection, and was found to test only four points below gasoline. It was ordered destroyed. The two stores at Fayette were supplied from a station at Brownsburg. It is surmised that in some way there has been a mixture of kerosene and gasoline and that this mixture was used in the two homes where the explosions occurred."

And what is the remedy? An Oregon fire marshal has this program to suggest: "Orders for the day—Fall in! Right Dress! Front! To the Basement March! Inspection, Furnace! See that all pipes are connected, remove dust from pipes, see that the chimney has not settled during the summer months. Fatigue Duty! Remove all rubbish, trash and debris from the basement, especially any boxes and barrels in which ashes have been placed. Clean up the basement thoroughly. This rubbish makes excellent food for the furnace and helps to conserve fuel. Clean chimney and flues. Fall in! Right Dress! Front! About Face! Upstairs March! Inspection, Stoves! Examine Stovepipes in each floor, also chimney as far as the roof. Look sharp for defects of all kinds. Give attention to defective electric wiring. Inspect all closets, attics and around chimneys for trash, old clothes, magazines and papers. Fall in! Right Dress! Front! Repeat this order daily until your premises are entirely free from the danger of fire. This condition once established is easily maintained and you may be at ease the remainder of your days."

That fire companies have operated in rural sections for the saving of property is evident from the following

ing article I recently read entitled Rural Fire Companies of Farm Bureaus Reduce Foodstuffs Loss: "Authorities in California call attention to the fact that the organization of rural fire companies by the farm bureaus in different districts has resulted in a large reduction in loss of foodstuffs. The loss due to grain and grass fires in the state last year was \$750,000, and altho the risks this year were regarded as much greater, owing to pro-German activities and sabotage, the losses were only about 40 per cent of that sum. Companies were formed in 366 farm communities and 247 of these bought suitable fire fighting equipment, to be carried by automobiles. A territory of over 15,000 square miles was thus covered by the 6,391 farmers and stockmen engaged in the work. It is thought that fully \$500,000 worth of foodstuffs have been saved by this means."

Mutual Fire Prevention bureaus, operating with insurance companies, have been helping. Here is a suggestion coming from an article recently published, entitled "Paste Up Warnings":

"The Mutual Fire Prevention bureaus, the members of which are mill-

Farming is a business. It is a manufacturing business. Tools, equipment, machinery, human life and animal life, are all utilized in its operation. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. You men, I take it, are fire preventers. You would much rather prevent fires than fight fires. We want you to help us in instructing farmers how to prevent fires as well as tell them how to fight fires.

Install Heating Devices Properly

The installation of heating devices, furnaces, stoves, electric wiring, acetylene or gasoline appliances, all suggest a possible danger. Have you any plan worked out for the farmers along these lines? Avoiding segregation of buildings, hay, grain, and other things of this kind on the farm is essential. We recognize, of course, that farm operations require close proximity of all things usable in carrying on farm work, but it is unwise, hazardous and dangerous to group everything so compactly that if a fire comes it sweeps away everything. Better take a few extra steps and play safe than to lose all by a single fire. Farmers are slow to take this advice. Firemen

by which we can work together to fight these fires on the farm and eliminate a lot of hazard and risk both in connection of building and in the use of preventing measures? What have you to suggest along the line of hand grenades, fire extinguishers or other devices that farmers could avail themselves of as a first aid in fighting fires?

I am a member of an association composed of a lot of red-blooded, true American Farm Paper publishers. The combined circulation is close to 8 million copies an issue. We wield an influence second to none among the farmers of America. We want to apply that influence to everything good that will make farm life more attractive, safe, profitable and happy. My object is strictly along the lines of co-operation or co-ordination in order that we may together work out a plan that will be for the common good of all concerned.

It seems to me that here is an opportunity for all of us to get together on a common cause for a great good to our rural community and our nation at large. The country people need our help. Country life, country property and country productivity is of great importance to our national well being. The intelligence of the farmer and his importance is very well exemplified in the fact that to carry out his operation he employs a larger capital than the average business man. A farm in the state of Illinois that does not have an investment of \$25,000 in land value and equipment is not much of a farm. A merchant who carries a stock of \$25,000 in the city or village is looked upon as a real business man. Farms in Iowa are selling as high as \$500 an acre. One farm a few days ago brought \$538 an acre, due of course, to desirable location, real land value and excellent improvements. But these improvements are subject to fire losses or dangers, and to prevent these continuances is our concern. It is such farms and such farmers that make our communities desirable centers of industry.

How the Farmer Helps

They help build the town, they help build good roads, they help all along the line. The farmer desires just such co-operation as I am talking about. He sees in the town and the village that they have fire protection. He realizes that if one of the townsmen has a fire the company will be on hand on short notice to extinguish it. He contributes to the well being of the community, but he does not enjoy all of the privileges that he should. Would it be possible with improved highways and modern fire equipment to reach out into the country districts and serve the country communities along similar lines to those employed in the village? You will find the farmer ready to co-operate with you in organizing rural fire companies if such companies were practicable and could be made to operate successfully.

You will find the farmer willing to bear his part of the expense in order that his home and his property may be protected in like manner to that of the city, and that means a co-ordination of effort on the part of your fire companies in the village and the farmers in the community. The community will be what the farmers and the towns people composing its community make it. Communities are just as good as the persons who make the communities, and no better. If there is a narrow, selfish, individualistic spirit in these towns or in the country, the community will be of that order. Our boys and girls are going from the farm. What we need to do is to make life more attractive, safer, healthier, equip the farm home with modern conveniences—the telephone, rural mail delivery, interurban line, automobile, improved highways, individual lighting plants, heating plants, better sanitary conditions and other conveniences, all of which contribute to the happiness of the farm home.

Saving Coal in the Home

HOW to get more heat out of coal than the chimney does, is the most important branch of household economy. In the average home 25 per cent of coal used can be saved. Most of this can be accomplished by proper damper control. G. L. Larson, of the University of Wisconsin, in discussing the possible percentage of saving says: "Tests have shown that from 40 to 50 per cent, on the average, of the heating value of the coal is usefully employed in heating a house or a building. Under conditions of proper installation and frequent and careful attention, 50 to 60 per cent of the heating value may be converted into useful heat."

An important general rule is emphasized by L. P. Breckenridge, of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, who says:

"The flow of air thru the fuel makes it burn. Learn to control it. Try to visualize this flow of air thru the fuel and you easily will learn how to operate the dampers to control it properly. . . . The draft of the chimney is much diminished when by opening the check-damper cold air is allowed to flow directly into the chimney."

Any man can make a family more comfortable with less fuel, if he will operate his heater and range properly. First, the heater must be clean. A thin layer of soot has as much heat resistance as 10 inches of iron.

The head of each household should try to get from every ton of coal every unit of heat it can supply. Give your heater a cleaning and have it put in thoro repair. Broken parts mean loss of heat. The fire-box should be tight. Trivial cracks may be cemented, with but very little trouble.

ers' mutual fire insurance companies, is sending out to policy holders a warning which will bring more returns than the usual poster prepared for this purpose. The poster that hangs only by a nail is almost sure never to stay in place very long. The Mutual Fire Prevention bureau has prepared one about 6½ inches by 3¼ inches in size, white lettering on a red background, reading thus:

WARNING.

Lighting matches in dusty locations or having them in your possession while working in this plant

STRICTLY FORBIDDEN

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau
Oxford, Michigan

"But the thoughtfulness which will do most to make the poster serve for a long time is the glue pasted on the back, making the poster one ready to paste upon the walls of the mills."

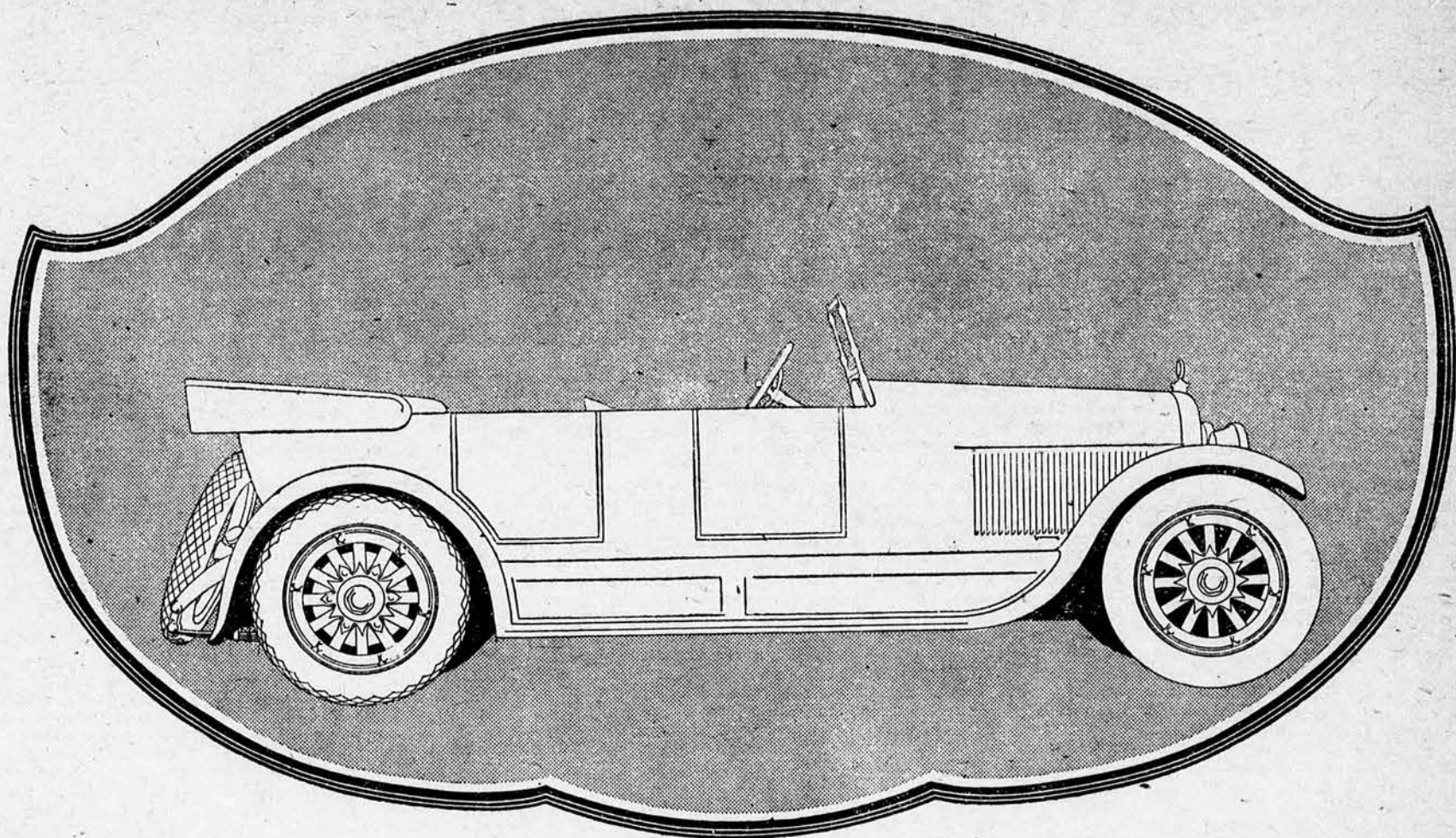
It happens that this form of poster for pasting is peculiarly adaptable to flour mills and could not be used everywhere, but there are many occupancies where the fire warnings would still exist for service if those placed had been pasted to the wall."

Farm operations call for artificial hatching and brooding of chicks. Fire of some kind must be used. Conflagrations have been occasioned by carelessly using incubators and brooders.

can tell them about the dangers much better than we can.

I am speaking appealingly on this subject because I am a farmer myself and I have had my losses by fire. Men, the one thing we ask of you, above all else, is that you speak with authority, a word of warning and a word of caution to our farmers. Give them something that will make them more careful. What you know about fire hazards and the fighting of fire and the necessity of proper preventive measures in carrying on farm operations, proper building construction and the use of modern conveniences for fire protection to the fullest possible extent, is the message that I want to convey from you to the farmers of America. It is a vital question. Millions of dollars are lost every year by fire on our farms, and a fire loss is a total loss. That means it affects you. It increases your living costs proportionately.

We should have some means by which we can enlighten our farmers. A great majority of our best citizens need instruction along these sensible lines. There is almost no adequate protection on the farm as it relates to the means or methods employed for preventing or fighting fires that would compare in any manner with what many men are doing and are most familiar with. Isn't there some way



The JORDAN Silhouette Five

JUST ahead of the London Show, and two months in advance of the Grand Central Palace display in New York, Jordan presents the New Silhouette Five—the American Ace of Light Cars.

The world is ready for a really high-grade, compact, light-weight, good-looking, perfectly balanced, rattle-proof, comfortable and economical motor car, with rare ability to perform, and built to serve the owner satisfactorily over a period of years.

It's a Six—of course, for that is the world trend of motor design.

The chassis of finished mechanical excellence is the lightest on the road for its wheel base. This car weighs only 2800 pounds. In balance it is supreme, holding the road, speeding forward without a tremor, bouncing and swaying never.

Women, with a natural appreciation for comfort, atmosphere and poise, will find it irresistible in its compelling colors and fashion, comfortable to a delightful degree.

This is the first American Light Car, in which quality dominates prices. The essential characteristic of such a car must be quality—quality unstinted and sustained. For that is the recognized Jordan ideal.

JORDAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, INC., CLEVELAND, OHIO



Where Paris looks on as the world goes by.

Use a Real Crop Rotation

Yields Can be Increased Greatly in Kansas if Better Care is Taken in the Management of Fields; Plant More Alfalfa

By F. B. Nichols

A CONSIDERABLE effort will be made in diversified farming in Kansas in the next year or two, especially in the use of good crop rotations. Several factors are bringing this about, chief of which is the awakening which has taken place among farmers generally in regard to the need of conserving soil fertility. The decline which has taken place with crop yields over the state in the last few years is understood quite generally. This decrease was shown forcefully by L. E. Call, of the Kansas Experiment station, before the International Farm Congress at Kansas City. If the yields for the last 25 years are compared with the yields for the previous 25 seasons, it is found that there has been a decline of 17 per cent in the yield of wheat, 33 per cent in the yield of oats and 45 per cent in the yield of corn. These are serious enough to challenge the attention of every farmer.

Much greater declines will take place unless an effort is made to conserve soil fertility. Doubtless the greatest need is the adopting of good crop rotations, which provide a considerable place for the legumes, especially alfalfa. Almost every farmer now is familiar with the losses which come when one-crop grain farming is used; when corn is grown year after year, for example, the yields usually go down rapidly until they are near or below the point of profitable production, unless the soil is fertile bottom land, where the yields will be maintained longer. On upland soil at Manhattan, where corn has been grown every season for the last eight years, the average yield of corn has been 17.6 bushels an acre; where the rotation was corn, corn and wheat the yield was 22.7 bushels; where cowpeas was grown in place of one of the crops of corn the yield was 32.8 bushels, and

where alfalfa was grown for the first four years, and the land then planted to corn and wheat, the yield of corn was 44.9 bushels.

The interesting thing about these results is the excellent way the yields came right up just as soon as a legume was introduced into the rotation—notice the results with alfalfa especially. This result can always be expected from this great Kansas Crop, and makes it of immense value in the agriculture of this state, especially when we also consider that it is the most profitable on an average from the standpoint of direct returns.

There is another good reason for a more diversified system of farming in Kansas, and that is in connection with the need of eliminating seasonal labor, such as that at wheat harvest. I find that there is no belief among Kansas farmers that labor conditions during harvest will improve rapidly. It is realized generally that with the shortage of 14 million able-bodied men in the world, the killed or seriously injured in the great war, there will be no surplus of labor for a long time. While it is of course true that but a small proportion of this loss of men was carried by America, it also is true that all the world is bound together so closely that the loss is transferred from Europe to America quite readily. Seasonal labor will be high priced and inefficient for many years, and fortunate will be the farmer who has a system arranged so his labor requirements are distributed evenly thru the year. This will allow him to employ men who are more or less permanent, or perhaps depend on the labor of the family or exchange help with neighbors. I have talked with many farmers in the last month or two who are

"off of"—in good army English—seasonal labor for life.

I think that perhaps one of the results we can expect from this effort toward a more diversified system of farming is a prompt increase in the acreage of alfalfa—and it will be a mighty good thing. It is true that alfalfa requires labor, and yet it also is true that it is a crop that will stand for quite a while without injury to the following crops—despite the ideas differing from this which some growers used to have—so that more of a chance is given to "take up the slack" in farm operations than would be the case with grain crops. It also is true that more alfalfa could be used for hog pasture—and this is a mighty satisfactory crop with which to make pork.

W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, believes there will be a gradual increase in the acreage of alfalfa until we are growing 4 or 5 million acres; we actually are growing about 1.1-5 million acres now, or perhaps more, as there has been a considerable planting in many communities this fall. Even 5 million acres would not be a huge acreage if we consider the profit producing possibilities of this legume, and its great soil fertility value. Just at present the acreage of alfalfa in Kansas is disgracefully small; only about 3 per cent of the cultivated land of the state is in this crop, and no county has more than 10 per cent. And yet alfalfa gives the highest returns of any Kansas farm crop.

Sweet clover is "coming right along" as one of the legumes, and as "Jake" Mohler has said, "there is no doubt that this crop is developing into a valuable place in Kansas." It is producing excellent results for both hay

and pasture—and its seed producing possibilities are already well known. As a soil improving crop it has a high value, especially when grown on the poorer soils. It is especially valuable in Western Kansas, because few leguminous crops can be grown there and any addition to the list is important. The growing of Sweet clover for seed in certain sections of the western part of the state, as in Finney county especially, probably always will be a business of considerable size. One of the fortunate things in the climate of Kansas, by the way, is its adaptation to growing alfalfa and Sweet clover seed. This state is a real leader in seed growing with these crops, and it will develop this in the next few years.

Red clover occupies a place of considerable value in Eastern Kansas, especially on poorer soils—it will grow on some types of shale and sandstone soils in Southeastern Kansas where alfalfa will not do well. Frequently alfalfa can be grown on a poor soil after it produces a crop of clover or cowpeas and has an application of manure. Indeed, it frequently is found that there are soils which will grow cowpeas on which Red clover will not start. There is such a field, formed from the decomposition of shale, on the farm of H. A. Nichols, northwest of Buffalo. This field became so poor that it would not produce profitable grain crops; it has been built up by the use of cowpeas and manure in the last few seasons until it now is in excellent physical condition. A wheat crop averaging 25 bushels an acre was grown on this land in 1917; 10 years ago it would not have produced 10 bushels an acre in an equally favorable season. The field is now to be sown to alfalfa.

Cowpeas is without doubt the greatest

(Continued on Page 27.)

A Larger Supply of Fruit

Old Orchards May be Improved by Good Methods of Pruning, Cultivating and Spraying; Open Heads are Best

AN ABUNDANT supply of apples is needed in every Kansas farm home. Why not provide your family with this fruit from a home orchard?

By the use of modern methods it is possible to grow good apples at an excellent profit, especially in Central and Eastern Kansas. Fruit growing conditions are different now than 25 years ago. Farmers of earlier days knew little of scientific orchard management and cared less. It was sufficient for them to know that the trees lived, grew, and eventually bore fruit. Not being a source of income, the orchard was naturally left to take care of itself. As a result, where the conditions were favorable some good trees were grown, but where they were unfavorable the trees became stunted, scrubby, diseased, and unproductive. As a rule set too thick, they grew up in the air, the lower limbs died or were pruned off to get them out of the way, and high-headed, almost unreachable trees were the result. The trees usually stood in sod, and in most of these orchards the hay was cut and removed or the grass pastured off. In many places the regular rotation of crops was followed in the orchard. Too often it was planted on the poorest soil, site, and location on the farm and received little or no care. Is it any wonder that these orchards have become unprofitable, not to say unsightly?

An old apple orchard, be it 20 trees or 200, may form an important source of income on the general farm. An effort should be made to make this unit a productive one and so to rejuvenate and care for these old trees

that they will contribute as much as they are able to the next farm income.

The question as to whether it will pay to rejuvenate these old trees is frequently asked. Will it pay to "fix up" my old orchard of 50 trees? What should I do to make my 3-acre orchard profitable? What can be done to get a better income from our small orchard which has been neglected for years? What will it cost and what returns may be expected? These and many similar questions require an answer.

The answer is plain but must be qualified. In most cases it probably will pay to renovate the old farm orchard. In some cases it will not pay.

First, let us see what classes or kinds of orchards it will be unprofitable to try to renovate and eliminate these. Then we may proceed to outline the steps to be taken in making the orchard profitable.

Those orchards on which it probably will not pay to spend much money or effort may be put into four classes:

- (1) Orchards with less than 50 per cent of a stand of trees, especially when they are more than 40 years old.
- (2) Orchards with poor or undesirable varieties.
- (3) Orchards on a poor or unsuitable soil or in an unfavorable site or location.
- (4) Orchards in which the trees are

badly diseased and show very few signs of vigor.

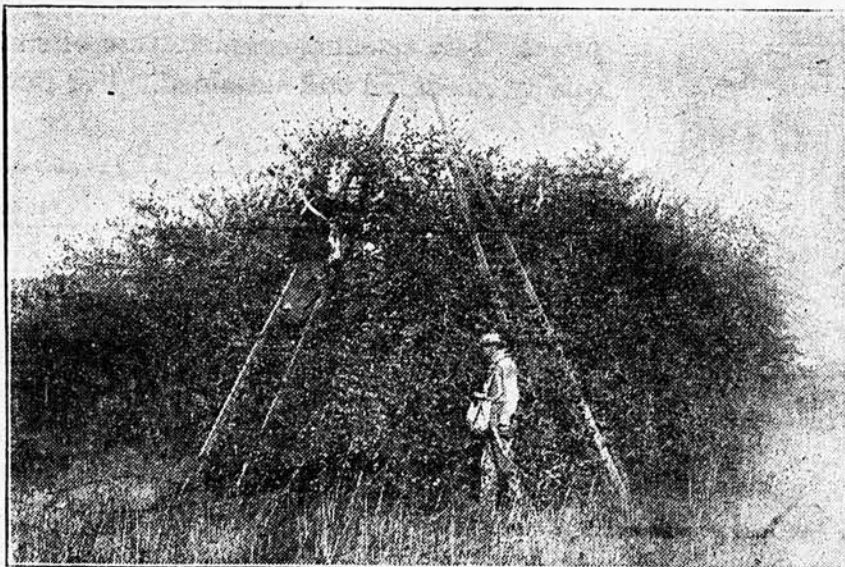
When the trees in an orchard do not occupy more than 50 per cent of the land it usually will not pay to cultivate all the land for these few unless the 50 per cent be regularly distributed. It is not as a rule advisable to fill in an old orchard with younger trees. Sometimes, however, this may be done if trees are not too old and where rapid-growing and early-bearing trees, such as Wealthy, Oldenburg, Yellow Transparent, and Wagener are used. When trees are older than 35 to 40 years the chances of successful renovation are much less. Older trees should be in exceptionally good condition if renovation is to be attempted, as it is much more difficult to infuse vigor into old trees than into younger ones.

Four important steps must be taken in the improvement of the home orchard. These steps are practically the same as those which would be employed in the average orchard under normal conditions. With but little modification, the methods to be outlined may be continued after renovation. These are: (1) Pruning, (2) fertilization, (3) cultivation, and (4) spraying.

A general outline of work or a plan of campaign may be briefly summarized as follows:

- (1) If the orchard is and has been in sod for a number of years, plow in the fall about 4 inches deep. If not plow either in late fall or early spring.
- (2) During the winter put on from 12 to 15 loads of barnyard manure an acre, or one load to from three to five

(Continued on Page 38.)



You wouldn't doubt their testimony —these are farmers—they know

Progressive farmers who have tired of the one-crop, short-season and uncertain conditions of the North, and who have real ambition to get big business out of farming, will be very much interested in the necessary facts concerning the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Within a few short years this land will be entirely occupied by live, pushing farmers who want the most out of life; and there is still room for those who have enterprise, ability and vision, and who know how to get large results.

We are offering for sale farms of from 10 to 600 or 700 acres in any size desired, capable of intensive cultivation with the greatest and most abundant water supply among farmers who have for years successfully produced highest yields and built big bank accounts. When you have had the full facts regarding the lower Rio Grande Valley if you want to be shown and to meet these farmers face to face and talk with them we will be glad to arrange matters for you, and assure you that there will be no misrepresentations for it is our business to convey facts and facts only and avoid all misunderstandings.

Land agents often make alluring claims and present extravagant figures in exploiting particular locations to attract farmers to new homes—but fact, figure and sound reasoning with actual experience of farmers who have proven the advantages of the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas by farming the land from two to ten years will give a truer idea to the prospective investor.

So we are going to let these honest-to-goodness farmers tell the story for us, and then, if you are interested to know more about our proposition, on request, we will send you our booklets, maps and photographs telling all about this great farming section, its crop production, its twelve month growing year, its water abundance, its excellent climate and living conditions, its ready market with highest prices, its unusual schools and its opportunities for prosperity and happiness for farm families.

What these farmers say about the Rio Grande Valley

Bruce Young went into the valley 7 years ago with just \$300. He rented 40 acres. "I own this 40 now," said Mr. Young, "and raise Duroc Jersey hogs, corn, Rhodes grass, Broom corn and cabbage. I feed little grain to hogs except in the fattening period. They have absolutely no disease. I haven't lost a hog from the first. We have no flies or ticks. I am now milking 8 cows. I use Mexican labor at \$1.50 a day. My cabbage land netted me \$250 an acre for five years. I have sold broom corn for \$300 a

ton and higher. My white corn goes on the market in July and August when the North has very little. This corn goes to the Chicago market as No. 1 and my greatest success has been thru the marketing system we use down here in the Valley."

John Rooth moved into the Valley five years ago from North Dakota where he had owned 400 acres. "I paid for my place from the crops in three years and made a lot of improvements. The corn, broom corn, Rhodes grass and small crops on my 200 acres paid me \$27,000 last year. My expenses were \$7,000. Mexican labor costs me \$1.50 a day. Our home is a home, not a boarding house for hired help."

Emery Lattanner says: "Last year I sold my corn for \$1.75 to \$2.00 a bushel. The average production in this vicinity is 45 bushels per acre, but many have grown as high as 60 to 70 bushels per acre from the spring crop. Stock raising is increasing. This is a good hog country. I brought a herd of 'white faces' in from the Pan Handle and doubled my money on Rhodes grass pasture without any other feed in 10 months. I have been successful with Merino and Delaine sheep—cutting two fleeces of wool per year. Fortunes are made in growing onions and cabbage. Irish potatoes do well and we grow two crops the year. Sweet potatoes have made as high as \$900 per acre."

W. N. Oursler came from Iowa in 1916: "For my first crop from 36 acres of broom corn I realized \$4,600. My second crop I am cutting now and promises a good tonnage. There will be a third crop."

Edward M. Berset bought 360 acres in 1917: "First crop of broom corn I sold for \$14,000; second crop was from a little larger acreage and brought \$13,500. Our corn is fine and we have sold \$6,000 of this crop and have kept plenty on hand to feed our mules and hogs. Water service has been fine; crops good and prices high."

A PROMINENT FARM PAPER EDITOR SAYS:

I know it sounds too good to be true, but I have personally investigated these conditions in the Rio Grande Valley, studying its soil, its crops, and its marketing facilities.

I didn't take the land agent's word for anything. I went to original sources for my information—the farmers themselves.

When a man in overalls with grimy hands and face, ties his horses to the fence and talks for half an hour about the country in which he has invested every dollar he has in the world—when that farmer is not trying to sell out and hasn't a thing but his crops to put on the market, you are bound to accept as TRUTH what he says.

I couldn't doubt these men who showed me over their farms and let me look at their books showing costs and returns. I am not easily led into enthusiasm but I believed what they said because they are farmers, farming the land itself and. **THEIR EVIDENCE IS CONVINCING.**

When a farmer combines water, crops and markets with good farming practice to a twelve month growing year in an ideal climate, results in money return and best living conditions cannot fail.

This is not a matter for hasty decision. It should have very careful consideration and we want you to have full information which is yours for the asking.

Rio Grande Valley Land Corporation

315-17 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Send This Coupon Today—Write Us

Rio Grande Valley Land Corporation,
315-317 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

I am interested in receiving further information regarding your land in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, and you may send me without obligation your booklet and maps as indicated in your advertisement in Farmers Mail and Breeze.

I own acres of which acres are under cultivation.

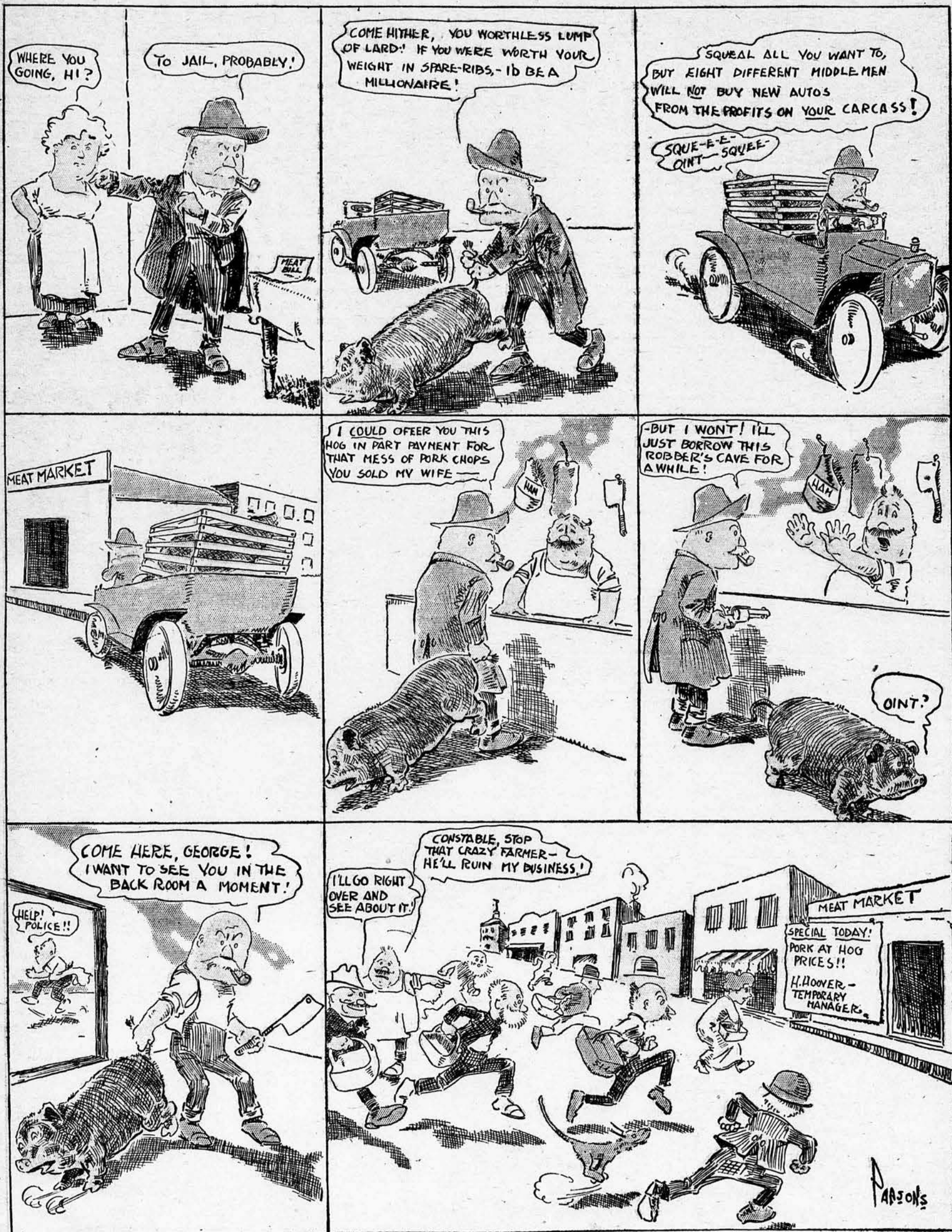
Name

Address

State

The Adventures of the Hoovers

*Hi Learns to His Sorrow That There is a Difference Between Hog and Pork
and Decides to Eliminate Some of the Middlemen*



What is the Kenyon Bill?

Some Features of Measure for Packer Control

BY WILLIAM KENT
Former Congressman from California

(Reprinted From the Public)

THE Kenyon-Anderson bill represents a concurrence of many minds on the subject of the control of the packers. Despite the torrents of printer's ink shed in advertising, the country is more and more awakening to the cumulative danger of a foodstuff monopoly. The packers, by reason of their grip on the meat trade, are able by sheer power of capital and credit to take over and monopolize any line of business they desire.

The hearings in the Senate committee brought forth from the packers themselves admissions that their business was so large as to have passed the boundary line of economy. Every one conversant with the trade knows of the losses sustained by shipment of live animals long distances under the packer system. Everyone who has studied the situation knows that along with their growth has gone the suppression of local supplies. Everything must be poured thru the packer funnel, regardless of shipping costs and shrinkage of values.

The abuses connected with the monopoly of the stockyards have been thoroughly ventilated by the Federal Trade Commission. The use of private cars in the traffic not only eliminates those unable to own them, but also eliminates those who by reason of a comparatively small volume of business cannot compete with those capable of a large organized system. The Federal Trade Commission's recommendations were pointed at these evils, and as embodied in the Sims bill at the last session of Congress endeavored to offer a remedy under the then existing status of railroad management and control.

Conditions Have Changed

With the elimination of the war power in the President, and with the practical change in the railroad situation, the plan that at one time might have been possible must now be changed to suit the change in conditions. A number of representatives of the Federal Trade Commission, farm organizations, consumers' league, federation of labor, and the livestock associations got together and discussed the situation with members of the Senate committee on agriculture, before whom the hearings were held. As a result of more than two months of conferences and work, the Kenyon-Anderson bill was introduced in the House and Senate.

It involves the licensing system of a measure known as the Kendrick bill, introduced in the last Congress, but strengthens that measure in many particulars, and adds to it new and important matter. Under it the packers, stockyards, commission men and the larger dealers in poultry and dairy products must apply for a license, and thereafter must conduct their business with due regard to the general welfare, and refrain from monopolistic and unfair practices.

The penalty for violation of license is either revocation, which is not to be anticipated in the case of large and vitally important industries, or a suspension with receivership. This idea of receivership in the public interest is entirely new, but doubtless constitutional and legal, and is a penalty which would be found drastic and efficient.

The packers must within a reasonable time divest themselves of stockyards ownership or the stockyards would be subject to operation by a receiver. All cars engaged in the transportation of foodstuffs are to be made common carriers and subject to general use, with due accounting and payment to the owners for use by others.

Both stockyards and cars eventually must be acquired and recognized as railroad properties, but pending the settlement of the railroad question the remedy proposed will eliminate existing abuses.

Another novel feature of the bill is the power given to the Secretary of Agriculture to declare that licensees may be restrained from carrying on other business than that for

which they obtained their licenses. A measure of this sort, with all its applications, must be worked out if the packers are to be prevented from exercising their power to become the masters not only of foodstuffs, but of every other phase of production and distribution in the country. Granting the growing power of their monopoly, their business is rolling up like a damp snowball, and unless stopped presently will result in an avalanche.

The section in the bill in which I am especially interested concerns itself with the encouragement and standardization of foodstuff warehouses to be established by local communities, and which necessarily must be connected locally with retail distribution. This section would license such institutions erected by municipalities or subdivisions of the states or their accredited licensees.

The license would carry with it responsibility for equal treatment and the assurance of an open market for small as well as large shipments and for sporadic local trade, which at present finds no outlet. Connected with this license is the assurance of co-operation by the secretary in matters of inspection and standardization, instruction as to methods of food preservation, and attention to the question of transportation. In other words, the secretary or the commissioner of foodstuffs would act at Washington as a sort of "patron saint" of these local institutions.

This section, for which I am responsible, is especially framed to encourage and to compel selfhelp by local communities, rather than the attempt to look to the Federal government for things which the Federal government should not attempt. If appropriations were asked to build these buildings, the "pork barrel" would be opened wider than ever before and the plan would fall of its own weight.

It is coming to be more and more recognized that local communities, thru their governmental agencies and their

co-operative movements, should dignify themselves and perform functions necessary to their welfare.

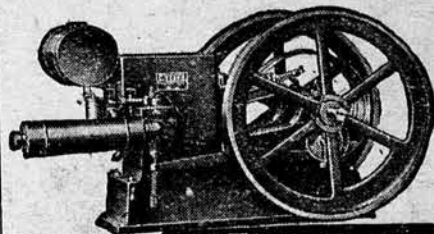
It is useless to spend time in curbing the evils of existing systems without offering logical and possible alternatives; and this food warehouse proposal supplemented by methods of economical local retailing, will provide a clear, open channel between the producer and the consumer, do away with the waste incident to long shipments of livestock, offer service for making sales to local producers, and provide a market for meats slaughtered on the range, all under the best systems of inspection and regulation available.

After the bill is passed, as I believe it will be, the next step must be taken by the consumers' leagues, co-operative associations and the women housekeepers, thru their organizations and as individuals. The bill will point the way and offer all legitimate Federal aid, to be supplemented and completed by such local retail distribution as every community may choose to adopt.

The local farmer with a few chickens or a couple of hogs or a wagon-load of cabbages or a few barrels of apples will know that he will receive fair and equal treatment. The consumer will know that it is up to him to reach the supplies thus accumulated and preserved.

Keep Community Buildings

One result of neighborhood and community activity during the war has been the increasing desire in many regions to make this work permanent. To this end certain neighborhoods are preparing to acquire buildings originally erected for other purposes and transform them into community centers. Other towns which have temporarily maintained headquarters for soldiers camping in their vicinity propose to make these headquarters permanent and broaden the scope of their service to the benefit of all. An interesting feature of the movement is the construction of community houses as memorials to the soldiers who died in the Great War. Many of the community buildings are designed for the use of farmers and their families on business visits to the cities, according to information reaching the United States Department of Agriculture.



GET A WITTE KEROSENE ENGINE

Have More Power—
Do your work easier—
Get a better engine—
At less cost—Make
more money—Save
more fuel—Immediate

SAVE
\$15 to
\$200

Shipment Direct from Factory—No
long waiting—Hundreds of Engines
—2 to 30 H.P.—all styles—Ready
to Ship.

Cash or as you wish. Write
TERMS for my latest book
(copyrighted), "How
to Judge Engines"—

tells you all about engines and fuels,
and why I can sell a better engine at wholesale
factory price. I ship everywhere in the United
States—guarantee safe delivery—guarantee
every part of the engine you get against defect
as long as you own it. No "strings"—no "time
limit." I can ship big engines—or small
engines—on wire orders. Write me today for
"Engine Facts" that will open your eyes and
save you money.—ED H. WITTE, President.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1546 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
1546 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Largest Exclusive Engine Manufacturer
in the World Selling Direct to the User.

Be An Expert In Autos and Tractors

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 guar-
anteed. Diplomas given.
First and largest mechanical
school in the Southwest.
Illustrated book "The
Way To a Better Job"
explains everything.
Write for free copy.

Bartlett's
Wichita Auto & Tractor School
131 N. Topeka Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

Cut Feeding Cost



Mix Your
Own Feed

Don't pay fancy
prices for mixed feed.
Use Bliss-Fed Molasses
—mix it with your own rough-
age and have as good feed as
you can buy. No feed better than half silage
and half Bliss-Fed.

Feed For Profit—Bliss-Fed cuts your
feeding cost—fits stock for "top market"
quicker, better and cheaper than any other
feed. Contains the elements necessary for
quick building of bone, muscle and fat. Makes
your stock "grow like weeds." Increases milk
yield. Experts claim that one gallon of Bliss-
Fed at 85¢ equals one bushel of corn. Stock
eat wheat straw and other low grade roughage
greedily when mixed or sprayed with Bliss-
Fed—helps digestion and stimulates appetite.
Order Today—send cash with order for one or more
bottles. Address: Bliss-Fed at \$17.50 a barrel.
We guarantee Bliss-Fed to be just as represented.
Feeding Department.

BLISS SYRUP REFINING CO.
941 Hickory Street, Kansas City, Mo.



Positively guaranteed to cure chapped, cracked or sore hands. Corn
huskers, don't miss this chance.
Send in the coupon at once. Thou-
sands using HUSKUM would have
nothing else. Write today for the
sample bottle. Address:
CENTRAL MFG. CO.
580 Huskum Ave., Iowa City, Iowa
SEND THIS COUPON

Name _____
R.F.D. _____
or Street _____
Town _____
and State _____
Name of your Druggist or Dealer _____

The Charming Flavor of POSTUM CEREAL



has made this pure, healthful
table-drink the favorite with
thousands.

To make it *Right*, boil 15 minutes
after boiling begins. Add cream
and sugar as desired. The flavor
resembles a high-grade coffee,
but it contains no caffeine,
and is free from coffee harm.

No Raise in Price

Made by
POSTUM CEREAL CO. BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Sold by grocers, Two sizes, 15¢ and 25¢

When Planting the Bulbs

BY H. A. PRATT

Bulbs must be planted in the fall if you expect flowers in the spring. They should be planted 4 inches deep in well prepared beds to which there has been added some well rotted manure. Fresh manure will cause the bulbs to rot. If the ground does not freeze, as was the case last year. There should not be any mulch applied. The bulbs should not be covered with mulch until the ground freezes, but as soon as frozen the bulbs should receive a good mulch of straw and manure 8 or 4 inches deep. The mulch is not for the purpose of protecting the bulbs from the cold, but to keep the frost in and prevent the injurious effects of freezing and thawing. The small roots of the plant are torn as the plant is heaved by the frost.

If the bulbs are not planted in the fall they will not grow roots, as they have little time to store up nourishment in the spring. A good idea is to put up a few bulbs for home use. Three or four bulbs may be put in a 4-inch pot, or a 6 or 8-inch pan. Well prepared soil, 1 part sand, 2 parts loam and 1 part well decayed manure, should be used.

A broken crock can be placed over the drainage hole to allow the water to drain off slowly. The pot may be filled one-half full of soil, the bulb placed right side up and the pot filled with soil within 1 inch of the top.

After potting give the bulbs a good watering, using a can with a sprinkler to prevent washing the soil. After potting store the bulbs in a cave, cellar, cold frame, or in ashes placed in trenches dug in the soil. Wherever they are stored they should be kept cool and damp. The person caring for them should look at them occasionally to see whether they need water.

It is impossible to obtain good results in forcing until after the first of the year. After that time the plants may be brought into the house one at a time, and flowered as desired.

Some varieties of bulbs, among them hyacinths and paper white narcissus, may be grown in shallow dishes filled with pebbles and water. Place the bulb so the base only is in water. Such bulbs should be kept in a cool, dark place such as a cellar or cool room until the shoots are 3 or 4 inches high. Then bring them into a warmer temperature, as the living room, where they may be flowered.

Storing Oats is Profitable

In a study of the Chicago market for oats for the 53 years from 1866 to 1918 inclusive, William L. Cavert, farm management extension specialist at the University of Minnesota, finds that for seven years highest prices for this cereal were reached between August 1 and November 30; for 19 years between December 1 and March 31, and for 30 years from April 1 to July 31. The total is 56 instead of 53 because there were three years in which the highest price was recorded at two different seasons. In like manner, there were 33 times in which the lowest price was reached from August 1 to November 30 and 19 times in which the lowest price occurred from December 1 to March 31 and only four times in which the lowest price occurred from April 1 to July 31.

"In determining the best time to sell," says Mr. Cavert, "such considerations as the condition of roads, interference with field work, and need of ready money are frequently as important as the question of seasonal variation in price. However, the figures would seem to indicate that on the average those who hold oats until late winter or summer receive a price that gives a profit above interest, insurance, and cost of storage. There is practically no loss of weight on small grain during storage except such as is due to pests like rats and mice.

"Particular emphasis is placed upon the fact that in any particular year the market may behave very differently from what would be indicated by average prices."

"Why does a woman value pearls and diamonds so highly?"
"I dunno," replied Farmer Cornlossel.
"I guess maybe it's for somethin' of the same reason these summer girls think more of a four-leaf clover than they do of a whole load of hay."—Washington Star.

West Kansas Field News

BY G. C. GIBBONS

**Rains Delayed Fall Work.
Stockmen are in Good Condition.
Growing Alfalfa for Profit.
Preparing a Perfect Seedbed.
Seeding in Fall or Spring.
Value of Cultivating Alfalfa.**

OCTOBER rains delayed the fall work in Western Kansas considerably. Much threshing is yet to be done and a large acreage of wheat will yet be sown if the weather stays good. Threshing crews in Gove, Trego and Thomas counties will still be at work in November. The wheat in stacks is badly sprouted in many cases and the delay in threshing will cause a big loss to the owners.

Western Kansas is in a much better condition to care for its livestock this winter than it was last year. Stockmen who do not have enough feed are buying it wherever possible and if unable to buy it, they are shipping the excess stock to the market. The farmer or stockman who has a good supply of alfalfa is fortunate. Last year the stockmen were paying as high as \$40 a ton for alfalfa and were unable to get it at that price. The landowner in Western Kansas who has ground on which he can grow alfalfa will do well to get a stand of alfalfa as soon as possible. But this is not as easy as it might seem. I know of farmers who have been trying to get a stand of alfalfa on bottom land for the last four years and have not succeeded in it yet.

"Growing Alfalfa in Western Kansas," is the subject of Circular No. 73 written by Charles R. Weeks of the Fort Hays Experiment station. This circular is just off the state press and will be of a great deal of interest to the Western Kansas farmer who is intending to grow alfalfa. Mr. Weeks is an authority on alfalfa, having introduced it in South Carolina as a commercial crop as well as having several years' experience with it in Western Kansas both experimentally and commercially.

This alfalfa circular tells of the success with alfalfa on the Fort Hays Experiment station where it is grown extensively as a commercial crop and where various methods of seeding and growing are being tried out experimentally. It also tells where alfalfa can be grown with success in Western Kansas, creek and river bottoms being the only places where it will be profitable to seed it.

The circular points out the great importance of a good seedbed for alfalfa and goes into detail as to the method of preparing the seedbed. It shows why it is necessary to spend much time and work in getting the seedbed ready for seeding alfalfa. In some cases the farmer will decide to seed his alfalfa a few weeks before time to sow. This circular tells what success can be expected from such a method.

In some parts of the state alfalfa can be seeded either in the fall or spring and the successful seeding date is not so defined as it is in Western Kansas. This circular tells why fall seeding cannot be depended on and what dates have proved the best at the Fort Hays Experiment station during the last 10 years' plantings. It also takes up the various methods of seed-

ing and the rate of seeding which is most successful.

There has been considerable inquiry the last few years whether cultivated alfalfa is profitable. This circular takes up that phase and gives the results of the work conducted along that line at the Fort Hays Experiment station. It also discusses the best time for cutting and the chances for getting a seed crop from alfalfa in Western Kansas. Upland farmers who are thinking of seeding alfalfa will be interested in the results with alfalfa grown on the uplands at the Fort Hays Experiment station.

While there are a few pests which attack alfalfa yet none of them seriously reduces the stand, altho some of the crops may suffer. As an appendage to this circular Mr. Weeks has included the formulas and methods to follow in successfully combating these pests.

It may be interesting to the reader to know the relative results of alfalfa and wheat grown commercially on the Fort Hays Experiment station in 1917 and 1918. Approximately 300 acres of alfalfa and 600 acres of wheat were grown each year. Careful cost accounts were kept each year and the following facts speak for the profitability of alfalfa. In 1917 alfalfa made a profit of \$20.67 an acre, while wheat made a profit of 41 cents an acre. In 1918 alfalfa made a profit of \$26.11 an acre while wheat made a profit of \$18.70 an acre. In considering these results it must be remembered that most of this wheat was grown on upland ground while the alfalfa was all grown on good bottom land.

Retailers are the Worst

"Here is what we found in Kansas City," writes J. O. Southard, one of the committee of stockmen who recently investigated manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing features of the meat business: "We found wholesale beef selling there 5 to 7 cents lower, with live cattle, hogs and sheep 5 to 7 cents lower. We found that the producer raised the beef to 3 years old, the railroads delivering it to the stockyards, the commission men handling it, and the packers dressing the beef and delivering it to the butcher's block at from 9 to 19 cents a pound in quarters and whole beefs. We found this same dressed beef going to the housewife at from 20 to 75 cents a pound. In Kansas City one retailer butcher sold a certain cut of beef at 25 cents a pound. Another butcher sold the same cut at 45 cents and still another sold the same at 75 cents. One retailer made about 25 per cent profit, which was fair enough. The second retailer made a profit of 125 per cent, which I say is an outrage. The third retailer's profit at 75 cents a pound was nearly 300 per cent. I say to you, Mr. Consumer, look around and see who is getting half of your meat.

"I say that the middleman should cut his overhead expense, if it is overhead expense that is responsible for his big percentage instead of outright profit. He should be more efficient. He is not entitled to that kind of a profit, even in times of high profits. I do not advocate lower wages. I say that the

producer of an article is entitled to cost and a fair profit. Here is one of the greatest evils of the times—too much expense of profit between the producer and the consumer.

"I blame a great part of this loss the livestock people have suffered upon our higher-ups who said the H. C. L. must go down. All well and good. But why blame the producer alone? Why blame him at all. Every article the farmer buys costs as much or more than in war times. His costs have not been reduced. I positively know of hundreds of herds of grade beef cattle going out of business because the owners do not get the cost of production. The producer has difficulties, too, in financing his business—greater difficulties than ever before. His costs of grain, of pasturage, in fact of everything that enters into his production costs are as high as, or higher than ever before. He cannot stand a reduction in his sales price and remain in business. I know of a number of herds in which all the heifers are being spayed and gotten ready for the markets as rapidly as possible, simply because the owners cannot afford to keep them as breeding animals to raise more beef that they must sell at a loss.

"One-half of this year's calf crop already has been butchered for veal. The calf crop this season has been shortened very materially because of drouth in the Southwest last year and in the Northwest this year. With at least half of our light calf crop already gone to the market with herds going out of business, heifers being spayed by the herd, where are we to look for beef supply in another year? This surely means higher prices, a year or two later, than we ever have had before.

"Our population has increased and our cattle population decreased until we have 33 1/3 per cent less cattle per capita than ever before. The world will be amazed when we get our return from the next population census. Every hotel in every city is full. Record crowds are found everywhere. Nearly every city, town and county shows increased numbers. There are many, many more mouths to feed—and less beef with which to feed them. And if we put a few more herds and a few more producers out of business it can mean but one thing—that we are not going to be fed or else prices must go back to higher levels than the world ever has known.

"We need a lot more efficiency at Washington, D. C., and less politics. Our Washington authorities raised the ocean freight rates from 50 cents a ton in pre-war times to \$4.50 a ton now. The foreign money has gone down in value until the mark, originally worth 24 cents, is now worth only 6 cents. We can have no export trade under such conditions. It all affects our market just at this time. They say the H. C. L. must come down, and they are bringing every effort to bear down upon the producer—and letting go scot-free the real offender, the profiteering retailer and middleman who should be producers helping to feed the world instead of living off of the needs of the millions.

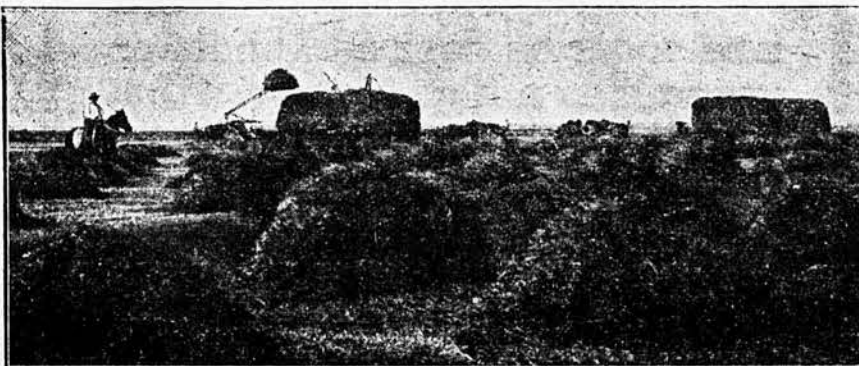
"I say that breeders should study politics. This is our fight and a big fight. When the price of beef is reduced to a point where it breaks the producer, every purebred stock breeder is affected. It all means higher prices for the producer later on, and still later on for the purebred stock breeders, that will send the high cost of living still higher and higher. They are working on the wrong track. I say that they should leave the producer alone and get the profiteer who is demanding from 50 to 200 per cent profit for cutting up your meat on the block. —get that middleman whose unbusiness-like overhead expense, or his greed for profits, leads him to demand a far greater profit in 24 hours than the producer can make in 36 months."

The missionary to Turkey was home for a spell, and was invited to many houses to meet various people.

An old lady, racking her brain for some interesting topic of conversation, told the missionary about a Turk who had been a thief and whom she had met in her travels.

"Did the scoundrel wear a fez?" the missionary asked, rather bored with the recital, but feigning interest.

"No," said the old lady; "he was clean shaven."—Chicago Herald and Examiner.



Large Crops of Alfalfa Can be Obtained only Where There is a Good Stand. This Requires Good Care in Seedbed Preparation.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Threshing Wheat Just Completed. Using Tractors for Farm Power. Good Wheat Yields Reported. Horses Not Used in Threshing. Shipping Stock by Motor Trucks. Car Shortage Bad for Hay Men. Wheat May Go to \$2.75. Making Farm Life Attractive.

WE HAVE completed threshing on this farm and are glad the work is over, and we had a good week. The weather at threshing time can do more toward making a hard job bearable or unbearable than anything else connected with the work. We had a small machine and did the work with our own help except for one hand. In this way we escaped the long job of following the machine where all work is "changed" and where the grain was threshed from the shock. I often hear the argument that much work is saved by threshing from the shock but this year I really believe that plenty of time was saved by stacking.

The boys who did our threshing had a 26-inch separator which was pulled by a 15-30 tractor. The tractor had abundant power for anything that could be put into the cylinder of the thresher and did the work with kerosene except for a little time on the cold mornings when some gasoline was mixed with the fuel to liven it up. The cost of threshing was 12 cents a bushel for wheat and 6 cents for oats, the grain owner paying for the fuel. While this is a much higher price than was paid last year, I doubt whether the machine owners made as much net profit or as large total receipts in any day as machine owners did last year when the cost was but 8 cents for wheat. The immense bulk of straw was the cause of this; how large that bulk was may be guessed from the fact that we had 23 good sized ricks of wheat from 47 acres. This is at the rate of one rick to every 2 acres.

The average yield for the 47 acres of wheat was 23 bushels to the acre, lacking 11 bushels. That is, it would have been 23 bushels had there been 1,080 bushels in all but the tally showed 1,069. This is close enough to call it 23 bushels which is very much more than we expected to get last summer just after the wheat went down for the last time. I had thought that the wheat which did not lodge would yield more than that which went down but it did not. This was due to the fact that it had filled fairly well before it finally went down to stay.

This wheat grew on three fields, each one different in soil. The field having the best soil made the poorest yield and I lay this to the fact that on this field wheat followed wheat. This field was plowed early last fall and drilled to wheat about September 25. There were 15 acres in the plot and it made 312 bushels, or not quite 21 bushels to the acre. The best field was on a 16-acre field, part of which is the poorest soil on the farm. This field made 397 bushels or just 3 bushels less than 25 bushels to the acre. On this field wheat followed oats and there were a few oats present in the wheat to

show that volunteer oats lived thru the winter. There would have been a very heavy percentage of oats had the ground not been well disked just before sowing last fall. The volunteer growth was very heavy when the disk-ing was done. The third field of wheat also consisted of 16 acres and this was in corn last year. The corn was cut and shocked in rows and the ground double disked and harrowed. I estimate that 1 acre was lost by reason of the shocks but despite that the wheat made almost 23 bushels to the acre and it was virtually all down when it was cut. I never saw wheat grow any ranker or thicker than this field did and had it not lodged I am sure it would have made 35 bushels to the acre.

The threshing job was a horseless one, not a horse being used in any way from start to finish. All who worked on the job said that it was the first one they had been on or heard of where at least one team was not used. The grain hauling was all done with the truck; when used as a wheat hauler it holds 70 bushels and when the sides are flared it hold 80 bushels of oats. In addition, three wagons were used and when one was filled the truck pulled it in as a trailer. By using a truck in this way one man can very nearly do the work of two men and two teams in hauling any distance. The truck is also much handier than teams and wagons as it can be backed and handled easier and quicker.

Another good and quick job the truck did and one which made us \$22 in about two hours was hauling a load of nine hogs to town the morning the threshing machine came. We did not get word until the last moment that hogs were to be shipped that day but we made a hurry up job and got them to town before the threshing machine arrived. We would have not attempted this with horses, so would have had the hogs on hand now. The next day after we sold, hogs dropped \$1 a hundred and the load we sold weighed 2,200, which is where we figure the truck made us \$22 in about two hours. We have five more hogs which we are feeding and when these are gone will feed no more until we have a crib full of corn of our own raising. This thing of buying \$2 corn and feeding it to hogs which sell for \$14 a hundred is not investing money very profitably. In fact, putting the money in oil stock could not lose us much more and there is one chance in a thousand that oil stock might make something. With hogs, under the present packer dispensation, there seems not one chance in a million of a profitable return where the feeder has to buy shipped in corn.

I received a letter this week from a reader who wishes to buy two cars of hay. I would like mighty well to sell that man the hay for we have our barn piled to the roof with baled prairie hay and alfalfa, with some stored in the corn crib, but cars in which to ship are not to be had. So much has been said about the necessity of mov-

ing out wheat that the railroads are turning every car to wheat and the hay men set back and note the present good prices and are unable to take advantage of them. But if I were needing hay and could put off buying I would not purchase a car until the wheat was out of the way and plenty of cars available. Then when the cars are turned loose, look out for a flood of hay, for the country is full of it. A big break in hay prices seems almost sure when cars can be had to move it to market.

I do not understand the great haste in getting all the wheat out of the country. For my part, I consider wheat better than money in the bank. When most of the wheat has moved to the East, look out for a rise in prices. I note that the head of the Federal Grain Division says all embargos and restrictions are to be removed in a short time. If this is done, wheat prices will follow the same course they did one year ago. If the government does not interfere with the legitimate course of trade I would not be surprised to see good wheat sell for \$2.75 in Kansas City inside of 60 days. Why all the hurry in letting the other fellow have your wheat?

I note that the hay trade complains because farmers are selling only their poorest hay. They think farmers are holding back the good hay hoping for higher prices later. Perhaps they are wrong about this. I know of several farmers who are keeping back their best hay simply because they want the best for their own stock. They do not follow the idea that the city must necessarily have the best of everything. Remember what Mr. Hennessey said to Mr. Dooley: "Wouldn't you like to live in the country where all the good things come from?" Said Mr. Dooley, "No, I'd rather live in the city where all the good things go to." It's about time that was changed and farmers kept the best for themselves, regardless of price. That's another way of making farm life more attractive.

Spraying Pays a Profit

A profit of \$10.75 from an investment of 60 cents was made by farmers who co-operated with the Iowa Experiment station and their county agents in the summer spraying demonstrations. In each of 11 orchards in 10 counties 19 trees were sprayed.

A yield of seven bushels was received from the sprayed trees while the unsprayed trees from the same orchards yielded only 2 3/4 bushels each. The sprayed apples brought from \$2 to \$3 a bushel and the unsprayed ones brought only \$1. The trees were sprayed four times during the year at a cost of 60 cents apiece for material, labor and depreciation on the spray outfits.

When Your Copy is Late

There is a considerable congestion of mails on the railroads in Kansas. Many trains do not carry enough cars to handle the mails properly, and as a result some of the second class mail is sometimes held at transfer points. If your copy of the Farmers Mail and Breeze does not arrive Saturday this mail congestion is the reason. The editions are mailed from Topeka every week in time to go out on the rural routes Saturday morning. It is believed that the Railroad Administration will be able to provide better service in the immediate future.

Missouri Horticultural Meet

The Missouri State Horticultural Society will hold its 62nd Annual Meeting in Springfield, Mo., December 9-11, 1919. Prominent horticulturists from Missouri and other states will take part in the program at Springfield.

The Missouri State Horticultural society will hold a special meeting at Farmers' Week in Columbia, January 19-23, 1920, at which time they will hold an apple show and render a joint program with the horticultural department of the Missouri University.

Farmers will do well to encourage their boys to engage in the junior club work if they wish to encourage them to stay on the farm. It will help make the boy a partner.

Easy Now To Saw Logs And Cut Down Trees

Only one man, or even a boy, with the improved Ottawa Engine Log Saw can easily cut twenty-five to forty cords a day, and at a cost of less than 2c per cord. This machine, which outdoes all others, has a heavy, cross cut saw driven by a powerful especially designed 4-cycle gasoline engine. It's a fast money-maker for those using it, and does more than ten men could do, either cutting down trees, sawing logs, or buzzing branches while you rest. When not sawing, the engine can be used for other work requiring power.



Beware of Imitations.

The entire machine is mounted on truck wheels to make it easy to move to the trees or logs, and from cut to cut on a log without stopping the engine. For moving on the road, the truck wheels are placed parallel with the skids and the rig hauled straight ahead. The wheels turn on a two-way spindle. You do not have to take them off, but can change direction of wheel travel by merely taking out a pin.

The Ottawa can be fitted for sawing down trees. It cuts level with surface of ground, thereby getting all the timber and leaving no stumps sticking up. An automatic friction clutch stops the saw in case of undue resistance. Two men can fall forty to fifty trees a day in ordinary timber.

The whole outfit is compact, simple, durable against a lifetime of hard wear. It sells for a low price and is fully guaranteed for reliable operation in the hands of every one who has trees to cut down and logs to work up.

Full information and low factory price to you can be had simply by addressing the Ottawa Mfg. Company, 1464 Wood St., Ottawa, Kansas.

From FACTORY to YOU



Avoid delays and avoid paying an extra profit, by getting

Vapor-Tight Piston Rings

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

Order NOW, giving cylinder diameter and exact width and depth of grooves in pistons—or write for our new descriptive folder—we send it FREE.

Vapor Tight Ring Co.

Cedar and 28th St.
Dept. F Minneapolis, Minn.

Star Grinders Direct From Factory



You can buy this old reliable feed grinder for less money because you pay only one small profit. Its capacity, workmanship, and materials are absolutely guaranteed. It grinds corn and small grains perfectly. Horse or Belt power. Write for Free booklet and prices.

THE PERRY MFG. CO.
14 Jeff St., New Lexington, Ohio

Send NO Money!

Simply send your size and these wonderful Army Work shoes will come to your home at once. Built solid full of wear. Genuine oak leather soles. Note the splendid extra quality leather! Enjoy their blessed comfort! The risk is ours—these must delight you or no sale. Pay only \$4.39 on arrival for this splendid bargain.

We guarantee that these shoes are \$7.00 to \$8.00 value; that they will give satisfactory wear or we will send a new pair FREE.

ONLY \$4.39 On Arrival

POSTAGE FREE

Army Work Shoe

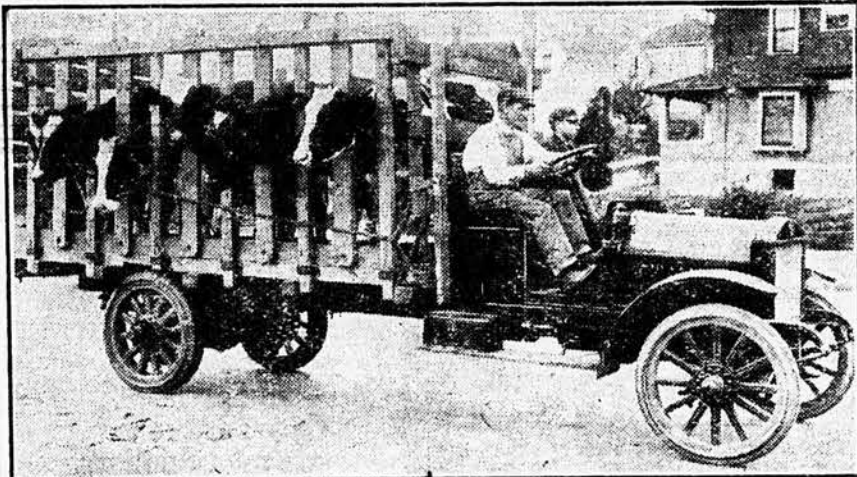
Save profits. Buy direct from Factory Headquarters!

Boston Mail Order House, Dept. 454V Boston, Mass.

Send shoes on approval. My Money back if I want it. Risk nothing.

Name.....Size.....

Address.....Color.....



Many Farmers are Using Motor Trucks to Haul Both Grain and Livestock. Their Use Saves the Long Tiresome Drives for Cattle and Hogs.

A Tire \$1 A Tube

Nov. 1st to 8th



Here is without question the most extraordinary and amazing sale of tires and tubes ever brought to the attention of the motoring public.

For eight days beginning November 1st and ending November 8th to every customer purchasing one tire and one tube at the regular list price we will give an extra tire for \$1.00 and an extra tube for \$1.00. In other words you practically get two tires for the price of one and two tubes for the price of one.

Keystone, Batavia, Warco, National, Speedway, McGraw, Congress, Firestone, Federal, Fisk, and Many Others

FOR EXAMPLE

If the regular price of a tire is \$17.68 and a tube \$3.48. If you buy one of each at these prices, we give you an additional tire for \$1.00 and an additional tube for \$1.00. The same applies to all makes and all sizes.

Send Your Order By Mail

Tires shipped by mail upon receipt of \$5.00 deposit, balance C. O. D. Give 1st, 2nd and 3rd choice. Clip this ad and mail with your order.



MIDWEST TIRE CORP.
2526 Farnam St.,
OMAHA, NEBR.

SEED WANTED!

Sudan, Sweet Clover, Millet

SEND SAMPLES. State quantity for sale. We will send bid by return mail. J. G. PEPPARD SEED COMPANY
Established 1897 Kansas City, Mo.

American Fence

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.
CHICAGO NEW YORK

FARM FENCE

19 CENTS A ROD for a 26-inch Hog Fence, 27¢ a rod for 47-in. styles Farm, Country and Lawn Fences. Low prices Barbed Wire. **FACTORY TO USER DIRECT.** Sold on 30 days FREE TRIAL. Write for free catalog now. **INTERLOCKING FENCE CO.**
Box 125 MORTON, ILLS.

Think It Over

If you are not satisfied with your present income write us—

Men in all walks of life are joining our selling organization every day. We prefer men who have their own cars. Salary, commission and expenses.

H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kansas



Blank Cartridge 50¢ Pistol by Mail Prepaid Only

For protection and sport, every man and boy should have one. Order at once. Get an American flag FREE. Money refunded if desired. **D. P. LEWIS CO.,** 1400 Broadway, New York City

Rural Engineering Hints

Fuel Should be Conserved in Every Farm Home

BY C. E. JABLOW

CONSERVATION has been preached so generally that I am reluctant to add more, but in these times when we desire to speed up production to the utmost, to alleviate our troubled atmosphere it would be almost a crime to remain silent. Even if the price of fuel were not at topnotch figures, waste would not be justified for many reasons, but at present prices any statement that I can make is justified. In sections where coal is used as a fuel, the remarks included in the article will be particularly applicable, but even where wood is used, it must not be forgotten that labor is required for the cutting, hauling, and firing. No matter what the fuel may be energy will be saved from a number of sources if less fuel is used.

Now it must not be understood that conservation should be carried to a point where we do not maintain enough heat for bodily comfort or have uncooked or undercooked foods to save coal in our range. To maintain a uniform and satisfactory temperature for the home during cold weather, at a minimum cost, should be the aim of every household. To stoke coal or other fuel into a furnace, heating stove or other appliance was formerly considered a very menial task, but now it is universally recognized by properly informed persons that to achieve the best results intelligence is necessary.

Lower House Temperatures

It is a fact that during the cold weather most of our American homes are maintained at a temperature too high for the best conditions of health. A temperature of 68 degrees is sufficient for comfort for any able bodied person, infants and old persons are possible exceptions. To maintain much higher temperatures results in waste and invites sickness by making the occupants of the home more susceptible to colds and other ailments.

It is the custom of some persons when the rooms first become uncomfortable to waste fuel, by crowding the fires and creating a temperature that is extremely high and dangerous. Nothing can be more wasteful of fuel than to permit these extreme variations of temperature. In house heating, whether by boilers, furnaces or stoves, attention cannot be given the fire at close intervals and therefore unless special efforts are made wastes will result. Those of the household who look after the fires should be taught how to read a thermometer, and if some business house has not already provided you with one as their advertisement, an investment of a few cents for this purpose, will be more than saved in a very brief time. By noting the thermometer and permitting as little variation from 68 degrees as possible during the time heat is desired will result in a saving that will surprise the man with the purse strings.

Every different kind of fuel requires different conditions of grate, combustion space and methods of firing, so definite instructions cannot be given on this point. Every owner should acquaint himself with the best methods. These will involve the depth of the fuel bed carried, the adjustment of the damper in the smoke pipe and the adjustment of the openings in the ash pit and firing doors. A thick fuel bed does not necessarily mean rapid combustion. Clean ash pits and clean flues should be the rule. These items may effect economy to a marked extent.

Need Not Heat Every Room

It is not only a waste, but entirely unnecessary to heat unused rooms or rooms needed for sleeping purposes only. The modern individual opens all windows and doors as wide as possible in his sleeping apartment during his rest period. It is only a question of sufficient covering in order to maintain sufficient warmth for the body. The sound sleep and resulting vigor will soon prove to the skeptic that this is the only plan to follow.

When the heating season comes, too many people are prone to virtually seal up themselves in their homes, and shud-

der with the thought of permitting any outdoor air to enter. As in everything else, ventilation can be overdone, and may result in excessive fuel costs. Some fuel should, however, be spent for warming air, supplied for ventilation purposes. The expenditure will be more than saved in the general health, cheerfulness and capacity for their work, on the part of every member of the family.

I have demonstrated the possibility of maintaining my home at a moderate, but comfortable temperature, with less offending smoke from the smoke stack and at a less cost than most of my neighbors with homes of about the same size. In such homes I often have found a temperature of 80 degrees and possibly one or two members of the household with a seasonable cold in the head. Judicious use of fuel will result in less effort in firing, less ash to carry, greater comfort and above all, less number of dollars expended.

To Avoid a Machinery Shortage

There was a time when the retail implement dealer had no difficulty in obtaining farmers' orders for machines long in advance of the using season. It was not uncommon in the days to which we refer for a dealer to obtain many signed orders during the early winter or even in the late fall for machines intended for use in the spring and summer. With such orders in hand the dealers were able to anticipate their requirements and place their orders with manufacturers at an early date, without the risk of overbuying. In the years immediately preceding the war many dealers still found it possible to obtain a good volume of early orders, but today farmers seem disposed to defer purchases until the eleventh hour and dealers are forced to make a choice between buying early on an estimate of their needs or waiting until the season is at hand. In one case they risk overbuying, in the other inability to obtain sufficient stock for their trade.

Beyond question early buying is in the interest of farmers. With his own efforts thus supplemented a dealer should be able to obtain sufficient advance business to justify him in ordering early. Then the menace of a shortage which has hung over the trade for several years, and today is more to be feared than ever, would be removed.

Of course we all know that high prices, and fear of a decline in price have had much to do with the change in the farmer's attitude toward early buying. But we think the price situation and the indications for the coming season leave little if any doubt as to the stability of the prices which manufacturers are now asking for spring and summer machines. Nor do the conditions indicate any material decline in prices soon. Implement prices, once established for a season, hold during that season, and there is absolutely nothing in present outlook to indicate any decline between seasons sufficient to justify a farmer in deferring purchases. Farm Implement News.

Better Roads for United States

Maine, by an overwhelming vote, recently indorsed the proposal to raise the bonded indebtedness of state highways from 2 million dollars to 10 million dollars, giving an additional 8 million dollars to be spent on the state road system. This is one of the instances showing a country-wide movement for better highways, as reported to the United States Department of Agriculture, which administers the Federal Aid Road Act.

Publications on Education

A list of the publications on education issued by the government may be obtained free from the Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

The Austrian complaint is that the small territory left will not support Vienna in the style in which she was raised.—Cleveland Press.

5000 Mile Guarantee Tires At 1/4 the Usual Tire Cost

EVERWEAR DOUBLE TREAD TIRES are made doubly durable by our secret reconstructed process used in the manufacturing, and have double the amount of fabric of ordinary tires, which make them practically puncture proof, and rarely any blowouts. Many users of EVERWEAR TIRES get 5,000 to 10,000 miles of service. Look these prices over and order while stock is complete.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	\$ 5.50	\$2.00
30x3 1/2	6.50	2.25
31x3 1/2 S. S. Only	7.50	2.50
31x4	8.50	2.75
32x4	8.75	3.00
33x4	9.00	3.10
34x4	9.25	3.25
34x4 1/2	10.75	3.75
35x4 1/2	11.00	3.50
36x4 1/2	11.50	4.00
37x5	12.75	5.00

RELINER FREE WITH EVERY TIRE

Your first trial makes you a customer as long as you drive a car. When ordering, state whether you want a straight side or clincher, plain or non-skid tire. Send \$2.00 deposit for each tire, and \$1.00 for each tube ordered. Balance C. O. D., subject to examination. We allow a special discount of 6 percent if you send full amount with order.

EVERWEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc.
Dept. 21 3935 Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.
Reference: Madison & Kedzie State Bank.

22 CHARTS FREE IN Chiropractic

Without leaving home you can now become a Doctor of Chiropractic—the great modern day science of relieving diseases through spinal adjustment. Just send a postal.

Free If You Act Quickly

Four wonderful sets of anatomical, pain area and other charts—value if purchased elsewhere, \$31.50. We teach you by mail or in class and give you your diploma free.

\$3000 to \$5000 Yearly No advanced education necessary. Everything made easy for you. Write for interesting illustrated book, free; also free charts offer. See everything for yourself. Send a postal today—NOW.

American University, Manierre Bldg., Dept. 608 Chicago, Ill.

Atlas REDWOOD TANKS

Outlast steel tanks and cost less money. Ask anyone that knows about the lasting quality of California Redwood, and you will be convinced it's poor business judgment to buy tanks that rot and rust in a few years. Shipments from Omaha or Kansas City. For prices address **Atlas Tank Mfg. Co.,** 1104-S W. 9th St., Omaha, Neb.

KEROSENE ENGINES

OTAWA LATEST DESIGN
Durable, Powerful, Reliable, Massive. Built to last; to do hard, heavy work. Uses Cheapest Fuel. Pull 4 to 16 horse power more than rated. 3 Months Trial. Easy Terms. Sizes 1 1/2 to 22 H.P. Easy to start. No cranking. No batteries. 10 Year Guarantee. Most practical engine ever built. Engine book free. A Postal brings it. **THE OTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.**
551 King Street, OTAWA, KANSAS.

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.

Will You Pay \$19 for a 700 bu. Wheat Crib?

A strong, portable rat and rod proof wheat crib! Set it up anywhere and thresh right into it. Don't let your \$2.50 wheat spoil because your elevator is full. Play safe!

Act Quick to Save Your Wheat

A Denning Portable Wheat Crib is the best low priced wheat storage building in the world. Forget full elevators, car shortage, rats and rot. Insure your wheat profits with a Denning Wheat Crib. Hundreds of farmers planning for them! Sold by good dealers everywhere. Who else is so postal brings full facts. Mail it now!

Illinois Wire and Mfg. Co.
Joliet, Illinois
Address Joliet Office, Branch Factories at East St. Louis, Ill., and Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Read

the classified advertising columns. They may save you many dollars.

Week's Financial News

Heavy Money Demands Made for Speculation

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

SPECULATION must halt. Demands on the money markets of the country for funds with which to engage in speculation of various sorts have become so great as to tax even the facilities of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks of the United States. Naturally, such a situation tends to increase the call for a halt in speculation. With continued borrowing for speculative purposes, there is danger that land, buildings, and some securities may reach, if they have not already reached, dangerous levels. When carried too far, speculation absorbs money which ought to go into enterprises of a productive character and even affects the healthy growth of business in general.

Speculation is Rampant

An indication of the enormous demand for money with which to engage in speculation is the report from Wall Street, in New York, to the effect that its brokers are carrying loans of more than 1½ billion dollars. Wall Street made these loans for speculators who patronize it from all parts of the country. The houses of Kansas City, for example, which handle trades on the New York stock exchange for customers, have loans of more than 8 million dollars outstanding in New York thru Wall Street to finance their operations. Many operations of Kansas speculators on Wall Street are included in this total. The feeling continues that speculation in Wall Street has become so large that many stocks have been carried above their real worth. But Wall Street is not alone to blame. There is excessive speculation in nearly every part of the country. The activity of organizers of questionable oil, mining and other stock promotions and the comparatively moderate business of investment houses of established reputation and integrity attests to the existence of excessive speculation. The boom in farm land is another evidence of excessive speculation.

As to the position of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, it is important to consider the fact that their reserves of gold against their outstanding Federal Reserve notes, including the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, average only slightly more than 48 per cent. The legal minimum is 40 per cent, and the present average for the 12 banks is practically the lowest reported since the establishment of these institutions nearly five years ago. Individually, the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City reports that its reserve of gold against the Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation is about 51 per cent.

Heavy Demand for Loans

At Kansas City, of course, the Federal Reserve Bank, as previously reported, is experiencing an unprecedented demand for loans on account of borrowing by country banks in Kansas and other states which is due to the serious lack of cars for moving wheat to markets. This is a legitimate demand, excepting the instances where the borrowing is stimulated by speculative purposes.

Measures to reduce the demands on the Federal Reserve banks for funds for speculative purposes are considered as probable in the near future. There must be a halt, and those who recognize this necessity will find themselves in a sounder position and at the same time aid in safeguarding the interests of the country at large.

Farmers and stockmen thruout the country are investing more and more in high grade securities. Inquiry as to the attitude of agricultural interests toward investment securities at the recent convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, which I attended in St. Louis, brought out the fact that there is a broadening participation by this class in investment markets. Perhaps, Kansas and the Southwest, with their more active farmers and stockmen, are taking the lead in putting savings into conservative bonds and stocks, but other parts of the country are also witnessing

growth in this respect. It is a healthy and desirable development.

The farmers of the New England states, of Wisconsin, of Illinois, of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, California and Ohio are making investments in bonds just as those of Kansas are doing in increasing numbers, according to investment bankers I met from those states. The head of an investment house in Madison, the seat of agricultural learning in Wisconsin, reported that he counted 5,000 farmers and stockmen of his state as buyers of securities from his institution from time to time. In this connection, it is of interest to note that, established investment houses have 10 to 12 representatives traveling constantly in Kansas selling high grade bonds, notes and stocks to country banks which deal with farmers or to farmers direct.

Kansans Buy British Bonds

The biggest new loan for a foreign government, however, is being floated for Great Britain. Bonds and notes of this loan have been taken by Kansas buyers, as well as by investors in other sections of the country, the past week. The loan for Great Britain, which is being handled by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, amounts to ¼ billion dollars. One can buy a bond of a denomination of only \$100 of this loan. They bear 5½ per cent interest. The bonds and notes also are being offered in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000. Only a few years ago the offering of such a loan in denominations as small as \$100 would have been the subject of wide comment, but the small investors count today, and their demands are recognized. Their aggregate investments make a great total.

The purpose of the new British loan is to pay off \$134,000,000 of a loan of \$150,000,000 negotiated by Great Britain in this country November 1, 1916, for three years. The remaining 16 million dollars of that loan was paid off previously. The additional money will be used by the British government to cover purchases to be made in this country. The three-year notes of this new loan are offered to the investor at \$98 and interest, which means a return of about 6¼ per cent, while the 10-year bonds are offered at \$96¼ and interest, yielding about 6 per cent. When Great Britain borrowed 150 million dollars in 1916, the bonds were also for 5½ per cent, but they were sold then to the public on a 5¼ per cent basis instead of on a 6¼ and 6 per cent basis as at present.

The new British bonds on the market are designated as convertibles because they carry the privilege of being converted at the option of the investor, par for par, at the rate of \$4.30 to the British pound, into the British War Loan 5 per cent bonds, payable February 1, 1929, in London at \$105. Thus, if the British War Loan bonds hold at \$100, or par, and sterling exchange rises to its parity, or \$4.8665, the new British bonds being offered here will have a sale value after conversion of \$113.19. But sterling exchange, now quoted around \$4.15, may not go to par within 10 years. This, then, creates an interesting speculative feature, a legitimate one, for the new British bond offering. Investors who want to take advantage of the speculative feature are buying the 10-year bonds in preference to the three-year notes, as sterling exchange is more likely to advance within 10 years than within three years above \$4.30.

Improvement continues in bond markets. This is encouraging because it reflects some lessening of the excessive speculation in stocks. Present conditions also point to more profits in the end from purchases of bonds than investments in most stocks. Foreign exchange continues weak, which is not favorable to export trade in farm products. Liberty Bonds have displayed some irregularity, with recessions in prices, which is attributed to continued selling by striking laborers, whose increasing numbers are a menace to future business.

Tax-Exempt Kansas Municipal Bonds High Grade Corporation Bonds All Issues of Liberty Bonds Bought and Sold

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

Investment
Bankers

**Stern Brothers
& Company**

1013-15
Baltimore Ave.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Topeka Representative, J. H. SAWTELL, 109 West Sixth St.

"A Highly Technical Business"

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,

606 Republic Building,

Kansas City, Mo.



LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Young men attend on credit. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by the A. T. & S. F. Ry. EARN FROM \$115 to \$185 PER MONTH. Write for catalog. SANTA FE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL 6-505 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Military Hand Book

Are you thoroughly informed in military affairs? The things you ought to know are told concisely and briefly in the Citizens Military Handbook of 50 pages, heavy durable cover. Price 30 cents a copy. Novelty House, Dept. M. H., Topeka, Kansas

Do You Read The Books You Have?

Have you found time to read such books of known worth as Ivanhoe and Pilgrim's Progress; books which you already have or could easily obtain? Is not the factor of time the one thing that has kept you from being as "well read" as you would like to be?

You Intend to Read Them Sometime

but, honestly, do you think you will ever "wade thru" them?

Wouldn't You Like to Know "Just What There is to That 'Don Quixote' or 'House of Seven Gables'?"

and about a hundred other stories you have heard mentioned hundreds of times by friends.

You Would Read Them All

and be glad of the chance to "wise up" and be able to talk intelligently about these books, if

You Could Read Each in From 10 to 20 Minutes

Wouldn't you? You can do this

At a Cost of About 1½c Each

This privilege is yours if you take advantage of the TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL'S Complete, Condensed, Re-edited Novel Series.

Basil King, Jane Porter, Cyrus Townsend Brady

and many other well-known literary critics and writers have taken 100 of these classics and after giving them careful study have re-written them in a complete, condensed and convenient form. These will be run in THE TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL, one each day until the series is completed.

Think What This Means to You and Act Promptly

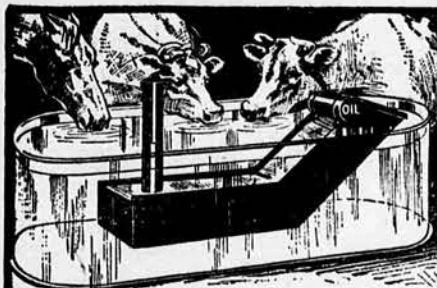
Cut Out and Mail This Coupon Today

TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL, Topeka, Kansas,

Gentlemen: I wish to take advantage of your Special 100-day rate and am inclosing \$1.50 for the complete series of 100 classic condensed novels beginning with the issue of Nov. 3rd.

Name

Town.....State.....Street (RFD).....



Empire Oil-Burning Tank Heater

Greatest improvement ever made in tank heaters. Fits any tank. Burns from 14 to 16 hours on one gallon of kerosene. Any child can operate it with safety; no sparks, ashes or smoke. The heating chamber is entirely under water; no heat wasted. Guaranteed. Saves fuel—pays for itself repeatedly.

Empire Non-Freezing Hog Waterer
Made of heavy galvanized iron—large capacity (70 gal.); drinking trough on outside where hogs can reach it; burner directly under trough—guaranteed not to freeze. Keeps water warm for 24 hours. An abundance of fresh, clean water at right temperature. Keeps hogs healthy—fatten faster on the same feed.



FARMER AGENTS
Special offer to farmers willing to show our Heater and Waterer to prospective buyers. Write at once for price and special offer.

Empire Tank Heater Co.
103 N. 7th Street
Washington Iowa

Great Hog Profits



Hustles Heavy Hogs to Market

Cuts your feeding costs. Have bigger pigs, fatter hogs. Get them ready for market in far less time. You can do it. Prove at our risk that Milkoline is the surest farm money maker known.

Guaranteed Trial Offer We will ship you ten gallons, half a barrel, or a barrel. Take 30 days—feed half to your hogs and poultry. If not absolutely satisfied return the unused part and we will refund every cent you paid us—no charge for the half you used.

Milkoline has a base of Pure Modified Buttermilk to which essential fats and acids are added. Milkoline comes in condensed form. Will keep indefinitely in any climate. Will not mould, sour or rot. Fills will not come near it.

2c a Gallon For feeding mix one part Milkoline with 50 parts water or swirl and feed with your usual grain feeds. It helps keep hogs healthy, their appetites keen and makes more pork per bushel of grain. Stop buying buttermilk of uncertain quality. Use Milkoline and you will always be sure of uniform quality, and at a cost of 2c a gallon or less when fed as directed. Many users say Milkoline saves them one-third on feed bills because it makes their hogs and poultry assimilate all their feed.

1400% Profit W. H. Graham, Middleton, Mo., writes that he got an extra \$420 worth of pork from \$30 worth of Milkoline in a sixty day feed. He made an actual test of this lot of hogs in comparison with another bunch. We could quote hundreds of testimonials, but the best proof is that we legally guarantee Milkoline to be satisfactory or refund your money. (You are the judge) and refer you to S. W. Blvd. Bank of Kansas City, Mo., and R. G. Dunn & Co. **MILKOLINE** is just as good for Poultry as for Hogs.

Order from Nearest Dealer or Direct from this Ad. Send check or money order and ask for free booklet, "Hustles Heavy Hogs to Market."

5 Gals. at Creamery \$1.50 per gal.	\$7.50
10 " " " " " "	12.50
15 " " " " " "	18.50
20 " " " " " "	24.50
25 " " " " " "	30.50
30 " " " " " "	36.50
35 " " " " " "	42.50
40 " " " " " "	48.50

No charge for hogs or barrels. Prices F. O. B. Nearest Dealer or Kansas City, Mo.
THE MILKOLINE MFG. CO. 306 Creamery Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Strength for Endurance

Influenza and its kindred complications have left a trail of weakness in many homes. Thousands need and would find definite tonic-help in

Scott's Emulsion

famed far and wide for its ability to nourish the body and restore vitality. If your body is weakened from any cause, gather strength for endurance—take Scott's Emulsion often.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 19-37



We want one exclusive representative in each locality to use and sell the new Mellinger Extra-Ply hand made tires. Guarantee Bond for \$5000. (No seconds). Shipped prepaid on approval. Sample sections furnished. Do not buy until you get our Special direct prices. Write **MELLINGER TIRE & RUBBER CO.** 927 Oak St. Kansas City, Mo.

Capper Poultry Club

Race for the Trophy Cup Will be Figured in Points

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

I'VE A NEW plan for club girls—a most exciting one. All of us are going to take an imaginary airplane trip. Mothers and fathers, little sisters and brothers, and big ones and other relatives and friends may go along. We leave Topeka November 8 and will travel eastward in our various airplanes. The airplanes will take the name of their respective counties. Points will be awarded for various kinds of pep and each point will count a mile. This trip will provide lessons in geography, too, for every county leader and every team mate will wish to know what city her airplane has reached.

The contest will close with the Capper Poultry club contest for 1920 and the object in view will be to win the beautiful silver trophy cup awarded for

manship for club girls. I know all of you will read them carefully and observe them when you answer inquiries. Mr. Case's letter on salesmanship follows:

"Dear Miss Jones: I once wrote to a breeder of purebred poultry, 'I see you have my kind of fowls. Kindly give price and description for I want a good cockerel.' Back came the answer. 'You are right, I have some cockerels for sale. I will sell you one for \$5. Please send money order, no checks taken.' Did I buy? Not so you could notice it. But here was the answer to another inquiry sent out at the same time: 'I wish you could see the cockerels I have to sell. They are so much nicer than anything I can say about them that where one sees them they sell themselves. Big blocky fellows with a lot of vigor and blood lines of the best. I have the Duston strain and paid a long price for my foundation stock. Now I have one cockerel that I think would just suit you. He weighs 7½ pounds—just standard—is pure white and has a beautiful comb and a red eye. He is good enough to head your best pen and is well worth the \$10 I ask. If you want a cheaper bird I can send you one but he will not be so big or so good. I'll be glad to answer any further inquiry. Thank you for writing to me.' That letter got my \$10.

"Salesmanship is what makes the world move. We don't hear so much about salesmanship but the most successful poultry breeders are girls and women. When you get a letter of inquiry about your poultry answer promptly and describe your birds fully. Put some of the enthusiasm of your club work into the letter. Show your prospective customer that you are proud of your birds and convince him that if he buys he'll be proud of them, too. If you have good stock from some noted flock or strain say so and don't be afraid to ask a fair price. Early hatched club chickens are worth money these days. Altho your birds are purebred some may have disqualifications that would bar them from use in a breeding pen and you certainly would not want to sell them as breeding stock. No chicken that belongs to the smooth legged varieties should have a feather or stub on its legs or even down between the toes. Look closely for such defects. If your variety is single comb don't sell a rose comb specimen for one such may appear. You can obtain information regarding your breed and should be familiar with standard requirements before making sales.

"A complete description and a prompt reply usually bring results. If you do not get an answer to your letter in a

Answers Should be Prompt

"Salesmanship is what makes the world move," says John F. Case, director of Capper Club work. Mr. Case's instructions to club girls on how to answer inquiries about poultry for sale will be found valuable at this time. The Capper Club catalog listing poultry for sale will be issued soon. Each girl who has listed stock will receive many inquiries from prospective purchasers. It will be wise to observe Mr. Case's suggestions given in this article.

pep or if not that the county leader prizes. All of the work beginning with the contest in February will count towards winning and all of the work from now on to the end of the contest will count also.

Here is the scale of points as I have arranged it. I shall appreciate suggestions from club members—both girls and mothers—as to other factors which I have overlooked but which might be added.

Ten points for each regular monthly meeting held; in addition to this, 4 points for each club girl in attendance; 3 for each mother; 2 for each father; 1 for each other member of the family or guest; same count for picnics.

Five points for each girl's monthly report arriving on time; only 3 for report if late; 3 points for mother's reports; 2 if late; 25 points for each annual report and contest story arriving on time; 15, if late; 15 for mothers' annual report and story; 10 if late.

Five points for each newspaper notice; 5 for each prize won at county, state or township fairs. One point for each mile traveled in club work.

Ten points for each active member in girls' or mothers' division lined up for work in the 1920 club or for associate member in girls' division; 5 points for mother who joins as associate member. (This applies to members both in your county and other counties. Girls are not considered members until recommendations have been filed.)

Ten points for every girl who attended meeting at Topeka; 5 for every other member of family who attended.

Ten points for sending club picture. I am sure there are girls in our club who can draw. For the best cartoon (drawn in ink) portraying this airplane race for the trophy cup, 150 points will be given; for the second best, 75 points and for the third best 50 points.

This scale of points will put the awarding of the pep trophy on the fairest basis that could be conceived of. County leaders may begin to figure up the distance they have reached in the pep race at once. I shall be glad to provide any information in regard to promptness of arrival of reports.

Sometimes club girls lose sight of the fact that John F. Case, director of club work, is director of the poultry club as well as of the pig club. As the new catalog is soon to be issued and you who have listed chickens will have many inquiries I have asked Mr. Case to write these instructions about sales-



Marjorie Smith, Rice County Leader

week, tho, write again and ask your prospective customer if any information desired was not supplied. Tell him that if your birds are not just what is desired perhaps some friend in the club may have them. You'll be surprised at the high percentage of answers you

(Continued on Page 38.)

112 Hens—1800 Eggs

Mrs. Harper writes: "I wouldn't be without 'TWO for ONE' for the world; my 112 hens laid 1800 eggs in December." Mrs. Calman writes: "Your tonic is just what I needed for my flock—I never got so many eggs." Mrs. Butler writes: "Please send me another box of 'TWO for ONE,' I am now getting 119 eggs instead of 11." All poultry owners can do as well. Now is the time to insure yourself an ample egg supply for the coming winter. Eggs will sell at 75c to \$1.00 a dozen. Give your hens "TWO for ONE," the scientific tonic composed of every beneficial ingredient known to poultry experts—it doubles your egg supply and increases your profits. It has produced more eggs and healthier chickens for others than anything known and it will do the same for you.

Send \$1.00 to the Kinsella Co., 3408 Le Moyne Bldg., Chicago, for a small box of this wonderful tonic, or \$2.00 for a full season's supply. Make every chicken you own a greater money maker. Your order will entitle you to a free entry in our big \$5,000.00 egg-laying contest which starts September 1. Double your egg supply and win a big cash prize besides. If you have ten hens you have as good a chance as the owner of one thousand. Order today and get full particulars of contest which are enclosed in every box of "TWO for ONE."



Pendergast Fence Book

Just off the press—a complete treatise on selecting, buying and erecting wire fence. Sent free upon request.

We sell full gauge heavy galvanized fence and barbed wire direct from factory at first cost. Why pay more?

United Fence Company

OF STILLWATER
339 Main St., Stillwater, Minn.
285 Front St., Fort Madison, Ia.



PROFIT \$800



Bert Garrison, Urbana, Ill. says, "I made \$800 extra profit in one year on 40 acres of wheat, with a Simplex Straw Spreader." **Lowest Price A Year To Pay 30 Days Trial**

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 pay for themselves 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.

Pull Stumps

Make More Money in High-Priced Crops
Stump land is too expensive for any farmer to own. Clear your land with a



HERCULES
All-Steel Triple Power Stump Puller
Write for catalog and special introductory price. 3-year guarantee—30 days' free trial.
Hercules Mfg. Co.
928 28th St.
Centerville, Iowa

Capper Pig Club News

Eats and Good Times Still Feature County Meetings

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

I THOUGHT I had heard of all the good things club folks have to eat when they get together, until I received a letter the other day from Ted Wilson, Cloud county leader. "We had another fine meeting the evening of October 18, at Ernest Newingham's home," wrote Ted. "Eight boys were there and the Poultry club girls had a good attendance, too. Talk about 'eats'! We had OYSTERS, and Mrs. Newingham sure is an artist when it comes to making oyster soup." I've been in Cloud county and tasted Cloud county cooking, Ted, so I'll take your word for it that it was "some" soup. Wish I could have been there to enjoy it.

Did You Know This?

The Capper Pig club has been in existence nearly four years. In that time 1,375 boys have been enrolled for contest work. A total of 1½ million pounds of pork was produced in the first three years of contest work. More than \$150,000 has been turned into the pockets of Kansas boys as net profit from their investment. These figures are based on actual reports received from club members. Production and profit figures do not include the club of 1919, as reports are not yet available.

Does it pay to belong to the Capper Pig club? Be ready to clip the application blank from the Farmers Mail and Breeze for November 8.

You'll have to hand it to Cloud and Johnson counties that they're not letting up in the fight for that pep trophy. "We had our tenth club meeting the evening of October 18," writes Johnson County Leader Merlyn Andrew. "About 60 persons were present. We held our business meeting, began our program with the club yell, then sang the club song. Several of the club members wrote stories on 'My Trip to Topeka,' and read them at the meeting. Lloyd Squires entertained us at his fine home, and we certainly enjoyed ourselves. Our contest for best attendance was ended with this meeting. My side lost, so in November we meet at Harold Moll's home to give the winners a big feed. With the December meeting we'll be ready to close this year's contest work."

A record of a meeting every month in the year is difficult to exceed. Will Johnson county win the coveted cup? You never can tell, and not even the club manager will know until the last report of contest work and county work is filed. An extra spurt on the part of some county lower in the pep standing may put that team at the top. Let me know what you're doing.

Can't you just begin to feel yourself getting excited over the new club? "I live in Mitchell county, and the boys around here want to start a pig club," writes George DePoy, a boy who never

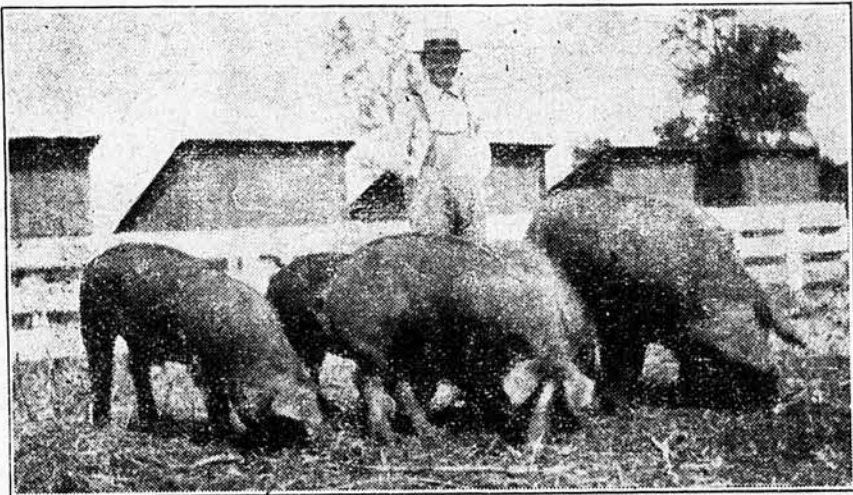
has belonged to the club but who has become interested in the work and desires to get into the game. And that's the way many boys in many Kansas counties feel about it. Tell you what, old club members will have to be right up on their toes and ready to sit tight in their places, or new boys will be lined up ahead of them. All over the state, boys are just waiting for the announcement to appear.

Does Capper Pig club work pay, and are boys who have tried the game eager to get into next year's club? They are. "I don't think I can join the club for 1920," writes Harold Stewart, who got his start in the club in 1917 and who has been an interested member of the Duroc Jersey breed club since that time. "I am over the age limit, but if I weren't I'd line up for active work next year." That doesn't sound as if old members are getting out of the hog business because the bottom seems to have dropped out of the hog market, does it? I believe Capper Pig club boys and their dads are thinking about this problem very seriously and that most of them will realize that the money in raising swine isn't made by jumping into the game when prices are high, and jumping out when a decline comes. Old, experienced breeders will tell you that they made their money by staying with the business in bad as well as in good seasons. "While the hog market is badly shot at present," writes E. M. Simpson of Cloud county, one of the live wires among squire members of the Capper Pig club, "I have not lost faith in good hogs, and while lots of folks call me a crank on the subject, I am still preaching that they will win in the end."

It's pretty tough sledding to take care of contest work and attend school some place away from home, isn't it? Many a boy is doing it, tho, and a threat of stern vengeance hangs over the head of the brother, sister or parent who is taking care of the pigs during his absence if proper care isn't given them. "I go home several times a month to look over my feed record book and also my pigs," writes Albert Segerhammer of Republic county. "My brother, Warren, is taking care of them while I'm away. My pigs sure look good, and I'm going to have a picture taken to send to you." Come along with the picture, Albert. I hope there are more boys proud enough of their pigs to let us see what they look like. And, say, that's fine training for Brother Warren, isn't it?

From away out in Cheyenne county comes a question. "Have you found any girl who has the cackles as badly as I have the squeals?" asks George Zielke. Not yet, George, for of course a fine litter of red, black or white pigs beats a flock of chickens any day, doesn't it? If George and other hustling chaps like him will squeal long enough and loud enough, we'll have a record breaking club in 1920, and that's just what we're out after.

(Continued on Page 43.)



James Carter of Elk County and His Poland Contest Litter. "They're Coming Fine," Says Jim. So are About 2,000 More Club Pigs.

★★★ PATRIOT ★★★

Farm Motor Trucks

In Washington at the Walla Walla Farm Power Show, Patriot Trucks were the only rear-driven trucks that went over the hills in the plowed ground under capacity loads.

In Kansas three Patriot Trucks made a demonstration run under load for 350 miles over the mud-diast roads of the season, in two days, without a truck having to be pulled out a single time, and over 200 miles of the trip was made in a steady downpour, the truck sinking hub deep in many of the roads.

In California the first load of wheat hauled to market this year was hauled on a 2½-ton Patriot Truck, hauling eight loads a day four miles and carrying 4½ tons of wheat each trip.

BUILT for Country Roads for Farm Loads

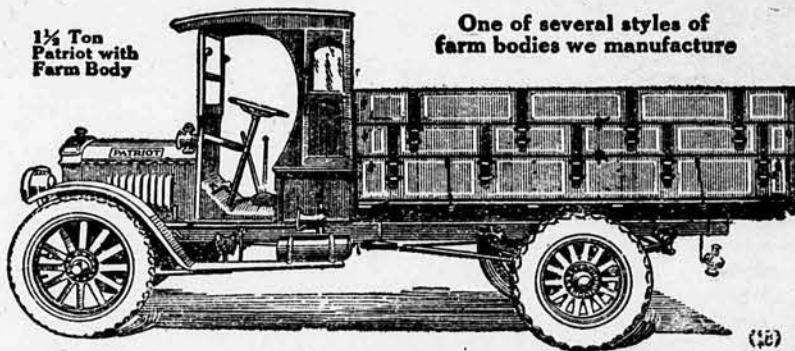
In Texas Patriot Trucks are making a wonderful reputation for all-purpose hauling under all conditions—in the oil fields of North Texas, the lumber districts of Eastern Texas, and the live stock and farm sections of West Texas.

All Over America, Patriot Trucks are showing the same unusual service. No matter where you live, we can make it worth your while to write us about what a Patriot can do for you.

Hebb Motors Co., Manufacturers, 1349 P Street, Lincoln, Nebr.

1½ Ton
Patriot with
Farm Body

One of several styles of
farm bodies we manufacture



(32)

Songs of Long Ago



Send for this Free Song Book

and let us tell you why you should get your

PIANO or Player-Piano

from the

Baldwin Dealer

THE BALDWIN dealer in your section is the direct representative for the Baldwin products. His instruments come to him directly from the great Baldwin factories in Cincinnati and Chicago. These instruments therefore are placed in the home at the lowest possible cost.

The Baldwin products are made in their entirety in these factories. Every detail of the design and construction is strictly Baldwin and is guaranteed by Baldwin. Baldwin aims to give you the very best value at the price you pay and is able to do this because of immense output and distinctive selling plan.

The Baldwin dealer has the kind of instrument you want—Grand or Upright Piano in the Baldwin, Ellington, Hamilton or Howard brand and the Manualo, the player-piano that is all but human.

Send for the Song Book today. Contains complete words and music of all the favorites that will live forever, 26 of them.

The Baldwin
PIANO CO.

New York Cincinnati Chicago St. Louis
San Francisco Indianapolis
Louisville Denver Dallas

Name.....

Address.....

P. O.....

State.....

Send me the
Song Book free
and postpaid.

With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash, Editor

Modern Conveniences in the Farm Home Transform the Housewife's Work from Drudgery into Pleasure

THE ELECTRIC light system in our home is very helpful, makes the home a better place in which to live, and decreases expenses. The engine of our power plant is installed in a small building about 30 feet from the house. There are 14 lights in the house, including one in the cellar.

The cost for one evening's lights does not exceed 5 cents. The cost of the electric fan for 5 hours is 1 cent. The electric door bell often saves a caller much time, as the housekeeper does not mistake its clear ring as she sometimes does a muffled rap on the door. We have no light in the barn yet. A neighbor who has the same system in his home has three lights between the house and barn, and four lights in the barn and the cost of these lights for 3 hours is 1 cent.

In order to start the engine, the fuel tank must be filled with gasoline or kerosene, the starting lever pressed down and an adjusting lever moved slowly until the engine fires. A child can do it if he has been carefully taught just how to use the levers. The engine can be stopped instantly at any time if anything occurs to require closing.

One big saving with the electric system is the use of the electric iron in laundry work and in pressing suits. It saves time, fuel and the temper of the user who always is pleased with the finish on the articles ironed.

We are now planning to use the electric power for cooking breakfast or serving light refreshments at the dining table by the use of new up-to-date cooking devices.

Our home has a water system complete. The electric motor runs an automatic electric pressure system that is installed in the basement of the house. The kitchen range supplies the heat, and both hot and cold water are ready for immediate use at the kitchen sink and in the completely equipped bathroom at any time. The expense for this system is slight and no special care is required except to keep the automatic machinery carefully oiled and clean.

Mrs. H. J. Loop.

Kitchen Cabinets are Step Savers

Every housewife owes it to herself and family to save herself by doing her work in the most efficient manner. A kitchen cabinet and roomy built-in cupboards are great helps and step savers. Every home should have a good well lighted pantry and a bathroom, and a closet for every bedroom. It saves much bother, too, if there is some way of lighting closets, whether by electricity or a handy flash light.

If I were building a home I would be sure that the rooms were large enough even if I could not have so many of them, for a crowded room is difficult to keep in order and is not nearly so convenient. I like a kitchen with at least one south window as it is so much cooler in summer.

Mrs. F. G. Davidson.

Reno Co., Kansas.

Electricity Does the Sewing

I don't know which I would rather give up in the way of labor savers, my motor for running the sewing machine or my fireless cooker. I use them both so constantly I would hate to do without either. It takes but a moment to attach the sewing machine motor to the light socket, and then all I have to do is to guide the goods. By the pressure of the foot on a small pedal on the floor, I can sew fast or slow for several hours and not feel at all weary.

My fireless is used both to cook things and to keep things cold. Ice cream can be kept perfectly for a day in it with just a little ice. If I have only a little piece of ice and wish to serve the custard or pudding cold, I

put it in the fireless, put that small piece of ice around it, cracked, and the pudding will be ice cold when I need it. I have my plates on the stove heating and put my beans, vegetables or meat on, while I get breakfast and by the time breakfast is eaten, the plates are hot, and the food is boiling. Both plates and food are transferred to the cooker and dinner is cooked without any more attention on my part. I think a three-hole fireless the only one to purchase on a farm. When I get supper I put on a plate and put my oatmeal, rice or other cereal on the plate. When the cereal is cooking it is put in the cooker and in the morning I have the most delicious breakfast food. The remainder of the breakfast can be made ready in a short time. When I have an old chicken or a piece of meat which I think might be rather tough, I put it in the fireless

are put in this chute and fall to the basement below, ready to be sorted for the laundry. It is convenient to transfer waste-paper, old clothes and so forth to the basement thru this chute at housecleaning time.

Every home should have the greatest of all labor savers, a water system of some sort. How many steps a woman saves where she has no water to carry in and none to carry out. And the cost is so little compared to the time and labor saved. If an elaborate system cannot be put in on account of the expense,



Wash Day Isn't Dreaded by Women Who Have a Power Washing Machine to Help Them, for There is no Scrubbing.

at night, in the morning reheat both plate and meat, and put it in the cooker again. By noon the toughest piece will be tender enough to fall to pieces. By leaving off the lid and putting a hot plate on instead, I can roast or brown the meat.

Another great labor saver is a double washer and wringer, run by a gasoline engine. I put warm soapy water in one washer and in the second boiling soapy water. The clothes are transferred from the warm water to the hot water and more clothes added to the first machine. From the hot water they are wrung into the first rinsing water, then into the bluing water. This method does away with boiling the clothes. While the two machines are running I rinse, blue and hang up the clothes. I have large washings but it does not take more than 2 hours to do them, and they are snowy white with no hand rubbing at all.

When we built our home we had a chute put in extending from the basement to the second story, and also connecting with the ground floor. This has saved many steps up and down stairs. All soiled clothes and bed linens

any man can put up a supply tank, connect pipes from it to the sink in the kitchen with a drain pipe taking the waste water outside. I think if the average man had to carry in as much water and then carry it out again in one day as the average woman, he would install a water system of some kind at the end of the day, especially if that day happened to be washday. Mrs. B. J. Schmidt.

Barton Co., Kansas.

Modern Equipment for Her

If I were able to build a new farm home I would select a site with a gradual incline to the east or southeast. A large, deep cellar, with two compartments, one for dairy use and one for vegetables and fruit, with thick rock walls and a smooth hard dirt floor, wide shallow steps and an eastern exposure, would be first considered. An elm tree, planted 30 or 40 feet east of the cellar door is such a delight that it must be especially mentioned.

The kitchen and dining room are of vast importance in considering the comfort of the family. My kitchen

would be of medium size with a southern, eastern and partial northern exposure, so that the summer breezes may pass thru unhindered, and that sunlight may flow in copiously. If the sunlight becomes too strong in July and August, awnings will correct this nicely. I would have a water system installed in the kitchen with hot and cold water and a sink with a dish drainer placed on the right hand side, both white enameled. The sink and dish drainer would be placed correctly in accordance with my height and would not in any way be connected with the floor. The range, also, would be chosen with my height in mind, so that my back would not have to bend while cooking. If it were possible the cupboard, kitchen cabinet and kitchen table would be built in and be absolutely clear of the floor. A wood-box which could be filled from the outside of the house would be employed. Besides the range a good oil stove with three burners would find a place in my kitchen. An overhead light would shed its rays over the whole room, impartially.

In a small room off the kitchen on the north would be found a power washer and wringer and stationary tubs. For freezing or windy weather a clothesline in the cellar or attic would be used. The lights over the whole house, electric iron, the washing machine and wringer, the vacuum cleaner, churn and grinder, would be operated by an electric lighting system especially adapted to farm conditions.

The dining room would have both a northern and southern exposure. A rug thick enough to stay in its place or a good linoleum of modest design would cover the floor. A built-in sideboard would occupy one side of the room and a fireplace, the other. Between the kitchen and dining room a swinging door would do its share to make my work easier. The telephone would be found in the dining room, as it would be of easy access from both kitchen and dining room. Oak furniture would be used as oak does not so glaringly exhibit the Kansas dust as does darker colored furnishings. Conveniences are not so prone to be considered in the parlor but to eliminate bric-a-brac, useless pieces of furniture and elaborate draperies will save much dusting, cleaning and moving. Rugs and oiled hard wood floors simplify cleaning.

If my family consisted of more than two, I would have an upstairs reached by a wide, shallow stepped well lighted stairway. Good hard wood oiled floors with a soft rug before each bed would be my choice. Solid iron bedsteads devoid of all curlicues, good hair mattresses, well made springs, wool blankets, fluffy comforters and white spreads make ideal bed furnishings. A chest of drawers, a dressing table with a triple mirror are much more to be desired than a chiffonier. In every bed room I would have a built-in closet, not long and narrow, but placed as near a window, thru which sunlight could come, as possible, with hooks and more hooks and a few shelves, and a big door to let in light and air.

And next a sleeping porch full length of the house, nicely screened on one side and both ends, canvas shutters and very simply furnished. I would have the sleeping porch upstairs and breathe the fresh pure air all night long and sun the bedding all day. There would be a couple of porches downstairs, long and wide with concrete floors, and one of them screened. A bathroom, toilet and lavatory downstairs are necessities, but in most country homes are considered luxuries.

I would endeavor to have all the little tools and conveniences in the kitchen which help so much to lighten labor such as flexible pot scraper, pot lids with draining facilities, fruit and

Women Demand Better Homes

FARM WOMEN no longer are content to drudge along in an old barn of a house day after day and year after year with no conveniences, nothing to make their work a little lighter and life a little brighter, while their husbands are building big barns, buying the best machinery, and employing the latest methods in doing the work of the farm. The letters on this page from members of the big Farmers Mail and Breeze family prove this to be true. In order that their children may have high ideals and the proper standards of living, these women realize that the homes from which they come must be real homes and not just places in which to sleep and eat.

Housewives realize also that they must be better companions for their husbands and better chums for their children, and in justice to themselves, must spend some time each day in improving their minds and in recreation, and the only way they can accomplish these things is to save time by equipping their homes with every labor saving device possible, planning their work carefully and arranging the furnishings in the most convenient manner.

It may take a few years to put a water system, electricity, fireless cooker, bread mixer, kitchen cabinet, vacuum cleaner, power washer and other conveniences in every farm home but it will be done. Life is too short to spend any of it in unnecessary drudgery and women everywhere are awakening to this fact and demanding something better.

STELLA G. NASH, Editor.

vegetable press, several colanders with medium and small holes, aluminum forks, glass cake, pie, casserole and utility dishes, aluminum coffee percolator, steam cooker, fireless cooker, steam pressure canner, economy fruit jars, jar fillers, bread mixers, dustless mop, self wringing mop, rubber window cleaner, adjustable wall brushes and dozens of other helpful articles. With electricity hitched to many of my household helps, the necessary housework could be perfectly accomplished in much less time than it ordinarily takes and I would have an opportunity to devote time to other pursuits. Lily Bowers Crampton.

Cowley Co., Kansas.

Uses a Dustless Mop

It is a pleasure to write of labor savers in the housekeeper's work. One of my most helpful friends is the dustless mop. It cleans, dusts and polishes at the same time and requires very little care to keep in good order. I have used one for several years. The polish that comes with the mop is fine to keep the furniture in good condition. Even the piano smiles at you after you have given it a few polishing strokes.

A vacuum sweeper is another very helpful cleaner for rugs and carpets. A child can propel it. Thread and small bits of cloth or paper may be removed from the carpet by simply pushing the sweeper over them. Crumbs from the dining table can be picked up from the rug with only the strength of pushing the sweeper over them. The litter can be removed from the drawer in the sweeper when it has been collected. Our rugs do not show the wear from the sweeper that they do from the use of heavy brooms.

An inexpensive labor saver is a homemade serving table. The foundation containing strong wheels was the foundation of a baby buggy. The two serving shelves in a strong well built frame were made by a carpenter. An entire meal can be taken at once from the kitchen to the dining room, and all soiled dishes and silverware can be returned to the kitchen for washing. A dish drainer also saves much time for me when there is little help in the kitchen.

Mrs. E. J. Loop.

The Red Cross Needs You

The Red Cross does not desert the soldier as soon as he has been discharged from the army. Just as she cares for the recreation and comfort of the wounded man in the army hospital, so she looks out for the well being of the ex-service man who is under treatment in the public health service hospital.

Seven hundred thousand dollars' worth of Red Cross hospital materials, including gauze bandages, pajamas, towels, comfort kits, laundry bags, fracture socks, bedroom slippers, underwear and bathrobes, have recently been transferred to public health service hospital warehouses to be distributed by the Red Cross hospital personnel. These supplies will be sufficient to provide not only for the 3,000 patients who are at present in these hospitals, but for hundreds of others who are expected to enter soon for treatment. Any discharged soldier suffering from any disability contracted in the service is eligible for treatment in a public health hospital, and on application to his local Red Cross home service section accommodations will be made for him.

Help keep up this good work by joining the Red Cross November 2 to 11. The Red Cross is asking for 20 million members. Will you help?

To Clean Kitchen Utensils

BY GRACE MAXWELL

It is the ambition of every housewife to keep the kitchen utensils bright and shining. There are a number of simple home methods of cleaning, which I find satisfactory. These methods are convenient because always on hand, and are also labor savers.

Cleaning the various metals found in a kitchen, suggests to some persons nothing but the muscular and energetic method of scouring. This method is still used by many housekeepers. Life is too short and there are too many other demands on the housekeeper's time for her to wear herself

out with scouring and scraping and rubbing. There are so many simple methods at her finger tips.

I have found that tin pans, which have become tarnished and covered with a brown residue, can be readily cleaned by simply boiling them in lye water. The proportions are 2 table-spoons to 1 gallon of water.

Alkalies stain aluminum while acids clean it. If I cook tomatoes in an



Preparing to Boil the Silverware.

aluminum vessel which has turned dark, I will serve this dark residue in the tomatoes to the family. The interior of the vessel as far up as the tomatoes extended will be bright. A better method, and one which will clean the entire vessel is to boil it in a solution of vinegar and water. It is then possible to cook tomatoes or any other kind of acid food in the aluminum ware with safety.

Since it is a difficult matter to clean a rusted iron vessel, I use a method of prevention. I grease the vessel well before putting it away and find it will never rust.

I clean copper, zinc and brass articles with a paste made of vinegar and salt. The process is so simple and the effect so apparent. One need not apply muscular energy in this case, either.

Why should the thoughts of company fill us with horror because it necessitates cleaning all the unused silverware? I usually select a bright tin pan, fill it with boiling water, and boil the silverware. If I find the silver quite tarnished, I add a teaspoon of soda or salt. However, this does not give a luster. It only cleans the silver. If a luster is desired I use a solution of whiting and water, or whiting and oil. I like this this because it is not harmful, and does not require much rubbing.

Red Cross nurses are returning from Europe full of enthusiasm for the public health program at home. Help them use their foreign experience for domestic needs. Join the Red Cross November 2 to 11.

The November Letter Box

October prize winners are Mrs. Helen E. Lill, Sedgwick Co., Kansas, first; Mrs. Levi Gingrich, Hodgeman Co., Kansas, and Ethel Baker Munson, Clay Co., Kansas, the next two prizes.

For November \$2 will be awarded for the best letter and \$1 for each of the next two best received by November 24 on the following subjects: Do you think it pays to keep household accounts? If so, what method do you use? What home remedies do you employ for croup, colds, chilblains and so forth? Do you find the hot water bottle helpful when there is illness? Did you ever attend a successful Christmas party or entertainment? If so, tell about it. If you have made rugs at home, tell how you did it and send your favorite quilting pattern. If your favorite quilting pattern. If you have had success canning meats, tell how you did it and send any butchering hints that have helped you.

Address all letters to Stella G. Nash, Editor, Womens' Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Photographs of any kind always are welcome. Cash paid for all that are used.

CALUMET



—gives better bakings that go further. It strikes straight at the root of extravagance—waste—and reduces living cost in a sane, sensible, way. Calumet Baking Powder never fails to properly raise all bakings—produce the best results.

Makes Most Palatable and Sweetest of Foods

Calumet bakings *do* go further, because they are deliciously good, are never thrown away. And because they have greatest of keeping quality—stay moist, tender and oven-fresh for days.

You save when you buy it—moderate in cost. You save when you use it—has more than the ordinary leavening strength—therefore you use less. You save materials it is used with—no failures.

Generations of good cooks have used Calumet—because it positively proves its superiority and economy. It comes to you from the largest, most sanitary Baking Powder Factory in the world—absolutely pure and as perfect in leavening power as the day it left the big Calumet Plant.

Contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by United States Food Authorities. Sold by your grocer under a definite money-back guarantee, if it doesn't prove "best by test"—in your own kitchen, in any baking.



BEST BY TEST

Hamilton NOW \$5.50 Tires

5,000 MILE SERVICE Guarantee

Never in tire history has such a cut in price been made. The cost of the HAMILTON TRIPLE TREAD TIRE is now reduced to ONE-FOURTH of your present tire cost. 50,000 satisfied customers testify to the endurance powers of the HAMILTON.

Reliner Free With Every Tire

The Tubes Are Guaranteed Fresh Stock

Size	Tire	Tube	Size	Tire	Tube	Size	Tire	Tube
30x3	\$5.50	\$1.60	33x4	\$8.50	\$2.50	36x4 1/2	11.50	3.25
30x3 1/2	6.50	1.75	34x4	8.75	2.60	37x4 1/2	12.00	3.40
32x3 1/2	7.00	2.00	33x4 1/2	10.00	2.85	35x5	12.50	3.50
31x4	8.00	2.25	34x4 1/2	10.50	3.00	37x5	12.75	3.75
32x4	8.25	2.30	35x4 1/2	11.00	\$3.15			

It does not matter whether you use Hamilton Triple Tread Tires on city pavements or country roads. OUR GUARANTEE of 5,000 Miles Goes. Tires shipped subject to your examination.

Reduce Your Tire Cost to a Minimum

Your order accompanied by a deposit of \$2.00 for each tire and \$1.00 for each tube will bring them to you for examination. Balance C. O. D. 5% discount if full amount accompanies order. State whether straight side or clincher, plain or non-skid. All same price.

HAMILTON TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
3229 Ogden Ave., Dept. 243 CHICAGO, ILL.



Kerosene Light 10 DAYS TRIAL FREE

BEATS GAS OR ELECTRICITY



Make your home bright and cheerful, saving one-half on oil. Government and leading University tests prove this wonderful new Aladdin nearly five times as efficient as best round wick open-flame lamps. Burns 50 hours on one gallon common kerosene (coal oil). No odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. WON GOLD MEDAL. GUARANTEED. Prove for yourself, without risk, by

Ten Nights Free Trial

that Aladdin has no equal as a white light. If not satisfied, return at our expense. \$1000 given anyone showing us an oil lamp equal in every way to this NEW MODEL 8-ALADDIN.

GET YOURS FREE We want one user in each locality to whom customers can be referred. In that way you may get your own without cost. Be the fortunate one to write first for 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER and learn how to get one FREE.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 259 Aladdin Bldg., Chicago

LARGEST KEROSENE (coal oil) MANTLE LAMP HOUSE IN THE WORLD. Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

Agents Wanted



"Ring the dinner bell"—and Bake the biscuits big, brown and quick in the air-tight oven of your Majestic Range. The Majestic bakes everything—meats, breads, cakes, pies, puddings—wonderfully fine, because the Majestic construction makes it so easy for you to control the exact heat desired. All joints are riveted air-tight, and the flue lining is pure asbestos. No part of the Majestic Range can get rickety or loose. No heat can escape. With economy of fuel, you can have a slow, medium or hot oven, as wanted—and bake to your heart's delight.

Doors and Splasher Back Paneled in White Enamel or in Blue Enamel, if desired.

This lustrous enamel finish is the final touch to Majestic Range beauty. The smooth nickel trimmings; the natural finish charcoal iron, rust-resisting body; the blue burnished cooking top—are all so easy to keep newly bright, attractively clean.

There are more than a score of distinct supreme advantages in the Majestic Range. You must see and examine the Majestic at your dealer's to appreciate them all—and to realize that the Majestic is the greatest range value.

A Majestic dealer in nearly every county in 42 states. See the Beautiful Majestic shown by the Majestic dealer in your locality. Many styles and sizes. Prices the same everywhere, freight considered.

Write us for Free Majestic Booklet.
Majestic Manufacturing Co.
Dept. 229 St. Louis, Mo.

Great Majestic

The Range with a Reputation

Learn Auto and Tractor Business



Earn \$100 to \$400 a Month

RIGHT in your own neighborhood. Be a **Rahe Trained Motor Mechanic** and get into a good paying business at once. Over 30,000 towns without repair shops and garages that are much needed. Increased production and use of Automobiles, Trucks, Tractors, Farm Lighting Plants, Gas and Oil Engines makes an unprecedented demand at high pay for trained mechanics.

Learn in 6 to 8 Weeks

Any man, 16 years and older, who will apply himself can learn here easily and quickly. Daily practice on scores of up-to-date Automobiles, Trucks, Tractors, Motor Equipment, Electric Apparatus—the greatest mass of training equipment ever used for training purpose. Numerous Master Mechanics help you make rapid progress.

Easy To Learn No special talent or previous experience required. You learn by the same method we used to train thousands of Soldier Mechanics in 60-day courses. No "extras" of any kind to buy. All you need is the will to "Learn by Doing." Only additional cost to be trained here—in the "World's Oldest and Greatest" Auto and Tractor School—is difference in railroad fare.

Comfortable and pleasant living accommodations in reputable private homes close to school—all under daily supervision of our own Welfare Department. Plenty of opportunity to earn part living expenses. We immediately refer you to thousands of successful graduates who are earning up to \$400 a month—those owning garages make much more—many of them are right in your own section of the country.

FREE NOW Write today, for 7-Day Trial Offer and 68-page finely illustrated Opportunity Book.
Rahe Auto and Tractor School
Dept. 2617 Kansas City, Mo.



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

FARM HOME NEWS

MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

It requires much more work to make use of cull apples, those with spots and bruises, than is needed for good, sound fruit. The first-drop apples that we canned were easily handled. We pared them with the paring machine, quartered them and soon had them in the cans. Lately, we have used the ones that were not suited to storage. Grimes Golden apples do not retain the shape of quarters or less when cooked so they are better suited to use in fruit butters. We have had a chance to vary the flavor of this fruit butter by the addition of other fruit pulps and fruit juices. Some wild plums, canned whole and without sugar, were heated and pressed thru a colander. This pulp combined with the apple butter made a mild flavored plum butter. It required a large amount of sugar to make the product sweet enough for table use. We were better pleased with the combination when we merely drained the plum juice into the apple butter and cooked the product until thick.

Pears, quartered, cooked soft and pressed thru a colander were combined with some of the apple butter foundation. This combination was improved by heeding another canner's suggestion. She said her best pear butter was made by cooking the pear pulp in spiced, sweet pickle vinegar. Quinces were used with a small part of the apple butter and blackberry and grape juice with the remainder.

Sound fruit of any kind may usually be kept longer than the usual storage period if each piece is wrapped, separately, in paper to exclude the air and placed on a shelf where it does not touch another package. Pears, we are told, will keep longer if dipped in paraffine, either entirely or merely the stem end. A late magazine offers a suggestion for keeping grapes for winter use. The scheme given is said to be used in France. Insert the stem thru the cork into a bottle of water. Place the bottle upright on a rack with the cluster of grapes hanging down.

The same magazine suggests that many wild vines have bright colored berries that might well be gathered now for Christmas decorations. Pressed fern leaves add to table decorations. Small potted hemlock or spruce trees may be kept thru the winter, for green plants. They will not grow much. The most pleasing idea given is that nasturtium shoots may be placed in jars of water in which a few pieces of charcoal have been placed and they will grow into very pretty window plants.

A neighbor states that in cleaning up her garden she has found a reader's advice given a year ago to be especially helpful. She had cabbage that looked as if it would never head. When the cooler weather came with scattering showers, the heads developed unevenly. To use them in kraut, she had to take them one or two at a time. Following the reader's advice, she made her kraut in 2-quart fruit cans, leaving the lid loose until the kraut was thru fermenting.

This neighbor has used several garden scraps in making canned mixtures for vegetable soup and others for vegetable salad. Some dried beans, cabbage, turnips, onions, carrots and potatoes made the soup mixture. The salad mixture was made of carrots, onions, potatoes and celery for some and of tomatoes, cucumbers and celery for other cans. In each case, products were blanched separately and sterilized as long as the time given for the product that required the most time.

Meat plays a less important part in the making of good mince meat than most of us think. Green tomatoes may be substituted and the difference in the finished product will often not be noticed. The tomatoes should be soaked in salt water over night, parboiled and drained. They may then be used instead of beef in mince meat with very satisfactory results.

One of the best pumpkin pies we have eaten was made of dried pumpkin. This seems an easier way of preserving pumpkin when only a small amount is to be cared for than canning it is. There is less fire required and, in some

ways less work. The pumpkin was sliced, cubed and blanched. It was dried in pans in an oven and preserved free from flies and insects by being tied securely in a paper sack. When desired for use, the water was restored to the pumpkin by soaking it over night in warm water. Very little cooking was required until it was ready to be pressed thru a colander.

Protect the Babies from "Flu"

Influenza is carried by breath and sputum, therefore, in order to safeguard the infant and the small child we must protect them from the breath and sputum of others. Every mother should have the fixed habit of washing her hands before handling her baby. She should never kiss her children or breathe on them when she has a cold. A nursing mother who has the slightest sign of a cold should always tie a large handkerchief over her mouth and nose while nursing her baby and drop the handkerchief into boiling water on taking it off. Many babies lost their lives from "flu" and pneumonia last winter, because mothers neglected these simple precautions.

A Song of Home Things

Sing a song of mighty things,
Fame and battle, gold and kings?
Nay, not I!
Sing a song of humble things,
Simple, happy, home-like things—
Yea, say I!

Knives and forks, platters, spoons,
Fire-woods' crackle, ten-kettle croons,
Patter of little feet busy at play,
Murmur of prayer at close of day.

Sing a song of mighty things?
Nay, I sing the humble things!

Fireside gleaming, lamps aglow,
Some one humming soft and low;
Swinging gate, and steps outside,
Laughter where the children hide.

Some one smiling at the door,
Some one asking, greetings o'er,
For adventures of the day,
Happy lips with answers gay.

Fire-woods' crackle, kettle's croon—
Well, how do you like the tune?

—Arthur W. Peach in American Cookery.

A New Apron Pattern

9431—Girls' One-Piece Dress. This school dress has a broad box-plait at each side of front. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9446—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. The lower section is applied and cut to form roomy pockets. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

9445—Ladies' Kitchen Apron. Pock-



ets and shoulder straps are cut in one piece. A long panel center front is set between the straps to form a square neck. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

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

Health in the Family

Proper Exercise and Dieting Cure Many Diseases

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

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

Lame Arm

About two years ago I broke my right arm just above the elbow. I don't know whether the doctor was to blame or not but I have mighty little use of my arm. Can't scarcely lift anything at all. Is it possible that I can have something done as late as this? W. D. S.

Quite possible. In fact, it is your duty to see that you have "something done." Bone surgery has developed wonderfully of late years. A surgeon is no longer content to do the best he can and "let nature take its course." If he cannot get good results by ordinary manipulations, he cuts right down to the bone, brings the fractured ends into proper position and fastens them there with a bone graft.

You must go to a specialist in bone surgery. He will first take X Ray pictures that will show the exact position of the bones. Then he will perform an operation that will give your arm the proper "carrying angle." A little experimenting with your sound arm will show you what I mean by this. By all means get this attended to at once. Don't give up.

The Cause of Goiter

Please answer the following questions in your health department in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. What is the cause of goiter and what is its cure?

Do diseased tonsils ever cause it? I have been very weak since a minor operation six months ago and tonsils seem to do no good. What would you advise? I am 27 years old. M. R.

Goiter appears in so many different varieties and affects different patients in so many different ways that it is difficult to describe it satisfactorily. In early days all enlargements of the neck were classed as goiter, but we now know that it should apply strictly to enlargements of the thyroid gland.

The usual test of a goiter is to watch the "Adam's apple" and see if the growth moves up and down with it in the process of swallowing. If it does it is considered a goiter.

There are a great many types of goiter but for general purposes they may all be classified either as "simple" or as "exophthalmic." In the first class the symptoms are mostly caused by the increased size and pressure of the gland. But in the "exophthalmic" type there is a general poisoning of the system, the heart is affected, and also the eyes.

We do not know all of the causes of goiter. There are certain localities in which the inhabitants are especially subject to it. In such places it is charged to some deleterious substance in the drinking water because it is found that those who boil the water or drink only distilled water escape it. There is undoubtedly an element of hereditary tendency, as it is very frequently found to "run in the family." In girls its most common development is just about the age of puberty. Pregnancy frequently causes the goiter to enlarge. Women with small goiters are more conscious of them at the menstrual period than at other times.

M. R. asks if diseased tonsils ever cause goiter. I do not think so, unless the tendency is there. But in a patient with a tendency to goiter, diseased tonsils, decayed teeth, a bad appendix, or any focus of infection may cause the goiter to spring into activity. Goiter is not an easy thing to cure and is not a disease for home remedies. The proper method of treatment must be studied out by the doctor for each particular case. Some can be handled successfully by medicine, some by electricity, and others by surgery.

The exophthalmic variety of goiter often needs treatment of the same kind as we give to tuberculosis. Freedom from care and worry, nourishing food, an open air life and a great deal of rest. To persons who have a simple goiter that does not seem inclined to grow or cause unfavorable symptoms

my advice is to live comfortably, and pay no attention to the enlargement.

Following are ten rules for goiter patients that are said to be used by the celebrated Doctor Ochsner:

1. Avoid all excitement or irritation such as attending receptions, shopping, church work and politics. If anything happens to annoy you, put it off a week.
2. You should get an abundance of rest by going to bed early and taking a nap after luncheon.
3. You should have an abundance of fresh air at night, and consequently you should sleep with wide open windows or on a sleeping porch.
4. You should take nothing that irritates the nervous system such as tea, coffee, or alcohol. Of course you should not use tobacco in any form.
5. You should eat very little meat. If you are very fond of meat, take a little beef, mutton or breast of chicken or fresh fish once or twice a week, or at most three times a week.
6. You should drink a great deal of milk or eat things that are prepared with milk, such as milk soup, and milk toasts. Also cream and buttermilk are particularly good for you.
7. You should avoid beef soup or beef tea or any kind of meat broth.
8. You should eat an abundance of cooked fruits and cooked vegetables, or very ripe raw fruits, or drink fruit juices prepared out of ripe fruits.
9. You may eat eggs, bread, butter, toasts, rice, cereals.
10. You should drink an abundance of good drinking water, or if this is not available you should boil your drinking water for 20 minutes, or drink distilled water.

Various Suggestions

I am a man 32 years old. I am able to do a good day's work and feel quite well, but I am very thin. I never have weighed more than 125 pounds. Can you tell me how to put on weight? G. A. R.

It is difficult to give directions for putting on weight without writing a book about it. In general you must live in a normal way. If you work too hard, quit. If you don't work enough, take exercise. Sleep a good deal. Get your digestive organs into such shape that you can assimilate your food. Have your teeth repaired so that you may masticate your food thoroly. Get an easy conscience. Eat. Feed yourself royally. Use cream and milk and chocolate and cocoa for fattening drinks, and cut out tea and coffee. Eat meats and eggs, potatoes, beans, peas, cereals of all kinds, puddings, honey, sirup, cakes, all the best things of the land, if you can both afford and digest them. Eat heartily but not rapidly for a very essential aid to digestion is the thoro mixing of the food with saliva. If your stomach will digest it take an egg in a glass of milk midway in the afternoon. Don't weigh too often and don't be anxious about it, but just follow instructions for six months and see what you gain.

Treatment for Goitre

I have a little girl now nearly 8 years old who is developing a goitre. The development is not yet very large. Not yet very perceptible except in certain positions of the neck. What would you advise? S. S. W.

Keep her in as good general health as possible, and unless the goitre increases give it no specific treatment. A goitre is an enlargement of the thyroid gland. It is not a condition which always calls for treatment, for very many persons with goitres of moderate size live a long life without any inconvenience. At the present stage of our knowledge a goitre that causes no trouble is best left alone.

M. W. C., Ottawa.

Your letter to Mrs. W. B. D. has been forwarded to the patient who wrote the letter.

L. S. S.

No. You never can trick nature or pervert her functions without paying for it, sooner or later.

W. A. M.

Dry eczema is just a name for almost any kind of itching skin disease. You will have to describe it better.

G. A. B.

There is no harm to the scalp in wearing a well-made toupee. Of course you must wear it, or something equally warm, continually, if you begin it. I see no reason why a man with a bald head should not please himself in the matter. So far as age is concerned, there are so many bald-headed young men nowadays that it is almost a sign of youth.

Homer Heat Makes Happier Homes



HOMER
USERS
TELL THE
HOMER
STORY
BEST

"I never knew what it was to have such a nice warm house until I put in the Homer Furnace.

I heat my house all over and have May weather all winter, for my flowers are beautiful. My flowers do as well in the winter as in summer in the parlor. I have a fern that covers the big window shown in the picture. It's been growing larger every winter since I have the Homer Furnace."

Mrs. L. M. Rieger,
506 Read St., Evansville, Ind.

KEEP the home "warm as toast" all winter long! That's the healthiest, happiest way—that's the Homer Pipeless Furnace way.

With a Homer Furnace the children will be less subject to those colds which come from uneven heat and poor ventilation.

The Homer uses less fuel and gives more heat than stoves or old fashioned pipe furnaces; it's more easily cared for, too.

It can be installed in one day without tearing up your house and at a cost so low you'll wonder how we can make a furnace of the quality and utility of the Homer for so little.

Thermo-Seal Inner Lining

Thermo-Seal Inner Lining separates the incoming cold air from the rising hot air and insures perfect circulation. This exclusive feature sets the Homer Furnace head and shoulders above all other makes.

35,000 enthusiastic users testify to the Homer Furnace's unequalled heating qualities.

Send for Facts, Now

Let us tell you all about how much less coal the Homer uses, how it burns any kind of fuel, including wood and coals, about its quality construction of Stokel rust-resisting iron, about its five year guarantee (grates excepted). Just write your name and address on a slip of paper and mail—we will supply full information without obligating you in any way.

HOMER FURNACE COMPANY, HOMER, MICH.
ADDRESS DEPT. M-11

HOMER FURNACE

THE ORIGINAL PATENTED PIPELESS FURNACE

You Can Save Money Now!

Many magazines have announced an increase in their subscription price. Others are contemplating advancing. We can still offer a few magazines however, at bargain prices. Order today.

Not Good After December 15, 1919

Club No. 1		Club No. 4	
Farmers Mail and Breeze	All for	Farmers Mail and Breeze	All for
Household	\$1.15	Woman's World	\$1.60
Woman's World	Save 60c	McCall's Magazine	Save 90c
Club No. 2		Club No. 5	
Farmers Mail and Breeze	All for	Farmers Mail and Breeze	All for
Capper's Weekly	\$1.65	Capper's Farmer	\$2.20
People's Popular Monthly	Save 30c	Fictorial Review	Save \$1.05
Club No. 3		Club No. 6	
Farmers Mail and Breeze	All for	Farmers Mail and Breeze	All for
Home Life	\$1.45	Household	\$1.75
Mother's Magazine	Save 90c	Modern Priscilla	Save \$1.00

NOTE If you do not find your favorite magazine in clubs listed above make up your own combination of magazines and write us for our special price. We can save you money on any two or more magazines providing they are clubbed with our publication.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$..... for which send me all the publications in Club No. for the term of one year.

Name.....

Address.....

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

BAKER'S COCOA



PURE AND DELICIOUS

It is a most satisfactory beverage. Fine flavor and aroma and it is healthful.

Well made cocoa contains nothing that is harmful and much that is beneficial.

It is practically all nutrition.

Choice Recipe book free

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
Established 1780.
Dorchester, Mass.



The Coleman Quick-Lite

HERE is the most wonderful light ever invented for home use—a portable lamp that gives a mellow white light of astounding brilliancy—300 candle power. Makes and burns its own gas from common gasoline and lights with ordinary matches.

A Beautiful Lamp in Any Home

Every Coleman Quick-Lite has a highly ornamental shade which makes it attractive in any room. The lamps are made of brass, heavily nicked and beautifully polished. Will last a lifetime. No wick. No chimney. No daily or weekly cleaning. No smoke, soot or grease.

Costs a Cent a Night To Operate

Absolutely Safe. Carry it anywhere—no danger if it tipped over. Without question the greatest home lamp. Thousands in use.

15,000 Dealers sell Coleman Lamps, Lanterns and Lighting Plants. If yours can't supply you write nearest house.

The Coleman Lamp Co.
Wichita St. Paul Toledo
Dallas Los Angeles
Chicago

NO MONEY DOWN

2 CREDIT \$2 A MONTH

Genuine 15-17-19-21

Jewel Elgin, Waltham, Howard, or any watch you want, send for **FREE CATALOG**

112 Pages Wonderful Values Diamonds, watches, rings, jewelry, up-to-date designs. Buy the Way, you will never miss the money. Liberty Bonds accepted.

ALFRED WARE CO., Dept. 120
Let us prove it. St. Louis, Mo.

For Our Young Readers

Let's Laugh at the Little Folks' Clever Sayings

BY OUR READERS

THESE COLUMNS of bright sayings of little folks will amuse old and young alike. If you enjoy them tell us about it when you write for the next contest.

We wish to know about the kind of music you have in your home. What selections do you play or sing? What musical instruments have you? Is music an entertaining feature week-day evenings and Sunday when your neighbors and relatives visit you? Two prizes of \$1 each will be awarded for the two best letters on the subject, "Music in Our Home." Address Bertha G. Schmidt, Editor Young Folks Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Needed Wind

Ross, aged 3, sat between his father and mother at the table. Papa always waited on him. One time his food was hot and he said, "Papa, blow this for me."

Faye, aged 5, laughed at him and said, "Looks as if you could."

Ross said, "Of course I can't when I never been outdoors to get any wind today."

Augusta, Kan. Alberta Patterson.

Taxes, Too

Papa gave my little brother Harold a pig. One day he came in and said, "Mamma, I am worried to death."

Mamma said, "What are you worried about?"

He answered, "I don't know where I am going to get the money to pay the taxes on my pig." Ralph Silver.

Burlingame, Kan.

He's That Kind

Papa and his brothers were holding a conversation about cattle. Archie, aged 6, who was listening, suddenly asked, "Papa, am I purebred boy?"

Jamestown, Kan. Earl Lundblade.

A Big Advantage

My little cousin, Imogene, who is 2 years old, had very pretty yellow curls. One day her mother decided to cut them off. She cut one curl and handed it to Imogene, thinking she would cry, but she laughed and said, "No pull no more." Cecil Clements.

Farmington, Kan.

The First Baseball Game

[Prize Letter.]

My nephew, Alva Cruikshank, 6 years old, and his two older brothers went with me for their first time to a baseball game. We were there only a few minutes. The next day they were telling their mother about the game and he said, "I guess they were weaning one fellow. They had a muzzel on him." Lewis Reid.

Seibert, Colo.

Needs a Wife

We were eating watermelon. Papa said, "When baby gets big he will raise lots of melons. He likes them so well."

John, aged 6, said, "Yes, if he gets a wife to hoe them." Mable Reynolds.

St. Francis, Kan.

Just As Mother Does

One day we had company for dinner and a little 4-year-old boy spilled his glass of water. Our 3-year-old Gilbert said to him, "Well, if you can't do any better than that, I guess I will take you on my lap." Fern G. Walsher.

South Haven, Kan.

"One Stuck Together"

We do so enjoy your page for young readers. We always make a grand rush for Farmers Mail and Breeze to look over the young folks' page.

Here are some bright sayings of our little folks. Grandma gave 4-year-old Velma two crackers that were fastened together in baking. After

eating these she asked for more. "How many did you have?" asked mamma. "I had just one stuck together," she answered.

Little Vivian, Velma's twin sister, was at grandpa's, who is very strict about the babies' manners. At dinner she said, "I'd like some potatoes." Grandpa noticed she didn't add please, so asked, "What should you say?" "I'd like some potatoes, amen," she replied. Arriba, Colo. Verna Waters.

Rags Have Feeling, Too

[Prize Letter.]

One day some one dropped a bowl of hot apple sauce on the floor and Sister Nell, who is 3 years old, stepped in the hot stuff and also cut her foot on a piece of the bowl. Mamma tied the foot up nicely but Nell continued to cry. Finally mamma said, "Now don't cry any more. See how nice mamma tied it up?"

Between sobs sister said, "But it hurts clear fru de rags."

Manhattan, Kan. Ruth Sandell.

Why Not?

I was waiting for my little brother David, 3 years old, who was just climbing out of bed. His night suit was rolled up above his knees. He said, "Wait until I pull down my foot sleeves." Joseph W. Manley.

Wakarusa, Kan.

Not the Kind that Bloom

Little Lucile had just come home from church and was sitting on the floor toying with her new summer hat. Presently her father observed her pulling off the flowers and scolded the little mischief, whereupon she looked up into her father's face and questioned plaintively, "But daddy, won't they bloom again?"

Mrs. Elmer Westerhouse.

Endora, Kan.

A New Version

My little brother, Neal, age 5 years, was entertaining a guest by telling the Sunday school lesson, which was about Moses and the burning bush. He said, "And the Lord said 'Moses, take off your shoes. This is rough ground.'"

Alice Stauffer.

Valley Center, Kan.

Couldn't Scare Him

My little brother, Dwight, climbed up in our catalpa tree to get some blossoms last spring. Sister Marna, aged 2, thought he ought not to stay up in the tree so long and said, "Dwight, you better get down. There's a big snake up there."

He said, "Naw, there aint."

She said, "Well, there's fish worms up there. You better get down."

Furley, Kan. Lee-Otis Oliver.

Poor Moon

One night my little brother, Carl, and my father were sitting out in the yard, looking at the moon, which was full. Several nights later they went out into the yard again and Carl became much excited. He exclaimed, "Oh! Papa, look, the moon is broken!"

Parsons, Kan. Wayne Allen.

Those Dead Beats!

[Prize Letter.]

While we were visiting at grandmother's, she brought a pail of beets from the garden. My uncle, 3 years old, came running into the dining-room and said to mamma, "Oh, Lillie, come quick and see a whole pailful of dead beets."

When mamma was canning fruit, my 3-year-old sister was carrying her pears by the stems. She said, "Oh mamma, see! I am holding them by the tails." George Wathen.

Bogue, Kan.

The First Time

When Brother Wallace and I were very small, and mamma had put us to bed one night, we woke up as papa was coming to bed, and Wallace raised

up and said, "Sistie, papa's going to bed." It amused papa and mamma immensely, for he said it as if he thought that was the first time papa ever had gone to bed.

One day when papa was sawing wood, we little folks were out watching him, and after a while he wanted some grease for his saw, so he sent me to the house for it. When I got there I told mamma "Papa wants a little piece of Cassingham, fried." The folks haven't quit laughing at me yet. What made it all the funnier, was the fact that papa has relatives by the name of Cassingham.

Lyons, Kan. Marjorie L. Smith.

He Knew Sorghum

We have pancakes for breakfast,

and my little brother Ollie, who is 2½ years old, likes to fix his own cakes. One morning we passed him the sorghum and when he had put one tea-spoonful on the cake, papa said, "That's sufficient." Ollie said, "No sir, that's sorghum." Myrtle Miller.

Courtland, Kan.

Another Ford Joke

One Sunday not long ago we were sitting in the dining room and heard a car. My oldest sister, Frankie, said, "I hear a jitney."

John said, "Yes, it is a jitney."

My baby sister, Mable, age 2½ years, said, "Oh! that isn't a jitney; that's a Ford." Nannie Hager.

Danlap, Kan.

They Beat Brother to It

[Prize Letter.]

Neal, aged 5, was much interested in the war. One day last fall, hearing some one reading one of the many false reports about the death of the kaiser he rushed upstairs to our soldier brother who was home on sick leave and said, "Charles, Charles, you won't have to kill the kaiser. He is already dead." Alice Stauffer.

Valley Center, Kan.

You Couldn't Catch Him

We all like to hear Calvin say "vinegar." He says it in such a funny way. After having asked him to say it once, he said it and we laughed. Calvin refused to pronounce the word again, so I said, "Say, 'I will not say vinegar.'" Calvin saw in a minute that we were trying to work him, so he said, "I will not say that word that you put on beans."

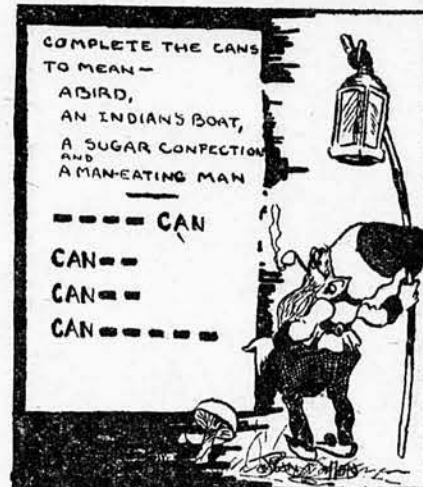
Grandma found Ernest with the scissors which she doesn't permit him to have. Grandma said, "Ernest, what are you doing with the scissors?" He answered, "I am cutting Aunt Sarah a buttonhole pattern."

Mrs. Amos Daugherty.

Simpson, Kan.

A Can Puzzle

See if you can guess this puzzle. Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of post-cards for the first six boys and girls sending correct answers. The time of



answering will be judged by the post-mark on your letter.

Solution October 18 puzzle—Four Scouts: 1, Buffalo Bill; 2, Crockett; 3, Carson; 4, Houston. The prize winners: Ora M. Campbell, Lorence W. Riekeman, Ronald Selfridge, Erma Lukens, Lena Eaton, Mary Horton.

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, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Sowing Alfalfa

I have a few acres of ground which is a little thin. I would like to put it in alfalfa clover.

Can I use commercial fertilizer to advantage or should I first put field in Red clover?

Is it better to sow alfalfa in the spring or in the fall?

Lenexa, Kan. G. H. DUSTER.

It would be best to sow alfalfa in the fall on ground that you describe as being a little thin for this crop. There would not be much advantage in sowing Red Clover ahead of the alfalfa. If you wish to start alfalfa on this field a year from this fall, the best plan would be to sow the field to oats this next spring, and to plow the ground for alfalfa just as soon as possible after harvesting the oats.

The plowing should not be deep, but the stubble should be well covered. After plowing, the ground should be worked frequently in order to pack the soil and to destroy young weeds and volunteer oats that will start to grow after plowing.

If you have barnyard manure available so that this field could be top dressed with barnyard manure this coming winter, it would be decidedly the best method of fertilizing the ground. Manure applied this winter would have time to partly rot and would, therefore, be in condition to supply the young alfalfa plants the plant food that they will need for growth next fall. If you do not have manure for this purpose or cannot obtain it, it would then be advisable to apply some commercial fertilizer just before seeding the alfalfa next fall. An application of 150 to 200 pounds of fertilizer supplying about 2 per cent of ammonia and 8 to 12 per cent of phosphoric acid should prove satisfactory.

There is also a possibility that your soil is deficient in lime and should be limed before seeding alfalfa. We could probably tell you whether or not your soil is deficient in lime if you would send us a 1 or 2 pound sample of soil taken from the surface of different parts of your field. However, if alfalfa is grown successfully on similar soil in adjoining fields, it is likely that there is sufficient lime in the soil.

L. E. Call.

Seed Sweet Potatoes

Please tell me what are the requisites for good seed sweet potatoes. How should they be stored in order to keep them sound?

Narka, Kan. FRANK KALIVODA.

The requisites for good seed sweet potatoes are that they should be well dried before storing so there will be no excess moisture. They should be put in storage at a high temperature, which is decreased gradually to prevent sweating, and carried thru the winter at a temperature of 50 to 55 degrees.

When it is not possible to maintain uniform temperature small lots may be wrapped in paper and stored with very nice results. When large quantities are to be stored it is best to prepare a cave, having a place for a stove in it in order to maintain the proper temperature during cold weather. Any good cellar may be used but it should be carefully watched to prevent fluctuating temperatures.

Albert Dickens.

Covering Wheat With Straw

I have several large stacks of straw which I intended spreading on my wheat field after a severe freeze, but it has been suggested to me that if I do so, it will be a place for the chinch bugs to light when they fly in March as they are supposed to be very numerous at present.

Weir, Kan. T. M. BARRETT.

If straw is spread too thick or in clumps over the field, it will serve as protection for the chinch bugs next spring and they may prove more injurious than they would had the straw not been applied. If, however, you spread your straw with a straw spreader and do not apply more than one good sized load to the acre and

see that the straw is scattered evenly, you should have no severe injury from chinch bugs. I often have observed that chinch bugs prove more troublesome when straw or manure is scattered in a strip across the field than when the entire field is covered. This leads me to believe that the chinch bugs do not go into a field that has manure spread on it in any larger numbers than they do in other fields, but that after they enter a field, they do migrate to places in the field that provide shelter, especially if there are some cold snaps following their spring flights.

I do not hesitate to advise you to spread straw, but would advise care in the amount applied and the manner of spreading. You should also do everything possible to destroy the chinch bugs this fall and winter in the bunch grass along fence rows and other places where they are apt to hibernate. This should be done whether or not you expect to manure or straw your fields.

L. E. Call.

Barren Cow

I have a cow that seems to be barren and I would like to know what is the cause. Also please advise me what treatment to give to correct this trouble.

Alma, Kan. WM. WOLGAST.

Barrenness is the result of some disease affecting some part of the genitals, and therefore may affect either the vagina, the neck of the uterus, the uterus, the ovaries, etc.

The thing to do is to have some competent graduate experienced veterinarian make an examination of this animal, and by this means attempt to determine the exact cause of the barrenness. After the cause has been determined, it may be possible to apply treatment against that particular disease and in this way overcome the barrenness so that the animal will conceive. I am sending you bulletin that gives directions for treatment.

R. R. Dykstra.

Use a Real Crop Rotation

(Continued from a Page 12.)

est poor soil legume, with the possible exception of Sweet clover, in the sections of Eastern Kansas to which it is adapted. The wonder of the thing has been that a larger acreage of this crop has not been grown. One reason for this doubtless has been the difficulty in getting seed, and many seasons it has been high priced. The seed can be obtained at a small cost if one will harvest the crop himself. A small amount such as the average man will use can be fished out with but little labor; pea harvesters can be purchased at a small cost; a good many of these harvesters already are owned in some sections of Southeastern Kansas.

There is no rotation that can be announced that will do for all farms, even in the same community. There are, however, certain principles which may be stated, which will apply generally. The most important of these is to provide a large place for the legumes. This is easy on most farms in Eastern and Central Kansas; on farms in Western Kansas it is sometimes more difficult. And yet even in Western Kansas, a huge amount of alfalfa is grown under irrigation, and a great increase in the use of water will pay. There are many of the lower fields along the stream beds where the crop will grow without irrigation. Some farmers, by the use of dams across the draws, have produced subsoil irrigation which has made it possible to grow alfalfa in narrow strips along the ravines.

The use of a fallow year in the cropping systems in Western Kansas frequently pays. While one cannot regard a year spent in fallow with any great enthusiasm from the standpoint of increasing soil fertility, it frequently is true that enough available moisture and fertility is conserved to produce an excellent crop the following year. Where a feed crop is introduced into the rotation in Western Kansas, such as the sorghums, it works out well if the fallowing is done the year following the sorghum.

In any case and in all sections, the use of more diversified methods will pay, and there is every indication that this is coming. Especially is a greater acreage of alfalfa important. By more attention to crop rotation in Kansas we can reduce the needs for seasonal labor, increase the soil fertility and the crop yields, and the financial returns in farming.



For Daily Shave or Week-Old Beard

Ecco
SAFETY RAZOR

With 12

BLADES

Have a real shave every time you want it, with a razor that is easy to adjust, always ready with a keen blade that does not dull easily.

"Ecco" Blades are made from special steel, perfectly ground and tempered to hold the edge.

"Ecco" Blades fit into the holder without fussy adjusting. The "Ecco" is simple. Frame and handle in one piece, heavily sliver plated.

Give the "Ecco" Safety Razor Ten Days Trial Entirely at Our Expense

Fill Out the Attached Coupon and Mail It Today

E. W. CARPENTER MFG. CO.,

Dept. M, Bridgeport, Conn.

Send me at your risk, all charges prepaid, one "Ecco" SAFETY RAZOR and twelve blades. After ten days free trial, I will either return holder and blades at your expense or send you Two Dollars, (\$2.00) in full payment therefor.

Name

Street & Box No.

Post Office

State

Agents Wanted. Write for Terms.

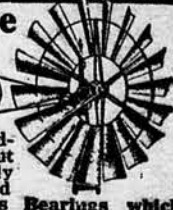
Woodmanse Windmills

Years of Service

Without Oiling

Fifty years' success on thousands of farms proves the superiority of Woodmanse Windmills. The Woodmanse runs for years without attention, because simply and strongly built, and fitted with Impregnated Oilless Bearings which require no oiling. Other distinctive advantages are Internal Noiseless Gear, Ball Bearing Turn Table, Automatic Governor. Every Woodmanse Mill shipped ready to set on the tower—no extras to buy. If you have water to pump make sure of trouble-proof power with the Woodmanse. Send for illustrated catalog and circulars today.

WOODMANSE MFG. CO., Box D Freeport, Illinois



INDOOR TOILET

Sanitary and Odorless on ten days

FREE TRIAL

No Money Down—No Deposit
No more outside back yard inconveniences. No chambers to empty. No sewer or cesspool. Chemical process dissolves human waste in water. No trouble. Kills disease germs. Prevents flies, filth and bad odors of outhouse. A real necessity for old, young or invalids. Preserves health.

Costs 1 Cent a Week to Operate per person

Place in any room, hall or closet. No trouble to install. Guaranteed sanitary and odorless. Endorsed by thousands of users, doctors, sanitary experts, health boards, etc. AGENTS WANTED.

Kawneer Cabinet Co.,
881 Kawneer Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Get Our Book Do Your Own Concrete Work

FREE Book on MIXERS Postal Gets It
You can make your own concrete feeding floors, water tanks, troughs, and fence posts with idle hands on muddy days and save a lot of money with a

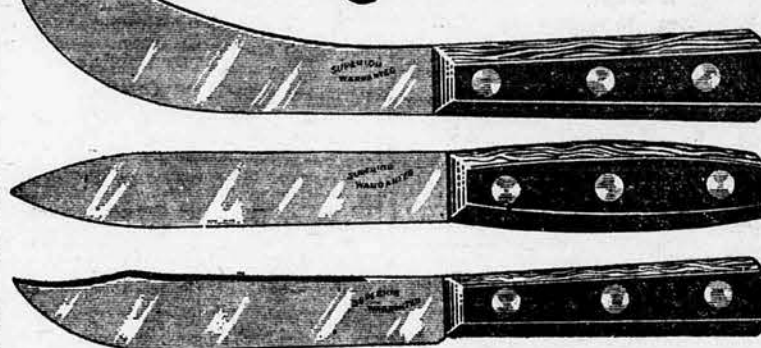
SHELDON Concrete Mixer

Does work equal to \$300 mixers—yet costs only a fraction. All modern features. Fully guaranteed. Write for catalog now. Sheldon Mfg. Co. Box 430, Nebraska

Agents Wanted. Write for Terms.

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

"Here's My Letter to Live Stock Breeders"

DR. DAVID ROBERTS
Veterinary Company

Home Office and Laboratory
Waukesha, Wis. Nov. 1, 1919.

Mr. Live Stock Breeder,
Everywhere,
U.S.A.

Dear Sir:-

We have in our files letters from thousands of the most practical and successful livestock breeders in America. These letters have been coming to me for the past thirty years and give the experience that these men have had in treating Abortion in cows. They have written me describing their success or failure in using every known method, medicine or serum prescribed for this disease.

It would be utterly impossible for you to obtain the benefit of this experience, if it were not for the fact that I am conducting a national bureau of free information for the benefit of the livestock industry and am willing to advise you personally of the success or failure of the different methods used by these breeders in their endeavors to eradicate and overcome Abortion in cows.

In addition to the experience of other breeders, I will give you my own experience gained in my thirty years' practice in treating this disease.

I have made a specialty of cattle diseases and conducted a cattle practice for many years. Was State Veterinarian of Wisconsin, Official Veterinarian for the Dairy Cattle Congress, American Royal, National and International Shows, where the very best herds in America competed for prizes. I have answered calls in most every state in the Union.

The fact that I have kept my own herds free from contagious Abortion proves that it can be done and what others have done, you can do, if you will but do as they have done. Write me on any livestock disease enclosing \$1 stamp and your letter will be answered promptly. Address Service Department Co.

Yours for Healthy Livestock,
David Roberts D.V.S. Pres.
DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., INC.

P.S.—Abortion in cows can positively be eradicated.

Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co. Waukesha, Wis.

Lime Improves the Soil

Acid Conditions in Land Should be Corrected

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

LIME IS ONE of the most essential elements to soil fertility. It is true that plants do not use a large amount of this material in their tissues yet it is necessary because it aids in the liberation of other plant foods, prevents the leaching of soluble plant foods from the soil, and most important of all its functions, corrects the acid condition of the soil.

An acid soil is not a favorable home for the bacteria which gather nitrogen from the air and fix it in the soil for the use of plants. A soil which is deficient in lime is usually low in nitrogen because of the slight activity of the bacteria. It is a well known fact that limestone soils are fertile soils. This fact is largely due to the favorable condition brought about in the soil by the presence of an abundance of lime.

It has been recognized for many years that clovers and alfalfa will not thrive on acid soils. These crops depend on bacteria for their nitrogen and the bacteria which live in the nodules on the roots of these plants and collect nitrogen from the air for the plants will not live under acid conditions and require an abundance of lime for their best development. The failure of alfalfa on acid soils is not because the plant will not live under such conditions but because it does not receive sufficient nitrogen for good development. No soil can maintain a high nitrogen content if it is deficient in lime and no soil can be classed as fertile if the nitrate content is low, and conditions are not favorable for the work of bacteria.

There are large areas of soils in Eastern and especially Southeastern Kansas that are acid and therefore in need of lime. This area includes approximately the eastern three tiers of counties. There are local areas west of this line that need lime and also some areas east of it that have sufficient lime. Most of the soils in the eastern part of the state that have been formed from sandstone or shale and some of the glacial soils in Northeastern Kansas are deficient in this important material. Some of the limestone soils of Southeastern Kansas have had the lime leached from them and are now acid. Just because there happens to be a limestone outcropping in a field or near it is no indication that the soil is not acid. Many of the progressive farmers in these eastern counties are using large quantities of lime and the amount used is increasing very rapidly.

Form of Lime to Use

Lime may be applied as crushed limestone, burned lime, quick lime, hydrated lime, or finely ground shells. Of these many forms, crushed limestone is used most extensively because it is usually the cheapest form and can be applied without danger of injuring the soil or growing crops. Burned lime unless properly slaked will have a detrimental effect on the soil by destroying the organic matter.

Hydrated lime and crushed shells are not injurious.

The rate to apply lime will depend on the soil but under most conditions it requires from 1½ to 2 tons every five or six years. Clay soils usually require heavier applications than loam and silt loam soils. If a field is being prepared for alfalfa or clover the lime should be applied to the preceding crop if possible or at least five or six months before the alfalfa is seeded. It is sometimes necessary to apply lime to an old stand of alfalfa. When this is the case it should be applied during the fall, winter or early spring. Late fall is preferred. The application should be made as uniform as possible. This can best be done by use of a lime spreader if such an implement can be obtained.

Straw is Valuable

Because livestock raising is increasing and the demand for forage and roughage is rapidly growing, straw from the grain crops has become an important by-product. Every stock raiser recognizes its value for feed or litter. On many stock farms not nearly enough straw is raised for the needs of the stock. And yet much of it is wasted. A great deal is still burned at threshing time or soon after. More of it is blown into poorly made piles and stands unused for a few years, occupying land that should grow crops. And more is wasted in these poorly made piles by stock tramping over it.

When straw is scarce and needed for litter or feed it should be as carefully stacked as is hay. This is sometimes difficult where the blow stacker is used. Much can be done toward saving the straw by trimming up the pile after threshing. If the straw is dug away from the bottom so as to form a straight wall five or six feet high all the way around stock can not well tear it down.

The straw so dug away should either be hauled to the barns for use or spread on the land thinly for plowing under. The top should also be trimmed up and put in shape to shed rain as much as possible. This will result in dry straw for feed or bedding when wanted and will add much to the dryness of the barn where used and to the comfort and health of the livestock. Frozen chunks of straw make poor bedding and in thawing result in a damp barn.

Opportunities in Fruit Growing

The present time is opportune for orchard planting in Kansas. Never before has the prospect for success been so great. In the United States as a whole fruit production is not keeping pace with the increase in population. This gives an opportunity for increased consumption of fruit.

Furthermore, the Central West, Kansas and Missouri, are in the center in which production is lowest in proportion to consumption of fruit. If we take the 14 apple districts into which the United States is divided and figure the relation of production and consumption, it is found that this section produces less in proportion to what it uses than does any one of the other districts. Here we have then the greatest opportunity in the country for a market.

Pioneer orchards went out years ago, before we knew what soils to select or what varieties to plant. Those planters have mapped the areas that are adapted and they have shown what sorts to plant. We now know what varieties and locations to select and what methods to pursue. The industry has become stabilized.

Intensive, modern methods must be employed. Extensive areas under neglect have been proved failures. Good care of the small area is yielding the profits.

The low-headed tree with an open center and wide spreading limbs should be chosen instead of the tall tree with full center, shaded above.

Proper spraying is an absolute essential to success. The apple is the most profitable crop on our farms if handled rightly. It is the poorest farm crop if grown under neglect.

TREE MEN

are coining money this year. Paid one agent \$2400 in last three months. General assortment fruit trees, berries and ornamentals. WE TEACH BEGINNERS. 25 years in the business. FREE CATALOGUE TO PLANTERS.

CARMAN NURSERY COMPANY
Dept. F Lawrence, Kansas.

Ro-San Indoor Closet

More comfortable, healthful, convenient. Takes place of all outdoor toilets, where germs breed. Be ready for a long, cold winter. Have a warm, sanitary, comfortable, odorless toilet in the house anywhere you want it. Don't go out in the cold. A boon to invalids. Endorsed by health officials everywhere.

Guaranteed Odorless
The germs are killed by a chemical in water in the container. Empty once a month as easy as ashes. The original closet. Guaranteed. **THIRTY DAYS TRIAL.** Ask for catalog and price.

ROWE SANITARY MFG. CO.
1134 Rowe Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Ask about Ro-San Washstand and Rolling Bath Tub.
No Plumbing Required.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

PURE WATER Essential for the family and the live stock. This can be best secured by drilling. "American" Well Drilling Machines are made in styles and sizes suitable for almost any locality. A source of profit either as a regular business or side line on a reasonable investment.

Catalog on request.
Dept. 18, The American Well Works
General Office & Works: Aurora, Illinois

High Power Mantles

for Gasoline Lamps and Lanterns

Made to give service. Will last longer and stand rougher usage than any other mantle known. Made in our own factory by special patented process. Buy from your dealer or order direct from nearest office. Price per doz. \$1.50.

THE COLEMAN LAMP CO.
Mfrs. of The Famous "Quick Lite" Lamps and Lanterns
Wichita, Topeka, St. Paul, Dallas, Chicago

CHINESE PRIZE PUZZLE

\$1000.00 In Prizes Given



This picture shows a "Chink" doing his daily wash. In the picture are a few faces of his customers—these faces can be discovered by a little figuring, and by turning and twisting the picture in various positions. It looks easy and simple, but if you can find as many as two faces, mark them with an (X), and return the picture to us, and we will send you full information regarding the \$1,000 in prizes which will be given away FREE.

OUR OFFER: We are the largest Magazine Publishers in the West, and are conducting this big club in connection with our big Introductory and Advertising Campaign, and want to send you a Sample Copy and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this club. We are going to give away a Ford Speedster, Culver Racer, Shetland Pony, and a number of other valuable prizes. Does not cost you a single cent to join the club, and every club member is rewarded. Anyone may enter, and bear in mind, there is absolutely no chance to lose. Every new club member also receives a beautiful GOLD FILLED SIGNET RING free, just for being prompt in joining the club. Get your share of the \$1000.00 in prizes. Write today.

CHINESE PUZZLE CLUB, 104 CAPPER BUILDING, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Here the Grange Stands

The Grange people, and the farmer people in an overwhelming majority, if I understand the Grange and its people, and the habits of life and thought of country people, stand for individual ownership of property, the principle of American democracy, and above and under everything else for orderly government. Of socialism, and the old communism under its new name of "nationalization," they want nothing, and every resounding footfall of disorder headed in that direction only arouses a stronger sense of the soundness and sanity of the farmer people; their support of the government as it is; and its capacity, and the ability of the American people to solve their own problems in a sane, sensible, and orderly way.—T. C. Atkeson, National Grange Representative at Washington, D. C.

To Get Fair Stock Prices

Here are Some Facts Discovered by Kansas Farmers

BY JOHN A. EDWARDS

THE KANSAS livestock producer doesn't strike. A 10-day strike by the farmers of the nation would mean famine. The Kansan has no union. He proclaims to the world, and to Congress, and to the press, his distress.

Some Kansas producers met September 21 in Kansas City, Mo., at the Muehlbach hotel. On that day and place, they organized, and a committee of 45 bought tickets and started on a pilgrimage to Washington. These 45 men represented the ownership of almost 400,000 cattle worth 40 million dollars, cattle bought and fed to meet a war necessity.

The object of this trip, by these men, was to ascertain, if possible, a logical reason for the unprecedented and destroying decline in the price of cattle. The meeting at the Muehlbach established the fact that losses to the producer at all markets on all classes of cattle were unbelievable. Many cases show \$60 a head loss, losses sufficient to bankrupt many feeders and parts of a state. It also was shown that the decline was regular, that it had begun in all seriousness in August, and the coming of frost, instead of curing, would likely accelerate the ravages of this epidemic. When the meeting at Kansas City was adjourned, it was agreed to meet the following Monday in Chicago.

Governor Stubbs, chairman of the meeting, and of the delegation and the Kansas spokesman, reopened the adjourned meeting in a typical Kansas speech. Before the governor completed his carefully studied and passionate plea, others wanted to speak and did so. The 3 hours so consumed resulted in about these unwritten conclusions: First, to meet with the presidents of

modities soared. That we wished to know what part the packer played in the robbery. That we believed the packers controlled both the purchase of cattle and the sale of meat and its distribution; that their buyers had intimidated feeder buyers by stating that cattle would be lower and so made a non-competitive market; that we desired to know why American meat could not, and was not sold abroad, when all other American products were being exported at the rate of almost a billion dollars a month. We wished to know why meat was not being stored nor frozen and why coolers were empty; why, when the canning season was at hand, the packers' cans were unfilled.

The packers then took the rostrum and pleasantly, but earnestly, spoke as follows:

Tom Wilson, president of the Wilson Packing company and chairman of the Institute of American Meat Packers, said, "Cattle prices have fallen because of the unprecedented agitation now being waged in this country—this tirade against the high cost of living reflects on the packer and compels lower prices for meat. Prices will, perhaps, continue lower unless hostile agitation ceases.

"A second cause for lower prices is high foreign shipping rates, not lack of foreign demand, and depreciated foreign exchange. Foreign markets must be accessible by water before the foreign meat trade can be resumed. Credit of foreign countries must be re-established before our past meat trade can be retaken. They want our products. The ways and means to accomplish this end are under consideration by the packers.

"Third: The hostile attitude of the

For Justice to the Producers

A PARTY of the leading livestock producers of Kansas made a trip to Chicago and Washington recently to tell the facts about the business in this state. These men are financial personages in their communities, men of character; men of conscience. The party consisted of George T. Donaldson, Greensburg; J. H. Mercer, Topeka; W. R. Stubbs, Lawrence; D. W. Wood, Cottonwood Falls; C. A. Palmer, Strong City; William Atkinson, Burdick; F. M. Arnold, Emporia; Noah L. Bowman, Garnett; Pet Nation, Hutchinson; O. B. Cantril, Harveyville; George G. Wood, Eureka; James Moran, Madison; Earl Fleming, Garden City; Charles Jones, Emporia; H. D. Hoover, Eureka; Price Holmes, Emporia; E. T. Anderson, Burdick; Charles Giddings and Ira Barker, Burns; C. C. Evans, Goodland; Arnold Berns, Peabody; John T. Denton, Grenola; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Floyd, Sedan; W. H. Shroyer, Miltonvale; J. Huddelson, Pomona; E. G. Crocker, Matfield Green; J. O. Southard, Comisky; N. B. Matkins, Council Grove; Harry Hood, Emporia; J. T. Robb, Topeka; F. C. Newman and D. D. Casement, Manhattan; A. A. Bernard, Madison; Frank Finney, Emporia; J. C. Hooper, Hutchinson; R. B. Brewer, Kansas City, Mo.; W. J. Tod, Maple Hill; Ray Gump, Hutchinson, and John A. Edwards, Eureka.

the five big packing institutions and their assistants at 2 p. m., in accordance with arrangements made by J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock association. This union meeting was to be held at the English room of the Congress hotel.

Second, Governor Stubbs was to present questions and briefs for all delegates, to the packers. A list of questions was prepared to ask the packers, a list of some length and comprehension.

Third, it was agreed that all delegates were to stand together.

Fourth, The meeting then discussed cottonseed meal, cattle losses, stock yards conditions and means of liberation from our present and impending calamity. It discussed also the packers, their performance and non-performance, and censured most every condition and every person, including President Wilson, Mr. Hoover, the packer buyers, and J. Ogden Armour, all of which remarks are not of record.

At 12:45 the meeting began descending in the bird cages and re-met with itself and many packers at the Congress hotel. Governor Stubbs again reopened the session with chosen language, expressing to a large audience the purpose of the coming of the Kansas delegation. He stated that we wished to know who was at fault, who had our money, and why cattle prices suffered when all other com-

public against the packer is responsible for the inability of the packer to induce the public to buy meat more freely.

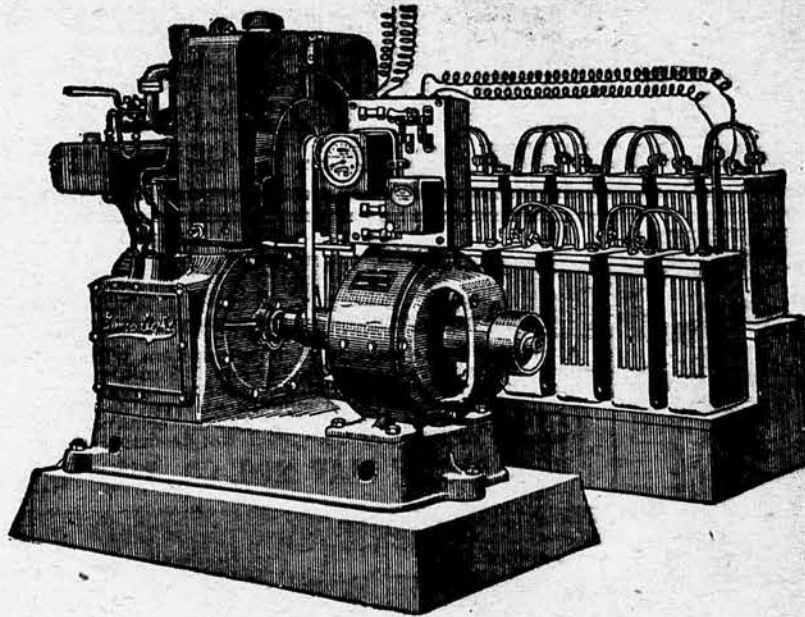
"Fourth: The packers are almost afraid to buy livestock and store the products either in cans or coolers because of seizure by inquisitive Government agents in quest of food hoarders; the packers shrink from being classed as hoarders and profiteers. They are, therefore, but sparingly freezing meat and canning beef."

The fifth cause of receding prices of cattle and hogs and sheep, Mr. Wilson stated, was that England had organized all buyers of meat under one head so that only one man bought for the whole of her domain. This single handed buyer fixed the price. His price now was 18½ cents for dressed beef, delivered across the Atlantic ocean.

Sixth: He declared that the American Shipping Board charged 4½ cents a pound for carrying beef abroad, an unreasonable and almost prohibitive export rate. England, as an organized purchaser and America with a one board rate fixer, practically eliminate foreign business. This charge of 4½ cents a pound for ocean freight keeps American meat at home, which is gratifying to the destroyers of the high cost of living. Men who wish living reduced usually begin with food and not wages, or service, or manufacture.

Genco Light

NOT NEW, BUT OLD, WELL PROVED PRINCIPLES SIMPLY USED IN A NEW WAY.



The best auto engines use the same principles.

We boast that it is not air cooled.
We boast that it is not ball-bearing.
We boast that it is not two cycle.
We boast that it is not sleeve valve.

So Do the Best
Auto Engine
Manufacturers

You will understand *Genco Light* as soon as you see it. Sound common sense characterizes every feature of it.

If you operate your car successfully, *Genco Light* will be as simple as A. B. C. See it before buying. Write for particulars.

Immediate Deliveries.

GENCO LIGHT CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
210 East 14th Street

ST. LOUIS, MO.
2921 Locust St.

FACE POWDER A box containing a generous supply of high grade face powder sent free and postpaid to all who send us only 10 cents for a 3-months' subscription to the Household, a magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly, containing stories, fashions, fancy work and recipes.
The Household, Dept. F.P.4, Topeka, Kan.

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, 137 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

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.

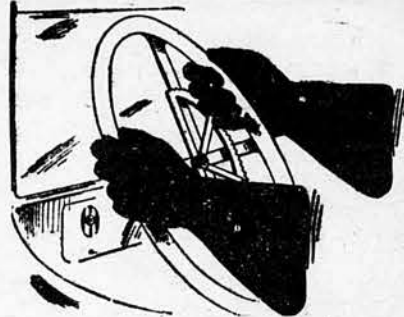
SPECIAL OFFER: We will send one pair of these gloves to all who send us \$1.00 to pay for a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, or \$2.00 for a three-year subscription. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer.

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.....



Watts' Famous Corn Shellers!

NOW SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY US

\$69.50 Here's Big News for America's Corn Growers—Our Fall announcement and your best chance to own a World's Famous Watts' Corn Sheller in any size—small, medium or large capacity. We are now able to offer them at Big Cut Prices in all sizes, under most liberal terms with a 60-Day Free Trial and a guarantee of complete and lasting satisfaction. All other sizes are offered at equally big reductions.

\$89.50 Watts No. 1. Corn Sheller for the man who shells corn only for his own use. Capacity 50 to 75 bushels per hour with a 3 H. P. engine now \$34.50. Order No. KB-900.

\$129.50 Watts No. 4. Corn Sheller with cleaning system, cob stacker and grain elevator \$69.50. Order No. KB-901.

\$199.50 Watts No. 7. Corn Sheller with standard equipment including wagon box, grain elevator, corn stacker, type "B" feeder, on steel trucks. Capacity 200 bushels per hour, now \$265.00. Order No. KB-905.

\$390.00 Watts No. 8. Double Cylinder Corn Sheller for custom work. With standard equipment, wagon box elevator, swivel cob stacker and feeder on steel trucks. Capacity 600 bushels per hour, now \$390.00. Order No. KB-905.

Write today for Free Watts' Corn Sheller Book No. KB-77

HARRIS BROTHERS CO. Dept. KB-57, 35th and IRON STREETS CHICAGO, ILL.

Dickey Septic Tanks

A modern home sewage disposal system, with or without running water. A Dickey Septic Tank makes possible for farm homes all the comforts, conveniences and sanitary advantages of modern city residences. Made of Vitriolized Salt Glazed Clay, the material used for the majority of city sewers. Send for descriptive booklet.

W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO., Established 1885 KANSAS CITY, MO.

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.

BOX 178, PEOPLES COLLEGE, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS

WE BOTH LOSE MONEY IF YOU DON'T SELL YOUR HIDES TO T. J. BROWN

126 N. Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS

Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 35c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$10.00 to \$12.00 No. 2, 34c. (as to size) No. 2, \$9.00 to \$11.00

Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

MAKE \$49.00 A DAY

Over all expenses. That's what D. J. Collier of Edgerton, Mo., did with an **ADMIRAL HAY PRESS**

Universally admitted to be the most powerful, simplest, fastest hay baling machine, 30 years a success. V. L. Corrine, Dongola, Ill., says, "My press is doing as fine work as ever and this is its 16th season."

FREE Just send name and address today for our illustrated book, giving valuable information on Hay Baling, and our special Cash or Time offer that will enable you to make big money hay-baling this season.

ADMIRAL HAY PRESS COMPANY Box 17, Kansas City, Missouri

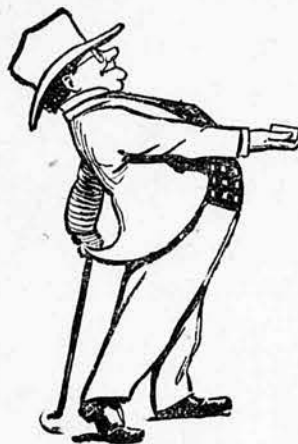
DALYFOOD STOCK MOLASSES

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.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

"Here's a Friendly Tip" says the Good Judge



Men who know tobacco, chew the best without its costing them any more. They take a little chew and it's amazing how the good taste stays in a rich, high grade chewing tobacco. For lasting tobacco satisfaction, there's nothing like a small chew of that rich-tasting tobacco.

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

Some Handy Farm Devices

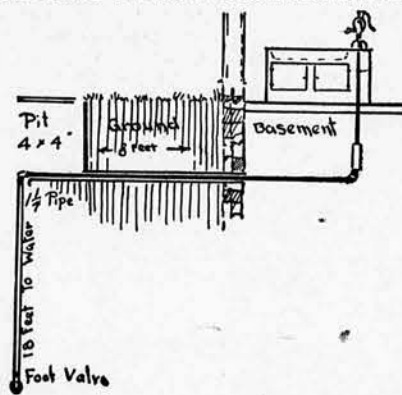
Save Time By Using Labor Saving Appliances

BY OUR RURAL READERS

READERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are requested to submit pencil drawings and sketches of any simple home-made device that they have found helpful in shortening and lightening any kind of farm labor. We will pay for all that we accept and use. Address all letters to the Farm Device Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Water Works for the House

As you are asking for handy devices. I will send you one that we think is real handy to get water into the house when you want fresh water from the well, where it isn't too far to water. Our pump is about 26 feet above water.

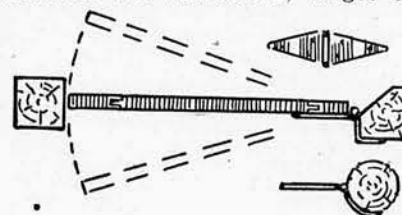


By having a deeper pit and basement one can go 30 feet as long as the cylinder isn't over 20 feet above water. One needs a good kitchen force pump. Remove the valve and run the rod down to the cylinder. The common pitcher pumps are too tight.

L. O. Marcotte.

Gate Swings Both Ways

Ordinary strap hinges can be bent and so placed on posts, that a gate can be swung in either direction. As shown in the illustration, hinges can

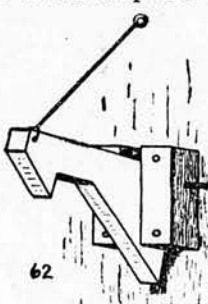


be made to fit either round or square posts. The gate half of the hinge is fastened in the usual way. The post half is bent and so placed that the hinge pin will approximately be on a line between the center of the posts. The gate and post should be beveled off to permit a full open gateway.

Ernest H. Rosborough.

Might Prevent Injury

Injury to horses sometimes results when the stable door blows shut just as the animal is entering the building. Or the door may slam against the horse's neck just as he is leaving the barn only to cause him to pull back violently with the result that his head is caught in the trap-like opening and



painfully injured. And who wants a barn door slamming in the wind anyway?

Here is a simple device to prevent all such trouble and annoyance. It will catch and hold the barn door open when swung against the side of the building. A piece of board is cut bias to form a hook that will rise and drop as the door swings beneath it. Place this hook vertically against the barn siding so that a pin thru a hole in the upper rear corner will operate in cor-

responding holes in two blocks nailed to the barn siding in proper position above the open door. The lower corner of the hook should fit close to the side of the barn so that the contact will prevent the projecting hook from dropping below the level necessary to engage the top of the door. At the outer end of the hook attach a cord which passes thru a hole in the siding above the hook. Thus, one standing inside the barn may pull the cord with one hand, thereby releasing the door which may be drawn shut with the other hand—without the necessity of stepping outside.

A. O. Choate.

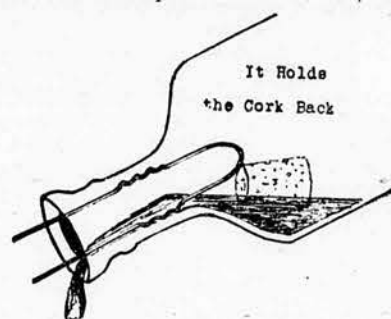
A Sanitary Nest

Here is the plan of a nest box which I and several neighbors have found to be a practical, labor-saving device. The sketch shows a cross-section or end view of the box containing several nests of the same size and shape. In other words it shows the shape of the partition between the nests. A 1-by-3 strip is nailed along the front to keep the eggs from rolling out. The back boards also are nailed securely to the partitions and end-pieces as also is a narrow strip along the rear of the top. The top and bottom, however, are hinged at the back so that they may be opened up. The bottom board is held in place by screen door hooks. To clean the nests unhook the bottom and allow it to fall back against the wall. All trash and filth will drop out and a broom can be used to sweep the board clean. With a brush a louse-killing preparation can easily be applied. The roof of the nest is made slanting to prevent the chickens from roosting on it. The long box should be equipped with three strong wire loops at the back so it can be hung against the wall or taken outside to be cleaned.

Rev. A. G. Wenninger.

To Manage that Cork

When those flimsy little corks get pushed down the throats of the bottles of lemon and vanilla extract and persist in floating toward the mouth of the bottle just in time to obstruct the flow of the liquid take a clean, new

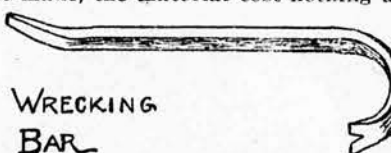


hairpin and thrust it loop first into the bottle and it will make the cork keep its distance. By using this simple trick you can empty the last drop from the bottle without any trouble whatever.

Bessie Glass.

Wrecking Bar

I made a wrecking bar from a part of an old cultivator arch. It was first cut about 30 inches in length, heated and bent with a hooked nail puller at one end and a sharp pry-bar on the other. It was not hard to make, the material cost nothing and



WRECKING BAR

we have found it very useful in working over old lumber. With it one can draw any nail or spike without splitting the lumber. It is heavy enough also to use in pounding. It is rigid also, and heavy enough that it does not jar the hand.

W. H. Miller.

Why Waste Good Skimmilk?

Farmers Should Make the Most of Their Cows

BY ARTHUR DAHL

MILK is nature's most perfect food, for it contains practically all the elements needed by the body to support life and produce proper development, and these elements are present in just the proportion needed by the human system. In addition to butterfat, milk is rich in the carbohydrates or energy making elements, the proteins or muscle building elements, the mineral salts or elements which build bone and teeth and help in the digestive process, and other foods demanded by the body.

Of the 84 billion pounds of milk produced annually in the United States 41 per cent is used for buttermaking. In getting cream to make butter, approximately five-sixths of the original milk remains as skimmilk. In other words, about 29 billion pounds of skimmilk is produced as a by-product. It is the usual custom to sell milk for its butterfat content, that is, the value of milk is determined by the amount of butterfat that can be taken from it. This practice has resulted in causing most persons who are ignorant of the amount and nature of food solids in milk to believe that the butterfat is the only valuable portion of it, at least for human food. As a matter of fact, however, when milk is skimmed for its fat, practically all of the carbohydrates, mineral salts and proteins remain in the skimmed milk. Doctor McCallum, of John Hopkins University, further declares that most of the water soluble vitamins and half of the fat soluble vitamins—the elements in food determined by science to be necessary to produce growth, and which are found to a greater extent in milk than any other article of diet—remain in the skimmed milk. So every pound of skimmed milk is a pound of valuable human food that should be used. This can be done by converting it into cheese, or by drying or canning the milk for cooking purposes.

Using Milk for Cheese

It would not be true to say that most of the skimmilk produced is wasted, for some of it is utilized in the form of cheese or condensed milk and the major portion is fed to stock. Altho skimmilk is recognized as having great value in feeding animals, the United States Department of Agriculture points out that its value as human food should be kept in mind. By substituting grain, green feed, buttermilk and whey in animal feeding, much skimmilk may be left for human use as a beverage, in cooking, condensing, or for cheese making. Only the surplus of this valuable human food should be fed to stock.

While skimmilk is good for stock, the fact remains that its highest efficiency cannot be had thru turning it into meat. Skimmilk is used most economically in animal production when fed to hogs, yet it takes 20 pounds when fed alone to produce 1 pound of pork. The same quantity will make 3 pounds of cottage cheese. In addition, cottage cheese contains 1½ times as much

protein and one-third as much energy as pork, so that the skimmilk in the cheese form gives quite as much energy and 4½ times as much protein as it would if converted into ham or bacon. Even at the highest prices paid for hogs, skimmilk fed to them is worth not more than 1 cent a pound. Yet 1 cent a pound or approximately 1 cent a pint, is very cheap for any human food, and particularly for a food so high in nutritive value as skimmilk.

On the farm, where milk production is limited, and it is desired to utilize the surplus skimmilk for human food, the making of cottage cheese is, perhaps, the best means of saving it. In the larger dairies, particularly in the cities, where it is usually the custom to permit most of the skimmilk to run down the drains, a more permanent form of food product must be made from the daily output. Agents of the Department of Agriculture have found instances of where a single dairy in a large city would actually throw away as much as 25,000 pounds of skimmilk each day, no attempt being made to utilize it even for stock food. If all the skimmilk thus wasted could be condensed and canned it would not only effect a tremendous money saving, but would result in adding to our food supplies.

Value of Butterfat

Food chemists tell us that fat is fat, whether it comes from animals or vegetable matter. Butterfat may be more palatable than lard, or corn oil, or peanut or coconut oil, but from the standpoint of their food values they are all very much alike. Accordingly, when the butterfat is extracted from whole milk and the remaining liquid, or skimmilk, is discarded for human food, we are like a child who merely eats the frosting off his cake and throws the rest away.

Milk is an essential in cooking, for its use enables the housewife to make more tasty and nutritious dishes and in all culinary work canned or dried milk will serve as well as fresh. This is particularly true if, in the canning process, a certain amount of vegetable fat is added to replace the butterfat taken out of the whole milk.

It is a known fact that every raise in the price of milk causes a shrinkage in the amount of milk used, and the poor persons who need the milk most are the ones who refuse to buy at the high prices. Statistics show that in the city of Chicago an increase in the price of milk from 8 to 13 cents a quart, resulted in a 40 per cent drop in its use. Similar results come from other large centers of population. Along with this fact it is interesting to note that Dr. Marion P. Hopkins of the Baltimore health department in a recent article published in the Baltimore News, called attention to the fact that while a very large number of children in the congested district of Baltimore suffered from under-nourishment, thousands of gallons of skimmilk were discarded.

(Continued on Page 43.)



DE LAVAL
the world's standard
CREAM SEPARATOR

There are more De Laval's in actual use than of all other makes combined.

A De Laval purchased now will pay for itself by spring.

Ask nearest agent for a demonstration — ask nearest office for his name

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO

Finck's "Detroit Special" Combination Suits



A Work-Garment You'll Like

Made throughout for comfort—plenty of body-room and plenty of pocket room. For all weathers—you can wear as many clothes under it as you like.

And made in our own great factories, of the very best materials that money can buy. Will be giving good service when several ordinary garments would have worn out.

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

There are over 2,000,000 satisfied wearers of the famous work-garments that "wear like a pig's nose." You'll be one also, if you try them.

Good dealers nearly everywhere sell them. If yours doesn't, write us giving measurement.



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



Secretary Carter H. Glass of the United States Treasury Department Never Gets Too Busy to Give Some Attention to His Favorite Jerseys.

What Bulk Storage Means to YOU

ONE of the major services which the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) renders you, is to maintain at all times, at convenient points throughout the territory it serves, large storage tanks filled with gasoline, kerosene and lubricating oils for quick delivery to you when you need them.

Assume for a moment what would happen if severe weather or unforeseen transportation conditions should cut off deliveries from the refinery for a week, and that no appreciable surplus was available.

You would walk for your groceries. Your physician would be slow in arriving in case of sickness. Business generally would suffer through inability to make deliveries.

In a word, unless the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) maintains a tremendous surplus in the field at all times your domestic and commercial welfare would be jeopardized.

This vast storage of 156,528,950 gallons is but a single cog in the giant wheel of usefulness which the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) operates in discharging its obligations as a public servant in a manner satisfactory and beneficial to all.

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

1850

A Square Deal for Agriculture

(Continued from Page 9.)

use the same weapons as the labor unions, and as justly, for a nation-wide railroad strike would be as brutal as a meat or grain producer's strike.

"Another correspondent—J. J. Miller, Karvel, Colo., writes:

The quickest and surest way to reduce the high cost of living is more production (this goes for manufacturing as well as farm production) and smaller armies, fewer government jobs, smaller cities and towns. Every other farm in my vicinity is idle or rented to some poor cuss that had to stay here during the war like myself. Last year I farmed 230 acres alone, renting two half sections. This year I farmed 170 acres, renting one-half section. Next year I will farm only 80 acres, renting none and will work only eight hours a day. I am just as important as any union man, even if I don't have a union card and pay dues.

"Of course, this farmer will not keep his promise to himself, but will work from sun to sun, as do all of his kind.

"I quote from a letter from S. C. Landis, a friend and neighbor in my home county, as good a farmer and as good a citizen as there is in America. He says:

We are the most submissive of any industrial class. We take what we get for our products and have no price fixing authority of our own, and when we desire to buy anything some one else fixes the price for it. We never go on a strike and stop producing, and now while nearly all other industrial classes are striking and restless we are going on preparing our wheat ground for another crop with lower prices staring us in the face on account of the great cry against the high cost of living.

"I am glad to acknowledge Mr. President, that the President could not have chosen better in selecting the three men who do represent the farming class in this great conference. In this connection, I desire to quote briefly from the statement of Chas. S. Barrett, president of the National Farmers' Union, one of the delegates representing agriculture, made at the Industrial Conference on October 8. Touching on this point of inadequate recognition of agriculture, Mr. Barrett used this language, which I most heartily endorse:

I am among those who believe that the farmers have not been dealt with in a fair, open manner. They have not been treated as an integral, important and necessary part of industry. The fact that agriculture is basic, fundamental and essential to the life of the world has either been ignored or given scant notice. The attitude of government toward agriculture is that of an irate parent towards a naughty, irresponsible boy.

Agriculture has been treated by the government as something that ought to be governed rigidly, but should never have been part in government. Other groups have been treated as if agriculture were a side issue having no rights that should be fully regarded, and not entitled to be consulted on the mighty issues of the day. The government has urged it to produce food and cotton and other essentials, but it never apparently has given thought, or at least serious thought to the reward that it should receive for its investment of money and manual energy.

When will the other two great members of what ought to be a governing triumvirate recognize the fact that agriculture is the most important of all, that nothing can be settled without the assent of agriculture, that nothing can be made permanent for the permanent good of humanity without the active co-operation of agriculture. To attempt to settle the grave questions now agitating us without the assistance of the farmer is like trying to put Hamlet on the stage with the hero left out.

It is not my desire to be hypercritical or cry wolf until I at least see the tracks of the animal in the snow. But I would like to ask why has agriculture been given such scant notice in connection with a conference fundamentally so important? Why were only three men as representatives of the greatest industry in the world invited to participate in these momentous deliberations? What is responsible for the fact that agriculture is not given a place commensurate with its importance and on a footing of equality with the other two members of the mighty triumvirate?

Is it because we have been comparatively quiescent? Is it because we have not gone into the highways and byways campaigning for them? Is it because there is a suspicion in certain responsible minds that we are not organized and consequently are incapable of exerting the influence which can be exercised only when we march as a solid phalanx?

It cannot be that anybody is so blissfully innocent as to believe that the immense questions before this conference can be settled without the aid of the farmer. And can anybody honestly suppose that if an agreement between capital and labor is reached in which agriculture has no effective voice, that agreement will be permitted to stand?

Don't gentlemen, allow yourselves to be deluded into the false idea that agriculture cannot kick, that it will be forever quiescent, that it will continue to be exploited and made the football of other great national interests. Uncle Reuben is waking up. He realizes that he has not had a square deal. He is by nature conservative. He hates bolshevism. He despises all means that aim to the subversion of the American constitution and would fight to the last ditch to save the country from red infamy and I. W. W. diabolism.

But do you think that the man who would fight I. W. Wism, who has a holy contempt for bolshevism, would not also fight for his own rights? He is conservative, but that doesn't mean that he is ready to be walked over, to be trampled upon, to be made the cat's paw of the scheming politician on the one hand and the victim of the profiteer on the other.

"I shall not quote further from Mr. Barrett's statement, Mr. President, but I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in full, in the Record, following my remarks. Mr. Barrett is

not alone in his opinion of the dignity and importance of agriculture in our industrial structure, Mr. President. Another American, a very great American, to my mind the greatest American of our time, the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt—shortly before his much lamented death, gave utterance to these words in the last magazine article written by him:

The farmer, the working man and the business man are, of course, the three people upon whose welfare all the rest of us and of the country depends. With the farmers what is especially needed is that we shall accept their own best leadership and best thought about telling us what to do.

What we need is to have men of this stamp set forth the farmers' viewpoint; and the rest of us must intelligently appreciate this viewpoint, and so far as possible embody in legislation what men of this stamp regard as the salient needs. The farmer is emphatically the producer. He has not had a square deal. He has not been put in the position to which he is entitled.

"So much, Mr. President, for the importance of agriculture and its right to adequate representation in an industrial conference that assumes to be the chief factor in industrial reconstruction following the great war. I do not know how much we may hope from this conference. Certainly every man concerned for the welfare of the country for far-reaching, beneficial results from its activities, but I am convinced, Mr. President, that there is much that the government may do, both in its executive and legislative branches to encourage agricultural production in this country and to give reasonable hope of material rewards for such industrial activity. I desire to advert very briefly to a few of these.

"First, the departments of the federal government should cease the propaganda which tends to bear down the prices of farm products and should direct governmental energies to curbing the profiteering going on along the line between the producer and the consumer. Emphasis should be placed on the generally disregarded fact that in the list of items making up high living costs food products really cut but slight figure. A far larger share of the worker's wage goes for rents, fuel, shoes and clothing at profiteering prices.

"Instead of trying to force down, improperly, the prices of farm products, while ignoring the real profiteers, the executive departments should seek by every means at their command, to open wider markets to the farmer by lifting the embargo on wheat and wheat flour to Europe, by extending credits to European governments so that they may come back into the market for American meats and by lowering ocean freight rates, and thus making it easier for Americans to compete with other nations for such foreign trade. The present ocean freight rates to Europe on American meats is now \$4.50 as compared with 60 cents before the war. These rates should be radically lowered, even if it be impossible because of rising costs of ships and labor to reach the pre-war level.

Wall Street Pirates Thrive

"Such activities by the executive departments should be supplemented by the Congress by the enactment of legislation that will free the livestock producer from the control of the packer, and that should enable the farmer to have some part, thru the formation of co-operative selling agencies, in making the prices of farm products. Price-making in necessities of life like meat, wheat, flour, and fuel should never again be left to the gamblers of the exchanges or to corporate monopoly. The Wall Street stock jobbing pirates have thrived in the last year as never before. Glib-tongued salesmen have unloaded billions of worthless stocks, in the last year, all of which has contributed to the high cost of living. There should be a way to end it.

"Mr. President, if in this glance at the great industrial problems that confront us, I have emphasized the farmer's side of the case, it is because I feel that he has not been sufficiently considered heretofore, and because I am firmly of the opinion that agriculture lies at the base of all prosperity in this country. Unless the farmer can continue to thrive, we all must suffer. In the reconstruction problems before us it is important that we start right. We must act broadly, and with decision. But what I wish to emphasize particularly is that it will not do to seek to pacify and satisfy capital and labor, employer and employe, and leave out

of accounting the great basic industry of farming.

"If I have dwelt at some length on the disadvantages under which agriculture is laboring, I would not have it thought I am in the least degree pessimistic. I am not. I have faith that we shall meet the problems with such clear vision and in such broad spirit of toleration that we shall be able to find the correct solutions. I am indeed an optimist, in spite of the present lowering clouds.

Let's be Fair

Mr. President, we must all unite to win the right conditions in peace times just as we united to win the war; then this great national readjustment will be accomplished without hardship, and the nation will not feel the strain, which otherwise will be heavy, possibly to the breaking point.

"We need more of the spirit of fair play as between man and man. It is a poor time for strikes and for strife. The great and imperative need is production at maximum speed. Greater industry, harder work, rigid economy in public and private expenditures, cutting out of all luxuries, and above everything else increased production, are today as solemn a duty upon all alike as they were during the crisis of the war. We can each do our part by refusing to get excited, by keeping as busy and as cheerful as possible, and plugging away.

"It is a time when partisanship must be put aside and every man in Washington co-operate to the utmost of his ability. I hope to see the Peace Treaty ratified at the earliest possible moment, and then let this Congress take up the great problems that are pressing for solution. American initiative, American pluck, American inventive genius, a thoro going American policy and the real American spirit must be backed up as never before with true American statesmanship. I have entire confidence that the Congress of the United States will meet the issues in a way that befits America and her destiny. And too, I have faith in the common sense and steadfast patience of the American people, the common sense and the patience that was typified and deified in Lincoln. Nor do I believe that we shall any of us be willing to hazard, or to waste or destroy or injure the land that those 50,000 gallant American boys who marched down the long, long trail, never to return, died in a foreign land to perpetuate and save."

Unusual Uses of Cotton

Ask the average woman to name articles of women's wear made of cotton and she will doubtless mention a good many "things to wear" including possibly some things often referred to as "unmentionables," but there are a great many articles of women's wear made of cotton that she will never think of naming because she does not even suspect that cotton has any part in their manufacture.

Among these latter articles are so-called shell spectacle frames, umbrella handles, hair barrettes, "shell" hairpins, ornamental combs including side and back combs, novelty buttons, belt buckles, bracelets, coverings for shoe eyelets, covering for Cuban or Military heels and for French heels and "shell" tops for handbags.

The manufacturing processes employed in making these articles from cotton are complicated and interesting. The cotton is first converted into fine white tissue paper. This is threaded, dried and dusted; then immersed in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acid. This causes a chemical change which renders the cotton soluble in camphor and alcohol. The water is then pressed out of the material which is then ground and, in ground form, mixed with certain stabilizing materials. This dough-like mass is next kneaded between huge rollers, then molded into cakes under hydraulic pressure. The cakes are sliced into sheets and hung up to season.

Sharp dies then cut the material into final form after which any necessary shaping, finishing, polishing and drilling is done.

The varying colorings seen are the result of adding dyes of desired shades when the material is in plastic form. Possibly the most common colorings are the imitation tortoise shell, pearls and imitation ivory in the natural tint.



Champion

Dependable Priming Plugs



Equip Your Engine So It Sure-Fires When Cold

CHAMPION Dependable Priming Plugs sure-fire cold motors because, with the priming cup right in the plug, the gasoline trickles down the core of the plug and drips from the sparking point where the spark jumps and is the hottest.

They are imperative in cold weather for the hundreds of thousands of cars that do not have priming cups, and are infinitely better for those that do, because priming cups let the gas in too far from the spark plug. Every car can be easily equipped with these plugs in a few minutes.

Price \$1.50 each.

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio

TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
REFLEX SLICKER

is the wet weather service uniform for the regular men who make every day count.

Look for the Reflex Edge

A.J. TOWER CO.
Boston Mass — Established 1836

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.,
118 West 31st Street, New York

America's Pioneer Dog Medicines

Turn It Into Cash

If you have something you want to sell, offer it to our big family of over 100,000 subscribers. A farmers' classified ad is the cheapest way we know of to get in touch with buyers. Try it.

BOYS GIRLS HURRY!

WE'VE GIVEN AWAY MANY PONIES

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

FREE



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

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



TRAPPERS

Send Your Name Today and Get This NEW TRAPPER'S GUIDE and Supply Catalog!

Lyon's illustrated Trapper's Guide, Supply Catalog and Game Laws should be in the hands of every trapper who is out to make more money! Contains helpful information based on 50 years of experience! It also quotes lowest prices on traps, guns and supplies. Write your name on a post card now—send it today—and we will keep you posted on the FUR market all during the season with LYON'S up to the minute guaranteed quotations.

A Word About Lyon. Lyon has a nationwide reputation for giving the trapper fair grading, high prices, quick returns and good advice. We buy direct from trapper and don't charge any commission.

M. Lyon & Co. 226 Delaware St.
Kansas City's Oldest Fur and Hide House

Kansas City, Mo.

Ship Us Your HIDES & FURS

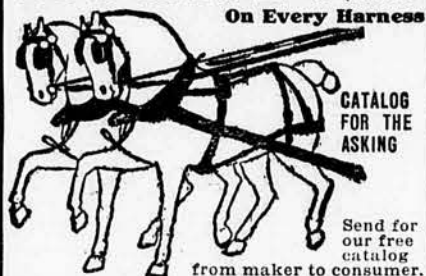
Get the HIGHEST PRICES You Ever Realized Before

Our system of "ONE PRICE" quoting on furs and hides together with the Personal service given by Mr. Stephens, will bring you the very best results. It will be worth your while to deal with us. Send for our "Market Reports" and tags today. We want your name on our mailing list.

A. B. Stephens & Co.

1905 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.

YOU SAVE from \$7.00 to \$15.00 On Every Harness



CATALOG FOR THE ASKING

Send for our free catalog from maker to consumer.

The Frad Mueller Saddle & Harness Co.
1413-15-17-19 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

SAY you saw the advertisement in Farmers Mail and Breeze. It insures good service.

Panama Canal Book 10c

A story of the building of this great canal; 30 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid for 10 cents, stamps or silver. Novelty House, Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Turn Waste Into Power

A motor with poor piston rings is like a steaming teakettle—it lets power escape unused. A loss at every stroke of the piston. Stop this drain—convert your waste into power. Install a full set of

McQUAY-NORRIS LEAK-PROOF PISTON RINGS

Increase Power—Decrease Carbon Save Gas

The rings with a record of eight years successful performance behind them. Power producers because they create uniform pressure all around the cylinder wall, leaving no place for the power to slip past.

Wherever you are you can get McQuay-Norris LEAK-PROOF Piston Rings to fit any car, truck and tractor. Jobbers and supply houses in over 300 distributing points carry complete stocks of standard sizes and over-sizes, backed by a factory stock of 3,000 unusual sizes. The rings are ready, awaiting your order.

Send for Free Booklet

"To Have and to Hold Power"—a simple, clear explanation of piston rings, their construction and operation.

Manufactured by

McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Co.
2811 Locust St. St. Louis, U. S. A.

McQUAY-NORRIS Superoyl RINGS

A special ring for engines that pump oil.

Used in top groove only of pistons to control excess oil, with McQuay-Norris LEAK-PROOF Piston Rings in lower grooves to insure maximum compression and fuel economy.

Good Poultry Housing Pays

Sunlight is the Cheapest and Best Disinfectant

BY I. B. REED

THE SHED-ROOF type of poultry house is the most common form on farms. Most of the farm poultry houses, however, lack one or more essentials for complete satisfaction.

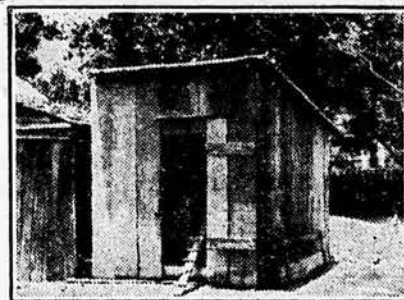
The first illustration shows a house such as often is seen throughout the country. This house is dark; it does not admit sufficient sunlight to insure health and sanitation. Sunlight is the cheapest, and one of the best disinfectants we can employ. This house exposes the chickens to drafts; the cracks in the rear and side walls should be battened.

Drafts, summer or winter, weaken the chicken and make it susceptible to colds and roup. This house is inconvenient for the attendant to look after; dirt and filth must not be allowed to accumulate if the chickens are expected to do well.

In the second illustration is shown a shed-roof type of house which overcomes the objections to the first house. In this case, the side walls were built of ship-lap, so there are no cracks between the boards to expose the birds to drafts. There is a 30-inch opening across the entire front which admits

money and developed into a stocky, vigorous, good-sized bird.

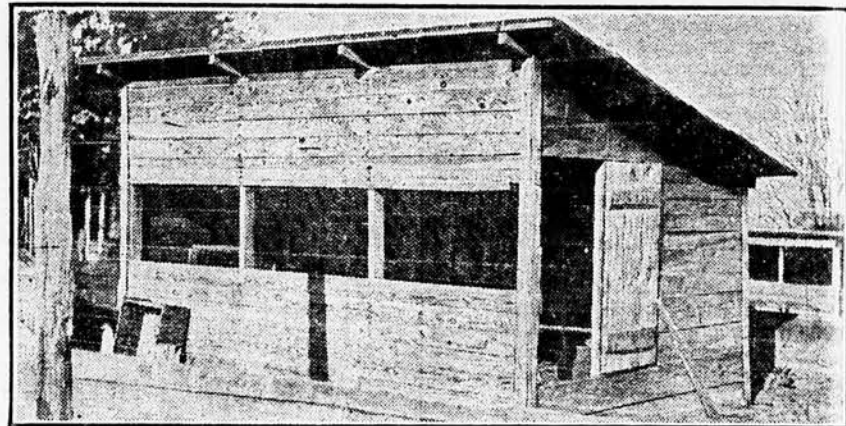
We gave the breeding stock free range and fed them but little. They had access to wheat straw containing quite a little grain and alfalfa hay.



Unsatisfactory Shed-roof House.

They roosted outside in all but very inclement weather. The hens began laying about March 20 and we set the first 75 eggs under chicken hens April 16. We broke up all the broody turkey hens and this was easily done by watching and never letting them stay on over night. We set 63 more eggs under chicken hens

April 25. About two weeks or ten days before the first eggs were due to hatch we let three broody turkey hens go to sitting, giving them a few hen eggs to keep them satisfied. When the turkey eggs began to pip we transferred a few to each turkey hen and when the hatch was all off we divided them among the three mothers. We got 60 poults from the 75 eggs as one chicken hen stayed off her nest over night and let her eggs get badly chilled and three pipped eggs came to grief under a turkey hen. From the next lot of 63 plus the 14 eggs which



Sunlight is Admitted Thru the 30-inch Opening Across the Front of This House to All Interior Portions. Ample Ventilation is Provided.

sunlight to all interior portions of the house, and at the same time provides for ample ventilation without drafts. The interior furnishings include roosts and dropping boards.

In the third illustration one sees how this type of house may be adapted to larger farm flocks. Such a house may be built any desired length, and thus accommodate any desired number of chickens. If such a house is built longer than 20 or 30 feet, it will be advisable to erect solid partitions every 20 feet so as to prevent drafts on the roosts.

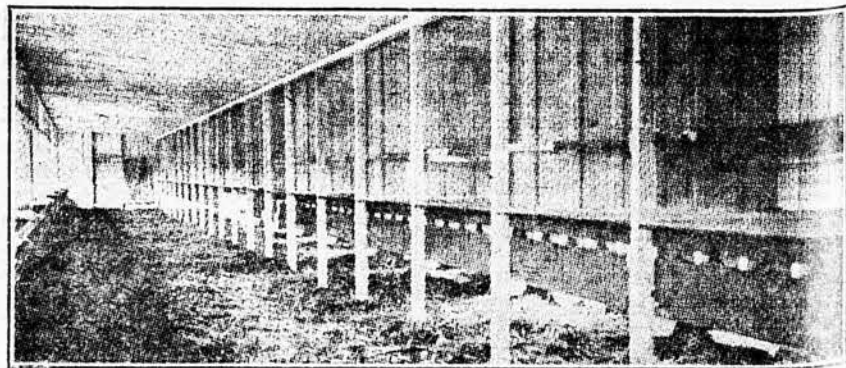
A satisfactory poultry house is a paying investment.

With No Care Turkeys Earn \$154

We started in last year with 10 turkey hens, mostly 2-year-olds, all of the White Holland variety. These were raised by us and would have been worth \$1.75 each if sold by the pound. We bought a good 2-pound tom hatched the previous spring and paid \$5 for him. He was well worth the

we found under a turkey hen that had been hiding her nest, we got 67 live little fellows. We gave these to waiting turkey hens as before. We set 63 more eggs May 14 and hatched 53 poults.

The first poults brought off were nearly all devoured by a pernicious old sow. As they were but a few days old at the time, two of the hens were entirely deprived of their broods and were soon mating and nest hunting again. One of these hens lost her life by the mower in the alfalfa field and the other was killed by a coyote. Some of the other hens stole their nests and later came up with a few poults but we were so busy with other things that these later ones got little attention. In fact, none of them, not even the early ones, got much care. We just let them go and did not even bring them up at night until they were old enough to fly up. We kept them in the yard for two or three days when they were first hatched, feeding them high bread crumbs and hard boiled eggs every three or four hours and supply



Such a House as This May be Built Any Desired Length to Accommodate a Large Flock of Chickens. Solid Partitions May be Erected.

ing drinking water. By this time the turkey hen would usually fly out and coax the little ones off to go bug hunting. After this they were fed only once a day, a little curd made from clabbered milk.

A few of the poulters were missed now and then. We began to examine them for lice and finding that they were infested, greased the top of their heads and the tip of their wings with fresh lard, repeating the treatment every week until the enemy was routed. After the poulters were grown a dozen or more were drowned in a water tank but notwithstanding all our losses we came out very well in the end. We received \$154.25 for turkeys sold and kept the original stock over for another year. We had a roast for Thanksgiving and had the satisfaction of knowing that we had raised as fine a bunch of turkeys as anyone in the neighborhood. There was pleasure as well as profit in the work.

Meade County, Kan. Mrs. C. K. T.

Guineas as Egg Producers

Guineas are good layers. Often our guinea hens lay 100 eggs during the season. If this fowl ever is bred with a view to egg production I believe it will prove the champion egg producer. The meat and eggs have a flavor different from that of other domesticated fowls. This bird is fast becoming a favorite at first class eating houses.

Young guineas need about the same care as young turkeys. Green feed is important, as is also sand and grit. When they are large enough to go about with the mother bird they will take care of their own food. We keep them supplied with fresh, pure water, with a board floating on top when they are young, so they will not get wet.

In a place where weasels, minks and hawks prey upon poultry, guineas are a great help in warding off the intruder. When there are not too many females in a flock almost every egg is fertile. There should be only two females to one male. When the birds find plenty of feed in the fields it is not necessary to feed much. However, we never neglect feeding in the evening, as this insures their coming home to roost.

Mrs. Henry H. Smith.

When Constructing Cellars

BY J. W. LLOYD

An outdoor cellar for the storage of fruits and vegetables is preferably built in a hillside and fully covered with earth except at one end where the entrance is located. Ventilation is provided for by means of large ventilator shafts thru the roof, and cold air intakes under the floor. In addition to being located where the natural drainage is good, thorough drainage is provided by placing a line of tile around the outside wall and also having the air intake serve as a drain for surplus water that might in any manner gain access to the cellar. If the air entering the intake is made to pass over a reservoir of water under the floor of the cellar, the proper degree of humidity can be maintained.

Such an outdoor cellar may be constructed of brick, hollow tile, or concrete. Taking advantage of the topography of the land, an excavation is made at such a point that a grade entrance will be secured to the cellar, if possible. Forms are then erected, if the construction is to be of concrete, and the side walls made. The roof may be either in the form of an arch that is self-supporting, or it may be made flat if reinforced concrete construction is employed. Provision must be made for carrying the ventilator shafts of concrete to a height that will put their outlets above the layer of earth that is to be placed over the roof. It is preferable to have the walls provided with air spaces to furnish insulation. For this purpose concrete blocks in place of solid concrete walls may be employed. Another way of improving the insulation of the storage cellar is to fill in a layer of cinders between the concrete wall and the bank of earth forming the side of the excavation, and also to carry the layer of cinders over the roof. In all cases there should be a layer of water proof concrete over the roof.

Earth should be banked against the exposed sides and over the top of the building to a depth of at least 3 feet.

Send NO Money

Don't Send
a Single
Cent

Get 2
One Dollar
Boxes

Here is your opportunity to buy the famous Laymore at half price. You don't need to send any money—simply fill out and mail the coupon below, and I will send you the two full-sized dollar packages. When the goods arrive, pay your postman only \$1.00. I am sending Laymore out without money in advance because hundreds of folks have put off ordering Laymore because it was too much trouble to get a money order or make out a check. I want everybody who raises poultry to use

Laymore
MAKES YOUR LAZY HENS LAY

because it will double your poultry profits. Thousands of poultry raisers are making more money than they ever thought possible. The reason is Laymore. This scientific discovery tones up your hens and acts on the laying organs with such remarkable success that I sell Laymore under the absolute guarantee that it will double your egg production or your money back. Mail the coupon now and get double value. Remember you don't need to send any money with the coupon unless you want to.

Eggs Cost 12 Cents a Dozen

Get your hens to lay eggs at a cost of only 12 cents a dozen by feeding Mayer's Laymore, the scientific egg producer. A half cent's worth of this remarkable laying tonic is sufficient for 12 hens. The two dollar-size boxes that I am offering here for \$1.00 will last 100 hens for three months. Use the coupon. Better mail it right away.

READ THESE LETTERS

VERY MUCH PLEASED
I am ordering \$5.00 worth of Laymore. I am very much pleased with it. Am pretty near out and thought it best to order right away.
Mrs. Henry J. Naefke, Farnhamville, Ia.

Send me \$5.00 worth of Laymore. I used it before and it is good.
Ella Ritchart, Pomeroy, Bend, Mo.

Laymore
Keeps Hens
Laying All
Winter

Enclosed find \$1.00 bill for which send me two packages of Mayer's Poultry Tonic. I have used two packages with good results. Send at once, don't delay, we need it. It sure is a help.
Paul Ernst, Council Grove, Kas.

Please find enclosed check for four more packages of Laymore, as I find it to be just as represented.
Adolf Swenson, Lancaster, Minn.

I use your Laymore Tonic and like it fine.
Mrs. Will F. Busch, Litchville, N. D.

I get a good deal more eggs than I did before I began feeding Laymore.
Mrs. A. S. Halden, Mountain View, Mo.

MAIL THE COUPON NOW

MAYER'S HATCHERY

30 N. Second St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Dealers and Agents'
Price: 12 Dollar
Packages only
\$5.00



448 Eggs

From 20 Hens in One Month

May 9, 1919.

Mayer's Hatchery, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Enclosed find \$3.00 and coupon for Special Offer. Wish to state that my supply of Laymore is gone and wish you to send more as soon as possible for I do not want to be without it. It sure did give results. In January when I sent for your Laymore Tonic my chickens were not laying. I received my supply and here is the result:

Eggs	Months	Hens
1	Jan.	32
50	Feb.	32
423	March	26
448	April	20

123 eggs for the first 9 days of May. If this statement will help you, use my name.
(Signed)
Chas. Moore,
Clymer, Pa.

MAIL THIS COUPON

MAYER'S HATCHERY,
30 N. Second St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen: Send me at once packages of
Mayer's Laymore Tonic for which I agree to pay \$.....
when the packages arrive.

Name
Town
State..... R. F. D.....

For Sick Chickens

Preventive and curative of colds, roup, canker, swollen head, sore head, chicken pox, limber neck, sour crop, cholera, bowel trouble, etc. Mrs. T. A. Morley of Gallien, Mich., says: "Have used Germozone 17 yrs. for chickens and could not get along without it." Geo. F. Vickerman, Rockdale, N. Y., says: "Have used Germozone 12 years; the best for bowel troubles I ever found." Frank Sikka, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have lost but 1 pigeon and no chickens in the 3 yrs. I have been using Germozone." C. O. Petrain, Moline, Ill.: "I never had a sick chick all last season." Bernard Hornung, Kirksville, Mo., says: "Cured my puniest chicks this spring." Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa., says: "Not a case of white diarrhoea in 3 yrs. I raise over a thousand a year." Good also for rabbits, birds, pet stock.

GERMOZONE is sold generally at drug and seed stores. Don't risk a substitute. We mail from Omaha postpaid in new 25c, 75c and \$1.50 sizes. Poultry books free.
Geo. H. Lee Co., Dept. 456, Omaha, Neb.

POTATOES

For sale in car load lots. Non-irrigated. Good quality and prices right.
F. C. KOHOUT, Grower
Rushville, Neb.

Ground Limestone

For Agricultural Purposes

Write for price and FREE sample.

DOLESE BROS. COMPANY
12 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois
Plant Eldorado, Kansas

Our Best Subscription Offer

The regular subscription price of Farmers Mail and Breeze is \$1.00 a year. You can save \$1.00 by sending us your order for a three-year subscription at \$2.00. Or, you can send us two yearly subscriptions at \$1.00 each and get your own subscription free.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Enclosed find for which please enter the following subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of year....

Name R. F. D. Box

Postoffice State

Name R. F. D. Box

Postoffice State

Name R. F. D. Box

Postoffice State

TRAPPERS

Never before have trapping profits been so big! Demand for FURS far exceeds the supply. Now is your opportunity to cash in big money trapping. The old faithful Fur House of SQUARE DEAL MASON in St. Louis, needs furs to fill waiting orders. Ship here and get Top-O'-The-Market Prices and quickest returns.

NO COMMISSION EVER CHARGED

Liberal Grading by expert graders. Best facilities for handling skunk, muskrat, coon, fox, opossum, and all kind of FURS, HIDES AND ROOTS.

"The very fur house I looked for 15 years," writes J. H. Plantier, Alta, Can., who found out after 15 years experience with others, that SQUARE DEAL MASON pays top prices.

"Received your check for \$19.70 and it is fine," says Wm. T. Salch, Dewitt Co., Tex. Thousands of satisfied shippers. "Trapping For Profit and Sport."

Our wonderful new book shows methods of old trappers and is full of valuable and interesting information. Write for the book, price list, market reports, tags, etc. All sent FREE. Write today.

MASON FUR CO.,
278 Trappers
Headquarters
St. Louis, Mo.

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.

TRAPPERS

Let me give you these Stretching Board Patterns FREE

Get ready for a big money-making trapping season. Old timers will tell you that they never dreamed of prices like you will get this year. Let me send you FREE my set of Stretching Board Patterns—just what you need to make your furs worth every possible dollar. Properly stretched furs always worth 10% to 50% more. Be ready with plenty of good stretching boards—and ship to

RUMBAUGH
DES MOINES, I.A.

I pay top prices—I mail returns in a few hours after I get your shipment. I grade fair—I do not charge commission, but give you 10 cents for every dollar worth—an GUARANTEE TO HOLD YOUR FURS SEPARATE on request and return them if you are not satisfied.

Mail me the names and addresses today of two trapper friends and get my Stretching Board Patterns and game laws for your state by return mail—also RUMBAUGH'S up-to-the-minute market reports, which will keep you posted all season on what your furs will bring. Write today.

W. R. RUMBAUGH
387 S. W. Fifth St
Des Moines Iowa

To Trap Small Fur Bearers

Easy to Make the Winter Months Profitable

BY R. K. WOOD

THE CATEGORY of small money furs include the muskrat, opossum, civet and raccoon. Considering the abundance of these fur bearers and present high prices for raw furs of all kinds, there is nothing small about the check a trapper receives for an ordinary bunch of even these lowest priced furs. The muskrat in particular that years ago could be bought anywhere in Kansas for 10 or 15 cents each now commands a price ranging from \$1 to \$2 a skin. The civet brings fair money, too; and a good 'coon skin is worth several dollars—especially pelts like the record-breaker 58 pounder, reputed to have been caught in Kansas.

These common fur animals are prolific and easy to trap, consequently provide excellent practice game for the amateur trapper. Professional trappers and others making a serious business of trapping find that the small priced, but numerous, fur animals are the ones that net the trapper the most money in the run of a season. While a mink skin may be worth \$10 and a fox or otter \$20, the average trapper can get two or three dozen muskrats while catching one of the slyer animals.

The advantage is all with the young trapper after furs because he finds the 'rat', 'coon', 'possum and civet practically everywhere. All except the civet are widely distributed, this animal being restricted to the Southwestern states. The 'possum and 'coon are found in any deep woods and the muskrat everywhere there is water. Any of the animals will readily walk into an untrapped trap, and are not difficult to hold in a reliable trap.

Trapping the Muskrat

The muskrat catch in the aggregate amounts to several million dollars each season in the United States alone. It is found practically everywhere and is easily trapped by the amateur.

Muskrats are very alert in the fall and their "sign" is abundant along the banks of streams and ponds. The tail drags along in the mud, so there is no mistaking the rat's trail. No. 1½ or 115 traps should be set in their trails and at the foot of "slides" on the banks. Make a practice of setting traps under water whenever possible. A trap under water will not be discovered by the sly mink or coon that is likely to step into a muskrat set. Muskrats will readily take bait and sweet apples seem to be the best. Parsnips, carrots, corn and muskrat flesh are all used with success.

When muskrat sign is found on floating logs, rails and protruding stones in a stream, place a trap over the toe marks and staple the chain toward deep water. These sets invariably secure the game.

Muskrats may be caught at the entrance to their burrows. Look for these in the fall when the water is low. The mouth of the den is usually near the water level in a dry season and can be reached easily with a trap. If the 'rat' drowns, others will not be scared away, but a struggling animal has a terrorizing effect on other game. This is a good reason for taking pains to have the animal drown.

Catching the Raccoon

The raccoon is caught easily, but it takes a strong trap to hold it. No. 1½'s of best make are the smallest size practicable and the No. 2 or 215 is a better size. The 'coon is more easily and more profitably taken by trapping than by any other method.

Their trails will be found along the shores of lakes and ponds, also on creek and river banks. Most of their food is found in or near water, and while they generally den in trees in the woods, the streams are their favorite haunts at night. Follow a trail until it leads under a drift pile, bridge or log and make a blind set in a favorable spot. A set in the riffles or in a slough where they wade in search of food will get the 'coon. Tracks will show plainly the spots frequented by this animal.

A trap set at the entrance to a rock bluff den will catch the 'coon. How-

ever, it is better to make a cubby pen bait set near a hollow tree den. Fish, sardines or herring is the best bait. Fish oil or oil of rhodium is very attractive to the 'coon.

This is such an easy animal to trap it seems unnecessary to mention any certain methods. The chief difficulty experienced by the amateur trapper is in finding their haunts, owing to the fact they stay in the woods a great deal of the time where trailing is impossible.

The 'possum occasionally visits streams, ponds and water holes and may be caught in trails in the same way as for muskrat and coon. Along old fences their sign may be found, especially if grapes are growing on the bushes. Their favorite foods are grapes and persimmons, and a trap baited with either of these fruits will get the game. Sets should be made under all trees and grape vines visited by the 'possum. Oil of anise, procurable at any drug store, is an excellent scent bait for this animal.

How to Trap the Civet

This animal is practically "off the list" as a money-maker for the trapper, except in sections where they are particularly numerous, but they steal bait and tear up sets for the trapper until he goes after them with a vengeance. In this respect their habits are like the wolverine and fisher of the North. The ring-tailed cat is also a detestable pest as a trap line bait stealer. The civet dens in the same manner as the skunk and its habits are similar. Its home is either a hole in the ground or a rock pile. These dens are ideal places for traps.

When a civet gets to stealing the bait out of a cubby pen, set a trap at the back end of the pen for it. They are easily caught, especially in cubby pen bait sets. Most any sort of meat will attract them.

Burn Chinch Bug Quarters

BY GEORGE A. DEAN
Kansas State Agricultural College

In all districts where chinch bugs were noticeable last summer, the bugs will be found this fall congregated in the bunch grasses which grow along the roadsides, in the meadows, pastures, ravines, and waste places. While most of these bugs will go into winter quarters in clump-forming grasses and bluestems growing along roadsides and fences, in pastures and meadows adjoining infested corn, sorghums, kafir and milo, in some cases several may be found hibernating in bunches of grass removed by considerable distances from the infested fields. It is, therefore, imperative for the farmer to find out whether his grasses are harboring a dangerous number of bugs. This can be determined by parting the bunch grass and carefully examining the mulch of soil and decayed grass which usually gather at the base of the stems.

Experiments covering several years show conclusively that the late fall and early winter is the time to fight the chinch bug. At this season, or during November and early December, they are congregated in the grasses which grow along the roadsides and fences, in ravines and waste places, and since it is practicable for each farmer to burn these off, it should be done just as soon as conditions will permit of good burning.

The great advantage of early winter burning is that the farmer protects both his wheat and corn. Late fall and early winter burning has been thoroughly demonstrated and found successful where it has been carried on co-operatively. In fact, the only essentials to make burning successful are co-operation and thoro work; that is, firing the infested clumps in such a manner as to make them burn close to the crown. This can best be done by burning when the grass is dry well down to the crown, with a back-fire or against the wind. The only places that need to be burned over are those which contain growth of clump-forming grasses. Altho a few bugs are found behind the corn blades and in

TRAPPERS- THE PRICE WE QUOTE IS THE PRICE WE PAY

This is your big opportunity to cash in. Fur prices are higher than ever. The demand is heaviest in fur history. Our prices are Guaranteed.

SEND US YOUR FURS

One shipment will convince you that it pays to do business with the EAGLE FUR COMPANY. We pay the highest prices for all kinds of furs. Our grading is honest and reliable. Every skin shipped us—one or a thousand—is carefully handled by fur experts.

WE CHARGE NO COMMISSIONS

We charge no commission whatsoever for handling your furs—and we send you spot cash the day your shipment is received.

Mail A Post Card Today.

Before shipping a single fur to anyone, send for our price list, market reports and shipping tags, all furnished FREE. Our information is worth money to every fur shipper.

EAGLE FUR CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO., U.S.A.

MAIN & MARKET STS. DEPT. 121

you Furs

to Clay Export Co.

Trappers who ship to us are convinced that we can and do live up to our promises. That's why they continue sending us all their furs. Why not do the same? You, too, will find that we pay higher prices, because we have

A World-Wide Fur Market

in Russia, China, England, North and South America. We sell wherever we get the highest prices. Therefore we can pay you more money than others do. Ship to Clay Export Co. and get these great benefits of the world's best markets.

Send for High Export Price List and Free Book

Write for price list and Free Book, "Trapping Secrets"—the greatest trapping book written. Tells the success secrets of the world's greatest trappers—Crockett, Carson, Boone and others. Sent free to trappers only. Get your copy today—sure. We'll also keep you posted on the fur market.

CLAY EXPORT CO.
Furs for the World's Trade
1127-N-W. 35th Street
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

RAISE RABBITS LARGE PROFITS

Quickly made. We supply stock and show you where to market all you raise for \$25 to \$50 each. Get our beautiful illustrated book. COMBINATION SENSE RABBIT RAISING & Prospects tells how to raise rabbits for profit. Both for NONE FREE. STANLEY'S OUTDOOR ENTERPRISE CO., 724 Gumbel Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

It's Not Too Late-

To Get This FREE Fur Book

The real shipping season is just started. Send for this book now and get in on the big money! Cram full of trapping lore! Pictures of leading fur-bearers in color. Shows best places for sets—baits to use—how to dry and ship pelts right to get the most cash. Also lists real bargains in jimmie trapping equipment! Send your name and address to us today and the book comes FREE.

Taylor
INTERNATIONAL FUR EXCHANGE

170 Fur Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

the trash in a stubble field, corn stalks and wheat stubble land do not need to be burned over, for the few bugs that are there will probably perish before spring.

Inasmuch as co-operation and thoro work are very essential in order to make the burning successful, every county infested with the chinch bugs should organize for a complete destruction of the winter quarters of chinch bugs. In counties that have a farm bureau, the work should be done by the farm bureau. In counties where there are no farm bureaus, every local organization, such as the Farmers' Grange, Farmers' Institute, and Farmers' Union, should lend its support and help in making the organization a county affair, for if the work is supported and encouraged by all, the result naturally will be more effective than if the work is taken up only locally.

Trapping Minks and Weasels

The beginner will have a chance to test his skill as a trapper when after the mink and the weasel—especially the former. Both have a keen sense of smell and can be captured, generally speaking, only with those sets which have been made with extreme care.

The mink prefers to locate its den along the small creeks rather than the larger streams, for the former usually are meandering and the banks are lined with driftwood and weeds, supplying concealment. Further, the pools and riffles contain small fish, frogs and muskels which can be had with scarcely any effort whatever. So far as the weasel is concerned, signs of it may be discovered in almost any place where there is an abundance of food or small game to be killed. Among the locations I have trapped the animals are brush piles, sod fields, dried-up creek beds, abandoned muskrat dens and similar places, says George J. Thiessen in *The Country Gentleman*.

The weasel is also known to the fur trade as the ermine, but in reality is not, tho some skins closely resemble the Russian furs. When the weasel is at its best the coat is pure white, with the exception of the tip of the tail, this being black. Stained pelts are bought at value, as are the gray-backs, depending upon how much yellow or gray is on the furs. The brown hides—those that have not turned, scarcely are worth the handling, since few, if any, are worth more than 5 to 10 cents each. On the other hand, the prime furs bring good prices.

The male and female mink have habits that differ in some respects. The former is a traveler, frequently covering 8 to 10 miles in a night. This is especially noticeable during the mating season. It has no fixed spot for obtaining food, but goes here and there, continually exploring pockets in banks, dens of other fur bearers, tiles and other depressions along its path. But the female rarely goes farther than a half mile from its burrow, unless forced by lack of fish, muskels and frogs, or by the presence of enemies. After the beginning of the fur season it is an easy matter to tell the tracks of the female from the male, as the female tracks are smaller and usually travel the same paths. Before this time the signs might be confused with those of partly grown males. Regardless of the weather, the mink is out and, as a rule, will enter the icy water when such fur bearers as the skunk, civet cat, muskrat and raccoon have practically dened up.

State Farm Bureau Approved

A federation of Kansas farm bureaus, to be known as the Kansas State Farm bureau, was approved by delegates from every organized county in the state meeting here yesterday. The state bureau will be perfected upon the ratification of a majority of the counties participating in the meeting here yesterday.

The motion approving the formation of a state federation unanimously carried. A delegate to represent the state in the formation of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago next month was elected.

The purpose of the state farm bureau is to aid in education, economy of production, efficiency of transportation and distribution of products, marketing and every idea for the forwarding and unlifting of the agricultural interests of the state.

TRAPPERS

A POST CARD WILL BRING IT TO YOU.



THIS Book Helps You to trap and hunt with more profit. Showshow and where to trap and how to prepare skins to bring highest prices. Whether you are an experienced trapper or only a beginner, you should have a copy. Sent Free.

This is the year to trap. We pay highest prices, grade your skins honestly, charge no commission—send check same day shipment is received. We sell traps and trapper's supplies at factory prices. LINCOLN HIDE & FUR CO., 1004 Q St., LINCOLN, NEB.

MAKE MONEY ON FURS

TRAPPING AND SHIPPING TO THE OLD RELIABLE THE Largest Consignment House IN THE NORTHWEST 29 Years of Square Dealing Write for Price List, Shipping Tags and Trappers Guide No. 113 NORTHWESTERN HIDE & FUR CO., Minneapolis, Minnesota

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

BIG MONEY in Trapping

Harvey Blackman of California made \$110.00 before December 1st last season trapping in spare time and shipping to Biggs at Kansas City.



Write for Free Information on new Game Laws.

Greater demand than ever for Furs

We start you and show you how to make big money! Trapping in spare time pays fine profits and is great sport. No experience needed. We send you full trapping secrets and all information needed to make you have big success. Get in touch with us today and be ready the first day the trapping season opens.

Free Write now for free subscription to the "TRAPPER'S EXCHANGE" greatest Trappers' magazine published, sent free to anyone interested. Full of pictures, stories of trapping and hunting adventure, diagrams and simple instructions by trappers that give you the secrets of successful trapping.

Traps, Animal Baits, Guns at lowest factory prices. Biggs' Baits are guaranteed to increase your catch or money back. Used by thousands everywhere. Free catalog.

E. W. BIGGS & CO., 479 Biggs Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today. Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

PATENTS

All Matters Receive the Best Personal Attention

If you have an invention you wish to patent, write me, and I will send you at once all necessary information free.

T. WALTER FOWLER, JR. 905 G Street, Washington, D. C.

Ship Your Furs To Swingle



Ship Your Furs to Lincoln

Lincoln is the great Fur Market of the Central West. Centrally located, furs come here from north, east, south, west. Express rates are low, returns quick. Ship to the Lincoln Market.

TANNING CATALOG

We tan cow and horse hides and make them into Robes and Coats. Send for special catalog. It is FREE.

FUR prices this season are the highest ever known. Big money is certain for trappers. Boys on the farm can make side money they never dreamed of before. Every skunk, mink, coon, muskrat or other fur-bearing animal you can catch will mean real money.

You ought by all means to keep thoroughly posted on the market. To help you do so, we print regularly "Swingle's Great Central Fur Market Report", accurate, valuable—free for the asking. We shall be glad to send it.

Swingle Splits His Profit!

Trappers! Boys! If you ship once to Swingle, you'll keep right on shipping to us. That has been the experience of thousands.

We became the largest fur-buying house in the central west simply by splitting our profit with the trapper. "Small margin, large volume" is our policy. We quote prices fairly on the basis of the real market, grade honestly and pay what we quote. On an advancing market we pay more than we quote. We will always pay the trapper most NET MONEY so he will continue to ship to us and tell others about us.

If YOU don't have Swingle's Shipping Tags, write for some today. We want to show you just what Swingle's policy means to your pocket book. Ask for our Price List, too. And by all means send for the Market Report. Write TODAY, while the matter is fresh in your mind.

C. W. Swingle & Co.

207 So. 9th St.

Lincoln, Neb.

C. W. SWINGLE & CO., 207 So. 9th St., Lincoln, Neb.

Please send me your Price List. Also, to keep me thoroughly informed on the condition of the fur market this season, send me, free, Swingle's

"Great Central Fur Market Report"

Name

Post Office

State

Clip and Mail This Coupon Today!

Alfalfa May Go to \$35 a Ton

Car Shortage Causes Grain Prices to Advance

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

BRAN and shorts have gone the way of the other feeds. The declines in the price of the offal of wheat flour mills, however, have not been so great as that recorded on corn since the late summer period, and recently a downward trend in market values has been followed by a rather sharp rebound. As is true in the trade in practically all feedstuffs, consumers are hesitating about making purchases of bran and shorts for their late fall and winter requirements, anticipating still lower levels. The bearish views of the consuming element are based largely upon the changed position of the pork animal market and the consequent lessened actual value of the feedstuffs to the meat producer.

An important change in the mill-feed situation is the narrowing of the premium commanded by shorts over bran. For a time in August, shorts of the gray variety sold up to \$60 a ton, sacked, in Kansas City, or approximately \$18 to \$20 a ton over the level of bran, with the brown shorts about \$15 a ton above the light offal price. Hogs were booming then, selling above the \$22-level, and producers of pork animals were heavy buyers of the feedstuff. Today, however, hogs are around the \$12-mark, and feeders are naturally less insistent for the heavy millfeed. Gray shorts sold in the past week around \$45 to \$48 a ton, sacked, in Kansas City, and the brown variety at \$43 to \$44. Bran has fluctuated sharply in recent weeks, having declined from the \$40-mark to around a low point of \$32 a ton in Kansas City, then rebounding to \$36 to \$37 a ton, at which figures the market closed the past week.

Fluctuating Charges for Shorts

Extreme weakness is evident in the shorts trade, which, in addition to the changed position of hog prices, is attributed to the approaching movement of new crop corn and the abundance of the coarse grain in the country. Demand for bran has been more irregular than even the sharp fluctuations in prices indicate. A speculative element in the trade is credited with much of the recent heavy buying, the consumers generally taking only sufficient to meet their current requirements. Eastern feed handlers were conspicuous buyers on the upturn from the \$32-level, contracting for large supplies for November and December shipment on the assumption that frosts and colder weather would stimulate feeding demand. But pastures generally still are in good condition and much roughage is available in the country, with the result that consumptive buying is developing slowly. The Easterners found themselves with large quantities of bran when the market was around \$40 and unless unfavorable weather develops earlier than usual, they may again find themselves holding high-priced bran.

Production of feed offal thus far in the new crop year has been considerably above the requirements of the domestic trade. The United States Grain Corporation estimates the production of flour from the opening of the crop year to early in October at 39,140,000 barrels, with the production the remainder of the month probably 9 million barrels, or almost 10 million barrels more than the total in the corresponding period of 1918. The offal derived from the 48,140,000 barrels of flour amounts to little short of 1,500,000 tons, an enormous quantity. Mills generally hold a considerable amount of feed, but they are not pressing their product on the market, seeking to maintain the current level. Also, there is a fairly large supply of feed in buyers' hands, including the amount bought for November and December shipment by jobbers.

Flour Demand is Quiet

Market fluctuations will depend to a great extent on the production of flour by mills of the country. Within the past week or two weeks, the output of flour has fallen off slightly, and, while many mills have operated actively on old orders, these soon will

be exhausted. Demand for flour is quiet, and unless improvement develops, the amount of flour, and consequent production of bran and shorts, will decrease sharply. This would, of course, serve to maintain prices, while increased flour trade, which would doubtless develop by resumption of export buying by the Grain Corporation, would prove bearish. The trend of other feed prices may overbalance the effect of production. Bran and shorts have not declined comparatively as much as hogs, and they are today selling generally above the level of other feed commodities. For this reason, most of the trade favors the bear side of the offal market.

In connection with the millfeed market, investigators of the Department of Agriculture have seized shipments of feed labeled as shorts, which were, in reality, reground bran mixed with screenings and a small amount of low-grade flour. Further seizures have been recommended by government officials. This ruling is very favorable to the producer, who will be assured a freer supply of better quality bran and be safeguarded from a poor quality of feed marketed as shorts.

Wheat Price Reaches \$2.30

A further slight strengthening of wheat values was witnessed on the Kansas City market the past week. Red wheat rose as much as 2 cents a bushel to a top of \$2.30, with premiums over the government basis as much as 13 cents. Wheat handlers and millers almost generally are bullish on red wheat, and producers doubtless will profit later in the crop year by holding the red winter variety, particularly the better grades. The cheaper offerings of red wheat were little changed, the No. 3 grade selling 7 to 9 cents over the minimum, with No. 4 and No. 5 at about the low point. Hard winter and dark hard wheat advanced as much as 4 cents, with some grades closing about unchanged or slightly easier.

Demand for wheat continued strong, but millers are somewhat hesitant owing to restrictions on the movement to market. Shipments of wheat, and other grains, to the Kansas City market now are regulated by an individual permit system, and with car shortage and elevator congestion, the daily offerings are extremely light. The market maintains a strong tone, and while values may recede when shipping conditions become more normal, producers should not become concerned over such a change in the trade. Higher wheat still is in prospect.

December Corn Advances 3 Cents

In the corn market, an easier tone was noted in the carlot trade, while futures, which today are absorbing most attention, scored slight gains. The December future closed about 3 cents higher the past week, around \$1.26½, the January option held around \$1.23½ and the May delivery about the same figure, or a cent higher. Strength in futures is the result of an artificial development in the trade. Cash interests have sold about 10 million bushels of new corn for December delivery, and at the same time have hedged their sales with purchases of the December option. Fear that car shortage and elevator congestion may hamper shipments to fill contracts is causing shorts to cover, and naturally forcing values up. But this is a temporary factor. Demand for carlots of corn is light, and, while shipments from the interior are scant, they are more than sufficient to meet current requirements. Corn is selling at an extreme range of \$1.35 to \$1.45, about two cents lower for the week.

Little change is evident in the oats trade. Carlots sold at a range of 65 to 72 cents, a cent higher than the top figure paid in the preceding week, with future quotations fluctuating within a narrow range and closing unchanged. The country shows no disposition to sell oats, except to make room for incoming new crop corn. Inquiry from seaboard export interests was persistent, and additional sales

were made. Prospects for a large export trade in oats is a bullish market influence.

Alfalfa advanced as much as \$1.50 a ton and prairie closed about 50 cents higher, the market still being under the influence of an extremely light country movement occasioned by car shortage. Demand continues good, and buyers are forced to compete for some of the better grade offerings. No change from the present strong tone is anticipated until the car supply becomes freer; in fact, some are talking of \$35 alfalfa before improved transportation conditions may be witnessed.

A Larger Supply of Fruit

(Continued from Page 12.)

trees. Another plan is to apply in the spring 100 to 200 pounds of nitrate of soda, 300 to 500 pounds of acid phosphate, and 150 to 300 pounds of sulfate or muriate of potash.

(3) In the winter or in early spring before growth starts, cut out all dead and diseased wood from the tree, head back the highest limbs, and thin the branches to admit sunlight.

(4) Apply 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of lime an acre and work it and the manure or fertilizer into the soil thoroughly with a disk harrow or spring-tooth harrow. Keep up this cultivation until midsummer.

(5) After cultivation ceases for the season, sow a cover or green manure crop to plow under.

(6) Spray the trees in accordance with the directions given in government and state publications on this subject.

Pruning is an early and important step. This operation has several distinct purposes, all of which should be kept well in mind. Its first object will be to remove dead or injured wood. In doing this the cut should be made well behind the injured or diseased part and the wound should be left with smooth edges.

Heading Back

The second object will be to shape the tree. If it is too high it should be headed back. It is important to get the trees down low enough so spraying and pruning can be done easily. It will be found necessary to do this heading back on most old orchards, as usually the trees have been set close together, "trimmed up," and left to grow as high as they would. Most old orchards are much too high, a defect due both to too high heading in the first place and too high training subsequently. Five or 10 feet may be safely removed if the work is done properly and good judgment used, cutting back the leaders of the uppermost branches and not cutting too much out of a tree in one year.

In the third place, it usually will be necessary to thin out the smaller branches and in many cases even the larger limbs in order to admit plenty of sunlight to the leaves and fruit and to avoid too great competition among the branches. Thinning the branches thins the fruit also, enabling the fruit which remains to develop better than it otherwise would.

Pruning during the winter or dormant season tends to stimulate growth and to make the tree vigorous. This stimulation is often an important result of early pruning; in fact, it is often essential thus to induce new vigor in the tree. Pruning may be done at any time during the dormant season, tho it is best done in early spring just before the buds swell or growth starts.

All large wounds, or those over 2 inches in diameter, should be painted over with a coat of some such material as a heavy lead paint, which probably is best for the purpose, adding a little lampblack to make the color inconspicuous. This treatment excludes moisture and consequent decay and disease.

Plow in the Fall

If an old apple orchard is in sod, especially if the sod is an old or stiff one, it should be plowed in the fall. Ordinarily, fall plowing is good practice in most orchards, but in cases where the soil is loose and likely to wash and expose the roots to freezing, or where it is heavy and likely to puddle when exposed to the weather, it is best to plow in the spring. By turning under the grass and rubbish in the fall the process of decay and incorporation with the soil is hastened. A soil often becomes deadened or lifeless from

long inertia, and when exposed to the action of moisture and frost its physical condition will be improved. A disk harrow often may be used successfully for the first breaking up of this sod preparatory to plowing.

It is never advisable to plow deeply in old orchards. Plowing should be only deep enough to turn under grass and other litter and cover it with soil. This depth will be from 3 to 5 inches, 4 being a good average and about right. It is always impossible to plow any old orchard which has long been down in sod without breaking a great many of the roots, which, of course, will be close to the surface, but it is desirable to break as few of these roots as possible; hence the necessity for shallow plowing. However, the danger of breaking roots should discourage no one from plowing, as the benefits derived under such conditions are many times greater than the damage done.

After fall-plowing a stiff sod, the best tool to use in the early spring to loosen up the surface soil and to work in any manure which may have been applied during the winter, is the disk harrow. In very loose and open, deep soils the spring-tooth harrow will answer for this purpose tho not so well as the disk, which is the most effective implement, especially where there is a stiff sod to be broken up or much coarse litter is on the surface. Still it will do satisfactory work and on stony land is better than the disk harrow. The orchard should be gone over several times with one of these tools during the first month in which it is possible to get on the land, the sooner after growth starts the better.

Maintain a Mulch

When the soil has been worked into a fine mechanical condition, subsequent cultivation will be done largely in order to maintain a surface mulch to prevent the loss of moisture by evaporation and incidentally to kill and keep down weeds. For this purpose the spring-tooth harrow should be set shallow or, better still, the spike-tooth or smoothing harrow should be used. The orchard should be gone over once in 10 days or two weeks or after hard rains which form a crust. A cover crop may be sown after the middle of July if one desires.

It is always advisable and usually absolutely necessary to spray the old apple orchard. Not all diseases can be removed from the tree itself by pruning. An efficient spray thoroly applied is needed to complete the renovation. Moreover, spraying is an insurance against disease or insects which may attack the fruit during the current season. It is seldom possible to produce absolutely clean fruit without spraying.

Sprays may be applied with any of several hand pumps well suited for the purpose and costing, with barrel, hose, nozzle, and all necessary attachments, from \$20 to \$50. Traction outfits used for spraying potatoes may be utilized with fair success on small orchards. If the orchard is larger than 5 or 6 acres it may pay to purchase a gasoline engine and outfit or a compressed-air outfit, especially where these outfits also can be utilized for other purposes.

Capper Poultry Club

(Continued from Page 20.)

will get to this second letter which is a reminder that the first courteous letter remains unanswered. When I was in the purebred poultry game I found it easy to sell to 90 per cent of the persons who wrote back for additional information.

"When the sale is made send your birds out in first-class condition. Don't ship in a heavy box; have a light shipping coop made. See that your pets are clean, well-fed and started on the journey in top-notch condition. Back will come a letter that will put pep into the work of making other sales."

Did you read the letters last week in the young folks' department, written by Marjorie Smith of Rice county and Letha Emery of Crawford county telling how they make use of the typewriter in their homes? Our club girls are up to date in many respects. Here's the picture of Marjorie and her cockerel, Robert. Marjorie's contest chickens are Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.

Either cayenne pepper or gum camphor will repel mice.

Lambs Top Market at \$15.50

Cattle Sales Improve But Hog Prices Still Decline

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

SHEEP and lambs from hundreds of inexperienced feeders are reaching markets in a half-fat condition. So many unfinished lambs are coming and are in prospect for another month or more that salesmen in the sheep barns of the Kansas City market are urging holders strongly to fatten well the stock of this class which they have on hand. More confidence is manifest over profitable results from careful finishing of lambs purchased at \$10 to \$12 per hundredweight as feeders than can be found in any other branch of the livestock trade.

Kansas was not a heavy buyer of lambs or sheep at the outset of the range season this year, so her offerings of unfinished stock are not a weight on the market. Iowa and Illinois, which absorbed many thousands of lambs early in the season at prices up to \$14.75 and \$15.25, are the principal sellers of unfinished offerings, and, as indicated, they are not receiving first cost. In fact, thousands of lambs are coming back from Iowa farms to Chicago and other markets which are not bringing within \$2 a hundredweight of the original cost. Some of the sheep appear to have been used only for cleaning up fields. It is unfortunate that the buyers were not more careful and that they failed to plan to put fat on the stock. Some of these lambs and sheep are going back to more experienced feeders, providing railroads with a lot of freight revenue which ought to be derived from other sources. It is probable that the first storms of the season will result in increased consignments of half-fat lambs and sheep.

Range Shipments Decrease

As usual at this season, range shipments are decreasing in markets. There was a widespread feeling among close observers of the trade that when feeding lambs were selling around \$14 to \$15 the market was at too high a level. In the past week the better grades ruled largely between \$11 and \$12 at Kansas City, with one exceptional load at \$12.25. At the low time a few weeks ago the range was \$10 to \$11. But at the quotations of the past week there is a feeling that feeding lambs are a good investment. One of the important influences in the trade is the underlying strength of wool. The fleece continues at a comparatively high level. It is more likely that it will not be so high next year as in recent months, but prices are expected to be above the average of recent years. This acts as a sustaining influence.

Fat lambs sold up to \$15.50 in Kansas City last week, the market being about 50 cents higher. The top a year ago was \$15.65. The bulk of native lambs sold from \$12.50 to \$13.50, with the better grades at \$14.50 to \$14.75. Fat ewes sold up to \$7.65, with culls down to \$4.50 and \$6. Fat yearlings sold up to \$10.50.

Strong Demand for Ewes

Buying of breeding ewes by Texas flock masters on the Kansas City yards continues one of the extraordinary features of the trade. The Texans are taking thousands of head of fine wool ewes, paying \$8.50 to \$10.50. They have standing orders for all offerings. It is also reported that Texas flockmasters are buying Arizona ewe lambs at shipping stations in Arizona at \$14 a hundredweight. Texas never bought so many breeding ewes in Kansas City as this season. With good ranges, her breeders are taking advantage of the forced shipments from the drouth areas of the Northwest.

Kansas is not buying breeding ewes or feeding lambs liberally. Its purchases of feeding lambs make the most favorable showing, however. Breeding ewes are quoted from \$10 to \$15, depending on age and quality. Native ewes are the slowest sellers.

Receipts are falling off partly because Colorado feeders are continuing to stock up, stopping many shipments from the southwestern part of their state and from New Mexico which would otherwise come to Kansas City. The manner in which Colorado is buying points to the probability that the

state will feed about 600,000 head, or about 50 per cent of the total of a year ago. This reduction should serve to encourage feeders in Kansas to put a good finish on their lambs, as Colorado, the leading professional feeding state, will certainly have fewer well finished lambs to offer.

Heavy Buying of Feeding Steers

A wave of buying has developed in the stocker and feeder cattle market. Some refer to the demand as a frenzy. At Kansas City last week one Illinois feeder paid \$14.25 a hundredweight for a load of feeding steers. Prices were around 50 cents higher, with feeders largely at \$8.50 to \$13.75. Stockers closed at \$7 to \$11.25, being not quite so strong as feeders. Stock heifers ranged from \$6.25 to \$9. With Chicago quoting the best corn-fed steers up to \$19.50, a top sale in Kansas City at \$18.35 and corn at lower prices, feeders of Iowa, Illinois and other states of that territory were eager bidders for feeding stock. But it was again plainly apparent that the top corn-fed cattle sales are not a criterion of the general market and that there is only a temporary scarcity of corn-feds. Consequently, some regret was manifest at the frenzy of buying. It is of interest to note that from the same sources which have been forecasting a \$12 and a \$10 market for hogs came the prediction to the effect that after the holidays \$15 may be the limit on corn-fed cattle. This is no time to become enthusiastic over the feeding of cattle for market. The shipments to Kansas have been light, but the state took more the past week, especially of stockers, and the larger corn states

have more cattle on hand than a year ago.

E. R. Miller of Glen Elder, Kan., purchased in Kansas City the past week 60 head of mixed heifers, averaging about 600 pounds, at \$6.50 to \$7. "I plan to rough this stock for the present," said Mr. Miller. "The action of the market later will determine my course in handling them. I purposely purchased light weights with insufficient flesh for immediate feeding. They may be carried over and grazed next year."

While receipts of cattle were heavy, the largest of the year, amounting to more than 101,000 cattle and calves, prices were mostly steady to slightly higher. The competition from feeder buyers was the main strengthening influence, this bidding often being above what packers would pay for many of the heavier grassers. It was noticeable that on plain grassers prices were just steady because the feeder buyers sought animals of quality, so the packers had a clear field in buying those lacking in quality. Some salesmen quoted the plain grades lower. Grassers continued to sell largely at \$7.50 to \$15, with some caked cattle around \$16. Cows sold from \$8.50 to \$10.50 for the better grades, and canners were quoted at \$5 to \$5.50. Calves were higher, with a top of \$17.

Lower Prices for Hogs

The bears who have been talking \$12-hogs saw the Kansas City market break to a top of \$12.40 and close at a top of \$12.85 last week. At one time the market was down \$2 and closed fully \$1.50 lower for the week and at the lowest level since January, 1917. The declines were sensational. Perhaps a halt will be witnessed for a time in the downward movement but when the packers can put the market down to \$12.40 in October, the bears who are still talking of a bottom of \$10 have more foundation for their views as to the winter bottom. Export trade con-

tinued disappointing. The domestic demand was favorable, but there was some nervousness over the continued strikes of labor and the failure of the conference between capital and labor at Washington to effect a truce. This may affect domestic demand in the future. Receipts were about unchanged, being lighter than a year ago. The lack of stock cars, which continued to restrict the movement of cattle, also was a check on the arrivals of hogs. Many more loads would have come if cars had been obtainable. Stock hogs continued in strong demand, closing at \$12.25 to \$13, the top sales being above the best prices for the finished offerings. Heavier weights, mostly 200 to 250 pound hogs, were in best demand with packers.

Books for Kansas Clubs

Fifty books may be obtained from the Kansas traveling libraries commission for six months at a cost of \$2. Applications should be addressed to Mrs. Adrian L. Greene, state house, Topeka, Kan., the secretary of the commission. The regulations in regard to these books are:

In order to obtain one of the traveling libraries from the Kansas traveling libraries commission, it will be necessary for the applicant to fill out a blank and return it to the secretary, together with the requisite fee of \$2. This fee constitutes the sole expense involved, and is used to defray the cost of transportation to and from the point of destination. The application must be signed by some responsible person representing a local library, school district, reading club, literary society, or similar organization.

The libraries are made up in cases of 50 books apiece, assorted to meet the requirements of a number of readers. There are no printed lists or catalogs of the books, but the applicant may signify the nature of the books desired, whether of history, travel, biography, poetry, art, popular science, essays, or fiction, and may send a list, which will be filled either with the books named or along the lines suggested.

The library may be kept for six months, or longer if the application be renewed and an extension fee of 25 cents a month forwarded, or may be exchanged at any time for another one, on the payment of an additional fee of \$2. The general management of the library during the period of its use is left to the judgment and discretion of the person or organization making the order. It is expected that the applicant or local librarian will see that the books are cared for properly and promptly returned. Books that may be lost are to be replaced, or payment made therefor to the commission. Further information regarding the use and circulation of the books may be had by addressing the secretary.

Art collections also may be obtained from this commission. Here are the regulations in regard to these pictures: full information may be obtained from Mrs. Greene:

The Kansas traveling libraries commission is now prepared to send traveling art galleries to schools, clubs and other Kansas organizations desiring them. Four collections are offered: Italian, Dutch and Flemish, French and English. A collection may be ordered and retained for one week, upon payment of a fee of \$5 to cover transportation and rental charges. A partial German collection of 30 pictures also is available.

A collection consists of 50 or more reproductions—in exhibition size—of the world's greatest paintings, numbered and matted for hanging, with explanatory notes attached, together with careful directions for displaying to the best advantage. A printed lecture accompanies every gallery, giving a review of the school of art to which it belongs and the characteristics of the several painters represented.

Clubs, schools and other organizations will be permitted to arrange for public exhibitions of these pictures, and to defray the expense thereof by the sale of tickets, or other feasible plan, the net proceeds to be devoted to local library or club purposes.

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."

American Royal Livestock Show

In number of exhibitors, in the quality of stock entered in all departments of breeding, fat and feeder classes, and in all that goes to make a successful show, the 20th annual American Royal Livestock Show to be held November 15 to 22 in Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo., gives every promise of being a long step forward in the progress and prosperity of beef cattle interests of the country. It will include a grand display of breeding, fat and feeder cattle, singly and in carloads, also public auctions of breeding stock and carload lots of feeders.

A Need for Leadership

BY KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD

YOU ASK me, "What must be done in the countryside to insure our democracy of the future? First of all, we must have for the great majority of our farmers what is equivalent to a 'living wage.'" I am exceedingly anxious that the world demand for food and the high prices that are likely to prevail for several years shall not bind our American farmers to the fact that they are about to face the most serious problem in all their history. During the next generation, labor will be tremendously powerful. In spite of its ability to secure high wages, it will, relatively speaking, demand cheap food. This demand will be voiced in all the parliaments of all the nations, and the response is likely to be huge projects for the reclaiming of hundreds of millions of acres for agricultural purposes, with the result that, at the end of perhaps the next decade, we may have cheap food but at the expense of cheap men on the land.

Too rapid increases of food-producing acres must eventually mean a glut in food products and a meager reward to four-fifths of the soil tillers. Our problem, therefore, is to secure such a balance as will enable the farmers to use better methods, and, with only a moderate increase of acreage, to give an ample supply of food at fair prices and with a fair profit to themselves. We cannot have a rural democracy unless the majority of the farmers are reasonably prosperous. Fundamentally, the extension of agricultural education till it reaches all farmers is the main need.

But education alone will not suffice. The farmers of the world must be far better organized if they are to meet the sort of competition which I have mentioned; organized in the fullest and best sense; organized so that they bring to bear upon their own interests all the forces and all the agencies that can serve them. There is unquestionably a place for a fighting farmers' organization. If the farmers do not protect themselves, nobody else is likely to protect them. But the task is much broader than that, and includes such an integration of agencies on behalf of agriculture as shall make the farmers more fully efficient in their economic life. Organization and the use of experts are essential to rural democracy.

But the farmer must at all hazards, even tho he may need to fight for his own interests, avoid mere class feeling and ambition. Probably three-fourths of the world's inhabitants live on the land, and gain their sustenance directly from the land. Therefore, if a democracy is to prevail, the farmers must make their contribution to it. The struggle of the proletariat in Europe, and the antagonism between capital and labor in the Anglo-Saxon countries, are not matters to be slighted by the farmers, but are of almost as much vital interest to them as they are to the parties immediately concerned. Consequently, it behooves the farmers to interest themselves intelligently and aggressively in the big issues of the time, and to bring to bear upon the solution of these problems all their intelligence and all their faith in democracy.

Now, more than ever, comes the call for rural leadership. We need men and women thoroly trained—yes, specially trained—for the many types of expert service—technical, economic, and social—which the New Day requires in the country. But that is only a beginning. The real need is for the development of leadership among the men and women who make their living from the soil. If we cannot have leadership here, we shall fail in building a rural democracy. Potential leadership exists. Some of it is already available and at work, but the all-embracing need of the next few years is the developing and training of the farmers themselves in leadership.

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	Four times
10.....	\$.80	\$2.80	2.08
11.....	.88	3.08	2.28
12.....	.96	3.28	2.48
13.....	1.04	3.48	2.68
14.....	1.12	3.68	2.88
15.....	1.20	3.88	3.08
16.....	1.28	4.08	3.28
17.....	1.36	4.28	3.48
18.....	1.44	4.48	3.68
19.....	1.52	4.68	3.88
20.....	1.60	4.88	4.08
21.....	1.68	5.08	4.28
22.....	1.76	5.28	4.48
23.....	1.84	5.48	4.68
24.....	1.92	5.68	4.88
25.....	2.00	5.88	5.08

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.

TRACTOR MEN—ONE OF THE LARGEST and oldest machinery manufacturing companies, Allis-Chalmers of Milwaukee, has developed a line of general purpose tractors, including a low-priced one man tractor that will be produced in large quantities. Will allot exclusive territory to reliable active men who will devote their time to proposition or dealers alive to the immediate possibilities in this field. We want men who will build up a prosperous business. No tractor experience necessary. Hulseman Bros. Co., Southwest Blvd. and Penn street, Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67 paged annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

FARM HELP WANTED

MARRIED MAN FOR FARM WARK AND stock feeding. Must be experienced. Will pay \$800 per year. Three room house, garden spot, 1/2 gallon milk, also a place for chickens. See or address C. A. Robertson, Asherville, Kan.

FARM WORK WANTED.

I WANT A JOB OF CORN HUSKING, commence Nov. 1st. H. S. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO PAY BIG salaries with liberal expense accounts to men with selling experience representing Capper Publications. Our offers have been made unusually attractive. Just a few territories in central Kansas open. A man with automobiles preferred. Write or wire application now. H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED.

POSTAL PORTRAITS MADE. WRITE FOR particulars. Oscar Bennett, Parsons, Kan.

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. Ozment, 40 St. Louis.

FAIRMOUNT MATERNITY HOSPITAL. For confinement; private; prices reasonable; may work for board; babies adopted; write for booklet. Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 E. 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

WRITE FOR SOUVENIR—GIVING PHOTO and plans of Sioux City's new \$4,000,000 Alfalfa and Cereal Milling Company's plant. No cost to you. Alfalfa and Cereal Milling Company, Grain Exchange Building, Sioux City, Iowa.

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.

FREE BOOK ON PATENTS—WRITE TO day for free copy of "How to Obtain a Patent." Contains valuable information and advice to inventors. Tells how to secure patent. Send model or sketch of your invention for opinion of its patentable nature—free. (20 years experience.) Talbert & Talbert, 4215 Talbert Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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.

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.

WANTED TO BUY.

EXPERIENCED CORN FARMER WISHES to buy, or rent for cash or shares, about 80 acres bottom corn land. Oscar Giesel, Route 3, El Campo, Tex.

ALFALFA SEED WANTED.

WE WANT TO BUY ALFALFA SEED. Send us samples and how much you want for it. Bowman Bros. Seed Co., Concordia, Kansas.

MACHINERY WANTED.

STONE CRUSHER WANTED, THAT CAN be pulled with 25 H. P. steam engine. Frank Wesley, R. 2, Windom, Kan.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, A bargain if taken at once. Address Easton Farmers Telephone Co., Easton, Kan.

ONE OF THE FINEST RETAIL HARD- ware stocks in Kansas. This is your chance to get into a first class, old established hardware business, and a money-maker. Address Box 214, Norton, Kansas.

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 with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED. R. Harold, Manhattan, Kan.

SILAGE—320 TONS. CORRAL FUR- nished. E. N. Sittes, Atlanta, Kan.

USED 600 EGG BUCKEYE INCUBATORS for sale, \$40. Walter Bowell, Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—EMPTY GREEN house. Movable. Mattie Leavitt, Caney, Kan.

PURE EXTRACTED HONEY—60 LB. CAN. \$12.25; two, \$24. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colo.

PURE STRAINED HONEY IN 12 LB. CANS, 26c; in 60 lb. cans, 25c, here. Roy Bunker, Eskridge, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE KANRED WHEAT. Ask for sample. Bowman Bros. Seed Co., Concordia, Kan.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

DELICIOUS WISCONSIN WHITE CHEESE honey. Green county's famous cheese. Price list free. E. N. Rosa, Monroe, Wis.

ELECTRIC LIGHT OUTFIT COMPLETE with 9 H. P. Fairbanks oil engine and 5 1/2 kw. generator. Herkimer Supply Co., Herkimer, Kan.

NEW CROP CHOICE ALFALFA EX- tracted honey, 120 lbs., \$25. Bulk comb honey, 116 lbs., \$30. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

FOR SALE—YELLOW JERSEY AND Nancy Hall sweet potatoes, \$1.50 per bushel F. O. B. Topeka. C. V. Cochran, Route 6, Topeka, Kan.

OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES" SPE- cial price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 60-gallon barrels, 25c a gal. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Sudan Seed WANTED. MUST BE RE-

cleaned northern grown and free from Johnson grass. State amount, price and full particulars. Protocon Co., Box 396, Fairview, Kan.

3 POUNDS HIGH GRADE PILGRIM roasted coffee, delivered to any address in the U. S. A. for \$1. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Jones Cash Grocery, Beeville, Tex.

MACHINERY.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND USED TRAC- tors. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

10-20 TITAN TRACTOR AND JOHN DEERE 3-bottom plow, new this fall. Will trade for cattle or sell. Thad Beck, Newton, Kan.

TEN HORSE POWER PORTABLE FIELD Brundage engine and 4-hole Joliet corn sheller. Good shape. \$300. Chas. H. Mills, Kanopolis, Kan.

TYPEWRITERS OF ALL MAKES FOR sale or rent. Supplies and expert repairing. Distributor of Royal typewriters. Western Typewriter Co., 624 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

SEWING MACHINES IN THESE TIMES OF high prices why pay retailers large profits. Many grades and prices sold by merchants for years, now from factory to you. Write the distributor for prices. Distributors Co., 1233 Clay St., Topeka, Kan.

PET STOCK.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES. NATURAL HEEL- ers, \$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.

PET STOCK.

RABBITS FOR SALE. YOUNG STOCK from registered does. Edw. E. Root, Ozawie, Kan.

SINGING CANARIES, PARROTS, PUPS, supplies. K. C. Bird Store, 1421 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

ONE COON AND SKUNK HOUND, REGIS- tered, well broken. Also five pups 10 months old, dandies. Roy Swanson, Ashland, Kan.

TWO FEMALE HOUNDS FOR SALE. ONE two years, good coyote dog, \$10. One three months old, half stag, \$5. F. R. Janne, Luray, Kan.

LET US TRAIN YOUR HOUNDS ON COY- ote with well trained hounds. If you want good dog, I have it. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ed. Brunk, Norcatur, 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.

POULTRY

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.

October 23, 1919.

Mall and Breeze.
Dear Sirs: Please discontinue my ad of Leghorn chickens, I only ordered four insertions and I am swamped with inquiries now. Yours respectfully, Mrs. Ethel Miller, Langdon, Kan.

ANCONAS.

EXTRA GOOD SINGLE COMB ANCONA cockerels \$2 and \$3. Mrs. Julia Ditto, R. 7, Newton, Kan.

BANTAMS.

BUFF, WHITE AND BLACK COCHINS, also Seabrights, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

BUFF AND BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS. Stock on approval. Fairview Poultry Yards, Box 402, Stafford, Kan.

DUCKS.

MALLARD DUCKS, \$1 EACH. SATISFACTION guaranteed. Charley Welter, Grantville, Kan.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, first prize winners. Mrs. E. A. Janeway, Princeton, Kan.

DUCKS—BUFF MUSCOVEYS, PEKINS, Buff and Rouens, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

GEES.

GEES, MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, FINE birds. Mrs. Tom Curd, Perry, Kansas.

GEES—AFRICAN CHINA TOULOUSE and White Embdens, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

GUINEAS.

PEARL AND WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, cockerels, \$1.50. Oliver F. Holl, Russell, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2 each. Mrs. Della Goheen, Oakhill, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.50 each. Willow Spring Ranch, Emmett, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$1 each. Josephine Reed, Oakhill, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels \$2 each until Dec. 1st. C. J. Nielson, Leonardville, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels and pullets, \$1 each. Ellen Reed, Oakhill, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels \$1.50 each. Mrs. Art Johnson, Concordia, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Herman Kemper, Logan, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, extra good, \$1.50. H. G. Kincaid, Wright, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2; fine birds. Mrs. James Rigney, Route 6, Manhattan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.50. Egg laying strain. Mrs. Dick Higley, Cummings, Kan.

100 BIG EARLY PURE SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

ONE HUNDRED YEARLING BUFF LEG- horn hens, two dollars each. Few males, five and up. Herb Wilson, Holton, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.50 each if taken before Dec. 20. First prize winning stock. C. H. Lessor, Lincoln, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, fine ones, 21 years a breeder. Will please you. \$2 each, \$10 for six. Wesley Jewell, Humboldt, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

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 LEG- horn cockerels, carefully selected \$2 each. Fred Chilen, Miltonvale, Kansas.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.50 each; 6, \$8; 12, \$15. E. H. Erickson, Olsburg, Kansas.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, extra large. Two dollars each. Address Lillian Shufelberger, Bloom, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn hens, \$3 each. Early hatch cockerels, \$2 each. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

35 FINE YOUNG PURE BRED, SINGLE Comb Leghorn cockerels. Prices better now than later. E. W. Mitchell, Box 93, Virgil, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, Tom Barron strain, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Geo. Hartwell, Jamestown, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

GOOD SCORING BLACK LANGSHANS, guaranteed. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Ia.

PURE WHITE THOROBBRED LANGSHAN cockerels, \$2 to \$5 each. Mrs. Mattie Toyne, Linwood, Kan.

EXTRA FINE THOROBBRED BLACK Langshans. Nice large April hatched cockerels, five dollars. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

MY BEST BLACK LANGSHAN COCK- erels, \$3 if taken before Nov. 10. Guaranteed. Cocks, \$2. Ollie Ammon, Netawaka, Kan.

MINORCAS.

PURE WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS, \$3. Mrs. C. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCK- erels, \$2.50 each. R. C. Kelman, Arlington, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

LARGE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, best laying strain, \$5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF OR- pington cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. J. G. McClure, Stafford, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3; pullets, \$2; dozen, \$20; May hatch. Max Donly, Carlton, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON HENS AND PUL- lets, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 each. F. D. Schroeder, Buhler, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS FOR SALE. PURE buff pullets and cockerels. Mrs. H. N. Zimmerman, R. 3, Troy, Kan.

CHOICE PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3. Inferiors culled out. Mrs. Harriet Newell, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK ORPINGTONS. PUL- lets, \$2.50; hens, \$3; cocks, \$4; cockerels, \$4 to \$6. Walter Sheldon, Grove, Okla.

THOROBBRED SINGLE COMB BUFF OR- pington cockerels, \$3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Russell Welter, Grantville, Kan.

COOK STRAIN THOROBBRED S. C. BUFF Orpington cockerels. \$4 to \$10. Ship on approval. Write Mrs. John C. Hough, Wetmore, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING CRYSTAL WHITE OR- pington cockerels. Quality and snow whiteness our specialty. Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Troy, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

NORMAN STRAIN COCKERELS. A Koenig, Hanover, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.75 EACH. J. S. Beachy, Garnett, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$1.25. Walter Brown, Perry, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, RINGLET strain, \$3. Mrs. R. M. Powell, Erie, Kan.

KELLY'S BUFF ROCKS. SOME GRAND cockerels for sale. Earl Kelly, Stafford, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS and pullets, \$2. Helen Mallam, Centralia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. BRED FOR weight and eggs, \$2, \$3. W. R. Wheeler, Jewell, Kan.

FINE PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, \$1.50 while they last. L. R. Pixley, Wamego, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, early hatch, \$2. Mrs. Norman Gross, Russell, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, farm raised. Price \$2 each. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. FISHEL strain, early hatched, \$2.50-\$3 each. W. M. Anderson, Ellinwood, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS; RINGLET and Aristocrat strains, large boned, nicely barred, \$2 to \$5. Mrs. Sylvan Miller, Humboldt, Kan.

70 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND pullets, first premium stock, good laying strain. Cockerels \$5-\$7.50. Utility \$2.50. For immediate sale. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS—FINE BIG BONED, FARM raised cockerels, bred from state fair and state show winners, \$3 to \$10. Won seven ribbon ribbons at 1919 state fair, including first cock, first hen, first pullet, first cockerel, first pen, first sweepstakes pen, first sweepstakes female, second sweepstakes male. Minnie C. Clark, Haven, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS.

R. C. RED COCKERELS \$3-\$5 EACH. MRS. R. E. Halley, Wilsey, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.50. Mrs. J. C. McRacken, Gorham, 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, AMER- ica's leading strains, \$2-\$5. Springdale Farm, Eureka, Kan.

GREAT BIG FIREY SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels shipped on approval. Earl Kelly, Stafford, Kan.

SPECIAL 30 DAYS, SINGLE COMB RED utility cockerels at \$2.50, better ones, \$5-\$7.50 up. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, 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.

WYANDOTTES.

ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$1.50. Minnie Holt, Wilmet, Kan.

R. C. BUFF WYANDOTTE YOUNG STOCK for sale. G. G. Wright, Langdon, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE roosters, \$3 each. John Mealey, Saffordville, Kan.

PUREBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2 and \$3.50 each. A. E. Meler, Haven, Kan.

THOROBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2 each. Mrs. O. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS, FISHEL strain, one and two years, \$2. Mrs. Clyde Meek, Route 3, Chapman, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and pullets; also fancy pigeons, Homers, Italians. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

EARLY HATCHED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, 260 egg strain, \$5; utility, \$3.50; for immediate sale. Mrs. Walter H. Jones, Salina, 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.

THOROBRED 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.

STRICTLY PURE BRED WHITE HOL- land toms, \$6. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

BOURBON RED, MAMMOTH BRONZE and Hollands, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

LARGE BONE AND FRAME, YOUNG White Holland toms, \$6 if taken soon. White Rocks. Ada M. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

BREEDERS CHEAP. ALL VARIETIES chickens, ducks, geese, guineas, turkeys and bantams; catalog free. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

COCKERELS AND BREEDING PENS, twelve leading varieties; cockerels early hatched; properly mated breeding pens. Prices right. Smith Bros., Martinsburg, Mo.

POULTRY WANTED.

PAYING GOOD PRICES ALWAYS FOR eggs and poultry. Ship direct. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

WE ARE PAYING FOR No. 1 HENS, 22c per pound; turkeys, 26c; guineas, \$5 doz.; pigeons, \$1. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

More Sorghums Next Year

Farmers Plan to Grow Only the Profitable Crops

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

FARMERS in Kansas and other states in the West are much interested in knowing what will be the most profitable crops to grow next year. Of course much will depend on the demands that will be made upon this country for food supplies by other countries. In this connection a recent report from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome may be of interest. In its estimate the wheat production of Spain, Scotland, Italy, Canada, the United States, India, Japan and Tunis is given as 1,735,000,000 bushels or 94.4 per cent of the production for 1918 for those countries and 98.9 per cent of the five-year average from 1913 to 1917. The production of oats in Scotland, Italy, the United States, Canada, Japan and Tunis is given as 1,721,766,000 or 81.6 per cent of the production for 1918 and 92.8 per cent of a five year average. The production of corn in Italy, Canada and the United States for 1919 is estimated at 2,947,184,000 bushels or 110.2 of the production for 1918 for these countries and 103 per cent of a five year average from 1913 to 1917.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 8.7 per cent during September. In the last 10 years the price level decreased about 2 per cent during September. October 1 the index figure of prices was about 0.2 per cent higher than a year ago, 4.7 per cent higher than two years ago, and 74.7 per cent higher than the average of the past 10 years to October 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—to producers of the United States decreased 13.6 per cent from August 15 to September 15; in the past nine years prices increased in like period 2.6 per cent. On September 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 7.3 per cent lower than a year ago, 5.1 per cent higher than two years ago, and 57.7 per cent higher than the average of the past nine years on September 15.

The livestock situation in Kansas and the West is not very satisfactory. Most of the feeders of cattle and hogs complain of having heavy losses and say they will not feed extensively for next year unless better shipping and marketing conditions are established. Those who are interested in studying the national livestock situation will be interested in knowing that the United States Department of Agriculture states that during the month of August the livestock reporters of the Bureau of Crop Estimates decreased their cattle supply 1.88 per cent, increased their swine supply 1.86 per cent, and decreased their sheep supply 2.58 per cent. During August last year cattle decreased 2.09 per cent, swine increased 1.01 per cent, and sheep increased 2.33 per cent.

From July 1 to September 1 this year cattle decreased 3.01 per cent, swine increased 0.55 per cent, and sheep decreased 7.3 per cent. In the corresponding two months last year cattle decreased 2.85 per cent, swine decreased 0.43 per cent, and sheep decreased 7.02 per cent.

Fall farm work is progressing satis-

factorily in Kansas. Recent rains have helped to put the ground in better condition for plowing. Wherever possible farmers have been planning to do a great deal of fall plowing and that will insure better crops and better yields for next year. A greatly increased acreage of corn and sorghum crops is expected. During the past week there were heavy frosts in every part of the state. Monday night, November 3, there was freezing weather and a real touch of winter. Local conditions in the state are shown in the county reports that follow:

Atchison—Wheat is up and is growing well. Feed is plentiful, and not nearly as much corn was cut this year as last. Stalks in the field have a great deal more feed on them this year than last as they ripened before the frost. Cattle are running in pasture yet, and but little feeding has been done as grass has made a good growth since recent rains.—Alfred Cole, Oct. 25.

Cherokee—Weather is too warm and damp to harvest fodder crops and to sow wheat. The few fields sown are growing well. We have had no killing frosts. There are many insects. Wheat is testing lower. Butterfat is 73c; eggs 51c; potatoes \$1.60.—L. Smyers, Oct. 25.

Cheyenne—A light snow fell October 19 and the thermometer registered several degrees below freezing several nights. Several light showers have fallen in past 10 days. Threshing is completed, and farmers are seeding for winter wheat. Many fields will make excellent fall pasture. Elevators are filled with wheat and cars are scarce. Most of the grain tested high. Not much market for barley at \$1.10; eggs are 45c; butterfat 64; hens 21c; spring chickens 17c.—F. M. Hurlock, Oct. 17.

Clay—Warm weather the past week has given wheat a good start. Farmers still are hauling wheat to market and mills and elevators are full. Cattle are healthy and some farmers will feed them this winter. Roads are good. Fifty-eight test wheat is selling for \$1.18; 59 test \$2.19; 60 test \$2.20; new corn is \$1.30; hogs \$10; butterfat 72c; creamery butter 70c; country butter 65; eggs 55c.—P. R. Forslund, Oct. 25.

Cloud—First frost came October 11. There is sufficient moisture and wheat is making an excellent growth. Threshing is not yet completed. Farmers are sowing wheat. Pastures held out well, but a good many cattle are going to market. Not many hogs are being raised. Third crop of alfalfa is very good, and is being put up. Potato crop was good, but there is not much fruit.—W. H. Plumly, Oct. 24.

Coffey—Weather is cooler. Wheat sowing is nearly completed. Early sown wheat is in excellent condition, and there is sufficient moisture to bring up that which was sown late. Kafir was killed by a light frost and is nearly all harvested.—A. T. Stewart, Oct. 25.

Edwards—Weather is too dry for wheat. There is little pasture for cattle, except some fields of volunteer wheat. There is more feed in country than last year. Farmers will not have much corn to husk. Few public sales are being held.—L. A. Spitze, Oct. 25.

Ellis—Weather has been cold and cloudy. Late sown wheat is coming up well. Cattle are on volunteer wheat pasture, and are healthy. Farmers are hauling wheat to market, and it sells for \$1.75 to \$2.25; corn is \$1.60; shorts \$2.75; butterfat 68c; eggs 55c.—C. F. Erbert, Oct. 25.

Graham—Weather is cool and damp. Eighty per cent of grain is yet to be threshed, but stacks are in better condition than farmers expected. Fall sowing is almost completed. There is a great deal of fall pasture. Corn husking has begun and the grain is in excellent condition. Hogs are scarce. All stock is healthy. We have sufficient feed for the winter.—C. L. Kobler, Oct. 25.

Grant—Harvesting of feed and rowed crops nearly completed, and will thresh out well. Large acreage of wheat being drilled and some is making good pasture now. Ground is in excellent condition for wheat, but late rains will damage grass pastures. Livestock is healthy. Few public sales have been held, and produce does not sell well.—C. W. Mahan, Oct. 20.

Greenwood—Weather is cloudy and foggy. Recent showers have brought up early sown wheat, and put ground in good condition for late sowing. Acreage will be 60 per cent smaller than last fall. Crop grass cattle are nearly all marketed. Hogs are

scarce. We have had a light frost, but it did not injure pastures, which are good for this time of year.—John H. Fox, Oct. 24.

Harvey—Ground is very dry and cloudy, and rain is needed badly. Wheat sowing will be late. Butter is worth 55c; eggs 53c; potatoes \$1.80; apples \$2; cabbage 2 and 3c.—H. W. Prouty, Oct. 24.

Leavenworth—Late plowed ground is so dry that wheat on it is not coming up very well. Corn husking has begun, and the yield is good. Farmers are making hay. Many sales are being held and it is difficult to sell horses. The recent drop in hog prices caused much discouragement among raisers.—George S. Marshall, Oct. 26.

Logan—We are having a great deal of rain, and ground is in better condition for sowing wheat than ever before. There is enough moisture in the ground to insure a crop next year. Mules are in demand and bring good prices. Farm machinery sells well at public sales, but horses bring low prices. Milk cows are worth \$70 to \$80; cream 70c; eggs 50c; barley 95c.—T. J. Daw, Oct. 24.

Phillips—Weather is cool and cloudy. Threshing has been delayed because of recent rains, and most of the wheat in stacks is sprouted. There is a large crop of volunteer wheat. Cattle are doing well on wheat pasture. Hogs are scarce.—A. D. Sutley, Oct. 25.

Pottawatomie—Rain is needed badly to bring up late sown wheat. Work on public roads is progressing well. Two or three sales are being held each week. Milk cows sell high but horses and farm implements bring low prices. Hogs are worth \$10 to \$11; butterfat 72c; eggs 53c; corn \$1.60; wheat \$2.07.—F. E. Austin, Oct. 24.

Rice—Wheat drilling still is in progress. Early sown wheat is up but will not make fall pasture unless weather turns warm. We have had several heavy frosts with temperature at 34 degrees in some localities. Potatoes are worth \$2; wheat \$2.20; corn \$1.90; butter 70c; eggs 45c; chickens 20c; apples \$2 to \$3.50.—George Buntz, Oct. 25.

Scott—Weather is good. Farmers are busy with fall work. A good many sheep have been shipped in to pasture on volunteer wheat. Threshing has begun again since the rainy, foggy weather. Livestock is doing well, and no recent losses have been reported. No public sales have been held. There is a shortage of coal. Some corn is selling for \$1.25; barley 92c; wheat \$1.75 to \$2.—J. M. Helfrick, Oct. 24.

Sedgwick—Farmers are drilling wheat in dry ground and there will be no fall or winter pasture on the wheat fields. Livestock is healthy. Public sales are well attended, and prices are satisfactory. More ground than usual will be given to spring crops next year.—F. D. Wickham, Oct. 25.

Stafford—Northern part of county still is dry, but what wheat has been sown is coming up satisfactorily. Corn husking has begun. Wheat brings \$2.18.—S. Veatch, Oct. 25.

Federal Farm Loans

During September, 1919, \$8,400,360 was supplied to 2,841 farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long time first mortgages, according to the monthly statements made to the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of Spokane leads in the amount of loans closed, it being \$1,056,750, and the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul next with \$1,044,200. The other banks closed loans in September as follows: Houston, \$922,235; Wichita, \$763,800; Louisville, \$718,700; St. Louis, \$705,875; Omaha, \$669,400; Baltimore, \$577,900; Springfield, \$542,200; Berkeley, \$489,300; New Orleans, \$462,225; and Columbia, \$447,775.

On September 30, 1919, there were operating in the United States 3,830 Farm Loan Associations. The total mortgage loans made by the Federal Land Banks thru these associations, September 30, 1919, to 100,412 farmer-borrowers, amounted to \$261,175,346. During September 7,485 applications were received asking for \$25,491,081. During the same period 5,174 loans were approved, amounting to \$15,816,179. Altogether 219,205 farmers have applied for loans under this system, in the aggregate amount of \$605,575,801.

The grand total of loans closed is distributed by Federal Land Bank Districts as follows:—

Omaha	\$35,390,290
Spokane	34,880,860
St. Paul	33,605,900
Houston	28,666,561
Wichita	23,311,506
New Orleans	20,895,940
St. Louis	18,192,505
Louisville	17,959,906
Berkeley	14,065,400
Columbia	13,891,045
Baltimore	10,401,600
Springfield	9,913,545

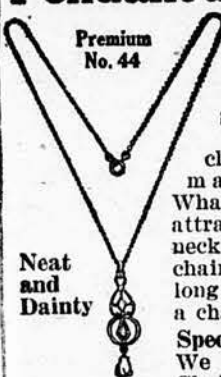
Up to September 30, 1919, interest and amortization payments due by borrowers to the banks amounted to \$12,666,313.61. Of this all but \$172,456.72, or 1 4-10 per cent had been paid, and of this sum \$86,816.60 represents installments which had only become due during the month.

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.

Saving is not a dull duty. It is a ticket to the land of prosperity. Buy W. S. S.

Pendant and Chain



The Pendant we offer is artistically executed in a filigree design. And the chain is included in our remarkable offer. What could be more attractive for low-neck dresses! The chain is 15 inches long and as dainty as a chain of solid gold.

Special 10-Day Offer:

We will send this Chain and Pendant, premium No. 44, to all who send us two yearly subscriptions to the Household at 25 cents each. 50 cents in all.

THE HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE
Dept. M-44, Topeka, Kansas



The Old Time Cradle is Still Used in Harvesting in Some Parts of America—But Not in the Great Wheat Belt. From Cradle to McCormick Binders, and Then Tractors was a Long Step.

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 Copper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinuance or change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS—Write for my large list. Jess Kinsler, Garden City, Kansas.

153 ACRES IN ARKANSAS for sale or trade. J. W. Persinger, Scandia, Kan.

BEST FARM BARGAINS for sale in S. E. Kansas by G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kan.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm. Price \$100 per acre. G. W. Savage, Winfield, Kansas.

WELL IMPROVED farms, \$85 to \$125 per acre. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

160 ACRES, \$9,500; terms on \$7,500. Other farms. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

BARGAINS. Bargains in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. B. McAdams, Brewster, Kansas.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

ELK CO. LAND. 120 a. second bottom fair improvements. Price \$5,600. Incumbence, \$1,600. Oliver Gaines, Owner, Howard, Kan.

400 ACRES rich level land; 360 cultivation; school and market; \$55 acre. Porter Young, Agt., Great Bend, Kan.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Faxon, Meriden, Kansas.

FOR SALE Overlook Farm, 360 acres well improved \$75 per acre. Write the owner. Wesley Knaus, Benedict, Kan.

160 A level grain and alfalfa farm, at \$35 acre, in Okla. Write owner. W. T. Chilcott, Mankato, Kansas.

CARY & HOARD, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 13, Anthony, Kansas.

WE HAVE a good list of Kaw bottom and upland farms that are worth the money. Wilson & Clawson, Lawrence, Kansas.

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.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, 160 acres, three miles of Haggard, Kan. 80 acres in cultivation, balance grass. Inquire of J. E. Stohr, Ensign, Kansas.

NORTON AND GRAHAM county lands our specialty. If you want a home or an investment write us. Allen & Larson, Box 28, Lenora, Kansas.

160 ACRES WHEAT LAND 5 miles Pratt, Kan., all cult.; a bargain. Must be sold at once. Pratt Abst. & Inv. 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.

280 ACRE improved grain and stock farm, 3 miles Dennis, Labette county, 140 acres cultivation, 80 hay, 80 pasture, \$55 acre. Other farms. J. K. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kan.

96 ACRES, imp., 20 alfalfa bottom land, bal. timothy and plow land. Living water; some timber; 3 mi. town. Good buy. Box 54, Colony, Kansas.

80 ACRES, improved, plenty water, 50 a. cult., balance blue grass, 1 1/2 miles town, near school, a bargain, black land. Box 72, Colony, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL 80 acre tract, modern home, good buildings. Close town. Offered for immediate sale. Write for description of this or any size farm interested in. Free booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, 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.

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.

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, all grassy rented. \$8,000. Best of terms. Write Schutte & Newman, LaCrosse, Kansas.

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.

IMPROVED 160 ACRES, \$2600 \$800 cash, bal. annual payments. Possession at once. 70 acres for wheat. House, barn, well, fence, 3 mi. from town. No trades. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

ONLY \$18 PER A. for an extra good, smooth quarter in Wallace County, Kansas. Deep, rich soil, 80 ft. to abundance of pure sheet water. Will carry back \$2000 at 6%. Act quick. Geo. Cloon, LeLoup, Kansas.

A FINE HOME—260 acres, highly improved, 75 acres wheat, 20 alfalfa, 100 good pasture, good water, near school and church. \$76 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

WALLACE COUNTY, fine crops, splendid water, ideal climate, an all around good place to live and make money. Have some exceptional bargains in lands to offer. Delbert Symes, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

CHASE COUNTY stock ranch, 2,700 a. with 240 a. creek bottom alfalfa land, bal. blue stem grazing. Permanent spring water, 4 mi. shipping. Good imp. Price \$183,400. Terms. C. A. Cowley & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

IDEAL STOCK FARM, 320 a., modern improvements, close to school and good town, living water, 110 a. cultivated, creek bottom, 120 a. meadow, balance in pasture, orchard and lots. For detailed description, write to E. W. Patrick, Waverly, 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.

316 ACRES, 3 miles from town, high school, 10 room house, 3 barns, 5 miles from Catholic church and Parochial school, 100 a. bottom land, 120 a. blue grass pasture, balance black limestone, running water, well fenced. Price \$100 per a. W. J. Foire, Westphalia, Kan.

450 ACRES, mostly finest bottom, nominal improvements. Leavenworth county concrete road now building, railroad station at corner. Near good town, 30 miles Kansas City. \$150. Corn Belt Farms Company, 706-8 Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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.

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. McIninch, Ransom, Ness County, Kan.

FOR SALE Some of the best 160 acre farms in Clay Co. close to town, well improved, and plenty of good water. Two of these are for sale for 30 days only. Also a number of cheaper farms. Write or see Carl Johnsmeyer, Clay Center, Kansas.

160, 240 AND 960 ACRES. Price \$60, \$11,000 hardware, \$4000 building, for Western Kansas land. \$21,000 mortgage, \$5500 for Western Kansas land. Bessie Agency, El Dorado, 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.

ONE-HALF SECTION, 4 miles from town; exceptionally good improvements; 7 room house, large new barn, silo, granaries, well and windmill. 20 acres alfalfa; 70 acres wheat goes with farm, 300 yards to school. Price \$100 per acre. R. R. Tucker, Ottawa, 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 Port-to-Fort concrete highway now building. 1 mile to school and church. \$125 per acre. E. T. Arnold, Lawrence, Kansas.

KANSAS

THE BEST LAND

to be found anywhere for the money. Farms from 40 acres up to 640, creek and river bottom and upland at prices cheaper than anywhere in the world for same kind of land. Come and see for yourself or write. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

80 ACRES, Lyon county, Kan. Well improved, 9 miles Emporia, R. F. D. and phone line, 50 rods to school, 6 room house, barn, poultry house, cave, 15 acres pasture, rest farm land, \$7,200. Terms one-half cash long time on balance. Write for list of all size farms. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.

FOR QUICK SALE—320 acres. Unimproved; free from rock or gravel; underlaid with an abundance of sheet water; 2 miles from railroad shipping point; 5 miles from county seat. Price \$18.00 per acre. Terms to suit purchaser. D. F. Carter, The Land Man, Leoti, 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 main route and phone line. Special bargain at \$22.00 per acre. Write for bargain E. E. Jeter, Land Merchant, Lenora, Kansas.

320 ACRES, 160 cultivated, 1/2 bottom land, fine grass, 25 a. alfalfa, big new barn, house, other improvements 2 1/2 miles town and high school. Price \$90 a. 160 a., 120 cultivated, balance grass, fair improvements. Price \$65 a. Other bargains. Richards & Moore, White City, Kansas.

ANOTHER BARGAIN Hackberry Valley ranch, 640 acres highly improved. Elegant new six room cottage, bunk house, barns and corrals. Best of soil. Plenty of living water fed by springs. Abundance of timber for fuel and posts. 40 acres alfalfa. 300 acres first bottom. A snap at \$24 per acre. No trades. The Brooke Land & Trust Co., Winona, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 acres, well improved, beautiful location, a nice home, just 2 miles of church and school. Price \$16,000.

120 acres, 7 miles of town, lays good, 50 acres sown to wheat and nice hedge posts all goes. Price for 10 days at \$8,000.

45 acres, 1 1/2 miles of town at \$4,000. Don't neglect these. C. T. Gideon, Emmett, 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 44x66, 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.

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, it 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. Belssel, 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.

Eastern-Kansas Farms Largest list Lyon and Coffey Co. for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE Two section ranch in Trego county, Kan. 100 a. plowed, bal. grass, but good level land. Good improvements. Close to school and R. F. D., 9 mi. from town. Price \$35 per a. Will trade for eastern land. Good paper or income property. Will carry one-half back at 6%. Commission to agents. Wm. Cox, Collyer, 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 14x84. 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 condensery at Ft. Scott, good soil, mostly tillable, improved. Great bargain \$110 per acre.

Other good farms and properties. Depue & Slaughter, Ft. Scott, Kansas.

640 ACRES

320 a. 1st bottom, 60 a. prairie, 260 timber and pasture; 30 a. alfalfa; 8-r. modern house; 40x60 barn; 2 tenant houses; plenty other outbuildings; never-falling water; 16 miles from Topeka, 3 1/2 miles from shipping point. Land of the very best. Act quick. Just put on market at \$115 per acre.

280 ACRES

200 a. in cultivation, 45 a. bottom, 80 a. grass, 40 a. alfalfa, good 8-r. house; 50x60 barn, lg. hog house, 2 cattle sheds, good hen house, plenty other outbuildings; scales, 3 good wells, 150 bbl. cistern. Land in prime condition, improvements good. You can buy this 280 a. at \$100. Owner has also 160 a. of fine grass land 2 1/2 miles from home place, which he offers at \$75 per acre. 12 miles southwest of Topeka.

Have a number of other choice farms on our list. It will pay you to write to us or see us personally.

Kansas Reserve Investment Co.

Ed. F. Grote, Manager Real Estate Dept.

824 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

KANSAS

25 BARGAINS, \$50 to \$75 acre. Some farms are mile to town. Write for list. V. C. Archer, Colony, Kansas.

80 ACRES, 4 miles of Ottawa, good main road, 7 room house, good barn and other buildings. Good water, all tillable, 15 acres hog tight. A fine farm and a choice location. \$11,000. 120 acres, 9 miles Ottawa, 3 mi. to good trading point. Good improvements and a complete set. Sandy loam lays well, 16 acres hog tight, good water, 30 alfalfa land. School close. A good buy at \$100. Write for list of other bargains. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

4,500 ACRE RANCH, Harper and Barber Co. Six miles of running water, 100 never failing springs, good grass, never been overstocked, owner's house, 3 farm houses, granaries, barns, sheds, garage shop, windmills, fenced, hog lots and houses, corrals, etc. A bargain at \$30 per acre.

1,440 acres Comanche county, 7 1/2 miles from Sun City, 900 acres in cultivation, two sets of good improvements, fenced, heavy black loam soil. Windmills, tanks, etc. Price only \$50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kan.

RENO COUNTY FARM 160 a. 17 mi. from Hutchinson and 1 1/2 mi. 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.

640 ACRE RANCH Nine room stone house, 60x80 stone barn and other good improvements. 300 acres cultivated, balance grass. \$24,000, terms on \$15,000 six per cent.

1,400 acre ranch, two sets improvements, half grass, 500 acres good alfalfa land, living water year round well located. \$60,000. Terms on \$30,000 at six per cent.

1,120 acre ranch, close in two sets improvements, 400 acres in cultivation, trees and water. \$31,500, terms on \$20,000 six per cent.

E. A. Ford, Waldo, Kansas.

COFFEY COUNTY BARGAINS 80 acres, improved, 9 mi. of Waverly, best of soil, lays good, everlasting water. Price \$4,500. Good terms.

80 acres, improved, 5 mi. good town, lays fine, good soil, close to school, well watered. Price \$5,200. Good terms.

160 acres, improved, 3 1/2 mi. 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.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6%—price \$12.50 to \$20 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good, there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address W. T. Oliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

REAL SNAPS 160 nicely improved, new house, 4 miles out, school across road, only \$5,400. 220 acres, 2 1/2 miles town, small imp., \$1,600 cash, bal. crop payments no interest for 4 years. 240 acres 10 miles out, improved, living water, school one mile, 3,000 acres leased, real bargain for man in stock business. Fine 320, living water, 160 wheat, 1/2 with sale, possession spring, bargain at \$10,000. Terms. Fine 720 acre close in farm, well improved, \$40 an acre, terms. Fine wheat pasture on most of these farms. If you want a farm come and see me at once. BUXTON WHOLESALE LAND MERCHANT, Utica, 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.

WANTED—1000 FARMERS to locate in White Co., Ark., good farming and berry land. State the kind of farm you want. Address, T. E. Pennington, Kensett, Arkansas.

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.

ARKANSAS LAND—A real bargain in Clark county cut over tract, 1,850 acres of good agricultural, fruit and grass land; part creek bottom, balance rolling; an ideal location for stock farm. Only \$5.50 per acre, terms. Other bargains in large or small tracts of agricultural, fruit and grass lands. W. G. Morrow, Merchants and Planters Bank Bldg., Arkadelphia, Arkansas.

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.

WANTED—1000 FARMERS to locate in White Co., Ark., good farming and berry land. State the kind of farm you want. Address, T. E. Pennington, Kensett, Arkansas.

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.

ARKANSAS LAND—A real bargain in Clark county cut over tract, 1,850 acres of good agricultural, fruit and grass land; part creek bottom, balance rolling; an ideal location for stock farm. Only \$5.50 per acre, terms. Other bargains in large or small tracts of agricultural, fruit and grass lands. W. G. Morrow, Merchants and Planters Bank Bldg., Arkadelphia, Arkansas.

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.

WANTED—1000 FARMERS to locate in White Co., Ark., good farming and berry land. State the kind of farm you want. Address, T. E. Pennington, Kensett, Arkansas.

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.

ARKANSAS LAND—A real bargain in Clark county cut over tract, 1,850 acres of good agricultural, fruit and grass land; part creek bottom, balance rolling; an ideal location for stock farm. Only \$5.50 per acre, terms. Other bargains in large or small tracts of agricultural, fruit and grass lands. W. G. Morrow, Merchants and Planters Bank Bldg., Arkadelphia, Arkansas.

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.

WANTED—1000 FARMERS to locate in White Co., Ark., good farming and berry land. State the kind of farm you want. Address, T. E. Pennington, Kensett, Arkansas.

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.

ARKANSAS LAND—A real bargain in Clark county cut over tract, 1,850 acres of good agricultural, fruit and grass land; part creek bottom, balance rolling; an ideal location for stock farm. Only \$5.50 per acre, terms. Other bargains in large or small tracts of agricultural, fruit and grass lands. W. G. Morrow, Merchants and Planters Bank Bldg., Arkadelphia, Arkansas.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK.

COLORADO

50,000 ACRES choice raw or imp. Lincoln Co., Colorado lands. Bargains, easy terms. See J. L. Maurer, Arriba, Colo.

IF YOU WANT a good grain and stock farm on easy payments write
W. G. Plumleigh, Wray, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO farms and ranches, all sizes. For further information, write,
J. W. Triplett & Son, Yuma, Colo.

Irrigated and non-irrigated lands in southeastern Colo., 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.

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.

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.

320 ACRES, improved, 120 cultivated, balance pasture. Plenty good water, 14 miles from town. \$229, \$1,000 cash, \$2,000 March 1st, balance 3 years at 6%.
Lamb Realty Co., Vona, Colorado.

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.

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.

IMPROVED and unimproved land, well located in the famous Fleming and Haxton districts, where corn and small grains are sure crop. Prices ranging from \$35 to \$80 per acre. For particulars write or call on McClure & Hanna, Commercial Savings Bank, Sterling, Colorado.

DEAL WITH OWNER AND SAVE COMMISSION
1 1/2 sec. stock and grain ranch. 1/2 ml. Ry. station Cheyenne Co., Colo. Some irrigated, plenty of water. Must sell. \$22.50 a., 1-6 cash, 1-6 March. Balance 4 years 6%.
W. E. Campbell, Arroya, Colo.

HASWELL DISTRICT of eastern Colorado, the garden spot of the state. We own our own land and guarantee delivery. If you have never seen this district, which is largely shallow water, by all means look it over before buying elsewhere. Write us.
CHARLTON-HOPWELL LAND CO., Haswell, Colorado.

WHY NOT BUY DIRECT
from farmer, the best farm in the famous Haswell district. Plenty of good improvements and water and close to town and school, absolutely the best buy in the neighborhood and no commission. Crops show value of land. \$30 per acre. Cash.
T. H. Stoker, Haswell, Colo.

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. Good land, Cheyenne Co. 15 miles N. W. Sheridan Lake, \$20 per acre. 2 sections, 9 miles north of Sheridan Lake, \$25.50 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

EASTERN COLORADO FARM LAND
Washington, Yuma, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Lincoln, Kiowa and Prowers counties, \$15 to \$100 per acre. Wheat, corn, potatoes and fruit, sure crops. Prices advancing rapidly. Now is the time to buy. Write us for particulars. The C. C. Annable Realty Co., Otis, Colo.; Eads, Colo.

LANDS ARE rapidly advancing here. No other district has such a future ahead of it. A farm bought now, will be worth double in a few years. Let us show you what we do for those who buy from us. Let us show you the experience of those who have been here a few years. We sell our own lands, and can offer good farms with or without growing wheat. For further particulars write, Wagner Realty Co., Akron, Colo.

IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN COLORADO
We have an exceptional list of improved farms under irrigation, which we are offering at attractive prices. Lands are rapidly advancing in price and these sure-crop bargains will not last long at the prices at which they are offered. Write for list.
The Costilla Estates Development Company, Box "A", San Acacio, Colorado.

FLORIDA

UNIMPROVED 371 acres, best soil, spring branch, fine stock and grain farm, \$12 acre. Geo. Brokaw, Cottagehill, Florida.

CHEAPEST GOOD LANDS IN AMERICA
Your chance to select from thousands of acres in south-central Florida highlands, splendid orange, garden, general farming, cattle and hog lands, wholesale prices, terms or exchange. Florida Good Homes Co., Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list.
E. L. Fresson, 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. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

CITY PROPERTY, farms, ranches, sale or exchange. Write.
Roy & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

FREE VIEWS—200 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$4,000. Terms. Lists. Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.

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.

550 ACRES, all wire fenced, 450 acres first bottom land in cultivation, does not overflow. Good buildings. \$90 per acre.
Houston Realty Co., Houston, Mo.

240 ACRES, 4 1/2 ml. of R. R. town in Vernon Co. Two sets improvements; almost level, black soil; must sell now. Adjoining land selling at \$100 per acre. A bargain at \$80 per acre. W. H. Hunt, Schell City, Mo.

STOCK FARM, 525 acres, 2 houses, watered by well and creek. Price \$16,000. Half down, 80 acres, improved. Price \$2,500. Write for free bargain list.
Tom King, Weaubleau, Mo.

103 ACRES WELL IMPROVED
40 cult., 25 bottom, bal. blue grass pasture. 1/2 ml. good town. Abundance water. \$75 a. if sold in 30 days.
Box 51, Humansville, Mo.

160 ACRE FARM AT BARGAIN. 80 a. in cultivation, 80 a. in timber pasture, 6 room, 2 story house, good barn, stone granary, basement, well water, springs and wells, 8 miles railroad, fair roads. This is a bargain. Price \$35 per a. \$3,000 cash, carry remainder back 6%.
S. S. Tillery Realty Co., Humansville, Mo.

117 ACRES, 2 1/2 MILES OF TOWN
75 acres rich creek bottom land in cultivation, 30 acres hog tight, 2 good barns, 4 room house. Price \$65 per acre.
40 acre fruit farm, 6 miles out, 6 room house, 10 acres of fruit, 25 acres of smooth land. Price \$2,700.
T. A. PRITCHARD, Collins, Mo.

CHOICE 160 ACRE FARM FOR SALE
Located just 25 miles from business center of Kansas City, Mo.; three-fourths mile from Belton, Mo., a town of 1,500 people, close to good schools, churches and trading places. This farm has 60 acres of good blue grass, an unlimited supply of spring water, that never falls in dry weather, balance of farm is under cultivation. Has a good seven room house, living room, dining room, kitchen, three bed rooms, and bath room. Has a new barn 36 by 44 just built last year, garage, poultry house and plenty of other outbuildings, will have about 50 acres fall plowed and can give possession March 1st. Price \$200 per acre and can arrange for a reasonable amount of terms if desired. Don't overlook this if you are in the market for a good farm. Address owner.
CLEM M. MAHAN, Kansas City, Mo. 4 E. 54th St.

OKLAHOMA

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.

\$20 to \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder.
E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

160 ACRES, near Hinton, Caddo county, Okla. Improved, 100 acres in cultivation, balance pasture, near school. \$40 per acre.
G. W. Depue, Ft. Scott, Kansas.

160 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair improvements, rich loam soil, lays well. 6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail lines. \$35 per acre. Terms.
Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

COME TO OKLAHOMA

We have fine climate and good land cheap, one to two crops pays for land. For bargains in farms in all parts of Oklahoma, write Ira Maxson, 315 Baltimore Building, Oklahoma City, 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.

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 homemaker and investor will appreciate this new and valuable booklet. Farm Bureau, care of Industrial Department, M. K. & T. Railway, Room 318, Dallas, Texas.

MISSISSIPPI

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

TEXAS

INVESTIGATE our Panhandle lands and buy per acre instead of paying rents almost equal to our selling price. Write today.
J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.

Big Crops in Northwest Texas on the New Line of the Santa Fe

The Federal Railroad Administration has authorized the completion of the new Shattuck Branch of the Santa Fe railroad to take care of this year's big crops—wheat, oats and sorghums. This will open for immediate settlement and development a large block of my land in a wheat and stock farming section of Ochiltree and Hansford counties in northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line, where the first crop has in a number of cases paid for the land, and where cattle and hogs can be raised at a low cost. Land is of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, no brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital.
T. C. SPEARMAN, Chicago, Ill. 928 Railway Exchange.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARM WANTED. Send description. C. C. Shepard, Minneapolis, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. J. W. Fitzmaurice, Forest City, Mo.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE

Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have.
M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

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.

WANTED—To lease a farm in eastern third of Kansas suitable for handling a small herd of registered cattle.
Wm. B. Parker, Lakin, Kansas.

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.

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 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it.
Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

Farm & Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma

Lowest Current Rate
Quick Service. Liberal Option.
Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.
THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Why Waste Good Skimmilk?

(Continued from Page 31.)

milk were being dumped into the sewers by the dairymen, who had skimmilk surplus local supplies for the butterfat and thrown away the skimmilk. He said if a portion of this wasted food had been given to the children, much of the trouble from underfeeding would have been obviated. A similar condition was brought recently to light in San Francisco.

From the standpoint of the dairyman, or producer, if a wider appreciation of the food values of skimmilk could be brought about it would result in placing a higher value upon whole milk, for all of it could be utilized. Instead of having the price of his milk fixed by its butterfat contents, as at present, he would be paid for this butterfat, plus the value of the skimmilk for other purposes. With the creation of a demand for powdered or canned skimmilk for cooking purposes, there would spring up in all dairying communities, plants for the manufacture of various milk by-products, and skimmilk would have a value not now possessed. The farmer who now runs his own cream separator and feeds the skimmilk to his hogs, could dispose of his product for more than its feed value for stock and there would be no waste of this valuable human food.

When packing houses were first established in Chicago the owners merely utilized certain parts of the animal slaughtered and the entrails, hoofs, hides and waste parts were hauled out and buried until the stench became such a nuisance that the authorities got after them. Gradually, however, in the process of trying to get rid of these by-products new uses were found for them, until today it is said they save everything of a hog but its squeal. Hundreds of millions of dollars are made each year from the skins turned into hides, the bones made into buttons and the dozens of other products, down to fertilizer made from the refuse of the packing houses. Perhaps in the days to come the skimmilk now thrown away or fed to hogs will become one of our leading food products thru the alchemy of the condensery and the cheese factory.

Capper Pig Club News

(Continued from page 21.)

Coffey county had had an addition to its pig club membership that will help to place that county in the race next year, I'm sure. Noble Bazi of Osage county lived in Coffey before moving to Osage, and now he and his folks have gone back to the home county. "I should have written to you sooner," says Noble in a recent letter, "but we sure have been busy since we moved. My aunt and uncle from Illinois have visited us. I certainly enjoyed showing them my hogs and explaining the Capper Pig club work and the many other great things Senator Capper has done for Kansas."

One county which I expect to see come to the front next year is Mitchell. The club for 1918, under the leadership of Eugene Creitz, made an excellent showing, but a combination of few members and bad luck hindered the boys this year. Wayne Ewing has stayed right on the job all year, tho, and he says: "I want to tell you I am sure glad I joined the Capper Pig club, and I hope I may remain a member for some time. I like the work fine, and am trying all the time to get more members for next year. One boy told me he sure is going to join, and if I can get other boys near me to enroll we'll have 'some' contest in Mitchell county in 1920. Papa says he may join the club with me, too."

I sometimes wonder just how many boys read the Capper Pig Club News thoroly. I'm always certain that some do, for very often they comment on something of special interest to them. Floyd Herman of Barber county is one such boy. "No one was more pleased than I with the announcement that Capper Pig Club News would appear weekly from now on. I enjoy reading the department so much. Mr. Humphrey's talk in the last issue was very good and almost any one would be benefited by reading it." Let's have more comments from club members on the club stories. They'll be proof you're reading them, and will give me a chance to make them more interesting.

ROUSH BROS.' BIG SALE

50-Spotted Poland Chinas-50
Tuesday, November 18

Consisting of Tried SOWS, FALL YEARLING and SPRING GILTS. They are well developed, having good bone, short pasterns, nice full shoulders, with a broad nicely arched back, and good hams. They all stand well on their toes.

All of the spring gilts will sell open. Part of the fall gilts and sows will be bred. All not bred will sell with breeding privilege.

Arrange to attend this sale, it comes on Tuesday of the AMERICAN ROYAL STOCK SHOW week at Kansas City. If you cannot attend send mail bids to J. P. Bennett, representing the Capper Farm Press.

Write for a catalog, it will describe the offering better and also tell the GOOD BLOOD-LINES they carry.

Roush Bros., Strasburg, Missouri

45 miles Southeast of Kansas City.
 AUCTIONEERS: C. W. Taylor, What Cheer, Iowa; Frank Boyd, Jamesport, Mo.; A. E. Johnson, Kingsville, Mo.

Nov. 6—Dissolution Sale—Nov. 6

At Elsmore, Kansas, Allen Co.

12 Registered Percherons, 4 high grades; 53 head Registered Red Polled Cattle.

Write for catalog to Harry L. Bone, Elsmore, Kan.

Owners: Harry L. Bone and F. A. Stooker Estate, W. A. Ashton, Adm. Auctions: Homer Rule, Ottawa; H. D. Smock, Moran; Ira Miller, Savonburg.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

25 TOPPY BOARS

At Farmers Prices

For quick sale we offer 25 Poland China spring boars, real herd boar material to move them quick at very low prices.

Act at once if you want a real boar cheap.

Sired by
 Giant Bob Big Buster
 Wonder Timm

One real March boar by Col. Jack.

Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Poland China Boars

Choice lot of big smooth spring and fall boars, also sows and gilts. We won first at the State Fair last year and first again this year. Won 7 ribbons at the last state fair. You will find size and quality combined in our herd.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM,
 Frank J. Riet, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

Poland China Boars

A few good fall boars, a nice lot of good stretchy, early spring boars. Sired by Big Bob's Jumbo, Metal Wonder, Deming's Big Orphan and Equal's Orphan, 500 head in herd. Cholera immunized.

DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KANSAS,
 H. O. Sheldon, Herds Manager.

CEDARDALE POLANDS

Home of R's Wonder. Also Cedarvale Jones by Guerterdale Jones in service. 20 great spring boars, mostly by the half ton R's Wonder. 15 gilts same age and breeding. Three boars and two gilts by Blue Valley Timm. Fair prices. Write at once.

JESSE RICE, ATHOL, KANSAS
 (Smith County)

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)

POLANDS AT ALL TIMES, prices right.
 G. A. Church & Son, Thayer, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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)

Bargains in Baby Polands

75 extra nice Poland China pigs just weaned. Quick sales desired. Pedigree with each pig. Pairs and trios not related. Very popular breeding. Write quick.

C. B. SCHRADE, CLIFTON, KAN.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS

A few big stretchy herd boars. Best of breeding. Immune. Priced to sell.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

FOR SALE

Choice lot of registered Poland China boars and gilts. Pleasant View Stock Farm, Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA

Spring boars, immunized, \$35. Yearling boar, \$65.

Henry Oldham, Blumound, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA SPECIALS

Spring gilts, open or will hold and breed. 20 choice spring boars—well spotted and well grown. A fine crop of fall pigs, just weaned. A few sows with litters.

CARL F. SMITH, RILEY, 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 sow must sell soon.

Thos. Weddle, R. F. D. 2, Wichita, Kansas

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND spring boars and gilts, good bone, best breeding, pedigrees furnished, \$25.00 each. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

My stallions have been again awarded premier honors at the State Fair. Show horses and real herd-heads for sale. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Charlton, Ia. Above Kansas City.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS

sired by Casino. Mare and her produce, a 16-month-old stallion weighing 1400 and a filly foal. All ton 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 Longhofer, Box 44, Woodbine, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE.

2 Mammoth Jacks, ages 4 and 5.
 H. L. Michaeils, Kinsley, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

OF THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

FOR BUYERS OR SELLERS.

When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and mention this paper when writing advertisers. Also write this department direct, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

Those who have livestock for sale, will find advertising in these columns the most economical and effective means of locating buyers. When writing for rates always give number and description of animals for sale, and such other information as would attract the interest of prospective buyers if touched upon in the advertisement. You may need only a three line advertisement or it may be to your best interest to use a full page. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice.

T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor
 ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY
 Assistant

TERRITORY MANAGERS

John W. Johnson, Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
 J. T. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Western Okla., 427 Pattle Ave., Wichita, Kan.
 J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 2608 D St., Lincoln, Neb.
 J. Park Bennett, Missouri, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
 S. T. Morse, Eastern Oklahoma, S. E. Kansas and S. W. Missouri, 517 West 3d St., Joplin, Mo.
 H. P. Steele, Iowa and N. E. Nebraska, 203 Farnham Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
 A. E. Hunter, Special, 125 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

Nov. 6—Krehbiel and Burt Crum, Detroit, Kan.
 Nov. 6—S. E. Kansas Holstein Breeders' Assn., Independence, Kansas, Robinson & Shultz, Mgrs.
 Nov. 13—Linwood calf club, Linwood, Kan.
 Nov. 13—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 Kan.—The Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.
 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.
 Feb. 17-18—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas combination sale, Dwight Williams, Mgr., Omaha, Neb.
 Mch. 23-24—Annual sale Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas at Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Nov. 4—N. D. Pike, Weatherford, Okla. L. J. McClure, sales manager.
 Nov. 22—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
 Nov. 2—Fremont Ledy, Leon, Kan.
 Nov. 6—Stunkel, Peck, Kan.
 Nov. 6—Association sale, El Reno, Okla. C. H. Roberts, Mgr.
 Nov. 6—Association sale, Peabody, Kan. O. A. Homan, Mgr.
 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. G. 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. 17—Linn County Shorthorn Breeders, Pleasanton, Kan.
 Nov. 18—R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.
 Nov. 24—W. A. Grandin Black Farm, Muskogee, Okla. Clark Berry, Mgr.
 Dec. 12—Blank Bros. & Kleon, Franklin, Neb.
 Nov. 26—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association at Concordia, Kan.; E. A. Cory, Mgr., Talmo, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle.

Dec. 17—Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.
 Apr. 6—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Nov. 5—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.
 Nov. 16—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. Wenrich, Oxford, Kansas.
 Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.
 Feb. 4—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.
 Feb. 5—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
 Feb. 15—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.
 Feb. 21—W. A. Prewett, 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.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Nov. 5—McClelland Bros., Bondurant, Ia.
 Dec. 19—Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.
 Jan. 6—W. H. Taber, Anaman, Neb.
 Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
 Jan. 19—B. F. Preston, Lincoln, Neb.
 Jan. 22—Sisco & Doerslag, Topeka, Kan.
 Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
 Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.
 Jan. 28—H. E. Labert, Overton, Neb.
 Jan. 28—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
 Jan. 28—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.
 Jan. 29—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.
 Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
 Jan. 30—R. E. Tyler, Lexington, Neb.
 Jan. 30—L. B. Benson, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.
 Feb. 2—J. R. Breed, Hydro, Okla.
 Feb. 5—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.
 Feb. 6—Kansas Breeders' Association, Manhattan, Kan.
 Feb. 7—F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan.
 Feb. 7—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
 Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.
 Feb. 11—John Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.
 Feb. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
 Feb. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
 Feb. 13—Theison Bros., Osmond, Neb.

Feb. 13—Zink Stock Farm, Turon, Kan.
 Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas.
 Feb. 15—C. W. Fosburg, Holdrege, Neb.
 Feb. 17—Combination sale, Beloit, Kan. W. Jones, Mgr., Beloit, Kan.
 Feb. 18—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
 Feb. 19—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
 Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
 Feb. 20—B. W. Conyers, Marion, Kan.
 Feb. 21—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
 Feb. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
 Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
 Feb. 24—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
 Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Okla., Neb.
 Feb. 25—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
 Feb. 25—J. R. Grover, Sentinel, Okla.
 Feb. 26—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.
 Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
 Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Okla., Neb.
 Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.
 Feb. 28—C. W. Johnston, Red Cloud, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
 Feb. 12—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Shropshire Sheep.

Jan. 2—O. A. Homan & Son, Peabody, Kan.

Sale Reports

Plymat's Sale Satisfactory.

39 females averaged \$108.00
 8 bulls averaged \$7.50

The V. A. Plymat sale of Shorthorn cattle at Barnard, Kan., came off as advertised. The day was a very bad one and conditions generally were against the sale. To start with the cattle were in very thin flesh owing to the fact that Mr. Plymat has not been able to secure proper help in getting his cattle ready for the sale. Many of the cows were pretty old and everything was pasture bred. There was quite a crowd out and the cattle were brought out and sold on their merits. The 47 head brought \$4,015. The heaviest buyer was Wilson & Davidson, Lebanon, Kan., who bought 14 head. R. M.

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. References furnished on request. GOODLAND, KAN.

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

DAN O. CAIN, Beattie, Kan.

Shorthorn and Poland China sales a specialty.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan.

Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

W. C. CURPHEY REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

Connected with the Satter Land Auction Company, Salina, Kansas

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Harveyville, Kan., November 4

We are making a special sale on registered Shropshire ewes and rams. 30 registered ewes, 8 registered rams, 252 high grade Shropshire ewes. Also a few high grade Holstein cows. Sale at a few miles south of Harveyville and 25 miles south of Topeka, Kan., on November 4.

J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kansas.

SHROPSHIRE LAMBS

40 head of purebred unregistered Shropshire lambs, half males, for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Prices range \$10 to \$20. Large per cent lambled 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 Shropshire Rams For Sale

Yearlings and lambs. Also my Shorthorn herd bull, King Archer. W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kansas.

FOR SALE—50 grade Shropshire breeding ewes.

One and two-year-olds.
 S. A. Hill, Smith Center (Smith Co.), Kan.

REGISTERED YEARLING SHROPSHIRE

rams for sale. Priced right.
 G. M. Fisher, R. 4, Wichita, Kansas

Wells, Cheyenne Wells, Colo., bought several. It was a pretty good sale considering everything.

The Helm Holstein Dispersion.
Eight cows averaged.....\$254.50
Six bull calves averaged..... 42.75
Eight high grade heifers averaged..... 58.50
The A. E. Helm, Glen Elder, Kan., dispersion sale of Holsteins at that place last Wednesday was well attended by farmers and Holstein breeders from over that section of the country. The above averages were considered good and they were very satisfactory to Mr. Helm. Mr. Helm will stay on the farm for the present at least and only sold out his Holsteins because of the

ill health of Mrs. Helm and because he was unable to secure competent help to run the dairy.

O'Keefe's Poland China Sale.
L. V. O'Keefe's sale of Poland Chinas held at Bucyrus, Kan., Monday, October 20, was quite a successful sale. The offering was an extra good one. The gilts were in better demand than the boars and sold readily at strong prices. Twenty-four gilts brought \$2,175.50, an average of \$90.65. Twenty-three boars brought \$839.50, an average of \$36.50, which looked very cheap considering the quality of boars offered. Below is a list of representative sale:

GILTS

Lot	2—By Model Big Jones, J. Robt. Gilliam, Ardmore, Okla.....	\$225
	3—By Model Big Jones, A. L. Wiswell, Ocheitree, Kan.....	62
	6—By Model Big Jones, Harry Meyer, Gardner, Kan.....	100
	7—By Model Big Jones, Austin Smith, Drexel, Mo.....	140
	18—By Model Big Jones, W. H. Charters, Butler, Mo.....	135
	36—By Equality Bob, Harry Meyers.....	110
	42—By Equality Bob, J. Robt. Gilliam.....	100
	Extra—By Equality Bob, F. E. Harden, Olathe, Kan.....	56
	Extra—By Equality Bob, Wayne Morrison, Ocheitree, Kan.....	40
	Extra—Bred sow, Ralph Wedd, Springfield, Drexel, Mo.....	125

BOARS

16—By Model Big Jones, W. S. Boehn, Olathe, Kan.....	41
17—By Model Big Jones, G. G. Henderson, Olathe, Kan.....	34
23—By Model Big Jones, G. J. McKoy, Springfield, Kan.....	35
34—By Equality Bob, Ralph Wedd.....	42
43—By Model Big Jones, Blain Crawford, Drexel, Mo.....	46

Moser's Duroc Sale.

25 boars averaged.....	\$129.00
15 gilts averaged.....	137.50
40 head averaged.....	130.00

The above were the averages in the F. J. Moser Duroc Jersey boar and gilt sale at Sabetha, Kan., Tuesday, October 21. Breeders of prominence were present from Iowa, Missouri and from over Kansas. The offering was very likely the best that Mr. Moser has ever made. It was presented in splendid form and was well received by those who had come out expecting such an offering. The top was \$330, paid by Borden & Nye, Pawnee, Neb., for number 26, which was a March boar by Giant Perfection. It was a good sale and a good offering. Below is a representative list of the sales:

No.	1—Geo. Stealy, Robinson, Kan.....	\$100.00
	2—M. R. McKinney, Morrill, Kan.....	125.00
	3—F. M. Holsinger, Moberly, Mo.....	225.00
	4—F. M. Holsinger.....	177.50
	5—J. R. Harding, Hamlin, Kan.....	85.00
	7—Ernest Hill, Sparks, Kan.....	100.00
	12—Ernest Hill.....	65.00
	16—Ray Trego, Cumberland, Ia.....	165.00
	17—Geo. Mader, Burlingame, Kan.....	57.50
	18—Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.....	95.00
	19—A. L. Breeding, Holton, Kan.....	107.50
	20—John P. Johnson, McPherson, Kan.....	87.50
	21—Sam Nefer, Fairview, Kan.....	67.50
	22—Art Farnum, Sabetha.....	80.00
	24—Lewis Hill, Burn, Kan.....	65.00
	25—Morris Burkley, Hamlin.....	100.00
	27—Victor Polson, Vermillion, Kan.....	75.00
	28—Polly Freeland, Effingham, Kan.....	40.00
	30—J. W. Brooks, Blytheville, Mo.....	70.00
	31—Fred Gurber, Onelda, Kan.....	80.00
	33—F. Peterson, Netawaka, Kan.....	69.00
	36—M. M. Hendricks, Falls City, Neb.....	225.00
	38—E. L. Wilson, Galesburg, Kan.....	220.00
	41—R. C. Smith, Sedgewick, Kan.....	220.00
	44—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.....	130.00

Robert Steele's Duroc Sale.

51 head averaged.....\$112.50
The sale of Robt. Steele held at Falls City, Neb., was snappy from beginning to end. Mr. Steele sold the best lot of boars and gilts that I have seen go thru the sale ring this year. Number 83, a spring gilt, went at \$400 to J. A. Vipond, Algona, Ia. She was a real one with lots of size and quality. W. S. Barnes, Tabor, Ia., paid \$320 for the first boar. Below is a representative list of the sales to Nebraska and Kansas buyers:

BOARS

No.	25—E. A. Towle, Hickman, Neb.....	\$300.00
	26—L. E. Barker, Riverton, Ia.....	215.00
	27—L. E. Barker, Cedar Rapids, Neb.....	120.00
	3½—Mrs. Joe Richardson, Yuma, Colo.....	175.00
	41—J. O. Nuzum, White Cloud, Kan.....	180.00
	97—Joe Morehead, Salem, Neb.....	110.00
	28—F. W. Wittrock, Falls City, Neb.....	105.00
	4—Frank Lichty, Falls City, Neb.....	125.00
	44—Wm. Schiltel, Falls City, Neb.....	90.00
	15—Chris Horn, Falls City, Neb.....	70.00
	7—S. C. Nuzum, White Cloud, Kan.....	100.00
	10—Wm. Tschacke, Linwood, Neb.....	100.00
	3—Henry Zorn, Falls City, Neb.....	75.00
	5—Ora Benson, Auburn, Neb.....	75.00
	23—E. C. Voegel, Falls City, Neb.....	77.50
	23—John P. Johnson, Falls City, Neb.....	75.00
	58—T. P. Jones, Hiawatha, Kan.....	125.00
	91—Chas. Godeman, Falls City, Neb.....	62.50
	92—Chas. Fickhoff, Falls City, Neb.....	62.50
	50—Joe Morehead, Salem, Neb.....	67.50
	50—Henry Voegel, Falls City, Neb.....	67.50
	12—Frank Pecht, Falls City, Neb.....	52.50
	40—Emery Hunt, Falls City, Neb.....	57.50
	86—R. Schlosser, Falls City, Neb.....	42.50
	89—Ed. Pendergrass, Sabetha, Kan.....	62.50
	39—R. B. Bichtel, Horton, Kan.....	62.50
	24—John Portrey, Morrill, Kan.....	45.00
	14—Chas. Thompson, Morrill, Kan.....	42.50
	95—B. H. Bauman, Falls City, Neb.....	60.00
	93—Alex Hilgenfeld, Falls City, Neb.....	60.00

GILTS

48—H. A. Tiehen, Dawson, Neb.....	67.50
27—C. T. Peacock, Plattsmouth, Neb.....	180.00
80—M. M. Hendricks, Barada, Neb.....	150.00
60—Jess Smith, Verdon, Neb.....	122.50
62—Amil Hartman, Rulo, Neb.....	87.50
59—Fred Myers, Falls City, Neb.....	87.50

Only Sale of Its Kind.

12 Poland boars averaged.....	\$35.30
12 Poland gilts averaged.....	60.90
10 Duroc boars averaged.....	62.50
10 Duroc gilts averaged.....	67.25
44 Spring pigs averaged.....	55.75

Twice each year Fred Laptad of Lawrence, Kan., holds the only hog sale in the country patterned after his particular plan. Mr. Laptad breeds both Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys, a good class of each, but his Polands are the best. The 24 head of Polands of spring farrow in his last sale (held October 22) were a distinct credit to the breed and to Mr. Laptad. He caters to the farm trade chiefly, however, and just now "the girl with the auburn hair" seems to lead in popularity among the farmers of the Kaw Valley. There is no limit to Mr. Laptad's accommodation, so in his sale he drove in first a pen of blacks, then a pen

The Shorthorn Sale at the Royal

The Following Missouri and Kansas Breeders Are Consignors to the Shorthorn Sale at the American Royal Show

Kansas City, Thursday, Nov. 20

Tomson Bros., Dover and Carbon-dale, Kan.
H. H. Holmes, Topeka, Kan.
Park Salter, Wichita, Kan.
A. L. Harris, Osage City, Kan.
John Regier, Whitewater, Kan.
Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan.

T. J. Dawe & Son, Troy, Kan.
C. Scholtz, Lancaster, Kan.
Sni-A-Bar Farm, Grain Valley, Mo.
Fred C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo.
D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.
Ravenwood Farm, Bunceton, Mo.
Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo.
Lawrence Ogden, Maryville, Mo.
Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.

The offering includes 39 choice females, all old enough, are bred or have calves at foot, and 6 high-class herd bulls. This one of the best bred and best individual Shorthorn offerings that has ever passed through a Royal Sale. For catalog address, mentioning this paper—

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association

13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Auctioneers, Carey M. Jones and Wm. (Scotty) Milne.
Sale Manager, W. A. Cochel, Manhattan, Kan.

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. Antler-son, 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.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale

40 Scotch and Scotch Topped, Polled and Horned. Also 3 Registered Percheron Mares.
Munden, Kan., Monday, November 10th

14 Cows, 11 Calves, 8 yearling heifers, 8 yearling bulls.

Most of the yearlings and calves are sired by Sultan's Renown, a son of TRUE SULTAN. 5 bulls by Golden Dutchman. Bulls in service LEAD ON, son of Ring Leader; ROYAL SHERAN, son of Duke of Sheran, the Milwaukee champion out of Comfort with blue ribbon honors; will sell in this sale. For catalog, address

Auctioneer: Jas. T. McCulloch and J. H. Barr **J. H. Waterson, Munden, Kan.**

E. W. Harmon Sells SHORTHORN CATTLE

Thursday, November 6, at Chetopa, Kan.

About 70 head of cows, heifers and bulls. Many cows have calves by their sides, many are rebred. Part of these cows are Scotch, some Scotch topped. Part of the calves are sired by Imp. Specky Matadore, and some of the cows are rebred to him. The bulls are mostly Scotch, and are good, husky fellows, reds, whites and roans. All these cattle sell with a tuberculin test, subject to a 60-day retest. This is a useful offering, and the watchful buyer will find many bargains.

E. W. Harmon, Marshalltown, Iowa

30 DAYS SHORTHORN SALE

I have just decided to disperse my Shorthorn herd and the 44 head go at private sale in lots to suit purchaser. The prices will be right. The offering consists of 17 cows, four two-year-olds, eight yearlings and my herd bull; 14 spring calves, choice, half bulls and half heifers. Everything nice dark reds and mostly Scotch topped, with a few pure Scotch. Ellsworth is 40 miles west of Salina on the Union Pacific main line and the Golden Belt auto road. Write for full particulars.

CHESTER A. CHAPMAN, ELLSWORTH, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.



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 six 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 WHITES

Will ship on approval spring boars sired by "Prince," 1000-pound boar, also open and bred spring and fall gilts. Everything immuned.
ALPHA WIEMERS R. 3, DILLER, NEB.

EDGEWOOD FARM CHESTER WHITES

Headed by Prince Tip Top, grand champion Topeka, 1919. Real big type spring boars \$40, \$50, \$60 and \$75. First check gets choice of each grade. Satisfaction guaranteed.
HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

Western Herd Chester Whites 100 fall pigs in pairs or trios. Pedigree with each pig. Properly immuned.
F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS

40 O. I. C. PIGS, BOARS AND SOWS
HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS and gilts for sale, pairs not akin.
W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE BOARS Choice young boars, prize winning blood. Priced cheap. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITE Boars and Gilts for Sale. Popular breeding. H. C. Nielson, Osborne, Kan.

O. I. C. BRED AND OPEN GILTS, priced to sell. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

FULKS' DUROCS

I have one fall yearling boar, a good one, by Crim-son Illustrater, and a cracking good bunch of spring boars and gilts by Upsilon High Orion, the grand champion boar at Topeka, and Nebraska Col. Chief, my herd boar. All immuned, best of condition, guaranteed breeders. Priced to sell.
W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS
Farm 3 miles west and ½ north.

ROLLY FREELAND'S DUROCS

15 March Boars—Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am breeding. Priced low to sell them quick. The home of "Sox." More about him later. Address,
ROLLY FREELAND, EFFINGHAM, KAN.

ILLUSTRATOR ORION 4TH

My herd boar, sired by Illustrater Orion 3rd, by Illustrater, bred by J. W. Pettford, farrowed March 24, 1919, weight 400 pounds. For sale price \$100.
J. S. DAVIS, WILLIAMSBURG, KANSAS

Choice March Boars and Open Gilts

\$40 to \$50 each. Choice of 151 September pigs, pairs and trios not akin, to be weaned November 8, \$20 each. Express prepaid on pigs. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, 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 yearling this year. Few open spring gilts. Homer Drake, Sterling, Kan.

BIG BONED HIGH BACKED DUROCS

Big growthy spring boars and gilts sired by Roy's Wonder the boar that weighed 800 pounds shipped on approval. Roy German, Coldwater, Kansas.

HIGHLAND CHERRY KING

Spring boars by him, well grown, heavy bone, head leader material. A few choice bred sows. Special prices now. Ralph P. Wells, (Jewell Co.), Formosa, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Summer Boars and Gilts

Ideal Pathfinder and Joe Orion 5th breeding. Buy a pig and raise your boar or sow. Booking orders for bred sows. B. C. Watson, Altoona, Kansas.

ROYAL SION DUROCS

Choice spring and summer boars several extra good. All priced for quick sale. G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.

Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am

blood times. Spring boars and gilts priced for quick sale. WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS.

GARRETT'S DUROCS

March and April pigs in pairs or trios, not related, with up-to-date breeding. One great litter by Jr. Orion Cherry King. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

Potter Sells Shorthorns

Harper, Kansas, Nov. 12

(In the New Sales Pavilion)

60 HEAD

24 Cows

13 Calves at Foot

9 Heifers

14 Bulls



Fourteen of these cows are bred to Choice Echo or Fame's Goods, the Bennington Bros' herd bulls. Ten cows are well along in calf to Rosewood Dale by Avondale. Some will have calved by sale day. Be sure to send for catalog mentioning this paper.

John B. Potter, Harper, Kansas

Auctioneers: Newcomb, Burgess and Bowman.

Note:—H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla., sells 35 head in the pavilion Saturday, Nov. 15. Address me for either catalog.

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. Price, 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.

of reds, and so on, in each case selling choice with privilege of the pen. In this way Coles, Rule and Crews made quick work of his last offering, getting prices from \$25 to \$97.50. Sale arrangements were practically perfect. Following is a list of representative sales, all to Kansas buyers:

POLAND CHINA BOARS

No. 1—L. W. Sandifer, Lawrence, Kan. \$42.50
2—R. H. Stalley, Eudora, Kan. 42.50
10—A. J. Ham, Perry, Kan. 42.50
11—Robert Grass, Tonganoxie, Kan. 32.50
22—Ed Davidson, McLouth, Kan. 30.00

DUROC JERSEY BOARS

25—A. D. Mason, Tonganoxie, Kan. 67.50
30—J. E. Ross, Ozawie, Kan. 65.00
31—F. E. Johns, Lawrence, Kan. 60.00
32—Paul McFarland, Lawrence, Kan. 60.00
35—J. H. Slusher, Ocheltree, Kan. 55.00
37—J. C. Hannan, Oskaloosa, Kan. 50.00
38—Ellwood Shultz, Lawrence, Kan. 50.00
39—E. Pheters, Leavenworth, Kan. 37.50
43—E. D. Bryan, Oskaloosa, Kan. 40.00
44—A. W. Stewart, Oskaloosa, Kan. 42.50

POLAND CHINA GILTS

5—J. M. Grauer, Perry, Kan. 87.50
7—J. A. Costello, Linwood, Kan. 80.00
13—Carl Morgan, Jarbalo, Kan. 47.50
14—O. L. Rathburn, Princeton, Kan. 45.00
18—C. C. Towne, Valencia, Kan. 75.00
19—Henry Uhlrich, Belvue, Kan. 45.00
20—A. W. Huse, St. Marys, Kan. 52.50

DUROC JERSEY GILTS

26—W. J. Rickenbacher, Topeka, Kan. 82.50
27—C. D. Cochran, Topeka, Kan. 75.00
29—J. C. Hannan, Oskaloosa, Kan. 60.00
36—Chris Poelson, Fairmount, Kan. 75.00
40—Robert Hensch, Eudora, Kan. 60.00

Glenayr Ayrshire Average \$549.

L. E. Johnson, owner of Glenayr Stock Farm, Harper county, Kan., recently sold to Robt. P. Campbell, of the same county, his entire herd of forty-one registered Ayrshires for \$22,500, and leased Mr. Campbell the farm for five years. Mr. Johnson thereby discontinuing the breeding business for the present on account of failing health. The Glenayr herd consisted of forty-one individuals headed by a son of Jean Armour, for which Mr. Johnson recently paid \$2,500.

Field Notes.

BY J. W. JOHNSON

P. A. Drévets, Smolan, Kan., Saline county, is advertising both Polled and horned Hereford bulls and heifers in his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Write him if you want either a Polled or a Hereford bull with horns. He has both and he can please you, both in quality and fair prices.—Advertisement.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Rolly Freeland, Effingham, Kan., Atchison county, is starting his advertisement in the Duroc Jersey section. He offers 15 spring boars, good ones, of Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am breeding. At the F. J. Moser sale at Sabatha, Kan., he bought a very fine boar sired by Great Orion and out of a Great Sensation dam, Melina Sensation, one of the great sows in the Moser herd. For a great young boar Mr. Freeland paid \$210 and at once christened him Sox. Mr. Freeland offers a few choice young boars at very low prices as he wants to sell them at once.—Advertisement.

Duroc and Holsteins at Public Sale.

November 18, Weed Brothers will sell a selection of Durocs and Holsteins at Athol, Kan. The sale will include 20 Duroc boars, 10 purebred Holsteins and 14 grade cattle. Write the advertisers for particulars concerning this offering.—Advertisement.

Shropshire Sheep Sale.

J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kan., will sell a good offering of registered and grade Shropshire sheep November 4. The offering will include 30 registered ewes bred to an imported buck. There is room for a few sheep on every farm. Look up the ad in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Holsteins, Grades and Purebreds.

D. O. Krehbiel and Burt Crum, Detroit, Kan., Dickinson county, will sell 40 high grade Holstein cattle at the Krehbiel farm three miles north of Detroit, November 6. There will also be some purebreds and a good proposition in a tried sire. Look up the advertisement in this issue and write at once for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Attention—Last Call.

Attention is called to the big sale of high grade Holsteins (150 head) which will be held in Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth county, next Friday, November 7. John N. Malls, Tonganoxie, is sale manager and you can write him for any information about the offering. It is a big sale of milk cattle, all high grade Holsteins. Write for further information.—Advertisement.

Waterson's Dispersion.

J. H. Waterson, Munden, Kan., Republic county, is advertising his dispersal sale of Polled and horned Shorthorn cattle in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look up his advertisement and plan to attend his sale. Go to Belleville and Munden is just a few miles from there. It is on the Rock Island between Belleville and Fairbury.—Advertisement.

Schrader's Last Call.

This is the last call for C. B. Schrader's Poland China boar and gilt sale which will be held at his farm north of Clifton, Kan. The sale is next Wednesday. He will sell 25 boars and 15 gilts and they are extra well grown out and have plenty of bone, best of feet and good backs. You can afford to drive quite a long distance to get a chance to buy such boars as go in this sale. The farm is about 10 miles on a road that runs straight north of Clifton.—Advertisement.

Good Shorthorn Bulls.

W. F. Beam & Sons, Bloomington, Kan., Osborne county, start their Shorthorn advertisement in this issue. They offer some good two-year-old bulls and a string of yearling bulls. The yearlings are by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th, two good sires owned by the Beams. Bloomington is not far from Osborne and is driving distance from Luray on the Lincoln branch and from Kensington on the Rock Island. Write them for prices on these big two-year-old bulls or on the yearlings.—Advertisement.

White Way Hampshires.

F. B. Wempa, Frankfort, Kan., who has named his herd the White Way Hampshire Herd is advertising spring boars and gilts for sale. They are from the same herd that

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 sexes. 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.

SHEPHERD'S FALL AND SPRING Duroc BOARS

Fall boars by King's Col. I Am and Great Wonder Model. Spring boars by Pathfinder Junior, Greatest Orion and King Col. Dams both fall and spring boars are Pathfinders, Illustrators 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 Uneda High Orion, grand champion boar, Topeka, 1915. Also good Illustrators, Pathfinders and Sensation boars. ZINK STOCK FARM, TURON, KANSAS

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS

April farrow. Sired by Pride's King, he by Orion Cherry King by Illustrators 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

MUELLER'S BIG DUROCS

A fine bunch of big fall gilts bred to Uneda King's Colonel for September farrow. Have two fall boars yet that will make good breeders. Priced to sell.

GEO. W. MUELLER, ST. JOHN, 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, 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

SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

of size and quality sired by Orion Pal, Crow's Critic 5th and Orion Barks, son of High Orion, from dams by Pathfinder, Orion and Gano bloodlines. Pairs and trios priced reasonable.

WOOD'S Duroc Farm, WAMEGO, KAN.

Duroc Boar Bargains

Special prices on spring farrow boars of Pathfinder and Model breeding. They are good ones and will not last long at the bargain prices I will make.

H. W. CHESTNUT, KINCAID, 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

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.

Boars of Size and Quality

Thirty big, stretchy, March farrowed boars, real herd boar prospects. Sired by the champions Cherry King Orion, Reed's Gano and Potentate's Orion. Out of dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Crimmon Wonder. All immune and priced to sell.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kan.

Reduction Sale—Registered Duroc Boars and Gilts

Fine big growthy pigs. Best blood lines. March farrow. Quick sale \$30. Greenwood Farms, Parsons, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Gordon & Hamilton

Offer March

Duroc Jersey Boars

that are outstanding individuals and bred right. The tops of their spring crop at very low prices considering quality.

Four good ones by John's Orion and out of a Pathfinder dam. Nine in the litter.

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 Critic dams.

Special bargain in a great yearling boar.

We will sell these boars guaranteed to you. Write if you want real boars at fair prices.

Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Big bred sow sale February 24.

Durocs-Holsteins

Public Sale, Nov. 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)

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)

Pretty Valley Farm

DUROCS

Large, Fancy Spring BOARS, sired by the GREAT FAIRVIEW ORION CHERRY KING. I paid JNO. W. JONES, \$1500 for a half interest in him. His sire was Orion Cherry King, his dam the Great producing sow, ORION LADY 17TH, by Joe Orion II. We have some real HERD HEADERS, sired by this GREAT BOAR, their dam the reserve grand champion of three STATE FAIRS, 1918. The highest priced gilt sold last winter at public auction, in Kansas. Write for description or better come and see them.

Ross M. Peck, Rt. 3, Gypsum, Kan.

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.

has been so high in the winnings at the Kansas State fair the last two years. Many visitors to the White Way herd say that Mr. Wempe has one of the best boars they have seen in any Hampshire herd. Mr. Wempe can furnish pigs of the old time Wempe quality but of new blood lines for those of his old customers who need new animals.—Advertisement.

A Coming Duroc Sale.

Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county, owns one of the best bred herds of Duroc Jerseys in the West and has decided upon a sale, December 19, in which he will sell a few choice boars and gilts and a string of bred sows and gilts. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and I will have more information in regard to this offering soon. At present he has three herd boars and would like to sell one. He is two years old and by Orion Cherry King and can be bought worth the money.—Advertisement.

The Kansas Herd of Chesters.

Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., who owns the Kansas Herd of big type Chester Whites, starts his advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and offers 10 outstanding spring boars ready for business. I suppose every Chester White breeder knows all about this great Kansas herd's triumph at the state fairs and at the big final show at Des Moines. No Kansas herd has ever won greater honors than has the Kansas Herd of Chester Whites in the recent big swine shows. The 10 boars offered are big fine fellows that will please you and you can buy them at reasonable prices. Remember the big bred sow sale January 20 in Leavenworth.—Advertisement.

Association Duroc Sale in February.

The Kansas Duroc Breeders' association bred sow sale will be held at the Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., during the first week in February, very likely February 6. Roy Gwin, who has the management of the sale again this year, would like to hear from those who would like to consign as soon as possible. Address him at Morrowville, Kan., and tell him how many you have for sale. At the semi-annual meeting at Topeka in September it was the sense of the members present that nothing but the very best should be taken for this sale. Write Mr. Gwin at once if you want to consign.—Advertisement.

Spring Duroc Boars.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., Washington county, did not hold a fall sale of Duroc Jersey boars but are offering their entire crop of spring boars at private sale. They are brothers to the gilts that will go in their bred sow sale at Washington, February 18. They are by their great boar, John's Orion, and there is a nice number by Pathfinder, Pathfinder's Junior and Ideal Pathfinder and other noted sires. They are going to make close prices on these boars and you can buy one right from Gwin Brothers now if you write at once. The dams represent the best breeding to be found anywhere.—Advertisement.

Three Days of Holstein Sales.

Three days Holstein sales in Leavenworth county, November 13, 14 and 15, are advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. November 13, the Linwood Calf club with consignments by A. S. Neale, Manhattan, and T. N. Beckey, Bonner Springs, will put on a sale in which the calf club will sell 35 head of choice yearling and two-year-old heifers. Mr. Neale will sell 30 head of cows and heifers. The two days following, November 14 and 15, the Tonganoxie Calf club and W. J. O'Brien and other consignors will put on a real Holstein sale at Tonganoxie. The calf club will sell an extraordinary lot of heifers on the 14th and the consignment sale on the 15th will be full of attractions. The catalogs are ready to mail. For the sale at Linwood on November 13 address, A. S. Neale, Manhattan, for the catalog. For the two sales at Tonganoxie, November 14-15, address W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan.—Advertisement.

A Coming Shorthorn Event.

E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., sales manager and promoter of the big combination sale which is being made by 27 consignors, all members of the Northwest Kansas Breeders' association, at Concordia, Kan., November 26, reports 80 head now being cataloged for this big Northwest Kansas Shorthorn event. Of the 80 head, 65 are females, 50 of them bred cows or cows with calf at foot and bred back; 15 are splendid heifers, nothing over one year of age; 15 are bulls mostly pure Scotch or Scotch topped. These are from one year to 24 months of age. In fact everything in the sale is of the very best quality. Some are pure Scotch and the rest are Scotch topped. The sale will be advertised in Farmers Mail and Breeze and I'll have more to tell you about this big Shorthorn event this coming week. In the mean time ask Sales Manager Cory for the catalog and it will be mailed to you promptly as soon as it is off the press. Address E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan.—Advertisement.

Cowans' Shorthorn-Poland Sale.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, C. A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan., Smith county, are advertising their sale of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas, which will be held at the farm three miles northeast of Athol Friday, November 14. In this sale they will sell 32 Shorthorns and every one will be worthy any breeder's attention. For years the Cowans have been producing a type and quality of Shorthorns that have won favor wherever shown or wherever they have gone to new homes. There will be 12 bred cows themselves by Victorious King, a great sire of great scale, that was formerly in the Cowan herd. He weighed over 2500 and was a real sire of the type and quality that is very desirable. The cows are bred and the 10 open heifers are by Mistletoe King 440812, a bull they had not thought best to sell yet but since making the catalog they have decided to offer him sale day at private sale. The heifers in the sale and those they are retaining are extra fine and recommend him as a breeder. The Poland China end of the offering is equally good. They will sell some tried sows, five of them raised 48 pigs farrowed in October that will go in the sale. There will be some spring boars and gilts. Write at once for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Outstanding Scotch Shorthorns.

F. G. Houghton, Dunlap, Kan., is the promoter of the consignment sale which is to be held in Council Grove, Kan., Wednesday, November 12. It is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and 50 head will be sold. Mr. Houghton says "an offering of outstanding Scotch bulls and females to fit any herd" and it will be sold right off the grass in just ordinary condition. In

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 sows, 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 Craibstone.

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

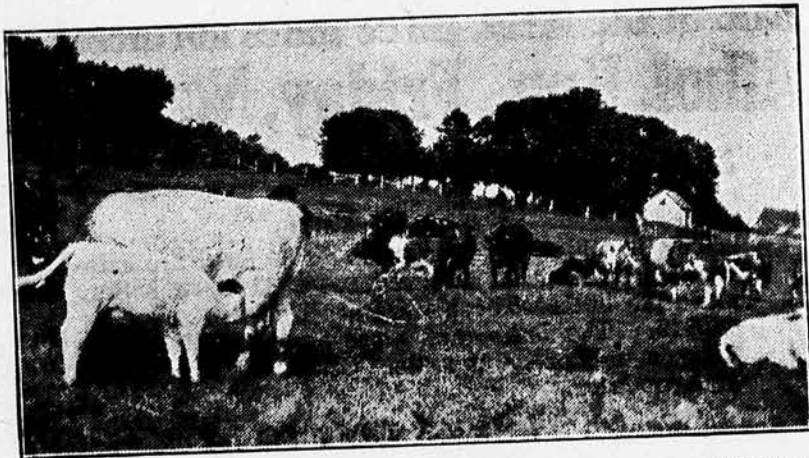
Pleasanton, Kan. Mound City, Kan.

S. T. Morse will represent the Copper 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 Foland 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.

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

the vicinity of Council Grove there are a number of Shorthorn herds and the offering is made up from several herds that are well and favorably known. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and you will notice the names of several prominent breeders over that section of the state and every consignor, while some of them are not so well known, is the owner of a good herd. Mr. Houghton will be pleased to have you send in your name to him at Dunlap for the catalog which will be mailed to you at once. Look up the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

A Choice Combination Shorthorn Offering.

R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan., has decided upon Tuesday, November 18, for his reduction Shorthorn sale and has arranged with Carl Foland of the same place, a well known Shorthorn breeder who is quitting the business, to put in his herd. This will make 60 head that will be cataloged and it is going to be a mighty good place to be if you expect to buy Shorthorns in the near future. There will be 43 females in the sale and 17 bulls. The bulls range in ages from eight months to 14 months old and are good youngsters sold right out of the pasture with practically no other feed. The 43 females are splendid breeding form and just right to go to your farm and thrive. A nice lot of them will have calves at foot and the rest are bred. There will be 10 open heifers. Carl Foland is dispersing his young herd and there will be some choice things in his consignment. The catalogs will be ready to mail right away. Address, R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.—Advertisement.

Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale.

The Northeast Kansas Shorthorn breeders' consignment sale at Hiawatha, Kan., Thursday, November 13, is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. There will be 60 head consigned to this sale and every one of them will be worthy. The six consignors, all breeders that have been engaged in growing Shorthorns, not speculators only are, many of them pioneers in the Shorthorn business in Northeast Kansas. The Glancys, the Ashcraft Brothers, J. Q. A. Miller, D. L. Dawdy, H. E. Huber and Jas. T. Shortridge are men who believe in building up their business in the community and realize that nice specimens and up to date blood lines attract the attention of breeders and farmers who buy Shorthorns. For a long time it has been planned to organize Northeast Kansas into a big Shorthorn association and it has been decided to organize at a meeting and banquet the evening before the sale. All those who are coming from a distance are urged to come the day before and attend the banquet. Write at once for the catalog. D. L. Dawdy, Arlington, Kan., is sales manager and this fact assures everyone that the sale will be handled in a business like manner as Mr. Dawdy has had lots of experience along this line. Write him today for the catalog and get it by return mail.—Advertisement.

Get Them Here in Kansas.

John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., starts his Duroc Jersey advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering an unusual opportunity to buy right here in Kansas boars in the east. Four fine yearlings, grandsons of Joe Orion 2nd. Also spring boars sired by Fairview Orion Cherry King, the boar that Mr. Jones sold a half interest in for \$1,500, to Ross Peck of Gypsum, Kan. The yearling boars are the right type, large and smooth, and priced very reasonable. If you are looking for a boar to help make your bred sow sale either of them will interest you. The spring boars are right in every way and bred as they are will do you lots of good and you can buy them for just a little above the prices charged for boars of ordinary blood lines and ordinary individuals. John W. Jones has been always with up to date breeding for years and you all know him. No man in the west has been a better booster for the Duroc Jersey breed than Mr. Jones. If you are going to buy a boar write him today and get his prices and full descriptions. You will get a prompt answer and if you deal with him you will get a square deal. Attend to writing this letter today.—Advertisement.

A Great Lot of Duroc Boars.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and in the Duroc Jersey section Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan., are advertising March boars and a few of them of April farrow. I was at the farm Monday evening and looked at these boars. They are really the best lot of spring boars I have looked at this fall. There are four boars sired by John's Orion and out of a Pathfinder dam and out of a litter of nine that are simply great. One of them in particular is good enough to go anywhere. All of the boars, about 20 of them, have been well grown out on pasture and sufficient grain and are a splendid lot of boars. The sisters to them are reserved for their big bred sow sale in Horton, February 24. There are other litters by King Orion, the boar that Brooks at Eagleville, Mo., paid \$2,500 for. Another litter is by Col. Pathfinder and there is a great string by their own boar. Sensation King, and they are all good. They are out of Golden Model and Critic dams and are big, stretchy fellows that it would do you good to look at. Geo. T. Hamilton, who has active management of the herd, will make you a very low price on the choice of these boars. He wants to get them sold and out of the way and is not going to hold back because of the price but will price them so as to move them. Write him today.—Advertisement.

The Association's Holstein Sale.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas is a big organization of Kansas Holstein-Friesian breeders and its membership is over 200. It is the custom of this organization to hold two big association sales, one in the spring and one in the fall, to which members of the association are allowed to consign only choice cattle. Right now the association's sale manager, W. H. Mott, is very busy with the big annual fall sale which is to be held in the big forum at Wichita, Kan., Monday and Tuesday, November 17-18. In this sale 120 head will be sold consigned by about 20 members of the association and it is a fact that they are putting in this sale cattle that they would like to keep but it is the plan of the association to build up the breed with this kind of association sales. There will not be an inferior animal in the sale. W. H. Mott, whose sale copy appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze says there will be more 30 pound breeding in this sale than ever was offered in one sale in Kansas. Anyone wanting first class Holsteins cannot afford to overlook this sale. If you buy in this sale you are buying from a member of the big Kansas association and you have

that assurance of full protection as each consignor will stand squarely back of his offering. It is also the occasion of the semi-annual meeting and a banquet will be served members and their friends and the visitors. The catalogs are ready to mail and you should address, W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., for one. Write him right away and get it in time to study it before the sale. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write him.—Advertisement.

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.

Shorthorn Reduction

15 cows and heifers bred to our herd bull, Sultan 529452, a grandson of Villager and Whitehall Sultan. 10 open heifers 10 to 18 months old. 14 bulls from 8 to 18 months old. Good Scotch breeding.

THEO. OLSON & SONS, Owners
LEONARDVILLE, KANSAS
Riley County.

We are 7 miles west of Randolph, 5 N. E. Leonardville, 10 from Riley, 30 northeast of Manhattan. Good auto roads.

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

SHORTHORN REDUCTION SALE

Including my herd bull, Gloster Boy. 4 years old, dark red, wt. 2300, pure Scotch. Keeping his heifers. 28 females—bred cows and heifers, cows with calves at foot, five young bulls ready for service. Splendid Scotch breeding.

Reasonable prices and a close price to anyone taking them all.

Write for descriptions and prices.

Paul Borland, 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. P., 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. FRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KAN.
R. R. Sta., Harveyville, 25 mi. S. W. Topeka.

SHORTHORNS

Marigold Knight, our 3-year-old herd bull, weight 2200, is now for sale. Also 8 bull calves from 8 to 16 months old. Reds and roans.

S. A. HILL, Smith Center (Smith Co.), Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

Herefords, Percherons, Durocs
For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Dominator by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address,
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.
(Pottawatomie county)

If You Want to Buy Polled or Horned Hereford Bulls or Heifers
you go where they have them to sell. Write
P. A. Drevets, Smolan, Saline Co., Kansas

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. 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.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons
Quality Galloways

For sale—10 bulls, coming two years old. 15 bull calves, six to eight months. 60 females to select from. 6 months old heifers to young cows. Address
Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kan.
7 miles north of St. Marys, main line U. P.

REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS for sale.
Address, Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit and of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet.
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

NINNESCAH JERSEY FARM

For Sale: Bull calves from 2 to 9 months old. Sired by grandsons of Gamboe'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 Mistle'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 GAMBOE 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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

White Way Hampshires

On Approval
Choice large type spring boars and gilts (open or bred) weighing 175 to 240 each. This herd won high honors at Kansas State Fair in 1918 and 1919. Best of blood lines.
V. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS



MESSENGER BOY HAMPSHIRE
260 registered and immuned hogs. Write
WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

COLORADO RAISED HAMPSHIRE

Have some fine spring boars to sell. Registered. **Henry Binard, Burlington, Colorado.**

BY J. T. HUNTER

H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan., is offering some Duroc spring boars at bargain prices. These are good individuals, well bred, and deserve to go to good herds.—Advertisement.

Holstein Sale November 4.

Geo. M. Newlin will sell an offering of Holsteins at Hutchinson, Kan., November 4. The sale is specially strong in females as you will see if you refer to the ad of the sale in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Write Mr. Newlin for any further particulars concerning this offering.—Advertisement.

Holstein Bulls Ready for Service.

John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kan., are offering Holstein bulls for sale, priced right, that will be ready for service this winter. They are the making of bulls of great size and have the blood lines behind them to make sires of strong producers. They are from good producing dams and sired by King Pontiac Johanna Veeman. There are some choice herd bull prospects included in this bunch.—Advertisement.

A Great Herd of Polled Durhams.

Probably the greatest herd in the Southwest of double standard Polled Durhams or Polled Shorthorns is the Plevna Farm herd of J. C. Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan. The herd numbers 175 head of reds, whites and roans and carrying the breed of most of the famous horned and polled Shorthorns. The advertisement gives the names of noted sires in service in this herd. Banbury & Sons sell their bulls at from eight months to maturity at prices ranging from \$75 to \$1,000 each. They give special attention to prompt furnishing of registration papers and transfers. Please look carefully thru the advertisement in this issue and when visiting or writing them mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Campbell's Ayrshires.

Robert P. Campbell, Attica, Kan., has a fine herd of Ayrshires. His herd bull was sired by Jean Armour's Great Gift and his dam is Jean Armour, the world famous cow that produced 20,000 pounds of milk in one year, the year that she was 11 years old. She is still the world champion Ayrshire cow and now 14 years old. In addition to this excellent parentage the bull has a wonderful individuality. All herd cows are out of advance registry dams. Some of the herd cows qualified for advance registry four months before close of the twelve month test. This is an unusual record. Young Ayrshires from this herd are well worth considering if you want good Ayrshires. Write today to Robert P. Campbell, Attica, Kan., mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Potter's Shorthorn Sale.

John B. Potter, Harper, Kan., is advertising his coming Shorthorn sale in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The sale, which will be November 12, will be held in the new sales pavilion at Harper. The offering will include 14 bulls, one a white 12-month-old bull by Bapton Corporal; nine good heifer calves, most of them by Alfalfa Leaf News 7th, among these are the fall sisters to the calves Mr. Potter sold back to Mr. Brittain after buying his herd; ten Scotch and Scotch-topped cows are bred to Rosewood Dale by Avondale. The bargains in the sale will be the thin young cows. Some are three-year-olds with their second calves and rebred. Your catalog is ready for you and we would appreciate knowing where you saw the ad.—Advertisement.

The Mulvane Holstein Breeders' Club.

The above named club of enterprising Holstein breeders at Mulvane, Kan., will consign 25 head of Holsteins, 22 females and three bulls, to the Holstein consignment sale at the forum at Wichita, Kan., November 17 and 18. The consignors are: Geo. Appleman, E. R. Gosney, Stubbs Farm Company, C. L. Goodin, Chas. High and Al Howard. One bull consigned is out of a cow that had a record of producing 27 pounds of butter in one week, another bull is out of a dam that produced 29½ pounds in a week. The females are young and from exceptionally good blood lines and possess good individuality. Some of these cows are bred to high record bulls. The offering is presented by Holstein breeders who are actively engaged in the dairy business at Mulvane, Kan., and the offering is a good one taken from herds not with the idea of eliminating cows and bulls of doubtful utility but these herds are large enough to permit these breeders to select good individuals for the sale without injuring the efficiency of their herds and these breeders are consigning a good lot of Holsteins with a desire to scatter good seed thruout the country to help the dairy business. Prospective Holstein buyers will find good Holsteins at the consignment sale that have come in from all parts of the state but these Mulvane breeders take occasion to point out in an advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze certain superior qualities of their offering that all prospective Holstein buyers should read. When you have read the advertisement write to the secretary of the Holstein Breeders' association for catalogs and other information that you might want. Please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

A Great Scotch Shorthorn Offering.

The Ernst & Lyell sale of Scotch Shorthorn cattle should be a great attraction to any breeder who is wanting some of the best Shorthorns to be found in the middle west, both from pedigree and quality standpoint. Type's Model 2nd, got by the 36 times sweepstakes bull, Cumberland Type, is a white bull that heads the Ernst herd. Many of these cows are bred to this great bull and a number are milking with calves at foot by him. A cow with calf or calf at side by this bull will be a great investment for any buyer at what would seem a long price. Cumberland Prince, got by Double Sultan out of a true Sultan dam, comes from the Pritchard herd and heads the Lyell herd. He is a rich roan with the great quality which he shows in his offspring. There will be a number of cows selling with calves at foot and bred to him. They are selling Victor Villager, a 2-year-old roan bull got by Village Master out of a Victoria B dam, a straight Cruickshank Victoria. Here is a bull that should not be overlooked by any breeder that is looking for an outstanding herd bull. He will please you when you see him. Meadow Queen, got by Meadow King out of Imported Lill 4th, selling with white bull calf at foot by Cloverleaf Sultan, first prize bull at International 1914, and cow is rebred to Type's Model 2nd. If you want something as good as there is to be had look her over and the

Big Holstein Sale

40 Head of High Grades as follows:

20 cows and heifers, either fresh or heavy springers. 10 open yearling heifers, 10 heifer calves

Detroit, Kansas, November 6th

sale at the D. O. Krehbiel farm 3 miles north Detroit, 9 N. E. Abilene, 27 miles south of Clay Center.

Also the herd bull, Abilene Prince, three years old and two pure bred bull calves. This is a good working herd and are all high testers producing from 40 to 72 pounds of milk per day when fresh and as much as 500 pounds of butter fat per year. All young cows. Will offer \$50 per head for heifer calves, dropped by these grade cows. \$150 for the calves dropped by the pure bred cows. Pure bred cows are Korndyke and Segis breeding. Six two-year-old heifers bred to freshen in the spring, four yearling heifers just bred, 12 spring and summer heifer calves. For catalogs address, either

D. O. Krehbiel or Burt Crum
Detroit, Kansas

Aucts.: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center; E. L. Hoffman, Abilene.

What does it cost to fill the milk-pail?



JERSEYS

IT'S not how much milk you get, but how much it costs you to get the milk that counts. Jerseys feed for their well-rounded udder—not beef and bone.

Jersey Milk is of the richest quality with a butter fat average of 5.37%. Jersey milk, Jersey butter and Jersey cheese sell for more on the markets.

Jerseys are adaptable to any climate. They are an asset to their owners, for they mature earlier for milking and are still producing long after other cows have gone dry. Let us tell you more about Jerseys. Write for our free literature.

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
322-1 W. 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

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.

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.

ANGUS CATTLE DISPERSION SALE

52 head of registered Angus cattle, the entire herd of the R. W. Van Trump Estate, will be sold at auction on Wed., Nov. 5, in Forest Park sale pavilion, Ottawa, Kan. One Enchantress Trojan, Erica herd bull, one Elsa Trojan, Erica herd bull, one yearling Blackbird bull, thirteen young bulls among them being Blackbirds and Ericas. Three young heifers. Twenty-six cows, six of which have calves at foot, one cow having twins. All cows bred to the Erica bulls. You will get a chance to buy the cream of the herd for none have been sold at private sale and none will be. Ericas, Blackbirds, Prides and Lady Idas will be in this offering. For catalog, write
Auctioneers: **ROY H. MONIER, Sale Manager, Carrolton, Missouri**
Cols. Gross and Day.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan.

Plevna Farm Polled Shorthorn (Polled Durham)



Over 175 Purebred Cattle in Herds, representing some of the best families of the Herd books.

IN SERVICE

ROAN ORANGE, weight over 2,500 in flesh. SULTAN'S PRIDE, winner at three state fairs. SCOTTISH ORANGE, choice in conformation. GRAND SULTAN, very richly bred.

25 MALES (for the season) reds, whites and roans; halter broke; 8 months old and upward; \$75 to \$1,000 each. A few Shorthorns at very low prices.

All registration free—all transfers free—health certificate free—our guarantee free. If there is anything wrong write us.

Will meet trains at Plevna (Santa Fe) one mile east; Sylvia 4½ west and ½ mile south; and

Langdon (Rock Island) 8 south. Phone Plevna 2803 at our expense.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KANSAS

NO BUSINESS ON SUNDAY.

H. W. Say, Route 1, Area 1122,

and heifers with which to start a herd. They were ordinary cattle, some below the average. A man with a dozen cows should have a bull. Then the question arose what sort of animal would be best. I talked with several farmers and most of them advised me to buy a grade bull. It required a smaller investment, the calves were just as good and registration papers do not make calves, they told me. But I decided to buy a registered bull. The good breeders then were asking \$100 for a bull calf. I looked around and found a breeder who would sell one for \$35. He had registration papers and I thought he ought to produce results. But I found that a year had been lost, and "that registration papers do not always make good calves."

I would advise against going to a poor breeder; that doesn't mean the small breeder, however. I then went to a good breeder, told him what I wanted and he helped me in the selection of a bull. It cost me \$100 and I consider it as one of the best investments I ever made. I kept him until some of his heifers were large enough to breed and then sold him. Last fall I held a public sale and sold some steers, the result of the first cross. They sold for top-notch prices. At the same time two bull calves were sold that brought about twice the price they would have brought as steers. I did not sell many of the heifers, but kept them for breeding. After the sale I went to see a breeder's herd with the idea of selecting another bull. He had an excellent bunch of heifers, but considering them, point for point, I could not see that they were much better than some I had at home of the same age. I told him so, and he laughed at me. When he delivered the bull which I selected I showed them to him. After a few moments, he said, "I didn't think it could be done." I have none yet of the second cross but soon will have, and look for a great improvement over the first.

I know another man who started farming nine years ago. He bought common Shorthorn cows and a grade Shorthorn bull. He became dissatisfied with that combination and switched to a grade Jersey bull, thinking to breed him to dairy stock. He found that unprofitable and wanted to buy another grade Shorthorn but could not find one, so he decided on a grade Hereford. Not long ago he held a sale and you may guess what sort of mongrel cattle he had and the result of the sale. Now he is convinced that it will pay to breed to a purebred Shorthorn bull.

A few days ago a man told me that one of his neighbors selected a male calf from his own herd to use for a bull, and has been doing that for years. He said that this man had very good stock some years ago, but that he had been inbreeding so long that he now had about the scrubbiest looking cattle he ever saw. It is a fact that good breeders inbreed and in that way produce some most excellent individuals, but they do not accomplish it with scrubs.

I attended a sale a few days ago where cattle which had been bred up by keeping a purebred sire, sold for high prices. They showed good blood. Other cattle in the same neighborhood at other sales sold poorly, not because the crowd was not so good, but because the cattle were poorly bred. I want to say that a young man starting to farm should not be satisfied with anything less than purebred Shorthorn cattle. I say Shorthorn, for they are the farmer's cattle for a herd foundation. If I were to begin again I should start with purebred Shorthorns. My partner says I'm too old now to begin. I'm not so old but that Uncle Sam caught me in the last army registration. But by beginning earlier in life one can build up a good herd and a market for his cattle, thus adding prosperity to himself and doing worth while work for the country in producing better beef cattle. Next in importance to raising good cattle is the keeping of a record of them. A very satisfactory record for grade cows can be made from an ordinary composition book by cross ruling and leaving spaces for certain information. A. H. Reynard, Eskridge, Kan.

Self-Feeders for Hogs

I have been very successful in raising and feeding hogs. When my sows are due to farrow you will find me right in the hog house whether it be 2 a. m. or 12 p. m. to take care of the

little fellows until they are all there and have had their first meal. Next day I take off their tusks. This keeps the pigs from fighting one another and from hurting their faces or biting the mother's teats. The sow's first meal is water, the next is a half ear of corn, the next a whole ear of corn, and then one-half ear of corn extra each meal until she is on full feed. I never stop my sows until the pigs are 10 days old. Then as soon as the pigs begin to drink I stop them in a pen by themselves, and give them the milk from the cows and listen to them cracking dry corn. I don't wean my pigs until I am ready to breed the sows again. By that time the pigs are running to the self-feeder. I shut up part of my sows at a time, so the one male hog will breed them all. I breed two a day. I have my sows all marked and I mark them down in my book and I know when to look for the little fellows. I get my pigs to stay close together and they are easier to take care of, and make less work. Now, my pigs are in the fattening pen. I have large cement floors, and on these floors I have my self-feeders with shelled corn and tankage. I would not feed hogs without tankage. Another feeder contains worm tonic, copperas, sal soda, sulfur, common salt and ashes. I never have any wormy pigs. I use a hog oiler and crude oil for the lice. If the lice should get bad I put pigs thru the dipping tank. A sanitary watering fountain always provides plenty of good clean water. I put a kerosene lamp in the winter time, under each drinking cup and this keeps the water from freezing no matter how cold the weather is. By using self-feeders, I have been able to ship my hogs two months earlier than by hand feeding. I always get them on a good market before the heavy shipments are made. I sell my hogs the first week in April for the spring market and the first week in October for the fall market. The young pigs come March 1 and September 1. The last bunch of my spring pigs I sold September 23, as the market was not looking good. They weighed 224 pounds at St. Joe and sold at \$17.75. My last fall pigs seven months and one week old weighing 276 pounds at St. Joe brought \$20.40. It is no work to feed hogs, as you only have to fill up your feeders once a week or at your leisure. I have 100 head of fall pigs running to the self-feeder now, and have 40 acres of alfalfa. Since using the self-feeders about five or six years, my hogs always have topped the market. Robert Frazer, Morrowville, Kan.

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.

Mulvane Holsteins at Wichita Sale

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.

First Great Annual Consignment Sale of the Southeast Kan. Holstein Breeders Association

Sale to be held at Albechar Holstein Farm, adjoining Independence, Kan., Thursday, Nov. 6th

Sale to be held in heated tent rain or shine.

Consignments of young cows, bred heifers, heifer calves and a few young bulls from the following well known herds assure the quality of this offering: T. M. Ewing, Independence; Geo. Ross, Jefferson; Cahill & Decker, Coffeyville; A. S. Neale & Sons, Manhattan; Geo. Wheeler, Tyro; Albechar Holstein Farm, Independence; F. E. Johnson, Coffeyville; Jno. Erdman, Independence.

There will be daughters and granddaughters of Sir Juliana Grace De Kol, King Segis Pontiac, Pontiac Korndyke, Pontiac Aggie Korndyke, Lake Side King Segis Albon De Kol, and a large number of cows and heifers bred to the following well known sires: King Korndyke Daisy Sadie Vale, one of the very best sons of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, out of a 30.79 pound 4-year-old line bred daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld; Lake Side King Segis Albon De Kol, A. S. Neale & Sons' great bull, one of the few living sons of the only King Segis; King Segis Pontiac Repeater, a really wonderful son of the grand old King Segis Pontiac; Sir Juliana Grace De Kol and others.

About 30 head of high grade cows, fresh and springers, will be sold beginning at 9 a. m. sharp. 85 head of purebreds, cows, bred heifers, heifer calves and a few young bulls will be sold beginning at 12 o'clock noon.

Lunch will be served on the grounds. Catalogs are ready for distribution. Address,

ROBINSON & SHULTZ, Independence, Kansas, Sales Directors

Auctioneers: Cols. D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ohio; Fred Ball, El Reno, Okla.; C. A. Burke, Independence, Kan.; W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie.

Note—All cattle tuberculin tested and guaranteed by the consignors to stand a 60 day retest.

falfa. Since using the self-feeders about five or six years, my hogs always have topped the market.

Morrowville, Kan.

The export Jews are in great glee over the resumption of trade with Germany. They can now work off their cotton and copper for pretzels and wienies.

Send for this Trappers' Magazine it's FREE!



TRAPPERS' EXCHANGE
PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR TRAPPERS

GOOD PLANS FOR TRAPPING MUSKRAT, SKUNK AND 'POSSUM

The best set that I know for muskrats is to look for their slides, which can be found most any place near a running stream. At the bottom of the slides set a No. 1 Jump Trap and put an apple on the end of a stick which is at one side of the slide, so that the apple is above the trap. Sprinkle the apple well with Biggs' Muskrat Bait. When the muskrat reaches for the apple his hind foot will come down in the trap. Another way is to set in the entrance of the dens. Always use Biggs' Bait to make sure.

The way I catch my skunks is to locate a den that has long black hairs in it. Set a No. 1 trap in the den. Next take a piece of old rabbit and put a few drops of Biggs' Skunk Decoy on it. Place the piece of rabbit at the entrance of the den, and if there are any skunks in the den they will be sure to be caught. Another way I have success is to take an old hollow log and put a dead chicken in the center after having sprinkled it with Biggs' Skunk Decoy. Then I set my traps at each end of the log. I have caught skunks and opossums in this way.

Let the animal cool, so the musk will evaporate before skinning. Then roll up your sleeves and grease your hands with lard or vaseline, which puts a scum of grease over the hand, and that keeps the skin from going into the pores of the skin.

Skin as you usually do, then wash your hands with the kind of soft soap, that mechanics use. You will find that there is scarcely any smell on your hands.

Send Your Name and Address Today

Fill out the coupon below with your name and address and send today for Free Subscription to the "Trappers' Exchange"—greatest exclusive trappers' magazine published. Sent once a month to everybody interested in trapping for big money. The "Trappers' Exchange" gives you all the secrets of trapping that you could only learn otherwise through years of experience.

Shows you:

- what to trap and how
- the proper baits to use
- how to skin the animals
- how to prepare furs for shipping
- the way to secure highest grading
- hundreds of other valuable secrets that will make trapping easy and profitable sport for you.

Every issue full of pictures, diagrams, descriptions of new and successful trapping stunts and interesting stories of hunting and trapping adventure sent us by successful and practical trappers everywhere.

Big Money in Trapping This Season

Fur market higher than ever. Woods and streams are swarming with coon, 'possum, muskrat, mink, fox, skunk, and other valuable "fur bearers". You can make good money in spare time by setting traps for the annoying prowlers in your neighborhood. You'll have lots of real sport and can "cash in big", the same as thousands of others have done for years. **Get busy now!** Simply write us now and be ready to start the first day the trapping season opens.

Traps, Animal Baits, Guns, Etc.

Everything for amateur or professional trappers at rock-bottom factory prices. We save you money on supplies that are costing more now. Biggs' Baits have been famous for years and years and are positively **guaranteed** to increase your catch or money-back. Send for Free Catalog of Trappers' Supplies.

Biggs Pays Highest Prices. Sends You Check Same Day Furs Are Received.

Biggs at Kansas City, is the oldest fur house in the entire West. Enormous advance sales make it necessary for us to secure every fur possible this season. We will help you make good and stand behind you to the last ditch. No matter if you never saw a trap before, you can make as much as experienced trappers. It's all simple and easy—when you know how and we show you! We need furs and will pay the price to get them. No "Commissions" or "Brokers' Profits" deducted. Furs held separate on request and returned quick if you are not satisfied with price.

E. W. Biggs & Co.

38 Years of Square Dealing
679 Biggs Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Mail this Coupon today for the "Trappers' Exchange" Catalog of Trappers' Supplies, Raw Fur Price List, Market News, Etc., all postpaid—

FREE

Name.....

Postoffice.....

R.F.D. State.....

E. W. BIGGS & CO., 679 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**Sign
and Mail
Coupon Today**

KANSAS CITY NOW STRONGEST FUR MARKET FURS HERE HOLD FIRM AT ADVANCED QUOTATIONS

This Market Did Not Share in Recent Decline Reported from Other Points

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 1.—The fur market in Kansas City continues firm on all fur articles and, advancing on some kinds.

Kansas City has stood by trappers and fur shippers and has sustained prices through a determined effort by level. At the very time shippers were getting cut-rate price sheets from other houses about the last week in October, "BIGGS AT KANSAS CITY" was mailing out a special list quoting the correct market with prices higher than quoted any time this season.

The fur market today is higher than it has been any day this year, notwithstanding many price lists showing lower quotations.

From this time on the fur market will be governed entirely by the comparative balance between supply and demand. At Kansas City the supply is enormous, but the demand is still greater. Never was there such a heavy catch of skunk in the first month of a

Wherever a small stream branches from a large one I always make a set. This location is always a good one, as mink are great lovers of long, rambling walks in search of game of all kinds. A mink will but rarely pass an old tile, sewer ditch or small stream without investigating it for some distance. Traps should be set with great care, for, while the skunk or muskrat would not detect the human odor, it would be utterly impossible to entice a mink where you have allowed your bare hands to touch the soil. This is one reason why water sets are so successful, because human odor is noted by the animal.

In land sets one should always use Biggs' Baits, a supply of which one should always carry with him. Where one stream joins another, where a small stream branches from the large one and unites again, at each end of rotten or sunken logs, on draft piles, springs, etc., are excellent places to trap the mink.

Today the mink is more than keep his eyes open. Biggs' Baits, perhaps, done more than any one thing to bridge the gap between past and present. Due to the excellent results received from his baits, trappers are still at work supplying the fur market where they would otherwise be farming or doing some other work.

The trapper of today can afford to take poorer trapping grounds, because the lure of the baits nowadays makes trapping practically as successful as in the '60s and '70s. Then efficient baits were unknown. So use Biggs' Baits, fellows, and you will have good luck even on old trapping grounds.

My second point is to use your wits more than ever. The trapper who walks slowly will be later getting home than the rapid walker, but he will see more that is valuable to him than the other and usually is a more successful trapper. Rambling walks with ears and eyes open

The fur bearers of this country are, a few civet and some coyote, skunk being the most numerous. As the skunk and civet are all I ever trap, I will tell my methods. There is no timber in this country, and it is rather hard to trap. All there is in this country is sagebrush and soap weeds. I take an ax and find a large bunch of soap weeds