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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

4812



Better Beef from Kansas Farms

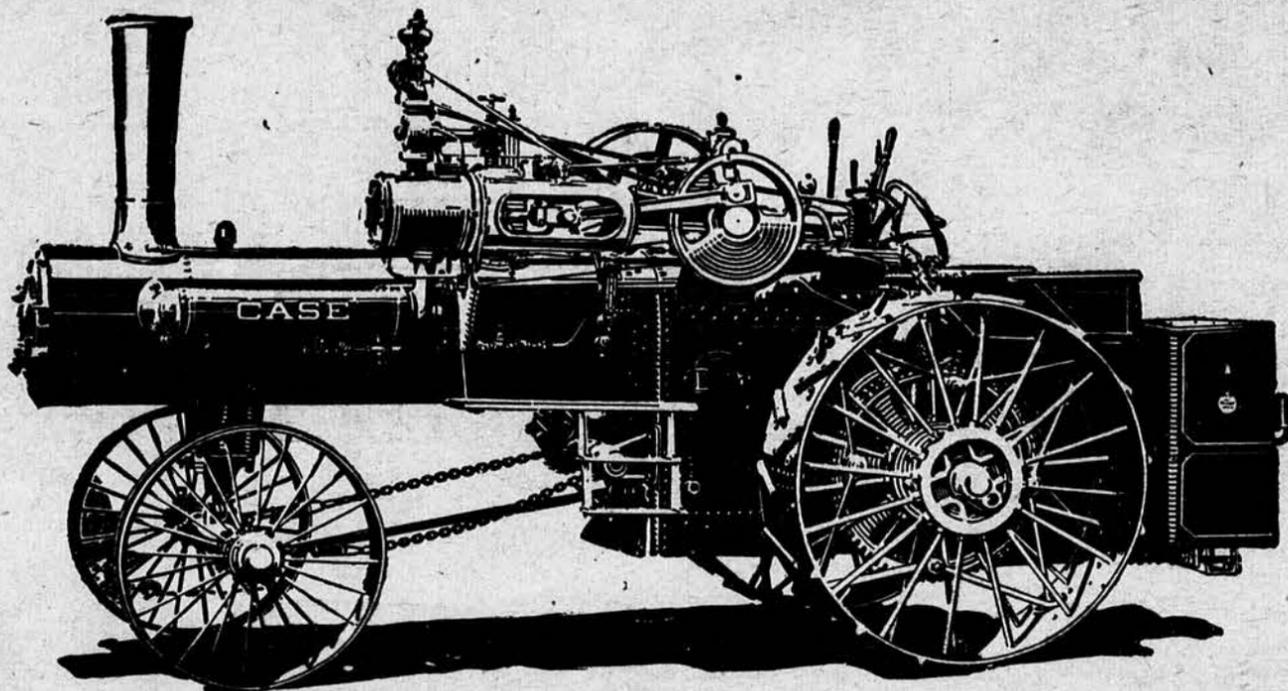
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 48 Number 2

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 12, 1918

Subscription \$1.00 a Year

Here are the Boys Who Won the Cash

Capper-Pig Club Members Reported Good Profits, Large Pork Production and Low Feeding Costs

By John F. Case, Contest Manager



Ira Martin Harley Dawdy Lawrence Houghton Arthur Salyer Harry Tuthill Clarence Kiefer

Virgil's net profit was \$26.92. Francis Sullivan, Abilene, entered a Duroc. His profit record with eight pigs was \$238; pork production 1286 pounds, feed contest price \$41.45. Bill Brun, Muscotah, made good with his Polands. He had seven pigs entered, produced 1520 pounds pork at feed cost of \$57.12 and reported a net profit of \$266.26. Ivan Dwyer, Towanda, entered a spotted Poland sow that reared nine pigs. Ivan produced 2,202 pounds pork at feed contest price of \$31.83. His profit record was \$226.98 and he won the \$25 prize gilt offered by A. S. Alexander of Burlington for the best record made by a member of the Spotted Poland breed club. Harry Wunderly, Redfield, won the fifteenth cash prize offered, with a Poland entry. His sow reared eight pigs, the pork production was 1490 pounds and the contest feed cost \$45.60. Harry's profit record is \$295.41.

CAPPER PIG CLUB boys lived up to their motto in 1917. Not only did they provide "More and Better Swine for Kansas Farms," but they produced more than 1/4 million pounds of pork. If "a pound of pork worth more than a bullet and a hog worth more than a shell," as Herbert Hoover asserted, our boys surely have proved genuine Patriotic Pork Producers. You're eager to hear about the winners. Here they are:

Name and County	Breed	Grade
Harley Dawdy, Osage	Poland	97 1/2
Ira Martin, Anderson	Poland	96 1/2
Lawrence Houghton, Greenwood	Poland	94 1/2
Clarence Kiefer, Atchison	Duroc	94
Harry Tuthill, Salina	Poland	93 3/4
Arthur Salyer, Clark	Poland	93 3/4
Verne Landreth, Stafford	Duroc	93 1/2
Francis Crawford, Miami	Poland	93 1/2
Virgil Sullivan, Dickinson	Duroc	93 1/4
Harry Stout, Dickinson	Poland	93
Reuben Rose, McPherson	Duroc	93
Bill Knox, Sumner	Poland	92 3/4
William Brun, Atchison	Poland	92
Ivan Dwyer, Butler	S. Poland	92
Harry Wunderly, Bourbon	Poland	91 1/2

All stories and records filed for competition were graded. According to rules, 40 points for cost a pound, 35 for pounds pork produced, and 25 for record stories made up the total. Cost a pound was based on current feed prices when contest began.

Contest, Not Actual Prices, were Used
 These prices are for 100 pounds. Corn \$1.25; corn in the ear \$1; kafir, \$1; feterita or other sorghums, \$1; oat \$2; barley \$1.25; oats \$1.25; bran \$1.20; shorts \$1.20; tankage \$2.75; linseed meal \$2.25; skim milk 25 cents; slop 25 cents; whole milk \$1; pasture, 15 cents a month for sow and 10 cents a month for each pig after 2 months old; alfalfa hay 30 cents. All contest feed cost records are based on these prices but net profit reported is based on actual feed cost. Net profit had nothing to do with prize awards, it was simply a matter of information. Net profit included increased value on sow, value of pigs as feeding stock based on pigs sold or on hand, and value of fall litter. Pork production for the contest gain on sow was added. The fall litter did not count.

Harley Dawdy of Richland won \$25; Ira Martin, Welda, \$20; Lawrence Houghton, Severy, \$15; Clarence Kiefer, Atchison, \$10; Harry Tuthill of Salina and Arthur Salyer of Ashland tied for 10th prize \$7.50, so this was added to 10th prize \$5 and \$6.25 sent to each. Verne Landreth, St. John; Francis Crawford, Spring Hill; Lester Stout, Cottonwood Falls; Reuben Rose, Canton; Virgil Knox, South Haven; Bill Brun, Muscotah; Ivan Dwyer, Towanda, and Harry Wunderly, Redfield, won \$5 apiece. But these cash prizes are not all the fellows in this group tried away. In addition to championship and \$25,

Harley Dawdy won the \$35 Poland prize pig put up by B. E. McAllaster of Lyons for the best record made by a Poland breeder. The prize value was \$25 on all prize pigs, increased to \$35 if championship was won. And Harley won the profit trophy with a record of \$355 made on sale of pigs. He reared eight pigs, and produced 2,239 pounds of pork at a feeding cost of \$117.75, based on contest prices. This record was possible thru use of alfalfa pasture and the feeding of skim milk and shorts. Harley's record about duplicates the first prize record made by Gilbert Arthur last year. Harley was a 1916 member and turned in a fine report for the first year's work but did not win. He is vice president of the Poland club.

Ira Made More Than \$500

Ira Martin, county leader for Anderson, made good with his Polands. With eight pigs he produced 1758 pounds of pork at a feed contest price of \$53.66. Rape and oats pasture and shorts did the work. Ira also won a \$25 pig offered by W. A. McIntosh of Courtland for the best record made by a boy who purchased a sow from him. Ira reported the best net record made by any boy, \$521.28. He sold two pigs for \$100 and refused \$50 each for the remaining gilts. The sow doubled in value and nine fall pigs worth \$15 apiece swelled the total. These pigs averaged 85 pounds December 15, so Ira produced 2,523 pounds of pork from one sow in one year.

Lawrence Houghton of Severy not only turned in one of the best pork production and profit records but sent a top-notch story and feeding record. Lawrence's Poland sow reared seven pigs. He produced 1669 pounds pork at a feed contest price of \$55.06. Alfalfa pasture, skim milk and shorts cut feed cost. Lawrence reports a net profit of \$453.32. He sold five pigs for \$300.

Clarence Kiefer of Horton won honors for Atchison county and for the Duroc Jersey breed club by winning fourth prize. Clarence had 10 pigs in the contest, produced 1709 pounds of pork at a feed contest price of \$48.60. Clarence also kept actual cost records, counting alfalfa pasture and skim milk at contest prices. His actual cost record was \$68.48. In addition to the \$10 prize won, Clarence showed a net profit of \$300.48. His sow brought 12 pigs in the fall litter. This hustling lad's profit record looks better too when we find that he won the \$25 Duroc pig offered by W. W. Jones of Clay Center for the best record made with a Duroc.

Harry Tuthill of Salina produced 1775 pounds of pork at a contest feed price of \$30.85. He fed slop and shorts, and had good alfalfa pasture for the Poland sow and seven pigs. This boy

kept a daily feeding record and fed only 2189 pounds of corn. His net profit record is \$154.10. It would have been much greater had the sow not died from an injury received in June.

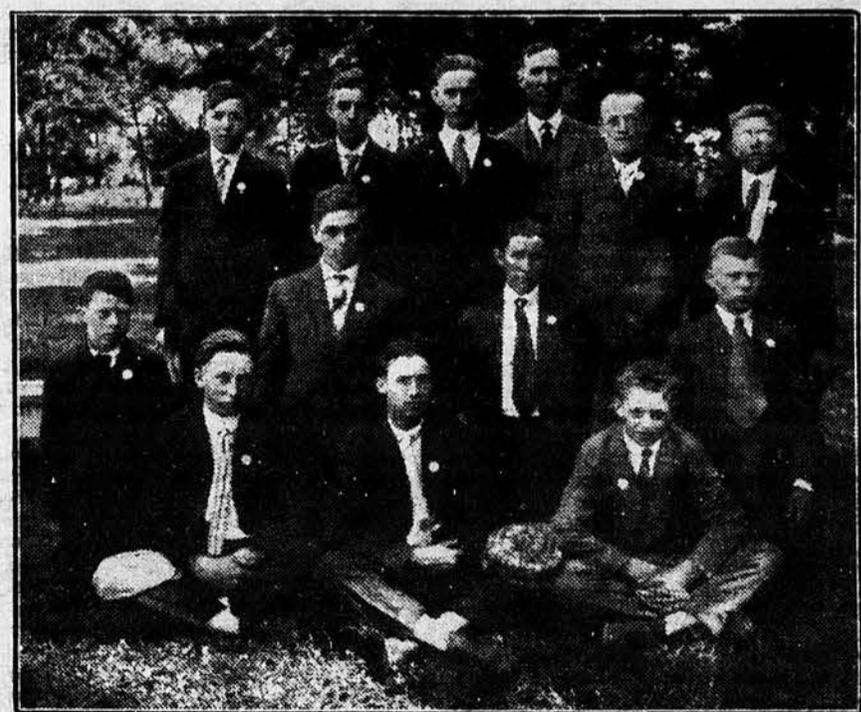
Arthur Salyer of Ashland had nine Poland pigs in the contest. He produced 1,570 pounds pork at a feed contest price of \$72.07. Arthur kept market feed prices also which shows that his actual cost a pound was about double contest price. Arthur reports a net profit of \$161.

Going down the line of prize winners we find that Verne Landreth of St. John produced 1851 pounds pork at feeding cost of \$73.97. He had a Duroc sow and seven pigs. Verne's net profit was \$254.84. Francis Crawford of Spring Hill entered a Poland sow that brought and reared seven pigs. He produced 1500 pounds pork at feed contest price of \$45. His net profit was \$240.82. Lester Stout, Cottonwood Falls, had nine Poland pigs in the contest. His pork production was 2165 pounds, contest feed cost \$88.42, net profit \$248. Reuben Rose, Canton, entered Mary Jane, a Duroc. He produced 1600 pounds pork at feed contest price of \$38.74 and showed a net profit of \$253.51. Virgil Knox, South Haven, had eight Poland pigs entered. He produced 1970 pounds pork at feed contest price of \$59.33.

In addition to the prizes told about, Nathaniel Cowan of Lucas, Russell county, won the \$25 prize Chester White pig offered by F. C. Gookin of Nate's own county for the best record made with a Chester White or O. I. C. Nathaniel did not get in the money, but he came close with a grade of 91. He produced 1734 pounds of pork at a feed contest cost of \$71.03. His profit record is \$217.98. He had nine pigs.

Winners in 1916 Couldn't Repeat

No member who won a prize in the 1916 contest was able to "come back." Wallace Corder of Lawrence, Douglas county, tho, who won third prize of \$15 that year, bettered his winnings. Wallace made the best record turned in by a member of the Hampshire breed club with a grade of 86 1/4. Wallace produced 1490 pounds of pork, having nine belted pigs entered. His feed contest cost was \$63.90. To a profit record of \$227.28 Wallace adds a \$25 prize Hampshire (Continued on Page 32.)



The Contest Manager and Some Live Club Members—Back Row, Lyon County Club, Second Row, Coffey County; Front, Chase County. Gilbert Arthur, 1916 Winner, is First in Second Row.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

What Russia Has Learned

As this is being written it seems as if the peace negotiations between Germany and the Bolsheviki government might be broken off altogether.

These negotiations have done some good.

They have demonstrated to the Bolsheviki the real purpose of the German autocracy. They know now that its honeyed words are only a cover for its real intentions; to throw the Russians off their guard in order that later the vast resources of Russia may be dominated by the imperial government at Berlin. It must have become evident to these Russians that President Wilson was right when he declared that we cannot deal with the present German government because no promise it may make can be relied upon to be carried out in good faith. The kaiser and his military advisers have all the ruthlessness of the wildest savage without any of his sense of honor.

So as I had hoped and believed, the negotiations between the Bolsheviki and the representatives of the kaiser have done some good, if nothing more than to demonstrate the utter faithlessness and the purposes of the German government. Conquest is still the dominant passion of the military government of Germany. Balked in the purpose of overwhelming France the kaiser hoped to take advantage of the disorganized condition in Russia to get possession of the vast empire lately ruled over by the czar.

The fact that the Bolsheviki leaders refuse to agree to the terms demanded by Germany has restored to a degree the confidence in the integrity of these leaders.

There is a considerable sentiment among the allied nations fighting Germany to recognize the Bolsheviki as the government of Russia and to send representatives to Petrograd.

A great deal has to be taken on faith at best, and in the present condition in Russia it is as safe to have faith in the Bolsheviki as anybody else. One of two courses, it seems to me, ought to be followed; either give full faith or withhold it entirely. Either assume that Lenine and Trotsky are sincere patriots using their best judgment to restore order and protection of life and property in Russia, or else assume that they are not to be trusted at all. Either course may prove to be a mistake, but on the whole it is perhaps better to assume that these leaders are on the level.

Government Ownership

President Wilson favors government ownership of railroads, or at least that is the interpretation generally placed on his message to Congress.

What wonderful changes time and circumstances do bring about!

There was a time when the popular slogan of the Democratic party was: "That government governs best which governs least."

Not many years ago it was the custom of Democratic orators to talk against concentration of power in the hands of the government as dangerous to the rights of the people and contrary to the spirit of the constitution.

Yet here we are with a Democratic party in power and concentration carried to a limit never dreamed of by Alexander Hamilton or any other of his followers who believed in a strong central government.

A few years ago William J. Bryan returned from a journey around the world, and on landing gave out an interview in which he advocated government ownership of railroads. Immediately he was subjected to a flood of ridicule and considerable abuse. Among his most severe critics were prominent members of his own political party who asserted that such a doctrine was especially obnoxious to the principles of the Democratic party.

The critics made Bryan subside. He wished to try again for the presidency and was advised that such a doctrine would be fatal to his chances.

But here we are with a Democratic president, who was then among Bryan's critics, advocating government ownership of railroads, and his party is going to follow his lead. How far we have gone from the old slogan, "That nation governs best which governs least."

At no time in the history of the country has there been a concentration of power in the hands of the government at Washington even approaching the present concentration. At no time has the old time-honored doctrine of states' rights been so completely cast into the discard. At no time either has the

doctrine of "protection" been so completely entrenched as now. Well may the old time Democrat exclaim in bewilderment: "Where am I at and whither are we drifting?" Indeed, one who has all his life talked about and believed in the "time-honored principles of Democracy" must be in about the state of mind of a bibulous person by the curious name of Amaziah, usually called Am Ami, who one day fell by the wayside and into the deep slumber of intoxication. He waked in a fog of bewilderment and uncertainty as to his whereabouts and even his personality. Musing over the situation he was heard to exclaim, "Am I Am Ami or am I not Am Ami? If I am not Am Ami, who the h—l am I?"

Will Justice Be Done?

It is pretty generally acknowledged that on the whole the negroes of the United States have responded more universally and cheerfully to the call of the government than the white men. When called under the selective draft they have rarely asked for exemptions, and the word comes from the training camps that they are making excellent progress as soldiers.

What is the government going to do for these men when the war is over? What course is to be taken toward the race as a whole?

Are the negroes of this country still to be discriminated against in every possible way as they have been discriminated against in the past? Are they still to be deprived of their rights supposed to be guaranteed them under the constitution? Are they to be mobbed on the slightest provocation and deprived of the protection of the law? Are they to be robbed of their labor and kept in a condition of peonage as they have been in many parts of the United States?

The obligations of the government to the citizen and of the citizen to the government are reciprocal. The citizen is under obligations to defend his government only so long as that government affords him and his protection and justice so far as that is possible. If the government fails to give to the 10 million negroes in this country the same protection it gives to all other citizens the obligation of loyalty on the part of these citizens ceases.

The treatment of the negro race by the whites of this country makes one of the most shameful pages in our history. And now several hundred thousand of the young negroes are being called to the colors. They are asked to go to training camps, to risk their lives in defense of the government which has never afforded them the protection and the civil and political rights to which they were entitled. They are going uncomplainingly and willingly and all they ask is fair treatment under the law. Will they get it?

I should like to be able to say yes, without hesitation, but my confidence in the fairness and justice of the white people of this country is not quite so strong and abiding as it used to be.

The Universal Draft

I have received a letter from an old subscriber and friend of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, criticizing my editorial favoring a universal draft. Mr. Austin, the subscriber referred to, thinks I am advocating the very system of autocracy in this country we are trying to overthrow in the old world.

It is easy enough for me to understand Mr. Austin's viewpoint. The proposition does look revolutionary, startling, and even dangerous. Personally I was opposed to the draft of men for military service. I believed that it would be better to depend on volunteers and an appeal to the patriotism of the young men of the country just as the people of Australia are doing. But we adopted a different policy. We accepted the theory that every young man between certain ages was under obligation, if physically sound, to render military service to his government and that the government should compel him to do so. That policy having been adopted I quit arguing the question on the same general theory that I think every patriotic citizen has long since ceased to argue the question as to whether we were justified in getting into the war. To argue that question now means simply to hinder the progress of the war to a successful ending.

We have adopted the conscription policy and it seems to me that it is only simple justice that I

should be subject to draft as well as these young men. They are compelled whether they like it or not to leave their usual employment, become subject to rigid military discipline and finally to risk their lives on the battle front. They are not permitted either to say for what wages they will work for the government. Their wages are fixed for them and at a smaller rate than any one of them, if reasonably industrious and competent, could get in the ordinary business of peace.

I am too old to go to the trenches. There are millions of men like me who are too old for the active, strenuous service at the front but they could be useful.

The objection to autocracy is that it operates unfairly. It discriminates in favor of certain classes to the detriment of other classes. My father used to tell me that an autocracy would be the best kind of government in the world provided the autocrat was wise and entirely just and fair, but that so far such an autocrat had never sat upon a throne and therefore he was opposed to an autocratic form of government.

To apply an autocratic rule to a single class as we are doing at present recognizes the principle of autocracy but applies it unfairly and is therefore much more objectionable than to apply it equally to all classes. Here we are, nine-tenths of the people left free to volunteer their services or not, as they may see fit, while less than one-tenth are not even given the privilege of volunteering. They are told that they have no choice in the matter. They must do as ordered by the government and are liable to arrest and severe punishment if they complain.

Mr. Austin, who is 75 years old, indicates that he is willing to do whatever he can without being drafted. Of that I have not the slightest doubt. There are millions in the same situation except as to age, but they are not in a position to know how they may serve their country best. No doubt the men who are at the head of the government make a great many mistakes but they are in touch with the situation and we must of necessity trust largely to their wisdom and follow their judgment concerning the course that should be taken. They should know better than we where work is needed. It is my firm conviction that there is sufficient force in this country to push the war preparations twice as fast as they are being pushed, if it was only organized properly. And do you not think that the young men who have been conscripted would feel better satisfied if they felt that people of all classes and conditions were being required by the government to do their part as well as the men in the training camps or at the front?

Whether the government management of railroads will be a success or not remains to be seen. England, which is just about as democratic as the United States, discovered that government control of the railroads was necessary. The people also discovered over there that government management of practically all industries which pertain directly and indirectly to the carrying on of the war was necessary, so they have gone much further in that direction than we have here, and they will go further yet if the war continues much longer.

Military Service

Just now there is being spread rather vigorously the propaganda of universal military training in the United States after the war is over.

The arguments made in favor of it are getting to be reasonably familiar.

They tell us that we must be prepared for war. Never again, say these advocates of military training, should the United States be found in the state of unpreparedness found at the time we entered into the present war. It is wonderfully beneficial, they tell us, to the young men to get this military training. They tell us that it will make the young men healthy and orderly.

To an extent all this may be admitted. Germany has had the most efficient system of universal military training the world has ever seen. It has made the German young men amenable to discipline. It also probably has contributed to their physical health. It also has brutalized them and made Germany a menace to the world.

Gloss it over as you may, the chief aim of military training is to fit men for the business of killing other men. It is not intended to make them kind or

gentle. In training our young men for the present war, they have been put under the charge of experienced British and French fighting men so far as possible. Their trainers have been men who have had actual experience in the trenches, who have stood face to face with death and know just what it means. One of the things they try to impress on the American men they are training is that they must cultivate a spirit of ruthlessness, of fierce hate, of willingness to kill unhesitatingly. And that training, I apprehend, is necessary. The man who, in a hand to hand conflict with a trained German soldier, would hesitate about killing his adversary, would in all probability lose his own life. As a matter of self-preservation he must for the time being be filled with just one thought and that is how he can kill his adversary before his adversary kills him.

If Germany should win this war I will admit that all the other nations would be compelled to militarize themselves as a matter of self-preservation, but that would mean that the very object for which this war is being fought had failed. To destroy this infamous system which has made Germany a menace to the world, which has caused slaughter and misery unparalleled, is the chief object of this war. That is what we are supposed to be fighting for. To propose after we have overthrown this infamous system that we will ourselves adopt a similar system is almost unthinkable.

But someone says that we can have universal military training without the evils of German militarism. What is the use of introducing an inferior kind of military training? If we are to have military training at all we had better have that which has proved to be the most efficient, otherwise in the next clash, which is certain to come if the world continues to be run on a military basis, we would be at a disadvantage. If we are to have the most efficient system we will adopt the German system, and that means that finally the same effect will be had upon our people.

Let us exert all the power, physical and financial, we can muster to win this war and destroy the monstrous German military system, but when it is destroyed, let's not impose it on our own people.

Voice of the Pessimist

There is again being heard the talk of a five-year war. If this talk did not come in some cases from men whose patriotism cannot be doubted, I would think that they were trying to spread dope pleasing to the Germans. They are giving out the kind of talk that every German official and every German sympathizer wishes to hear.

Here is a summary of the situation by a man who has made a careful study of it. He gave this statement after reading a wild-eyed estimate by our ex-minister to Berlin, to the effect that Germany still has an army of 11 million men. "The population of Germany in 1914," says Mr. Sedgewick, "was about 68 million. Of these about 33 million were males and about 35 million were females. There were not 11 million men between the ages of 18 and 50 in Germany in 1914. Assuming that every male between these possible extremes of youth and age, 18 and 50, were conscripted and every man fit, even then only about 9 million would have represented the military man power of Germany in 1914. It is unnecessary to state to any one in the slightest degree a student of war that, supposing at the start the total number of Germans between 18 and 50 was 9 million, it would be impossible to put 7 million in the army. At least 1 million between those extremes of age would be unfit, and 2 million at least would be necessary for the industrial service of the country, in ammunition works, railways and the farms. But not to weary you with statistics, permit me to state that on June 1 last the Germans had an army of 5½ million men. Of these about 1¼ million were on the Russian front, 2 million in France, perhaps 150,000 in the Balkans and the remainder on the communications and at the depots. At present all the Germans under arms do not number 4½ million. The losses in Flanders, on the Aisne and in the fruitless attacks on Verdun have been about 1½ million. As to the present situation and as to any hopes the Germans may have for the future, a year ago the Germans called up the class of 1918. The French have not yet called the class of 1918. Germany then called up the class of 1919; this is exhausted and now she has called up the class of 1920, of whom the oldest are only 18 and the youngest not 17. When she called the class of 1918 a year ago she was two years ahead of normal. Now she is four years ahead of normal. She has no reserves. The class of 1921 has no boy of over 17.

"We are told by our pessimists that France is exhausted. She still has the classes of 1918, 1919 and 1920 untouched and she has about 2 million men at the front. I venture the simple statement that at the end of two years at the present rate of casualties, Germany would not have 1 million men left in the field. On June 1 of 1917 the German losses had been 4½ million, of whom more than 2 million had been killed and 200,000 taken prisoners.

"I hope you will tolerate my very optimistic statement, which, however, is based on sound military principles. The push of only ½ million Yankee warriors next spring would upset the equilibrium. In other words, the application of ½ million new troops to a chosen spot in the German line must inevitably produce a smash and a retreat. I am frankly not among those who believe that the Prussian will die in his last ditch."

This talk of Mr. Sedgewick reads like good sense. The man who says this war is going to last five

years is not talking sense. He is really giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The pessimistic talk that is being engaged in does harm in two ways. It encourages the Germans and discourages the allies and their friends.

Every report from the trenches is to the effect that the men on the fighting line are optimists. They have to be or they could not endure the hardships and dangers they have to endure. They believe this war will end in a few months. If they believed it would drag on for years I believe it would be next to impossible to hold them there.

I certainly am as much in favor of this country throwing every ounce of energy it has into this war as any man can be, but I know that the way to make men fight is to give them encouragement and confidence and not discouragement. Germany is going to be licked good and plenty, and it is not going to be any five-year or three-year job either.

An Old Soldier

A. B. Caldwell, who confesses to having lived 80 years and served for four years during the Civil war, writes me some recollections and also opinions on current events. He says:

I see that a good many farmers object to a price of \$2.20 a bushel for wheat. Well, I remember when I had to haul my wheat with an ox team 35 miles and sold it for 35 cents a bushel, and I got only 10 cents a bushel for my corn and 4 to 6 cents a dozen for my eggs. So these fellows don't touch my heart very much. The other day I wanted some cheese for which I had to pay 43 cents a pound. I used to make cheese and sold it for from 8 to 10 cents a pound. If these men are losing so much on their wheat let them try making cheese.

I have no excuse to make for war and its attendant horrors but do not you newspaper men dwell too much on the horrors and immoralities of war? I served four years in the war of the rebellion and in a regiment which saw some of the hardest and most continuous service of any in the Army of Virginia, the Second United States Sharpshooters. Our loss was less than 12 per cent, and Fox, in his History of the Two Hundred Fighting Regiments, gives their losses at less than 10 per cent. There is many a poor mother who, if she could only realize the chance her boy has to come home, would feel a load lifted off her mind and heart. Don't talk so much about the unknown graves and more about the welcome and honors we will give our boys when they come home.

Another thing: the temptations of the army are much overdrawn. They are not nearly so great as those found in the ordinary pool room. Look at the old soldiers of '61 to '65. Have they not been on the average as good citizens as your community has had? When the boys come home we will be proud of them. They will stand erect with shoulders back. They will have learned to say no and will be men.

What Mr. Caldwell says is true concerning the soldiers in the Civil war. No doubt they were subjected to a good many temptations and I suppose that most of them did things during their service that they don't boast of or even mention now, but the fact remains that they came out of the conflict a fine body of citizens and helped tremendously to develop the country in a business way and educationally and morally as well. Some of them went to the devil but generally speaking these had been on more or less intimate terms with his satanic majesty before they went to war.

In view of the way the veterans of the Civil war made good I refuse to believe that the boys who go to France are going to come home moral bankrupts. A few may be ruined by their experience, but not many. And we will be proud of them because they will have fought a good and as I believe, a successful fight against the most brutal, the most damnable and the most dangerous military autocracy the world has ever known.

Truthful James

"Speaking of hard drinkers," remarked Truthful, "I never saw any other man who could hold so much intoxicating liquor as Ike Specknoodle. Ike started in when he was quite young drinkin' moderately but gradually increasin' the dose till he got to the point where he could consume a quart of raw liquor a day. Then just ordinary whisky got so that it didn't seem to have any particular effect and he got to mixin' it with alcohol, and to increase the general effect he would squirt in a few squirts of sulfuric acid. Ike got so that he was no earthly account around home. He wouldn't do any work and his wife had to support him.

"Naturally she got tired of that sort of business and was thinkin' seriously of applying for a divorce when one day she happened to see a house fly come in range of Ike's breath. It fell dead right there and that gave Mrs. Specknoodle an idea. One day she sat down in front of her husband and opened up on him as follows: 'Ike, you are just simply a drunken loafer. You are not only no account as a provider but you also are a nuisance and in the way. Besides in these days of high prices feeding you is a big expense and I don't propose to stand for it any longer. You have either got to do something to earn your board and clothes or I will get a divorce and fire you.' Ike started to shed maudlin tears and asked what she wished him to do. 'Well,' she said, 'the roaches are getting mighty bad 'round this house. I wish you to go around blowing your breath in the cracks and see what it will do to them.' It worked all right. Every roach in the house that came in contact with Ike's breath keeled over and died.

"Then she tried him on the red ants and he put them out of business. No insect could stand that breath of Ike's. Then another happy thought occurred to Mrs. Specknoodle. She rigged up a wire holder on which she could place a pan and made Ike lie down with his face under the pan. Then she touched a match to his breath and used him as an

alcohol burner for such things as she needed for light lunch. Ike complained about having to lie in one position so long while the cooking was going on, but Mrs. Specknoodle told him it was either that or he would get out and hustle a living for himself. Ike had depended on his wife so long to feed and clothe him that he felt helpless and agreed to stay with his job as an alcohol burner. Things were going along pretty well until one day Ike sucked in his breath when it was lighted and set fire to himself inside. The fire company made a quick run and put out the fire, but not until one of his lungs was burned up entirely and about half of the other was charred badly. As a result Ike died. At the funeral Mrs. Specknoodle remarked despondently that it seemed to her that misfortune never ceased to pursue her. 'Here,' she said, 'just when I had found out what Ike was good for and could use him to advantage and profit, he met with this misfortune and I will not only have to pay the expenses of his funeral, but also will have to buy a cook stove besides.'

No Fines, This Time

The Federal Trade Commission's probe of the Chicago packers has struck oil, or perhaps I should say grease. It is a grease as rich as the richest Standard oil. It is disclosed that the Chicago stock yards and its terminal railways controlled by the "Chicago Stock Yards Company of Maine," are owned in large part by J. Ogden Armour of Chicago and Frederick H. Prince of Boston, and that Armour & Company is interested in 11 other stock yards. Such packer sidelines as cottonseed oil plants, cattle-trade newspapers, the control of hides, of leather, of fertilizers, of dairy feed, of butter substitutes, of storage poultry, and of canned vegetables are in the record of testimony.

This testimony shows that Armour aided the Boston man to obtain control of the stock yards company and railways to turn them over to the Chicago Stock Yards Company as organized and controlled by these two men. And that after the stock yards company's "reorganization" and before it had assets or business, that they "cut a melon" of more than 3 million dollars out of the stock yard railway's surplus, as well as declared quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent on 8 million dollars of capital; while to the small investors in the railway they gave their guaranteed 9 per cent a year.

All this is very strictly high-class finance as well as in line with the regulation meat-packing methods.

Letters that were introduced showed Armour's Boston man controls the operations of the Chicago Stock Yards Company. The officers and directors are merely dummies. Meanwhile Swift & Company has refused to deliver certain records, and the auditor of the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company is "too ill" to appear before the commission.

It is a warm trail the commission is following, but out here where for years our producers have regularly been squeezed twice a year to contribute to the packers' excess profits, we need no new testimony or new evidence to convince us that our producers are regularly being victimized by the packers.

If there is any part of the country which has reason to know by experience that the Chicago packers' ring absolutely controls markets and prices, it is Kansas. It is not news to us that the stock yards have been holding up the producers who pay the storage, the feed and haulage charges for these unfair profits, any more than it is news that the packers also dictate the price at which the producer must sell his livestock in order to sell it at all, as well as the price the consumer must pay for meat or do without, which is always as high a price as the meat-selling business will stand.

The Food Administration only recently has confirmed all this by declaring the packers can stand a reduction of 50 per cent in their returns and still have a 9 per cent profit left. The real question is what are we going to do about it?

For one thing, we must go beyond fines as a means of regulation or of punishment. Whatever is done now there must be no further fining of the packers to be assessed against the people and by the packers later collected by still lower prices wrung from the producer and still higher prices extorted from the consumer. Fining these offenders is simply further outrage perpetrated on a long suffering public. Common intelligence, common fairness and common sense forbid it. A remedy must be sought which will control the greed of these men, either by administering these plants as public utilities and placing the packers and their terminals under direct public regulation, or by a system of municipal or state packing plants, or by establishing local or community meat packing plants operated on the co-operative plan. As the last two means must of necessity be a development of slow growth, it may be sufficient for the time to take charge of the meat packing industry as provided for in the Food Act and work out the manner of their future administration after the war.

But we are done with fining. It now must be prison or the big stick.

Arthur Capper.

To Prune the Trees

The Crop of Fruit from Kansas Orchards Can be Increased

By J. G. Moore

PRUNING, altho essential to a rational system of orchard management, is one of the most neglected of orchard practices in Kansas. The little that is done usually is haphazard, spasmodic, and not infrequently more injurious than beneficial. The bad effects of neglected pruning, especially of young trees, can never be corrected to give a good tree as if the work had been done at the right time.

The best pruning is that which has a definite purpose and is founded on right principles, a careful study of local conditions, and the peculiarities of the kind of fruit and of the variety grown. The first pruning of the tree, unless it be pruned to a whip, is a most important factor in its history. But those immediately following are of only slightly less importance. If the tree be pruned properly before bearing, pruning after it comes into bearing is a much less troublesome problem.

Pruning during the early stages of a tree's development has for its primary object the forming of an ideal fruit bearing area. Making up this ideal are such factors as proper branching, keeping the head open, encouraging the production of fruit spurs, correcting defects of growth, and keeping the head down so spraying and harvesting will be facilitated. It should not be a matter of merely clipping out a branch here or there, but every tree should be studied as to its individual characteristics and then pruned accordingly.

Pruning is not confined to distinct periods or seasons. Some of the best growers carry heavy pocket knives and whenever they see an undesirable branch, remove it. As a rule, however, pruning is performed during the dormant period and is called winter pruning. Some growers advocate summer pruning, but it has not yet been used generally.

Developing the Head.

The pruning during the season following the selection of the foundation branches consists, primarily, in removing the superfluous twigs which have been formed on the main branches chosen at the first pruning, and in shortening the growth. The tendency to leave too many branches the second year is almost as great as at the first pruning. Two or three strong twigs to every branch, depending on the number of main branches, will be sufficient to fill in the head. They should be well distributed on the main branches, and quite near the base of the branch to keep the top of the tree low and the foundation strong. It is best to remove branches having a tendency to grow into the center the second season, as there will be sufficient time to thicken the head later. Those chosen for further development of the head should be shortened or "headed-in." The amount to be removed will depend on the extent of growth during the last season, and the



Care in Pruning is Necessary with Apple Trees from the Start. This Will Result in the Forming of Good Heads.

character of the tree. Occasionally "heading-in" will not be necessary, but as a rule from one to two-thirds of the past season's growth should be removed. Trees with a weak, slender growing habit need to be cut back more than those making strong, heavy branches.

Precaution should be taken at this pruning to correct any defects in the direction which the branches are taking. If there are open spaces being left in the top, prune so the top buds of branches on either side will be on the side next to the opening. If the branches have a tendency to grow too upright, cut back so the top bud will be on the lower or outer side; if they spread too much, have the bud on the upper or inner side. Pruning to a particular bud is of great importance in the early pruning of a tree if the best head is to be secured. Many growers pay too little attention to this matter when "heading-in."

Choose, if possible, a good strong bud in the position in which desired. In cutting back, make the cut just above this bud. A strong knife will be found best for this purpose. Cut across the branch diagonally, beginning at about the level of the bud on the opposite side of the branch, and come out on the other side about 1/4 inch above the top of the bud. This leaves the bud protected and gives a wound which will heal readily.

If the pruning during the first two years has been done properly that for the third year will require less attention. The framework of the tree should be formed by this time so that pruning will consist almost entirely in removing superfluous shoots and cutting back the new growth which is to be left. Branches which rub or are inclined to form bad crotches should be removed. Too many branches should not be allowed to grow into the center of the tree as it is desirable to keep the head quite open to permit the entrance of sunlight and al-

low the air to circulate thru the top. Pruning for subsequent years will follow closely that outlined for the third season.

Putting neglected trees into good condition is quite a difficult problem. The first thing the grower should realize is that this operation usually requires more than one year. As a rule, the top of a neglected tree is a mass of branches, a large number of which should be removed. However, if this is done in a single season, the tree is forced into a heavy top growth and conditions are almost as bad at the end of the season as they were before.

In pruning such a tree, the first thing is to cut out the dead wood. This should be followed by removing the water sprouts or suckers that have arisen from the main branches. If these are not numerous, the more seriously interfering branches will next receive attention. Usually this is about all that is advisable to do the first season unless it is the intention to replace the old top, when, of course, the pruning will be much more severe.

Away With Water Sprouts.

Pruning the second season consists in removing the new growth of water sprouts and further opening up the top if desirable. Unless the top is to be renewed, it is advisable to remove no more large branches than is necessary as this is likely to leave large openings in the tree. If the tree has begun to make much growth at the ends of the branches, these twigs may be "headed-in" as in the regular pruning.

Pruning should be an annual operation. Many growers prune at intervals of three or four years. This is a very undesirable method. The results will be more satisfactory and less time will be required to prune at least once every season than to let the growth accumulate for three or more years. When done at long intervals pruning has a tendency to retard or diminish fruit production.

Neglect or improper making of wounds frequently results in serious injury or even premature destruction of the tree. In pruning young trees or where thorough annual pruning is practiced a strong knife and small hand shears are the tools that are necessary until the tree reaches the height where a pole pruner will be needed for heading-in the top branches. On newly set trees, a strong knife is more desirable than hand shears, because the branches can be cut off nearer the trunk. By cutting from below upward toward the trunk or branch to which it is attached, quite large branches may be removed without difficulty. Care should be taken as the branch is nearly severed that the knife does not come thru suddenly and injure other branches which are to be left. In removing branches with the pruning shears, put the blade next to the trunk or main branch and press the branch to be removed away from the blade.

To avoid splitting large branches, double sawing usually is desirable. It consists in cutting the branch off some little distance from the trunk or main branch, and then removing the stub. In

the first sawing, it is well to saw one-third to one-half thru the branch from the under side, then finish the sawing from above. The upper cut should be made slightly farther from the trunk than the under. For removing large branches, a pruning saw is desirable. An axe should never be used.

Wounds an inch or more in diameter should be treated with a protective material, the object being to insure good healing. The material used will not hasten the healing only as it prevents unfavorable conditions. Material that is adhesive, will prevent checking, keep out moisture and fungi, and will not injure the cambium—just inside the inner bark—is desirable. This combination is hard to get. Selby recommends gas tar or asphaltum. White lead is used commonly. Its disadvantage is that it has a tendency to dry out and permit checking. If used, it should be applied thick. A second application may be made if checking occurs.

Fuel from the Woodlot

BY W. H. COLE
Cowley County

The recent severe cold snap, which also was accompanied by a coal shortage, has been the means of sending a good many farmers to the tall timber, and lucky they were, too, to have an abundant timber supply from which to draw on for fuel. In recent years many persons have fallen into the habit of burning coal continually. And when it may be purchased for about \$4 a ton it is perhaps about as cheap a fuel as one can get here, but when a shortage looms up and the price is double the usual cost a different face is put on the fuel problem.

When it comes to wood as a fuel this portion of the state is well supplied. The numerous small creeks, as well as the larger streams, are well timbered with almost any sort of timber that one might wish. The principal kind is oak and a most excellent fuel it makes, too. The Red and Black oak are the kinds most commonly seen in the farmers' wood piles tho sometimes one encounters a pile of Burr oak wood, but the superiority of this wood, when seasoned, as post material is the cause of very little of it, excepting the tops, being cut into stove wood. Red and White elm also grow in abundance.

One of the local oil dealers recently made a trip thru our neighborhood and filled our kerosene and gasoline tanks, as well as those of the neighbors. For the gasoline we paid 20.1 cents a gallon in barrel lots, and the kerosene cost 10.1 cents a gallon. It was the custom, and not so very many years ago either, for the farmer to take his gallon jug or can to town and bring it out full of coal oil. As the demand grew greater for the 5-gallon cans came into general use but now they are rare for the business has reached such proportions that they no longer are adequate. Nearly every farm has gasoline or oil burning engines and motor cars which require fuel.

Much hedge is being cut here this winter. With all grains so high in price a large hedge row along a tilled field is an expensive luxury as the trees will sap the field, in almost any season, for 2 rods on either side.

Organize a Farm Bureau

Clay county will soon have a county agent if the present plans of farmers there materialize. A hundred farmers met recently at Clay Center and started the work of organizing a farm bureau. At the time of the meeting about 250 farmers had agreed to support the organization, but it was decided to have at least 500 members before hiring a county agent. An effort is now being made to secure the additional members and it is expected that the Clay county farm bureau will be in full operation by March.

Do You Need a Tenant?

I should like to rent a farm on shares in Kansas, the owner to supply the equipment. I came here to take up a homestead but haven't the money required to go on with this. I am 49 years old, married, have six children and have always farmed for myself until I came here. If you wish farm help this year I should be glad to hear from you. 410 N. Fourth St., J. J. Hill. Lamar, Colo.



If the Trees are Given Proper Care from the Time They are Set They Will Develop into Profitable Fruit Producers.

Sorghums Have Won

Why Not Prepare for the Dry Weather of Next Summer?

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

THERE is every indication that Kansas will sow the largest acreage of the grain sorghums next spring on record. This will come as a result of the excellent yields produced by these crops. The planting in 1917, which included 2,135,000 acres, was 30 per cent greater than the acreage in any previous year. It was mighty fortunate that these drouth resisting crops were grown so generally, as their abilities were tested by the dry weather of July. It was this weather which gave such a convincing demonstration of the merits of these crops when compared with corn.

As one might expect, the best results were obtained with kafir, and by far the largest acreage was planted to this crop. The planting was 1,480,400 acres, or 69.3 per cent of the total acreage devoted to the grain sorghums. Many excellent yields, even in the counties which suffered the most from the dry weather, were reported. Of course some damage was caused by the early frosts, but this also is decidedly true with corn. Farmers who have practiced the field selection of kafir heads in many cases escaped this loss. There is no fact more outstanding when we consider the results in growing kafir in 1917 than the importance of seed selection. If Kansas is to make the right progress in growing this crop it is essential that field selection of the seed must become more general.

A feature of the results with the kafir crop of 1917 is the high value of the stalks. In many cases farmers report that cattle prefer them to corn stalks or prairie hay, and abnormally high prices have been paid for this feed. In some cases as much as \$1 a shock was paid for headed kafir bundles—which is going considerable. This fine demonstration of the feeding value of the crop is doing a good deal to make it more popular.

Choose Your Crop.

One of the very obvious things in the growing of kafir is the increasing popularity of the Standard blackhull white variety in Central and Eastern Kansas. About all of the other varieties are grown, and some farmers report favorable experiences with them, but the larger number seems to prefer the Blackhull white. Farther west the Dwarf blackhull white is grown a good deal, as is also the case with milo, usually the Yellow variety. White milo has not become very popular yet, and it is quite probable that it never will be of a great deal of value in Kansas when compared with the Yellow. Some farmers in Eastern Kansas are planning to plant milo next spring, which may not have so happy a result as they are expecting if the chinch bugs are abundant. Milo did well on a good many farms in Eastern Kansas in 1917, and this has produced more of a boom in milo than there should be. There is no question but what milo has amazing powers of drouth resistance—it



Cutting Red Amber Sorghum Near Colby; This is an Excellent Variety for High Altitudes and Dry Conditions.

can be expected to do much better in this respect than the ordinary standard kafirs—but it cannot resist chinch bugs, and if these pests come on in force the crop will be destroyed.

The Kansas Orange sorghum continues to be the popular forage sorghum in Central and Eastern Kansas—especially from Hutchinson on east. It should be grown more generally farther east than Kansas, in Missouri and in parts of Illinois. It will produce far larger yields of silage than one can expect from either corn or kafir, and experience has shown that it has just about the same feeding value.

Farther west Red Amber sorghum continues to hold an important place among the forage crops. This also is true with Freed's sorghum; the important contribution to Kansas agriculture made by J. K. Freed, a farmer near Scott City. This crop has an extraordinary ability to grow under high and dry conditions where ordinary crops cannot be expected to do well.

Sudan grass "came back" in 1917, and did much better than in the previous season. The price of this seed is now low enough so one can afford to grow it much more generally. This is the standard hay sorghum of Kansas. It has a big place in this state as a substitute crop for millet and as a catch crop to plant late where other crops have failed.

The results with the sorghums in the last three seasons have shown very plainly the need for better seedbed preparation and cultivation. These crops have been handled too long as the "stray ox" in Kansas agriculture. The rule on too many places has been to give them a "lick and a promise" after the other crops were cared for properly. As a result of this half-hearted effort the yields for the state have been much lower than one could expect. It is high time that they should be given the attention which their merit deserves—considering the fact that they produced acre returns in 1917 on many Kansas farms two or three times larger than corn.

Especially is better seedbed preparation of importance. All of the sorghums are semi-tropical plants, the net result

of which is that they start slowly in the spring under Kansas conditions. For this reason it is important that they have at least an equal chance with the weeds. The intelligent use of a disk in destroying weeds before the crop is planted will reduce the labor of cultivation greatly, and make much larger yields possible.

Prompt cultivation also is essential with these crops. Many a good stand of kafir has been lost in Kansas because of delay in getting into the field with the cultivator. After a good growth of grass and weeds comes up the crop is about gone, unless an extraordinary amount of work is done with a cultivator and with a hoe.

Then we need to have a general effort made in seed selection. "Kansas farmers can greatly increase their yields of the sorghums by a little more care," said G. E. Thompson, a crops expert with the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, recently. "Selections should be made from the standing stalks in the field. Only by selecting from the standing stalks is it possible to procure heads that have grown under average field conditions. Seed heads should not be selected from plants that have had extra advantages of space and moisture. An exceptionally good head grown under average conditions will be more valuable for seed purposes than a good head grown under special advantages.

Use Field Selection.

"Only by selection from the standing stalks in the field is it possible to secure seed heads grown upon plants which did not stool excessively, or which did not throw out an objectionable number of side branches. Only in this way can a grower secure seed heads produced on storm-proof stalks. If an attempt is being made to increase the leafiness of the crop in question, the selection must be made from the standing stalks, because then only is there an opportunity to examine the stalks and count the leaves. For grain purposes, seed heads should be chosen from plants on every stalk of which there is a good head. In other words, it is not desirable to select a fine, big seed head if the same plant on which it is grown produced several suckers that did not mature good seed heads.

"Care should be used to avoid the selection of any head that shows signs of plant disease, or that shows severe insect injury. All selections should be made from plants which mature at approximately the same date. It is always the uniform field which gives the highest yield, and it is the field uniform in maturity which is the easiest to harvest and handle in such condition that the crop can be put in the bin and kept without heating or spoiling. In the forage varieties particularly, it will pay to give some attention to selection from plants that are both sweet and juicy. With forage varieties, seed heads borne on dry, pithy stalks should be avoided.

"The suggestions given regarding seed selection apply alike to varieties grown for grain production and those grown for forage production. In selecting varieties grown for grain production special attention must be given to the grain yield. Only those heads that are well filled with grain throughout should be chosen. That is, heads which have only a shell of grain on the outside of the head, in-

stead of being solid and well filled from butt to tip, should be avoided. With kafir and milo it is the reasonably compact head which makes the highest grain yield."

All hybrid heads should be avoided. Hybrid heads are the result of crossing between different varieties, and seed planted from hybrid heads does not breed true. Hybrids usually can be recognized because of their large, thrifty, coarse appearance, and late maturity.

A Fair Deal for Wheat Growers

During the tenure of office of Governor Capper I have at times disagreed with his policy in regard to minor questions. I have been a careful observer of his policies and attitude in general, especially as to those questions of vital importance to both the state and nation. My view of his administration and my study of the work that he has accomplished has convinced me that he has done more to put down graft and political favoritism in Kansas than has been done by any other governor for years. I am glad that he has always taken the initiative in these matters and has not waited to be drafted.

Just prior to the time the United States was drawn into the war the governor and most of the Kansas people were somewhat at variance with some of the national policies and the legislative program as they were being advocated by the Democratic administration. The governor deserves to be commended highly for the tact with which he handled situations as they arose about that time.

Not the least of my appreciation of Governor Capper is for the efforts he has made in behalf of the wheat growers of the Southwest this year. If any person or personage but God himself can give any reasonable excuse for taking 70 cents a bushel from the price of the farmers' wheat and giving it to the millers we should be delighted to hear it. The memory of the hardships and failures of the wheat farmers in the early days, the years when the only dwelling places were sod houses and dug-outs, with cow chips as the only available fuel, and when many men had to gather and sell bones to support a family; when their small crops of wheat had to be sold for 30 to 50 cents a bushel—the memory of these times seems to have had no consideration in the calculations of the Food Administration when it set the price of wheat last fall.

Governor Capper seemingly has been untiring in his efforts to obtain a square deal for the farmers in this matter. The governor did not accuse us of being unpatriotic when we said that we were entitled to a more commensurate price for our cash wheat last fall, or entitled to the natural law of supply and demand. The governor has not thought us slackers and traitors, as one prominent daily paper has called us, for not submitting to the laws that be without at least uttering a protest for our merited rights. Due much to his patriotic appeals thruout the year Harper county has more than met all the calls that have been made, both in the purchase of Liberty bonds and in charity donations. On account of his influence many farmers have subscribed heavily in the face of the fact that they had been deprived of much of the fruit of their year's labor.

The stand the governor has taken and the stand we believe he will maintain relative to national prohibition, together with the reasons mentioned, persuade me that the governor is the man we wish to represent us in the United States senate next year.

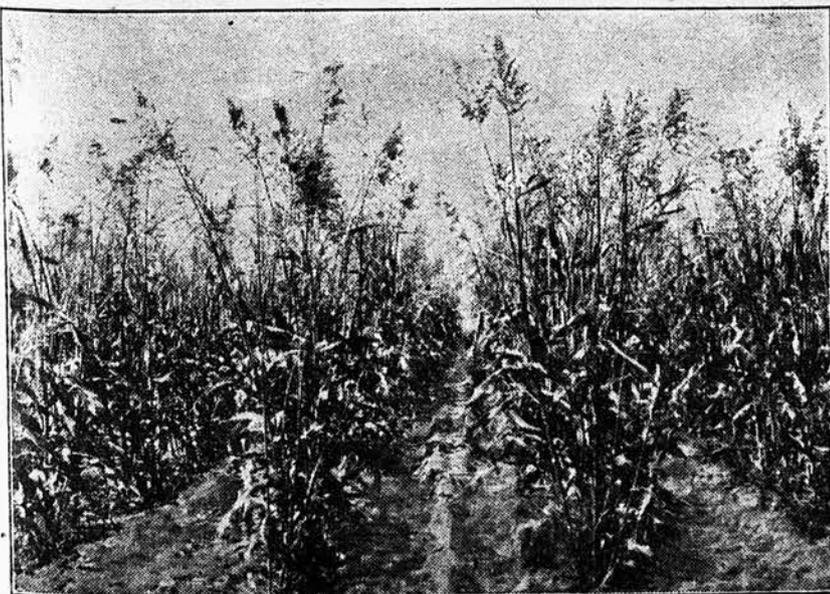
Anthony, Kan.

J. A. Lydick.

Sires Bring Greater Returns Now

The higher the prices of livestock and livestock products, the greater becomes the value of the improvement brought about by the sire. For instance, it was found in Minnesota that the daughters from scrub cows and well bred dairy sires averaged 50 pounds more butterfat a year than their dams. When butterfat was 30 cents a pound this would amount to \$15, but when butterfat brings 45 cents this value is \$22.50 or \$225 for 10 years. This does not take into account the larger amount of skimmilk and the greater value of the calves which will at least in a measure offset the cost of the larger amount of feed required.

The number of farm flocks of sheep in Kansas is increasing rapidly.



Freed Sorghum on the Garden City Station. This Crop is Well Adapted to the Unfavorable Conditions in Western Kansas.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

More Fuel from Farm Woodlots. Conserve the Better Varieties of Trees.

A Saw Helps in Making Fuel. Kafir for the Hens. More Reading, and Better Lights. Plant Crops Adapted to Your Locality. English Bluegrass for Low Ground.

DECEMBER was certainly a much colder month than usual in Kansas. That does not mean that the rest of the winter is to be severe; on the contrary, if we judge the future by the past the rest of the winter may be very mild. But just because a thing has happened before in the weather line is no sign that it will happen again. Therefore farmers who have access to a timber lot had better have a good big pile of wood laid up for January and February.

We have been getting up a little wood on this farm during the last week. We could get out a great deal more if we did not hunt for the dead and worth-



Cutting Out the Dead Elms.

less stuff. We do not cut any green timber that seems likely to grow into something better. Last year we cleaned the timber on this farm of all the dead and down wood we could find and thought surely this year we would have to begin on the green trees. But we find that many trees have died during the last year and it now appears as if we would get a good supply without touching any of the live trees.

There are 12 varieties of trees growing along the creek in the 10 acres which comprise the natural timber growth on this farm. First in number comes the walnut, and we seldom find one of these dead. On the contrary, they are increasing in number every season. Every year the timber belt widens slightly and the new fringe is almost entirely composed of young walnuts. We are glad to let them grow for they will some time be valuable timber, and they do not cast so dense a shade that grass cannot grow under them. The walnut timber is welcome to all the land it wishes on this farm provided it keeps out of the cultivated fields.

Next in number comes the elm, both Red and White. The White usually goes under the name of "damp" elm and is the most worthless tree that grows along the creek. A green elm of this variety burns with the snap and vigor of a lump of ice. It is unsplittable until half rotten and then it is worth no more than cottonwood for fuel. But the Red elm makes fine fuel, splits easily and is a fine looking tree. Honey locust also is plentiful and makes good wood. It grows quickly and the wood is hard and heavy, but the tree is killed sooner or later by borers. Ash also grows well along the lower land and makes fuel of good quality; it works easily and as it usually grows in clumps of from three to five it never gets so large but what it handles easily.

To work up this wood we have an engine of supposedly 6 horsepower installed on a cement floor in the workshop. Outside is the buzz saw, which also stands on a cement base and is connected to the engine by a 6-inch

belt. This makes a solid outfit to saw with but our saw is not large enough for the engine or for much of the wood we have to handle. Given a log of any large size and we have to turn it once or twice before we get thru it. When we buy a new saw it will be a 30-inch.

The hens were just making a good recovery from the cold and snow of the middle of December when the cold blast of the last week of the year came. Despite that we got 16 eggs yesterday and if they could keep up that rate of production they would pay for their keep during the winter, something that hens seldom do. We think so well of kafir as chicken feed that we have bought a load even tho we have on hand plenty of both corn and oats. It has always seemed to me that the hens laid better when they had one feed a day of kafir; I suppose they like a variety in their feed the same as we do. And for young chickens kafir cannot be beaten. We had none last summer and it seemed that we had nothing for them; corn chop had to be used instead of kafir but it didn't seem to fill the bill.

An inquirer, who remembers that I spoke of getting a gasoline lamp one year ago, writes to ask if we like it and can recommend it for home use. Yes, if good gasoline can be had I know of no better means of lighting the average farmhouse than by one of these table lamps. If one must depend on the gasoline which is sold today for motor car use the lamp will not give such good service, as the coil thru which the gas passes soon becomes clogged. The coils are not costly, however, and it will pay to renew them frequently, say every four or five months where poor gasoline is used. Where one has good gasoline the coil will last for from six months to a year, depending on how much the lamp is used. This style of lamp lights with two matches held at the coil until nearly burned out; the gas is then turned on and it lights instantly. This is much better than the old way of using wood alcohol for generating the gas. A lamp such as we have makes so bright a light that if a person has ever used one he cannot go back to the old kerosene lamp. I think we would all read more on the farm if we had better lights.

An inquiry comes from Jewell county asking about various seeds and where they may be procured and their adaptability to Jewell county. First he asks about corn; we have corn in plenty in this part of Kansas which no doubt will grow well but I doubt if it would be adapted to Jewell county. I am sure the larger kinds of corn we grow here would not be suited to that county. There is a small variety of white corn grown here, the local name of which is "Coal Creek," which would be the most likely to do well in Jewell county of any corn grown here. I would advise any of the readers of this column who live in the latitude of Jewell county and who need seed corn to get it from the counties lying east, such as Brown, Nemaha and Marshall. It will be much better adapted to their conditions than corn from Southeastern Kansas.

He also asks about oats and barley. There was a large crop of oats of the Texas Red variety raised here last year and plenty could be secured for seed. Oats of this kind would do well in Jewell and adjoining counties for it is a rule to bring oats needed for early maturing from the south and corn from the north. Several varieties have been tried in this locality and some were sown for many years yet all in the end give place to Texas Red. This variety of oats is no doubt the best adapted to Kansas of any in existence except perhaps in the extreme northwest where Kherson or some small variety of that type might be better.

As for barley, it is all right. It grows well and yields well here in any year when oats do. But it has this fault; it is certain to become infested with Chinch bugs if there are any in the country. For that reason it has been discarded here after several trials. Barley is good feed and has a place wherever Chinch bugs do not trouble as

they do here at times. I know of no barley for sale and presume that our inquirer will have to get his seed from some of the seed houses.

This inquirer has a farm thru which a creek runs, one of the kind in which water flows only in wet times. Then it carries a flood of water which overflows the surrounding land and covers it with dirt brought down from the cultivated fields. This overflowed land is at present raising little but weeds and our friend would like to know what could be grown on it to supply pasture; for one thing he mentions Sweet clover. Why not give English bluegrass, or to give it the proper name, Meadow Fescue, a trial? In this part of Kansas this variety of grass does best in just such locations. It will persist and grow well in a low place where soil has washed in long after it has disappeared from the adjoining upland. If I had such land and wished to get it in pasture I should by all means give English bluegrass a trial. The seed is cheap now; the best that was offered for it here this fall was 10 cents a pound. No doubt the seed companies would ask 15 cents but even then it would be cheap seed as it requires but 12 to 15 pounds to the acre. It can be sown either in the spring or fall; if in the spring sow about oats sowing time. Prepare the ground and cover the seed the same as for flax.

Smoking Out Animals

I am enclosing a page from a circular which advertises what is called a "smoke torpedo" to drive animals out of their dens. I should like to have your advice as to whether it will really bring them out.

I have tested several smokers and all of them work on practically the same principle; that is, a smoke-producing powder is employed, and air used to force it into dens. Where a direct draft can be obtained thru the burrows, there is no question that it will force the animals out. On the other hand, in a den where no draft can be obtained, the smokers cannot force the smoke against the dead air, as a rule. If they do succeed, the animals will die rather than force their way toward the source of it. In fact I have a letter today from a trapper who states he killed the animals in the burrow, since he dug them out afterward. The smoke torpedo in my opinion is an improvement in some ways, yet from the descriptive circular, I question how one can force it into the hole, around the corners, etc. Of course I have not actually used this torpedo, and it might be best to get in touch with the manufacturers, who undoubtedly will be able to explain the action.



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Corn from the Waste Land

One Crop Paid the Cost of the Drainage

BY GUY M. TREDWAY
Allen County

WE HAVE BEEN husking corn that will make 50 bushels an acre. A year ago the field on which it was grown was waste land and it had been ever since the farm came into our possession 35 years ago. It is 40 rods back from the creek on one side—a neighbor owning the land closer to the creek—and just below a long stony upland on the other side. All the rainfall on this upland eventually finds its way, either on the surface or on the successive layers of rock, to this bottom soil. The result has been that the bottom is a "swamp" during the spring and well into the summer, producing nothing except the poorest of pasture, growing weeds and a water grass which stock will not eat so long as good pasture is to be had. Swamp willows found a home in it and soon became so tall that it was a difficult matter to find stock. Thirty years ago a single tree, an ash, grew in it. Its many seeds were scattered year after year by wind and birds. Birds carried in seeds of other trees until ash, elm, Honey locust, and the common hedge were growing thickly in it. Wild rose vines grew in clumps 10 feet across. "Cow time" came to be dreaded by the boys, who frequently had to make two or three trips thru it, often wading in water ankle deep, before the cows were located. "Sometime," father promised us boys, "we will drain that thing out."

The time finally came in the winter of 1914-15, when the tile was shipped in. An experienced ditcher marked the places where the tile ought to be put, a surveyor was secured to run the levels, and two strings of tile were put thru it, running in such a way as to catch the water which seeped off the hill. The greater part of the tile is 4-inch. Where the first strings meet it is increased to 6-inch and where the lower string comes in an 8-inch line is used. The following summer, 1915, was very wet. During the spring and summer an 8-inch stream of water was emptied constantly into the creek. It was found that summer that another string of tile was needed closer to the hill and the following fall that was put in together with several spurs which would catch the overflow where the water came off the stony hill in large quantities. In the spring of 1915 the fence was changed, taking the greater part of this land out of the pasture, but thru press of work nothing else was done with it all season, and another year of waste was added to its account, not even pasture being secured. In the spring of 1917 it was determined that this land should be plowed even if some of the other land had to be left and planted later to cane for the silo or to Sudan grass or cane for a hay crop. Fortunately, fairly good help was secured. In March the grass and weeds, a whole year's growth, were burned off. A windy day was selected for this and despite the precautions taken, two of us had a big job to keep the fire from getting away. Finally, eyebrows singed and cheeks burning, we finished and looked over the field. The whole thing was smouldering but all trash was gone. Nothing but trees and the coarsest of the willows remained.

Next the trees were grubbed out. This was not so big a job as we thought. A spade, a grubbing hoe and an ax were used. We dug around the tree the width of a spade. When a root was found it was cut off close to the tree and then again far enough away so the part left in the ground was cut below the plow line. Trees without a tap root toppled over when we had all the roots cut off. Trees with a tap root were more difficult to take out as the ground had to be dug away so they could be cut.

Then the plowing began. Four, then three, and then two-horse teams were tried. The latter proved to be the best, using an ordinary 14-inch plow and running as shallow as the ground could be turned. A mule team was used and the animals soon learned to stop as soon as a root was struck and to pull with all their strength when told to do so. An extra man with a grubbing hoe was taken along and took out on two-thirds

of the round all roots the plow could not move. A grubbing hoe was carried on the plow and all roots on the other third of the round also were removed. A half acre a day was the best time that could be made. Broken clevises, singletree clips and hame tugs were not uncommon.

Hauling off the roots proved to be a big job. It took a man three days to clear 2 acres. A pile 40 feet long, 15 feet wide and as high as they could be piled from the wagon was made and burned. Then another pile as large was made and burned. The ground was harrowed both ways and the roots turned out were then hauled off and the ground planted to corn. Because the ground was somewhat rough, some roots were still visible and because of the probability that some corn would be dragged out in cultivating, the corn was drilled—the check wire could not be used—a little thicker than we usually plant corn. In places the stand was too thick, and in some spots it was rather thin. Wherever there was a full stand 50 bushels to the acre was harvested, or an average of 40 bushels to the acre.

Tiling this land cost about \$30 an acre. Plowing and planting cost \$15 an acre. Cultivating and cutting weeds, which grew profusely and rankly, cost another \$5 or a total cost of \$50 an acre for the crop. The 40 bushels an acre harvested, the average of a good and poor stand, are worth easily \$50, the crop paying the entire expense of tiling and cropping. Or, to make another comparison, the crop is worth all the land has returned as pasture in the last 35 years. Again, the crop is worth the value of the land. The last two years have been so dry that we are unable to tell just what the tile will do. If it drains the land so it may be cultivated in a wet year it will increase the actual value of the land, based upon returns, 35 times.

Sorghum Seed is Scarce

There is a serious shortage of good kafir and sorghum seed. An inquiry made of farmers in practically every section of Kansas indicates that there are very few communities that have a surplus of seed, and in most communities seed will be needed to plant a normal acreage of kafir and other sorghum crops next season. There is a fair supply of milo, feterita and Sudan grass—crops that are early-maturing—but good kafir and sweet sorghum or cane seed is scarce.

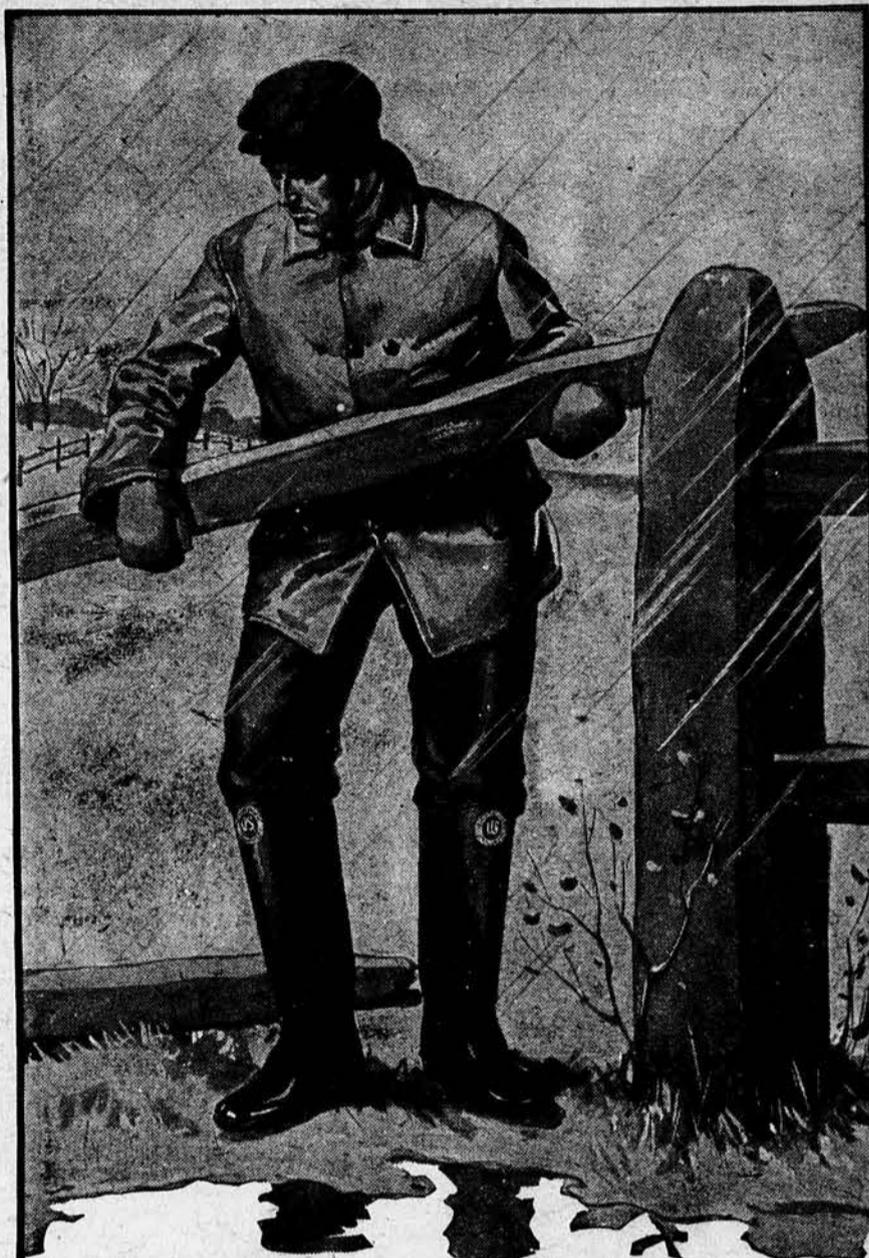
In past years when there has been a shortage of these crops in Kansas, seed could be secured from Oklahoma and Texas. This time Western Oklahoma and Texas are as short of good seed as Kansas. Already farmers and seed dealers in those states are trying to secure seed in Kansas.

Because of the serious shortage of good kafir and cane seed it is important that anyone having grain of these crops suitable for seed hold it for seed purposes and not to use it for feed. Anyone who expects to plant kafir and cane in the spring and does not have sufficient seed should secure the seed needed as soon as possible. It may be impossible to secure good seed at planting time in the spring. The agronomy department of the agricultural college will be glad to obtain the name and address of anyone who has seed for sale and will be glad to assist anyone who wishes to secure seed.

Farm Labor Director Named

E. E. Frizell of Larned has been appointed state farm labor director by E. C. Johnson, director of extension at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Mr. Frizell expects to take up his duties as farm labor director about January 15, with headquarters at Manhattan. A branch office will be maintained with the state labor bureau at Topeka.

To handle a load in one place requires the same stamp of muscle, bone and temper as in the other, and the colt that will sell well in the city will make money at work on the farm.



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With the Home Makers

Pretty Design for Scarf Edge

BY RUTH HEIL

THIS pretty edge for a piano or library table scarf made of No. 15 D. M. C. thread measures 16½ inches across and is 8½ inches deep. The border is made alone until the center of the fan of the scallop is reached. From there on the border is added as the scallop is made. The head of the square means the top of the side common to two squares. A single crochet is a stitch made without throwing the thread over the hook. A double crochet is formed by throwing the thread over the hook once, and a triple crochet, by throwing the thread over the hook twice. A shell is 2 double crochets, chain 1, 2 double crochets.

1st row—Chain (ch) 28, turn.
2nd row—2 double crochet (d c) into the 8th stitch (st) from the hook. Ch 1, 2 d c into the same st. Ch 2, skip (sk) 2 of the first ch, 15 d c into the next 15 st of the 1st ch of 28, ch 2, sk 2 of the ch, 2 d c into the next st, ch 2, 2 d c into the same st, ch 2, sk 2 st of the 1st ch, 1 d c into the next st, ch 5, turn.

3rd row—1 d c over the 1st ch of the preceding row, ch 1, 2 d c into the same space, ch 8, sk 6 st of row 2, 3 d c into the next 3 st, ch 8, make a shell (sh) over the 1 ch of the sh of row 2, ch 2, d c into the 3rd st of the 5 ch of row 2, ch 5, turn.

4th row—Sh in the sh of row 3, ch 2, sk 2 st of row 3, 15 d c into the next 15 st of row 3, ch 2, sh into the sh of row 3, ch 5, turn.

5th row—Sh into the sh of row 4, ch 5, sk 3 d c of row 4, 3 d c into the next 3 st, ch 3, sk 3 d c of row 4, 3 d c into the next 3 st, ch 5, sh in the sh of row 4, ch 2, d c into the 3rd st of the ch 5 of row 4, ch 5, turn.

6th row—Sh into the sh of row 5, ch 2, sk 2 st of row 5, 15 d c into the next 15 st, ch 2, sh into the sh of row 5, ch 2, d c into the 3rd st of ch 5 of row 5, ch 5, turn.

7th row—Like 3rd row.
8th row—Like 4th row.
9th row—Like 5th row.
Continue until there are 15 rows containing the groups of 15 d c. Then make 1 row like 3rd row. When this 31st row is finished, turn the work so as to crochet along the length of the border.

1st row of scallop—Ch 5, 1 treble crochet (tr c) into the head of the 2nd square from the 31st row of the border, thus skipping 2 spaces (sp) or squares (sq). Ch 5, 1 tr c into the same point, ch 5, sk 2 more sq, and fasten into the head of the sq, slip stitch (sl st) along the side of the same square.

2nd row—7 d c over the 5 ch, d c into the head of the tr c, 7 d c over the next 5 ch, 1 d c into the head of the next tr c, 7 d c into the next 5 ch, d c into the head of the last st in the preceding row of border. Proceed across the border and back as before, returning to the beginning of the scallop.

3rd row—Having finished the border, make 4 d c into the next 4 st of scallop, ch 2, 4 d c into the next 4 st, ch 2, and proceed until there are four groups of 4 d c each with 5 d c in the first and the last groups. Fasten at the head of the next sq, sl st to the head of the next sq.

4th row—Ch 3, make a sh over the 2 ch of the last row, ch 3, a sh over the next 2 ch of the last row. Continue around the scallop.

5th row—Ch 5, sh over the sh of the preceding row, ch 5, continue making 1 sh in each sh of row 4 of the scallop. Sl st to the next sq along the border.

6th row—Ch 3, fasten with a s c into the 2nd st of the ch 3 of the 4th row, fastening the ch of 5 within this st. Ch 3, make a sh into the sh of the preceding row, ch 3, fasten with a s c into the 2nd st of the 4th row as before. Continue around scallop.

7th row—Ch 10, fasten with a s c over 2 ch of the first sh of the last row. Ch 12, fasten into the ch of the next sh. Continue around to the ch of the last sh, ch 10 and fasten into the head of the next sq of the border.

8th row—Sl st to the head of the next sq and drop 11 d c over the ch 10. Continue with 16 d c over the chains of 12, 11 d c over the remaining ch of 10 d c in the head of the last sq of the border.

9th row—3 d c into the first 3 d c of row 8, ch 2, sk 1 d c of row 8, 3 d c into

the next 3 d c of row 8. Ch 2, sk 1 d c of row 8, 3 d c into the next 3 d c of row 8. Continue, making 22 groups of 3 d c. Sl st to next sq.

10th row—Ch 2, groups of 3 d c over the ch 2 of row 9. Continue around the scallop, making 21 groups of 3 d c each. Ch 2, drop a d c into the head of the first d c of row 9.

11th row—1 d c into the last d c of row 10, 2 d c over the next ch 2. Ch 2, 3 d c over the next 2 ch of the last row. Continue around scallop, making 22 groups of 3 d c each. Sl st to the next sq.

12th row—Drop a d c into the head of the next 2 d c, 3 d c over the 2 ch, 3 d c into the next 3 d c and continue around scallop.

13th row—Drop a d c into the head of the last d c of row 11 of the scallop. Ch 1, sk 1 d c of row 12 and drop a d c into the next d c. Ch 1, sk 1 d c of row 12, 1 d c into the next d c. Ch 2, sk 2 d c of row 12 and 1 d c into the next d c. Ch 1, sk 1 d c of row 12, 1 d c into the next d c. Ch 1, sk 1 d c of row 12, 1 d c

into the next d c. Continue around, varying with 5 sp made up of 3 ch, skipping 3 d c of row 12. Sl st to next sq. The spaces are made at intervals and when row 13 is finished there should be 17 sp in all.

14th row—Ch 3, sh over the 1st 2 ch of row 13. Ch 3, a sh over the next 2 ch. Continue around scallop, making 17 sh.

15th row—Ch 2, fasten with a s c into 2nd st of ch 3 of row 14. Ch 2, sh into sh of row 14. Ch 2, fasten with a s c into 2nd st of the 2nd 3 ch of row 14. Ch 2, sh into the next sh. Continue around the scallop. Fasten to the border and sl st along the next sq.

16th row—Ch 5, sh in the sh of row 15, ch 5, sh in the next sh of row 15, continue around scallop.

17th row—Ch 6, sh into the sh of row 16, ch 6, sh into the next sh of row 16, continue around. Sl st to the next sq.

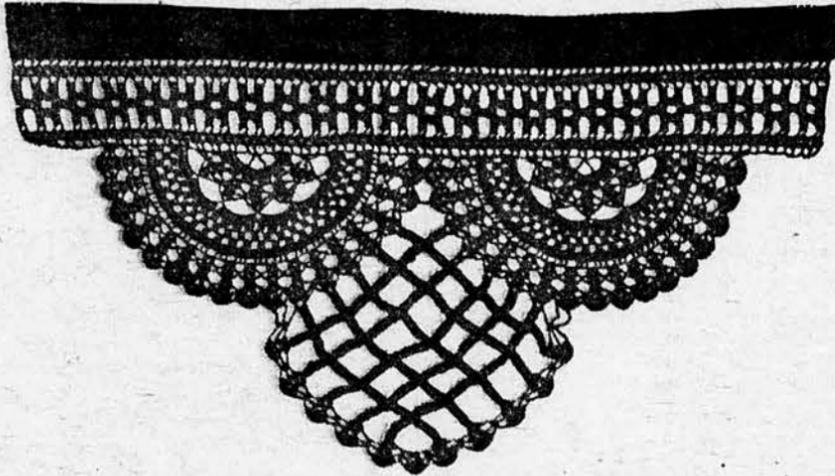
18th row—Ch 3, s c into the 3rd st of the 5 ch of row 16, fastening the 6 ch within the st. Ch 3, 9 d c into the sh of row 17. Ch 3, fasten with a s c into the 3rd st of the ch 5 of row 16. Ch 3, 9 d c into the ch of the next sh. Continue until you have made 10 sh, ch 3, fasten with a s c into the 3rd st of the 5 ch of row 16, ch 3, 3 tr c into the next sh, ch 65 for the first strip, turn. One d c into the 4th st from the hook, continue, making 1 d c in each st of the strip, 3 d c in the same shell with the other 3 d c just named, ch 3, fasten with a s c in the 3rd st of 5 ch of row 16, ch 3, 3 d c in the next sh. Make another strip like the 1st and continue making strips at the tops of the shells until there are 5 strips. Proceed, making sh of 9 d c the remainder of the way around the scallop.

Make 21 rows of border. Begin a new scallop which is like the first except the last row.

Last row of 2nd scallop—Ch 3, fasten with a s c in the 3rd st of the 5 ch of row 16, ch 3, 5 d c in the sh of row 17, fasten with a sl st to the center of 9 d c of the 1st scallop, 4 d c in the same sh, ch 3, fasten with a st in the 3rd st of the 5 ch of row 16, ch 3, 4 d c into the next sh, then a d c into the opposite sh of the first scallop, 5 d c into the same sh of the 2nd scallop, ch 3, fasten with 1 s c into the 3rd st of 5 ch of row 16, ch 3, 3 d c into the next sh. Ch 65, turn, 1 d c into the 4th st from the hook. This strip which we are now mak-

ing should be woven with the strips of scallop 1 and the spaces must be adjusted as seems best. Therefore, we continue putting 1 d c into each st of the 65 ch until we seem to have reached the point where the strip of scallop 2 should be joined with the outer strip of scallop 1, fasten with a s c and continue with 3 d c in the next 3 st of the ch, fasten to the strip of scallop 1 with a s c, continue putting 1 d c in each st of the ch, fastening at both sides of each strip of scallop 1. When each st of the ch has 1 d c, put 3 d c into the 3rd sh of the 2nd scallop. This places the 1st strip of the 2nd scallop. The others are made and interwoven with the strips of the 1st scallop, fastening as in the first strip of scallop 2. After 5 strips have been thus made and fastened continue around scallop 2, making sh of 9 d c in each sh of row 16.

Border of the woven strips—Fasten thread at the outside strip of scallop 1, ch 9, make a sh at the end of the 1st strip of scallop 2, ch 7, make a sh at the end of the 2nd strip of the 2nd scallop, ch 7, sh at the end of the 3rd strip, ch 7, sh at the end of the 4th strip, ch 7, sh at the end of the 5th strip, ch 9, sh at the end of the outside strip of scallop 1, ch 7 and continue putting 1 scallop at the end of each strip, ch 9 and fasten



to the outside of the outside strip of scallop 2, break the thread.

2nd row—Fasten thread at the beginning of the next sh of scallop 2, ch 15, make a sh in the sh of the preceding row, ch 7, continue around the strips until you have a sh at the end of the 1st 5 strips, ch 3, fasten in the 2nd st of the ch of row 1, ch 3, make a sh in the 3rd st from the fastening in the ch of row 1, ch 3, fasten with a s c in the 3rd st from the sh in the ch of row 1, ch 3, sh in the next sh and continue, ending with a ch of 15, fasten thread on the inner side of the sh of 9 of scallop 1, break the thread.

3rd row—Fasten the thread in the middle of the same scallop, ch 7, fasten with a s c in the middle of the ch of 9, including the ch of 15, ch 7, make a sh of 9 in the sh of the preceding row, ch 3, fasten with a s c in the 4th st of the ch of 7 of the 1st row or the strip border, ch 3, make a sh of 9 d c, continue around the border, making a sh of 9 d c in each sh of row 2, ending with a ch of 7, fasten to the 6th st in the 5th st of the ch of the 1st row, chaining 7 and fastening in the middle of the sh of scallop 1.

Now It's Meat Canning Time

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

The meat canning demonstration was held in our country school house. A home is really a better place for such a gathering. There are so many little things needed one is sure to forget some of them. We had two oil stoves, one gasoline and one coal oil, two 6-foot tables, water containers, towels and the like, but we forgot flour, skillet and spices and had to borrow from an obliging neighbor.

We were much interested in a tin can sealing outfit Mr. Hall had with him. This simple device is fastened to a table much as a food chopper is secured. It is used with sanitary tin cans—the kind having a lid that fits over one end of the can. Lid and can are really creased together. There is no need of heat, gasoline furnace, capping steel or tipping capper. The sealer costs no more than our soldering outfit—\$10. The cans cost no more than the tin ones used with sealing wax. Any club that intends to sell canned goods could not do better

than to buy such an outfit. Tin cans really ought to be ordered now for next summer's use. The address of manufacturers of this equipment could be secured by writing to Mr. Hall at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

On our table, spread out ready for canning, we had liver, heart, tongue, spare ribs, beef, kraut and sausage. The heart and tongue had been soaked in salt water overnight. We began our canning performances with the liver. Liver should be parboiled. The parboiling of liver, like the blanching of vegetables, removes a disagreeable acid. The slices of liver, about an inch thick, were dropped into a pan of boiling water for about 1 minute. It may be placed directly in the cans, then. When canned in this way, however, the cook is obliged to fry it before it may be served. A better way, Mr. Hall thinks, is to take the slices of liver from the boiling water, roll them in flour, fry in fat until well browned and then place in the cans for sterilizing. Liver thus canned needs only to be heated and it is ready to serve. Many who care little for liver have been known to express the most favorable comments on it when thus prepared. In the can with the liver some of the fat in which it was cooked was added and a little hot water. The cans were then sealed and sterilized for an hour in the pressure cooker in 15 pounds of steam.

The heart was canned in glass so the canners could see the change in its appearance. The drained dry and no liquid added, when taken from the canner the jar was about half filled with liquid. This doubtless comes from the cells of the meat. Anyway, there is no need of placing water in the can when heart is the meat being canned.

For the tongue, some spice should be added to remove the flat taste. Many add half a dozen cloves, some use thyme and others a little lemon juice—not more than a teaspoon.

The beef and spare ribs were baked in a hot oven until well browned before they were placed in the jars. For these, we used the Economy jars. There are two advantages in using this type for such purposes. The wide mouth of the jar makes it possible to place the bones and meat in the jar in good-sized pieces. The seal, when the can is sterilized, is perfect. There is no chance of a bulging rubber. Until the rubber is hardened, tho, the lid might slip if roughly handled. It is something like a newly pasted postage stamp, we were told.

There were many interested in the canning of sausage. The usual custom of frying the sausage, placing it in stone jars and covering it with melted lard is all right for a considerable length of time. During very warm weather, there is likely to be a strong taste—due to the lard. The sausage used for demonstrating was very neatly arranged in casings. Several women said they had dried it in this manner, smoked it and been able to keep the product fresh for a good while.

A sister-in-law served some sausage when we were visiting in Wisconsin last summer that no one could have told from the freshly made. She had fried the sausage in small cakes, placed them in jars, covered them with melted lard and sealed tight. In this way, the air did not cause the lard to become rancid and the meat was kept in the state it was when cooked. Mr. Hall says the same result may be secured by placing the fried cakes of sausage in the jars with just a little grease or moisture and sterilizing as we sterilized spare ribs.

Meats that may be well cured and well kept in other ways than by canning. Mr. Hall thinks need not be canned. Such offal as liver, heart, tongue and parts most likely to be wasted should be saved by canning methods. We, who live at some distance from a good meat market and who relish fresh meat as a change from the cured variety, would add to his list of properly canned meats—fresh tenderloin and fresh beef.

These meetings are always inspiring. We come home with renewed ambition to do our part. As a result of this one, we canned the remainder of the liver and a rabbit the chickens might have had is safely sealed in a jar.

To Represent Kansas Farmers

I do not know of a person who is not in favor of Arthur Capper for the Senate. Personally, I am for him. I like the way he champions the cause of the farmer and I believe he could be of great service to us in the Senate.
Osborne, Kan. D. O. Bancroft.

Young Kansans at Work

A Puppet Show is Heaps of Fun

BY ANNA MAE BRADY

DO YOU children ever give a puppet show? They are heaps of fun. Ever and ever so many years ago the people did not have so much to amuse and entertain them as we have nowadays. There were no chautauquas or fairs or moving picture shows. Neither did they have automobiles nor buggies, and not even trains. So you see they could not travel far. Sometimes they would gather together on the village green after the day's work was done and tell stories. And sometimes a traveling story teller would visit them and how they enjoyed his stories! But in the long winter evenings they longed for something to do. Finally they worked out the puppet show.

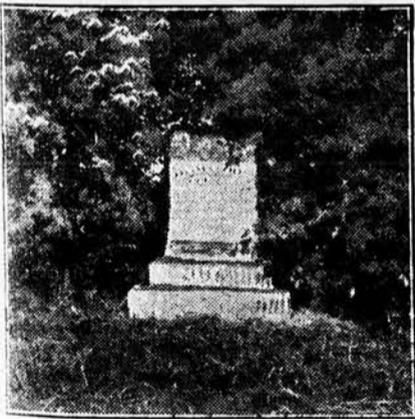
They cut faces on potatoes, turnips, pumpkins or any vegetables they happened to have. Then they made a hole in the bottom of the vegetable large enough to insert a finger. A bit of cloth served for the clothing. And then they had the queerest little figure you ever saw! It would dance, bow, and jump as the finger was moved. At first they only played with these puppet figures, but later they decided to have a show with them and this is how they did it. A curtain was stretched across a doorway, about half way up. The audience sat in the room while the actors, usually only two or three in number, stood behind the curtain. They held the little figures above the curtain and made them dance and speak pieces. They even gave little plays with them. They enjoyed this so much that they went from house to house and from town to town giving plays. Your fathers and mothers may remember the Punch and Judy show which was a form of the puppet show.

You can have great sport by giving an entertainment of this kind. Cut the faces with a knife. Use water colors, corn silk or rope for the hair; beans make good teeth for a face you wish to make appear ugly. You might play one of the stories you heard at school or one your mother told you.

You like to hear the stories these people used to tell, to sing their songs, and play their games and I am sure you will enjoy giving one of their shows.

This was a Resting Place

The Santa Fe marker which stands on our place was erected in the fall of 1907 by the Daughters of the American Revolution.



Santa Fe Marker.

In memory of the trade which was carried on between the Spaniards and the people of the United States. The trail was about 775 miles long, beginning at Frankford, Mo., passing thru Kansas and then going to Santa Fe, N. Mex., or as it is called by the Spaniards, "New Spain."

A historic spot on this trail is at Council Grove where the Indians and the white men often met in council; here was the last chance to get supplies before going on to Santa Fe. A very dangerous place along the trail was a large mound of rocks called Pawnee Rock, behind which the Indians would hide and attack the caravans or traders as they passed.

In the foundation of the marker, in a box, were placed some papers, one of them being the Farmers Mail and Breeze, some pictures and a few arrow heads and bullets.

This place was a station or resting

place where travelers changed horses and got water before going on.

When we came here there was a part of a stone building and on some of these rocks names and dates have been carved. Some are almost worn away while others are seen quite plainly. The earliest date is 1818; a few others are 1881, 1885 and 1887.

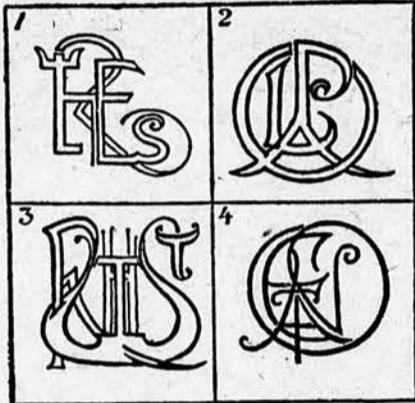
The marker is a square of granite about 18 inches wide and about 36 inches high. One side is smooth and on this is engraved:

Santa Fe Trail
1822-1872
Marked by the Daughters
of the
American Revolution
and the
State of Kansas
1906

Delavan, Kan. Mildred Larson.

Arrange the Letters Correctly

Here are the names of four girls. Address the answers to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.



A package of post-cards will be sent to each of the first five boys and girls giving correct answers.

The answer to the bird puzzle in the December 29 issue is: 1, robin; 2, nightingale; 3, whippoorwill; 4, lark; 5, goose; 6, sparrow; 7, magpie. Prize winners are Merle Clemons, Kansas City, Mo.; Fannie E. Jones, Elk City, Kan.; Ivan Cooper, Buhler, Kan.; Warren B. Wilson, Kingman, Kan.; May Stone, Newkirk, Okla.

But the Horse Didn't Forget

Raoul de Gascoigne, last of a fast disappearing line of French aristocrats, had not faltered when France had plunged into the great struggle which was to secure her freedom. From his pleasant estate he had gone to answer the call that came to all the children of France. He took with him his only horse, a handsome and powerful gelding, whose life had been spent in peace and quiet.

It was not long before they were attached to a famous regiment of chasseurs, and all thru those first cruel months of the war, master and man had borne every hardship that came, linked together in an inseparable bond of friendship that nothing could sever. Then came the time when the invader was being slowly crushed back, and Raoul and his steed were with the others, dashing in upon retreating forces, cutting off transports and stray artillery, leaving behind them many a stricken man and horse, cheerfully paying the price of their daring and courage. But the charm that seemed to encircle the life of the young Frenchman and his horse was broken, as it had to be. Horse and rider, knit in bonds of patriotism and love, were caught one morning while in a desperate cutting-out expedition.

The bullet that struck deep into Raoul's vitals meant death; he knew that his chances were slim of getting away. A word in the ear of his charger, and he was carried into safety. Just able to make the effort, he stumbled from his horse's back and fell to the ground. The faithful beast nosed his velvet muzzle into his master's face, and later, when the bearers carried him into the room of the old house among the trees, the animal refused to be taken away. Bleeding himself from a raw flesh wound, hungry and tired, he refused any aid offered him. His sensitive spirit knew that his master was going.

All night he stayed at the door, and then toward morning, when the first hues

of dawn heralded the coming of another sun, he pushed his faithful head into the door. There on an improvised couch, held in the arms of an attendant, lay his master. The damp dews of death were on his brow, his cheeks were pale with the night of pain, and his eyes were fast losing the light of earthly life. Nothing could rouse him; the doctor had said that he would never be conscious again. But ah! that wonderful spirit of animal love, pure as the unstained love of a child, acted upon the fast slipping life of the dying man. That gentle whinny, full and overflowing with mingled grief and love, asked for a last recognition.

No human voice, no human skill could have held that life back from its journey into the unknown. So, as the sun threw his first glowing spears of light over earth and sea and sky, the spirit of the dying Frenchman came back to his horse. The outstretched quivering nozzle, with its sweet entreaty of love and good-bye, sent a message that no one else could send. The eyes of Raoul opened, filled for a brief moment with life; his brain was alive and quickened, his senses awake, and there, on the threshold of eternity, the soldier of France stretched out his hand, play' for a second on the mute nostril, murmured some broken words of endearment, the head fell back, and then, "Adieu, Adieu!"

S'pose She's Mad at Me?

I'm awful mad at Annie Belle,
I'm mad to stay for keeps.
She said my beautiful Flora Jane,
My doll what goes to sleep—
Was wall-eyed; now just think of that!
Her homely Dora Nell
Won't even blink its staring eyes—
I'm mad at Annie Belle.

I'm mad at Annie Belle, I am.
She ought to 'pologize.
For talking 'bout my Flora Jane
What's got such lovely eyes.
I guess she's sorry now I'm cross.—
As cross as I can be—
I'm getting awful lonesome, tho.
D'you s'pose she's mad at me?
—Eva Clegg Hardy.

Draped Collars are Pretty

An attractive feature of ladies' and misses' coat 8636 is the large draped collar which is caught in at the waist-line giving the effect of a fichu. Sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies' two-gored skirt No. 8325 has two tailored pockets applied to the front



of the skirt at an angle. The two-piece model fits smoothly across the front and is gathered at the back. Sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. Be sure to state size and number of pattern when ordering.

When meat soup is ordered for a convalescent, prepare it the day before and skim the fat off.



Everything Tastes Better on the Farm

—everybody knows a farmer's wife has a "knack" for making things that taste great.

Why not add to your reputation by using Calumet Baking Powder? There's something about the taste of goodies made with Calumet that makes folks want to eat 'em all day long.

Give more serious thought to your Baking Powder. Try Calumet—follow the directions on the can. New bake-day results will be yours.

Calumet means greater economy, no loss of materials—big, light, flavory bakings—absolutely pure foods and the same success every bake-day.

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Germs and Dirt Can't Lurk in a Safety Hatch

Top is hinged and is easily raised. Egg trays and hot water coil can be taken out and entire incubator thoroughly cleaned. Most sanitary germ proof and dirt proof incubator made. Careful chicken raisers should demand these sanitary features of the

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Hatches every hatchable egg. Hot water circulation, best heating method for incubators and brooders. Frost-proof felt lined double walls, covered with galvanized sheet steel for fire protection. Strong cabinet, extra heavy, can't vibrate. Water jacket makes lamp safe, large fuel tank saves refilling. High egg chamber means pure air which makes healthy chicks. Sold under guarantee. Ask Your Dealer or write us for catalog of incubators and brooders and book of testimonials.

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EL RENO, OKLA.

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

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Conditions easy. Or write today for my Free Book, "Hatching Facts". It tells all. With this Champion Hatching Guide and my Guide Book for setting up and operating, you are sure of success. Jim Mohan, Pres.
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21 Racine, Wis.

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

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Match Chicks That Live and Grow
Built of genuine California Redwood. Redwood does not absorb the odor from the hatching eggs. Cheaper woods, and pasteboard lining in iron and tin machines, retain the odors to weaken and kill the hatching chicks.
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To Win With Poultry

Crawford Meeting Full of Pep

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Secretary.

Q. How many pullets should I pen February 1 for the contest?

A. No fewer than six and no more than eight purebred pullets and a cockerel of the same breed.

Q. For old members will this pen serve in both the 1917 and 1918 contests?

A. Yes. Every contestant will keep a contest pen record from February 1 to May 31, during which time the contest chickens must be penned.

Q. When must new members pen their contest chickens?

A. They may pen them as late as April 1, but if you are a hustler you will line up the girls in your county early and new members, as well as old ones, will pen their flocks February 1.

Q. Is it necessary for a member of the Capper Poultry club to be a subscriber of the Farmers Mail and Breeze?

A. Not necessary but highly advisable. Members of the poultry club must read the weekly club articles. It is the only way to keep informed as to what the club is doing. If you are not a subscriber, you must borrow a paper.

Q. Can one depend upon the poultry remedy advertisements in the Farmers Mail and Breeze?

A. Most assuredly. If you are a wide-awake poultry club member you will read the poultry advertisements and keep yourself well informed.

Q. Have you any of the Agricultural Experiment Station poultry bulletins left for distribution among poultry club members?

A. Yes, write for them and they will be mailed to you at once.

dinner Mrs. Miller had prepared for us. Roast goose, dressing and all the accessories that go to make a delicious meal! All of us were wishing you were there to enjoy the 'eats' and the program with us. After dinner, we feasted on candy, oranges and nuts."

Several girls have recently reported winning prizes. Ollie Osborn, leader of Johnson county, won two prizes at the Olathe poultry show and Letha Emery won a prize on pen and one on pullets at the Joplin fair.

Every member of the poultry club will



Lavone Harter and Her Partner.

be interested to know that the marriage of Miss Mar. C. Williams, former club secretary, to John M. Wells took place New Year's night. The wedding was at the home of the bride's parents in Bloomington, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Wells will live near Stockton, Kan., where Mr. Wells is engaged in farming.

The picture this week shows Lavone Harter of Dickinson county, and her mother. Lavone's contest chickens, which can be seen only very indistinctly, are Single Comb Rhode Island Reds.

A Record on the Flock

Every poultry keeper should make an inventory of his stock, houses and equipment soon. During the year he should keep at least two records: (1) a single entry credit and debit ledger and (2) a monthly pen record.

Items such as eggs sold, breeding stock sold and market poultry sold should be written in the credit column. The debit side should include feed purchased, stock purchased, necessary repairs to equipment or any miscellaneous expenditures. Such a system will enable the poultryman to tell at a glance whether the flock is paying for itself or is being kept at a loss. At the end of the year a second inventory may be taken. If the inventory decreases during the year, the amount should be added to the debit column. If it increases the sum should be added to the credit side. By dividing the year's profit by the original inventory, the per cent profit for the year may be obtained.

Humus adds plant food and makes plant food available. It supplies media in which the soil bacteria live and multiply, causing chemical changes in the soil which make the plant food elements soluble and available to plant roots. It enlivens the soil, giving good tilth and a texture favorable to soil aeration and to the absorption and holding of soil moisture.

Breeding animals should be grown, not fattened. Much of a horse's power depends on his temperament.

The Capper Poultry Club

Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

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

Signed Age
Approved Mother or Guardian
R. R. Postoffice Date
Age Limit 10 to 18.

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Here at last is a hatcher that requires only 3 minutes a day to operate. Only one gallon of oil and only one filling of the lamp to a hatch. Heat regulated at the burner instead of being wasted up the chimney. Built round like the hen's nest—no cold corners. Automatic Moisture Vaporizer supplies mild, moist, even heat from above like the hen. Tall chimney means perfect draft. Hinged cover makes egg turning and cooling easy. Glass in top means visible egg chamber.

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Only 1 gallon of oil. 1 filling of tank to a hatch. Saves time, money, labor. Double panel glass top makes it easier to cool eggs, easier to stir and clean, easier to operate. Automatic control, special moisture and ventilation features. Get free catalog and special offer. KAYO INC. CO., U. D. Sta. 3328, Omaha, Neb.

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High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.
Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

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"CARE OF BABY CHICKS" "ALL ABOUT EGGS" "SECRETS OF SUCCESS WITH CHICKENS" "POINTERS FOR SUMMER AND FALL" Books
This Lee Poultry Library of five booklets for 5c stamps to cover mailing. Send at once to
GEO. H. LEE CO., 264 Lee Building, Omaha, Nebraska Free

Capper Poultry Club

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

First Annual Offering of PUREBRED POULTRY

264—COCKERELS—264 70—PULLETS—70

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

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

Capper Poultry Club

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

More Poultry in Kansas

BY G. D. McCLASKEY Poultry Editor

When the campaign for increased poultry production was started four months ago I said it was certain to produce even greater results than the war garden campaign of last spring, which was a great success. As we get further into this poultry campaign I begin to realize how little any of us appreciated the possibilities in poultry raising during past years. Think how careless the majority of poultry raisers have been in times past in the matter of feed and in methods of caring for the stock, especially the chicks. Think of the enormous amount of waste stuff that was never considered of any particular value as poultry feed, and the enormous loss of little chicks because of poor methods used in caring for them, making them easy prey to varmints at night, and subjecting them to storms both day and night.

Compare this situation in the poultry yard with that condition which will prevail among poultry raisers thruout the country when all farmers are lined up on the side of conservation, when the waste will be turned into poultry meat and eggs, and the flocks will be increased by good hatches and, in particular, by eliminating the loss of chicks by saving them from storms and rats. Think how all the non-producers and all of the birds that are lacking in vigor and in shape and color requirements are being eliminated from the flocks and how this is going to improve the appearance and quality of the poultry on every farm and in every breeder's yard. The carrying out of all of these things by poultry raisers in general will mean lower production costs and increased returns, with less labor because the work will be systematized. A poultry raiser who does not adopt a program of conservation in connection with his or her poultry work is not taking advantage of present-day opportunities for poultry profits.

In connection with the possibilities in poultry raising, I have a good letter from Harry H. Johnson of Clay Center, Neb., who has been studying the poultry situation ever since it became certain that the United States would have to produce most of the food, not only for ourselves but also for European countries, for several years to come. Here is what Mr. Johnson writes: "I note with enthusiasm the publicity that is being given to the poultry business. I do not believe, however, that people generally realize the poultry opportunity before them. Looking back, we have been quite a long while in Clay Center, dealing with poultry raisers, and the poultry situation is brighter than ever before. The United States hasn't been exporting eggs to any great extent, but exports in eggs have increased three, four, or five times in the last three years.

"During the Civil war the demands for certain food products were just enough to supply the food needs. Prices of wheat, for instance, were higher in '67, two years after the war closed, than in any period during the war, and so I think it will be in this case. Prices of poultry, farmers feel, are temporary, but I look for poultry to continue higher and the demand to increase not only during the war but for years afterward. The war has done this to European countries: It has consumed all the food supply in the nations at war, not only drawn on the surplus but also taken the growing stock. This is true of the nearby neutral countries as well. Exports have increased in the last few months in the United States and from the South American countries, and this will continue. There has been a decrease in poultry raising the last two years. No question about that. There has been an increase in the demand. Some farmers are getting hold of the situation and will profit in a big way.

"After the war is closed shipping will be less risky. Not only will the people in the warring countries have to be fed as they are being fed during the war, but the consumption will be greater, and there will be other markets for brood stock that will go to replenish the waste that has taken place during the early years of the war. There is no getting away from the fact that poultry will continue to be high priced all thru the war and for years afterward. Farmers who have sold their poultry because it was high, feeling that the high price

was temporary, have made a mistake. They ought to raise all the poultry they possibly can and keep marketing stock that has matured and is not going to produce. Consider the fat hens that are taking on flesh instead of laying eggs; they should be marketed. The surplus male birds should be sold at once. The laying hen, no matter how high feed goes, cannot be an expense to her owner."

As this is being written, snow is falling. It is the first thing that has occurred this month to make me realize that this is winter, and that in only two or three weeks the big 1918 crop of poultry will begin to grow. Thousands of incubators are now filled with eggs. Every incubator that has not served its days of usefulness should be put in operation this season. Every person on a farm or in town who wishes to raise a good flock of chickens should use an incubator. If you do not own one now, my advice is to lose no time in buying one. I have received some of the new incubator catalogs, and it seems to me that they are more interesting to read this season. The incubator men are doing their part to help the country and they are giving out some good information in connection with wartime poultry raising.

I called on an incubator manufacturer last fall and found him deep in war work. He is chairman of the Council of Defense and has charge of the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. war work in his county. In addition to giving a great deal of his time he also is giving considerable money to help in the fight for world democracy. I have often said that it would be a difficult matter to find a more congenial lot of people than those who come together at a poultry meeting. I include the incubator men, too. There is a spirit of friendship and goodfellowship that is very obvious in a gathering of poultry folks. And that's why the poultrymen can be counted on to help win this war.

I have a letter from Frank B. Fritter of the National Refining company relative to oil. It brings to mind the fact that in hatching chickens artificially a good oil for the incubator lamp is just as important as the incubator. Fact is, you may have the best incubator that was ever made and yet find it unsatisfactory if the oil you use is not good. The man who drives a motor car avoids much grief by paying just a little more and getting a good grade of gasoline. The same principle applies to the use of coal oil or kerosene in incubator lamps or any other lamps in which coal oil is used. The hen hatches eggs by maintaining an even heat of just the proper degree. If you wish your incubator to produce a high per cent hatch you must have the right degree of even heat during the period of incubation. You cannot be sure of getting good heat and maintaining an even temperature when a cheap grade of oil is used. The use of a low grade sulfur loaded oil in an incubator lamp is bad business. A cheap oil will smoke and emit fumes which are neither pleasant nor conducive to a good hatch. It is economy in the long run to buy a high grade pure oil which will maintain a uniform heat without smoke

or fumes. In buying oil, if you wish to be sure that you get a good grade ask for the trade-marked article. It pays to use good oil.

She Likes Hot Water Incubators

Mine is a hot water machine of 120 egg capacity. After cleaning the incubator I use a funnel to fill the pipes one-third full, allowing 30 minutes for the pipes to expand. Then it is filled entirely, and as the water gradually settles in two more hours I fill it up again. When the lamp is lighted the heat is high, but it gradually falls, and I set the trip on the lamp at 103. The eggs are then put in the tray after being warmed near the stove for half a day. They do not cool the machine to any degree. The thermometer is placed on top of the eggs on the side nearest the lamp. After closing the door I watch the trip and at the end of two days and nights I begin turning by taking out two or three dozen from the center of the tray, and rolling those in the tray with both hands for about 5 minutes. Then I put those I took from the center of the tray back around the edges. This is done at chere time until the eleventh day, when a cloth wet with warm water is laid on the floor in the machine; if this cloth is dried in two hours I take out the egg tray and sprinkle lightly with warm water. This softens the shell and cools the eggs. Twice every week I fill the tank with boiling water to make up for evaporation and save coal oil. On the evening of the fourteenth day I set my thermometer at 104, and keep it at 104 until the hatch is complete. I always turn my egg tray and put the side that is in front to the back when I replace it. If there are any eggs pipped on the nineteenth day I do not roll but close the machine and at night let down the wooden door and place a lantern in front of the glass door to draw the chicks so they will fall into the nursery to avoid crowding. Mrs. Bessie Franklin. Rome, Kan.

Wonderful Egg Producer

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

Part of the stamina, durability, and spirit of a horse is inherited and part is produced thru proper feeding.

Cash Prizes for Poultry Articles

Those persons who have had successful poultry experiences can help in the campaign to increase poultry production by telling others what they have learned that has enabled them to succeed. Write us your experience. The Farmers Mail and Breeze will give cash prizes for articles to be awarded as follows:

For the best article on farm poultry production, giving if possible a year's record of the flock, including receipts and expenses, \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1.

For the best article on poultry houses and equipment that should be used to get the best results in raising poultry, \$3; the second, \$2; third, \$1.

For the best article on artificial hatching and brooding, including feeding the chicks, \$3; the second, \$2; third, \$1.

For the best article on breeding standard poultry for heavy egg production, \$1; second, 50 cents.

For the best article on raising turkeys, \$1; second, 50 cents.

For the best article on raising geese, \$1; second, 50 cents.

For the best article on raising ducks, \$1; second, 50 cents.

Any Kansas poultry raiser who will give actual experience may enter this contest. Articles should not exceed 1,200 words, and should reach this office before January 25. The value of any article is in the information it contains that will help others. An illustration usually adds to the value of a story. Send a photograph, if convenient.

Suitable articles not winning prizes will be published from time to time. No article entered in this contest will be returned unless postage is enclosed. Address G. D. McClaskey, Poultry Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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Combination Hot Water and Warm Air. Full Radiator Plate Above Eggs. Many Wonderful New Features. PORTER INCUBATOR is direct from the original inventors of center-heat hatches. 25 years' experience. Big New FREE Book tells how natural soft heat of the egg is obtained; how greater radiation and absolutely equal temperature maintained; how eggs turned without moving tray; why less work is required and longer, better hatches result. Don't waste your eggs and time on ordinary hatches. Get the big profits. Send today for this book. PORTER INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 29 BLAIR, NEB.

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Help feed the world and make more money for yourself with time-tested SUCCESSFUL Incubators and Brooders. 25 years' experience. Cabinets made—scientifically ventilated. Hot water heating plant. Write for Free Catalog—ask about poultry and eggs, and "Successful" Grain Sprouters, Famous booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chickens, Ducks and Turkeys," 18 cents. J. S. Stewart, President and General Manager. DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., 345 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

AUTO Radiator anti-freeze compound at 25c per gal.—no objectionable features—every auto owner should make it for his own car. Free literature shows how. PROCESS ANTI-FREEZE CO., SALINA, KANSAS.

Make Some of This \$600,000,000



HOOPER, Chief of U. S. Food Bureau, and the Secretary of Agriculture, call on you farmers and poultry raisers to raise \$600,000,000 more of poultry this year than last. To do so is a patriotic duty—a profit-making work. To do so you must double—triple—quadruple your flocks. To do that the easiest, quickest, most economical way you need a 1918

X-RAY Incubator

Sent Express Prepaid to Practically All Points. Combines 20 Exclusive X-Ray Features. Completely hatches on only one filling oil during entire hatch. Duplex Central Heating Plant—directly underneath, furnishes natural, moist Mother Hen Heat. X-Ray Automatic Trip regulates the flame—no chilled eggs—no overheated chicks. Read all about its 20 remarkable hatch-increasing, labor, time and money-saving features in our Free 1918 Book. A beautiful book packed with facts that will help everyone add to his income—to add to his knowledge of real, genuine incubator values—to know positively what to expect in an incubator. It tells all the facts about 1918 X-Ray Incubators and Brooders. Letters from a few hundreds of the thousands who are using them. Facts that will help you to make more money with less work from poultry raising. Send us your name and address today on the coupon or post card.

X-Ray Incubator Co. Department 47A Des Moines Iowa. Send me at once Free Copy of your 1918 X-Ray Book. Name: Sk. or R. R. No. City: State:

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- Our famous Rawhide Rubber Roofing, 3 ply, guaranteed for 12 years; a high grade covering. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft., nails and cement included. Lot No. GC304, 3 ply, roll \$1.50; 2 ply, roll \$1.40; 1 ply, roll \$1.20
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Thousands in Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies investigating our wonderful offer: a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator only \$17.95. Skims warm or cold milk closely. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from picture, which illustrates our low priced, large capacity machines. Bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements. Our Absolute Guarantee Protects You. Besides wonderfully low prices and generous trial terms, our offer includes our—

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Money from Dairying

Cold Cows Can't Produce

A high producing dairy animal is a delicate and well balanced piece of machinery, and consequently she cannot continue normal production if she is exposed to severe winter weather. It is, therefore, essential that the discomforts incident to cold weather be eliminated if possible. The comfortable cow will repay in milk the necessary labor for her protection. Dairymen as a rule are more careful with their cows than the average farmer who merely produces the milk for family use.

Cows frequently refuse to drink the water in an icy trough. A cow must be thirsty, indeed, before she will fill herself with freezing water. It is necessary, in view of the fact that milk contains about 87 per cent water, to warm the drinking water for dairy cows if the highest possible production is to be maintained. Unless the cow drinks a sufficient quantity of water her milk production will diminish, and she will not drink enough unless it is warm. Suitable shelter from cold rains and raw winds is another comfort which the cow will repay in milk.

A sufficient quantity of nourishing feed is, of course, a prime requisite if cows are expected to continue to produce milk after freezing weather has killed pastures. Corn stover and oats straw will hardly supply sufficient nutrients to maintain average production.

Sleet and freezing rains cause insecure footing, and care should be used in turning cows out of the barn. Ice at the doorway should be covered with cinders to prevent slipping. Do not hurry the animals and cause undue crowding. A slip and fall on the ice can readily result in injury to or loss of a valuable cow.

These things have been said often, but they bear repetition when cold weather comes with accompanying discomforts. While they apply more specifically to the dairymen, it is well for all farmers to heed these suggestions and endeavor to keep all cows in milk to help increase the food supply for this winter.

Many a person thinks his cow yields a great quantity of milk because it gives a bucket full. Nothing is more deceiving. The fact is, there are a couple of inches of foam on the top. The proper way to measure milk is by weight.

The quantity I obtained does not seem so small when one considers that two of these cows are strippers which never go dry, and which freshened within 60 days. Another was a heifer only 21 months old. One must remember also that these cows were on dry feed and did not have much grain. In the pleasant summer months two of these cows when fresh will yield the full amount I received last January, and at an expense for feed of \$1.25 a month.

I did not make this test because I thought it would be anything to be proud of. I wanted to know for my own benefit whether my cows were really making a profit during one of the worst months of the year, and at such a high cost for feed. I feel well paid for my trouble; it has given me confidence and I am well satisfied with my Jerseys.

I think every farmer should make a test of his cows. He should weigh the milk for one year, or between calves, have the milk tested, and he will know what each cow is worth.

Lebo, Kan. S. B. Dressler.

A Leading Jersey Has Rival

Milo H. Edison of Grand Rapids, Michigan, owns a Jersey cow which once attracted the attention of the dairy world by her remarkable performance, in which she displayed how early maturity and persistency can be combined to a most satisfactory degree. Up to this time she is still the "non-such" of all dairy cows in this particular class, but her record is threatened by another promising Jersey within the same state. The newcomer is Salem's Golden Lucy, and a comparison of her four records with those of Great Edison's Polly will show that she is a real contender for first honors. The records and the order in which they were made are given here:

Great Edison's Polly.

Age	Milk	Fat
1 yr. 8 mos.	7,585.1	435.0
2 yr. 10 mos.	8,995.4	548.2
3 yr. 11 mos.	9,695.7	624.1
5 yr. 1 mo.	10,607.7	659.4
6 yr. 4 mos.	9,827.6	567.4

Salem's Golden Lucy.

Age	Milk	Fat
1 yr. 8 mos.	8,738.6	435.3
2 yr. 11 mos.	11,891.1	609.6
4 yr. 3 mos.	12,543.6	653.5
5 yr. 7 mos.	11,763.9	600.8

Winter Dairying Results

I am always ready to say a good word for the dairy cow. She pays her way, wet or dry, hot or cold. The experiment station at Manhattan tells us that the dairy cow is the best investment one can make, and the hen is next. I have found from my own experience that this is true.

I kept a record of all expenses and returns of five Jersey cows which I milked thru the worst month of the year, last January. I sold \$29.07 worth of cream and had \$3.60 worth on hand when the month was up. Butter and cream for family use, \$4, made a total of \$37.27 for cream during the month.

These five cows averaged 11 gallons of skim milk a day during the month, worth 5 cents a day for hogs or chickens, or \$15. Two loads of manure at 50 cents makes a total of \$53.27 from the five cows for the month.

Now I will tell you my expenses. I fed these cows 400 pounds of bran at \$1.50 a hundred, or \$6; 12 bushels of cob meal at 98 cents a bushel, or \$11.76. I estimated the roughage for these cows at the same rate I received for wintering a few head for my neighbors, \$1 each a month, or \$5.

To care for the cows, milk, and separate the milk takes me about 40 minutes each night and morning, or 4 days' time during the month, at \$1.50 a day, making labor worth \$6.

The cows are worth \$100 each, or \$500. I charged them with interest at 8 per cent, or \$3.33 for the month. The total expenses are \$32.09, which left a profit of \$21.18 net. For each cow, during the month of January, the net profit was \$4.23.

Besides this I have a calf from each cow every 10 or 11 months. Two of my cows are registered and their calves are worth about \$40 when born. The other three cows are high grade, their heifer calves are worth \$25, and their bull calves \$10 when born.

Some will think that this is a small flow of milk from these cows, as it averaged only a little over 2 gallons a day for each. This milk was weighed.

Milk Production Pointers

High producing cows are the basis of profitable dairying. The most economical results cannot be obtained with poor producers.

A good sire will rapidly grade up a herd to high production; any purebred sire will not do—he must be able to transmit producing ability to his offspring.

The care given to dairy heifers will determine to a great extent the profits they will make when they join the milking herd.

A good cow will respond to good treatment and even a poor cow will increase in production if she is properly handled.

Without liberal feeding liberal returns cannot be obtained. A heavy producing cow cannot do her best work unless she is well fed.

The milk scales and the Babcock tester separate the good cows from the poor cows.

The expression, "soil fertility" is used to include the factors which make a soil productive. Plant feeding is not a simple problem of supplying manure and commercial fertilizers. An abundance of available plant food is an essential factor of soil fertility, but there are other important factors.

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

The Ills We Create.

This week I received the most remarkable letter that has come to me in the thousands that readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze have forwarded. It relates the life history of a middle-aged woman and is 2,000 words long. I will give a few extracts and my answer, being very confident that no one but the woman herself will ever suspect the writer.

I am always melancholy. One time, when a child, I dreamed that I died and never could I get rid of the idea that I soon would die. I had a strange, cold mother. I was born with a hungry heart and it was doomed never to be fed. No one loved me. Before I married my husband I was very happy for I thought he loved me dearly, but, alas, I soon found that love died on the altar of passion. I cried unto God for mercy. I begged God to make my husband love me, but God did not answer my prayer, and when I realized the awful disappointment I collapsed spiritually. I felt then that God had forgotten me. When we had been married some time, I grew fretful and impatient. I found that I was the stronger and when my husband neglected or worried me, I would scold him. I tried not to do it, but it seemed that I would go mad if I did not tell him what he was doing to me. He never would answer me, but he never tried to do better and that made me worse. I cried again to God to help me not to do it again, but I would soon relapse and when he would leave the house I would walk the floor and pray for forgiveness, but my prayers went no higher than my head, and soon I would do it again. I found that my husband was no business man and I had to plan things, but if I saved a little he always managed to spend it. When any of my plans failed he always blamed me bitterly but when they went well he strutted around and bragged to the whole country of what he was doing. So you see I have had a few things to worry me. Life has never been sunshine and roses. This feeling of melancholy is over me now the whole time, clinging to me like the Old Man of the Sea. I never can shake it off. It is agony of soul. It starts at my first waking moment and is with me even in my dreams. I just must have help. Do tell me what I can do.

This woman is not to blame for her trouble, for she has never realized that her whole course in life has been wrong. You would see this better if I could print the whole letter. I wish I might have seen her when a little child and relieved that first terrible fear. I wish that she might have written to me 20 years ago while her married life was still young. Even now, her only hope is in a radical change of method and attitude and so I have written:

You ask me to suggest something that will help? I think I can, but I must speak plainly and perhaps hurt your feelings.

Your purposes in life have always been of the highest, yet I think that your actions have been wrong. You have considered your own part too much. You have been concerned about someone who would love you rather than someone whom you might love. In your concern for your household you have taken the man's part away from him. Perhaps you have saved the family fortune in so doing, but have you not shattered the family peace? You have taken the responsibility off the man's shoulders so much that he has ceased all effort to bear any. Does it make him more of a man?

My recommendation is a complete change in your attitude. Surrender the responsibility of supervising the family affairs—unload the burden. Does it make you fear the poor farm? Very well, that is a far better place than the state hospital. Your letter tells me that the strain is too much for you to bear. Stand from under and let the weights fall where they may. You may find to your surprise that nothing very serious will happen.

You thought yourself deserted by God, but is it not rather that you have laid out a way in which you think He should have led you and refused to see the beauty of any other way? You must give up, in one thing and in all. I see no other remedy for you, and I venture to predict that you will find that no calamity will happen, but a real improvement.

From another letter received in the same week, I quote a few lines showing how one may begin to encourage morbid ideas. This letter is written by a boy of 17.

Something is wrong with my ribs. Two of the left ribs appear to be longer than the corresponding ribs of the right side. There is also a flat, low place on the chest just between the ends of the ribs and sternum.

Here is a boy of 17 worrying himself about a condition that in all probability is quite normal. What should he do? Consult a physician by all means. Go to a man of common sense—the profession is full of them—and tell his trouble. The doctor will assure him that all is right and that will end it. The rule for such matters is: Don't allow yourself to entertain fears and doubts that are groundless. If they won't disappear at your command go to a doctor and have them dismissed by his authority. Never allow morbid fears to hang over you with a threat of impending trouble.

Unhappy Reader.

He writes to me with great frequency and is as likely to be a she as a he. I am always glad to get the letters be-

cause it happens very often that I can dispel the unhappiness by a few simple words. It is quite commonly the case that he desires an answer thru the paper. I don't think this is because postage has gone up again, so much as from a fear that someone will see my letter of reply. He could avoid this by sending me a plain reply envelope in his own writing and I wish he would, for it very often happens that his questions are such that an answer in the Farmers Mail and Breeze must be couched in very guarded language.

A boy of 16 years writes that a very bad habit which, happily, he has discontinued, has caused him great mental suffering. This habit which he fears might have ruined his health quite evidently has not. And since it has not done so while the habit was active, it certainly will not now that he has broken it. It does him no harm to suffer a little mental chastening, but nothing is gained by keeping it up, so he may as well live with the feeling that he has been lucky once and will take no more chances. It will not wreck his life. He will not become diseased from that which is past and gone. It will not affect the future generation. All he has to do is to start fresh and thank God that he has escaped. But I can't always be saying these things, and things a thousand times more confidential, in the columns of the paper. You have to risk one stamp anyway. Make it two and get a really, truly answer that will dispel your unhappiness.

Trouble from the Teeth.

What teeth should a child 10 years old be cutting? My boy is certainly having a bad time with two of them, one on each side, pretty well back. The other teeth don't let them come down. D. E. N.

I think your boy is cutting his first bicuspid. They are very important teeth. If there is any trouble about their proper eruption, take him to a good dentist if you have to go a hundred miles.

Skunk Oil.

I read the Farmers Mail and Breeze and see among other things the doctor's page. I should like to know whether nice, white, sanitary skunk oil is used for medical purposes? Where could I find sale for it? I saw in the papers last year that it was very valuable. B. F. S.

I fear that you will not find a very profitable market unless you can secure a regular contract and deliver large quantities. Upon their request we no longer give the names of manufacturing chemists.

- A. J. C.: 1. The popping is due to middle ear catarrh. Read the recent article on catarrh in this paper. 2. Your description is too indefinite. 3. No standard weight for boys of 17, 120 to 130 pounds is satisfactory. 4. Should grow to 25 years of age. 5. Don't know. 6. I am not an encyclopedia, you know. I suggest that one shot at a time will bring you better results than firing a volley.

Interested Reader: Psoriasis is a stubborn skin disease. At your age, 57, there is no great likelihood of a cure. A change to a warm, dry climate will help you. Your food should be nourishing, such as milk, eggs and fats, but it need not be more than the usual amount. Underclothing should be changed frequently. A helpful ointment is composed of equal parts of lanolin, vaselin ointment, zinc oxide and talcum.

A Reader: Your trouble probably is eczema of the nipple. It does not necessarily indicate cancer but to be on the safe side you should have a physical examination from your doctor.

C. A.: It may be that the discrepancy in contour of the sides of your face is because some of your teeth have not come down properly. Consult a first class dentist who is equipped to do X-ray work.

J. H. B.: Any wash used thru the nose may do damage by entering the Eustachian tubes. Listerine is better than carbolic acid.

I'll Remember You, Love

When the curtains of night are pinned back by the stars, And the beautiful moon leaps the skies, And the dewdrops of heaven are kissing the rose,

It is then that my memory flies As if on the wings of some beautiful dove In haste with the message it bears, To bring you a kiss of affection and say: I'll remember you, love, in my prayers.

Go where you will, on land or on sea, I'll share all your sorrows and cares; And at night, when I kneel at my bedside to pray, I'll remember you, love, in my prayers.

I have loved you too fondly to ever forget The love you have spoken for me; And the kiss of affection still warm on my lips When you told me how true you would be.

I know not if fortune be fickle or friend, Or if time on your memory wears; I know that I love you wherever you roam And remember you, love, in my prayers. —Old Song.

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This picture shows a "chink" doing his daily wash. In this picture are the faces of a few 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 FREE and POSTPAID A BIG PRIZE PACKAGE.

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Success With Pinto Beans

High Yields Were Produced in Western Kansas

BY ALBERT DICKENS

PINTO BEANS was a subject for discussion at a meeting recently of the state horticultural society. E. C. Mellick, teacher of agriculture and principal of the high school at Colby, presented a paper which detailed the results and his observations in Thomas county, during the season of 1917.

Mr. Mellick was trying to interest his classes in increased food production and was a victim of auto-suggestion. As a result of his enthusiasm, he found himself in charge of 150 acres and sufficient Pinto bean seed to plant this acreage. After the close of school he rented a cook shack from a threshing machine outfit and with Mrs. Mellick and a hired boy spent the summer on the land.

This was wheat failure land and had been well fallowed and plowed in the summer of 1916 and was in good condition for planting. The beans were planted with a horse planter with bean plates. The rows were 3 feet apart but the plates did not operate perfectly and dropped the seed from 8 to 14 inches. It required 12 pounds of beans to plant an acre. A good stand was secured and the beans were cultivated with a horse cultivator. The ground was given a deep cultivation the first time and after that as shallow as could be given. A spring-tooth harrow was used for one cultivation. It was necessary to hoe and Mr. Mellick and his man spent all the summer vacation hoeing and cultivating the beans.

There were other bean enthusiasts in the Colby locality so that a bean huller for threshing was secured by one of the owners of a threshing machine outfit. The beans were cut with a bean harvester, which has a frame with knives that cut two rows and in cutting them turns the rows toward each other. They were then put in small shocks with a fork. It was found best to put them in shocks of such size that when thoroly dry, two men with forks could easily pitch them on a hayrack. The beans were stacked and afterward threshed from the stack.

Away With Jack Rabbits.

Jackrabbits and grasshoppers caused some damage. The grasshoppers were fairly well controlled by the use of the bran-fruit-juice-Paris green mash but the jack rabbits were less easily controlled. The folks at Colby are planning to gather in the jack rabbits at a profit during the winter months.

The 150 acres of beans threshed 900 bushels, an average of 6 bushels an acre. At 7½ cents a pound this would give returns of \$27 an acre. They kept a cost account and found the cost of growing to be \$11 an acre, which left a good profit for the summer's work. This was divided between Mr. Mellick, the land owner and the banker who supplied the seed and teams. The value of the straw has not yet been determined but the experience of the Colorado growers is that cattle eat the straw quite readily and that it is a valuable forage food when used in connection with silage or fodder. Superintendent Stanley Clark of the Colby Experiment station stated that Pinto beans grown at that station, after having twice been severely injured by hail storms, produced 7 bushels an acre of good quality beans.

It was brought out in the discussion that in the enthusiasm of last spring some of the growers in Western Kansas had planted as high as 600 acres to Pinto beans. The larger planters found that the beans were much harder to keep clean than kafir, sorghum or corn, and the large areas were not so successful as the smaller ones. In one or two cases the larger part of the plantings had to be abandoned as the farmers were unable to get help to hoe the beans.

The need of legumes in Western Kansas agriculture is well recognized. Cowpeas has never been a popular crop altho it outyielded the Pinto bean and for stock food is well worth while but it also is subject to the ravages of jack rabbits and grasshoppers. The possible value of the Pinto bean in crop rotation is one of the points that will be further investigated. Where the beans were removed in time for wheat sowing the ground was in the very best condition for wheat, and wheat sown after Pinto beans

were harvested is rated as giving the best promise for a crop in that section of the state. Further investigations are needed to determine the value of the straw for stock food.

The great possibility of adding a crop that will increase our home supply of food is not to be estimated lightly. The Pinto beans are rated as being as good as Red beans and should add materially to foods high in protein.

H. W. Baker, a well known gardener of Eastern Kansas, who had charge of a greenhouse and truck garden at La Junta, Colo., last season reported that in his irrigated garden with an abundant irrigation, Pinto beans produced 35 bushels an acre.

A Small Rainfall.

It is worthy of note that the yields produced by Mr. Mellick and other growers at Colby were grown in a season when the rainfall was not sufficient to produce seed crops of kafir or milo, and the indications from the data at hand, are that the Pinto bean should be rated as one of our best drouth resisting crops for the Western part of the state. F. L. Kenoyer of Independence reported that in his garden Pinto beans produced more than 20 bushels an acre.

The experiment station at Manhattan reported poor success with all varieties

In the Name of the Law

Smart lawyers, hair-splitting technicalities and long pocketbooks have Justice hog-tied as well as blinded in the Missouri courts. Read this 3-weeks' record:

Joseph S. Chick, confessed embezzler, discharged because the indictment read "money" instead of "proceeds."

Indictment against ex-Warden McClung dismissed. Wording of indictment found faulty.

Indictment against Frank H. Farris, Democratic leader, for conspiracy to obtain legislation by bribery, dismissed. Judge held that as the alleged conspiracy took place before the legislature convened, no offense had been committed.

Conviction of W. C. Bowman, Kansas City politician, sentenced to the penitentiary for an attack on a 15-year-old girl, set aside by state supreme court on technical grounds. Bowman's defense was that the girl was 16 instead of 15.

Conviction of B. W. Small for conspiracy to defraud the Kansas City Street Railway company, set aside by state supreme court because of faulty indictment, one defect being the use of the word "money" instead of "check."

One exception in the record is the sentencing to five years in the penitentiary of Donald Boyd, married, with one child, a bookkeeper for a large lumber concern in Kansas City. He pleaded guilty to forging a small check. He had no influential friend and no money to hire smart lawyers to find technicalities for him.

We can thank God that the spirit of judicial reform is alive and moving in Kansas. We have had nothing lately as glaring as these instances. They are not happening in Kansas as often as in other states.

of beans in 1917, due to the extremely dry weather during June and July, the heavy growth of vines, caused by the rains in August, and the frost that prevented the maturity of these crops. The black-eyed cowpeas did well. The Tepary bean, Bush lima and White bean failed to produce crops, due to the unusual combination of weather conditions.

Sweet clover was grown in 1917 as a farm crop in all but nine counties of Kansas. During the last two years the Sweet clover acreage of the state has practically doubled.

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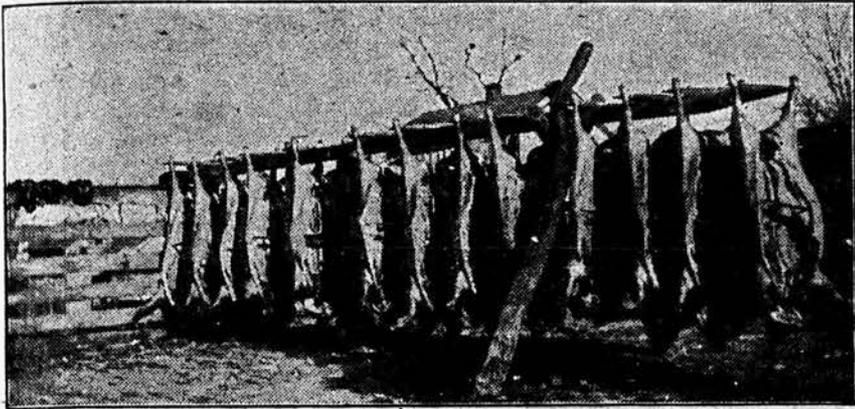
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Program for Butchering Day

Good Equipment in Readiness Lessens Hard Work

BY FRED B. LEE



Thirteen of Them—Count 'Em—but the Owner Does Not Consider Himself Unlucky by Any Means.

BUTCHERING time is looked upon as a day of drudgery by most farmers. Yet this need not be. With proper equipment and thoughtful preparation most of the drudgery may be eliminated. The animal to be slaughtered should be in good health, and in first class condition. The most profitable age at which to slaughter a hog is from 8 to 12 months. A hog near the age of 12 months, in good health, and weighing from 250 to 325 pounds makes an ideal animal to butcher. I make it a point to keep the animal off feed at least a day before slaughtering. If kept on full feed the system is gorged, and the blood driven to the extremities of the capillaries. Such an animal cannot be bled thoroly, and the dressing is more difficult and tedious.

Good equipment should be in readiness. A good sticking knife, hog hook, scrapers, tackle block, barrel, a table or box, and a convenient place for working, are among the important items. A good tackle block does away with most of the heavy lifting. I use a 1-pulley and a 2-pulley block. This size triples your lifting power. When I use a tackle block the barrel is placed in the ground 18 inches or 2 feet to hold it solid. The barrel is placed directly under the scaffold pole at one end, and the table or box is brought up to the barrel. It is necessary to have more water in the barrel than when it is set in a slanting position. A small quantity of wood ashes or lime added to the scalding water makes the hair slip much more easily, makes the skin whiter, and will not injure the meat in any way. If the water is boiling when taken from the kettle and put into a cold barrel the temperature will be about right. If too hot the hair is likely to set.

Use a Sled.

After the hog is "stuck" and life is extinct we haul it on a small sled to the scalding place. With a hook inserted in the hog's mouth the hog is pulled up over the barrel with the tackle block and the scalding proceeds. When the hair starts readily the animal is taken from the water and scraping begins. The head and feet receive attention first, as they cool quickly and are hard to clean when cold. As soon as the hair is off we put in the gambrel stick, and then pull the hog up to the pole again, and hang it there with an extra chain or rope. While one person rinses the entire carcass with hot water and shaves it with a sharp knife, the others get the next hog ready for the scald.

We usually leave the entrails until all the hogs are hung up. In removing them we first split the hog between the hind legs, separating the bones with the knife. This is easily done when the cut is made directly thru the joint. Run the knife down over the belly line, using care not to cut into the intestines. Split the breast bone with the knife and cut down thru the sticking place to the chin. Then remove the intestines and paunch. The liver, heart and lungs may be removed at the same time. A small stick is placed between the ribs to hold the sides apart and the carcass is rinsed out with cold water. After all the carcasses are brought to this point they are left to cool, but not allowed to freeze. As soon as they are thoroly cooled we divide them into halves and carry them to a table or work bench to be cut up. Hams, shoulders and sides are trimmed to the desired size and carried to the smoke-

house, where we spread them singly on shelves. The ribs, backbones, lard fat and sausage meat are put in receptacles and also taken to the smokehouse. Heads are put to soak in water to remove the blood, before trimming off the lard fat and sausage meat. In the evening we make the sausage, which is packed in stone jars.

The next day is devoted to trying out lard and soap making. Only the best of the fat should be used for choice lard. Leaf-fat, the back strip, ham, shoulder and neck trimmings make good lard, but the entrail fat should never be mixed with those mentioned. All scraps of lean meat should be cut out of the fat before trying out. The fat should be cut into small pieces. We put about a quart of water or lard into the kettle before putting in the fat to prevent burning. Do not fill the kettle more than three-fourths full. Keep the kettle over a moderate fire until the cracklings are brown and light enough to float. Frequent stirring is necessary. When done remove from the fire and allow to cool, then strain thru a cloth into the receptacles brought out for this purpose.

Save the Scraps.

When the sausage and lard are out of the way we are ready to care for the heads and feet. We cut a hog's head into four pieces and remove the brain, ears, snout and eyes, the skin and jowls having been used in the lard and sausage. When the head is cleaned it is boiled until the meat separates readily from the bones. Then pick out all of the bones, drain off the liquor and chop the meat up fine. Pour on enough of the liquor to cover the meat, return it to the stove and boil slowly for about half an hour. Season to taste before removing from the fire. Put it into a shallow pan or dish and cover with a plate to press it solid. When cold it can be sliced and served without further cooking.

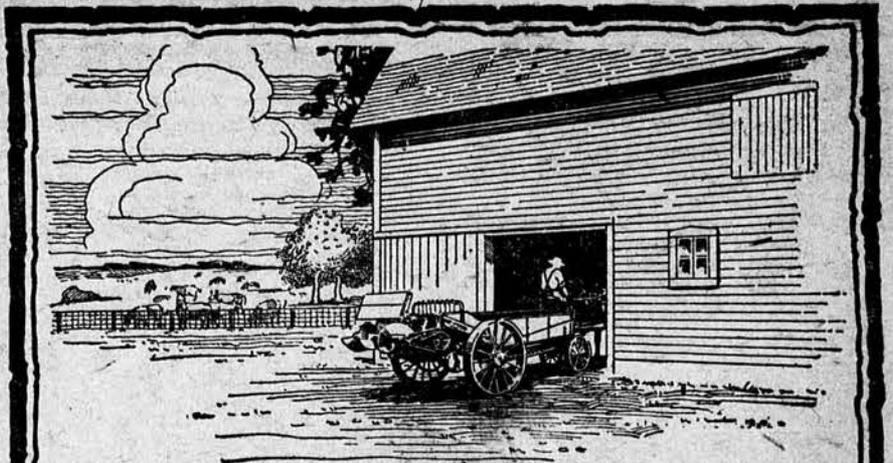
The feet are cleaned, toes being removed, and then boiled until thoroly cooked. Season and put them into a stone jar, and cover with hot, spiced vinegar. They too are served cold. After the hams, shoulders and sides are thoroly cooled and the animal heat is out, we salt them. Here is the mixture we use to dry cure pork: For every 100 pounds of meat we use 8 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of sugar, preferably brown, and 2 ounces of black pepper. Mix thoroly and rub the meat every three or four days with a third of the mixture. After the last rubbing the meat should lie in the box or barrel for 10 or 15 days, when it will be cured and ready to smoke.

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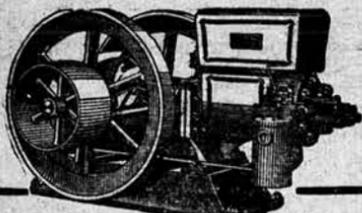
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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Subscriptions.

Would it be unlawful to give away subscriptions to a paper in case of a contest, if the contestant paid the full subscription price?
No. SUBSCRIBER.

Crop Rental.

A rents land from B, agreeing to give A 1/2 of the crop, A to cut or pay for cutting the feed. A wishes to pasture the fields as there is much feed left on the ground. B does not wish A to do this. What can A do?
SUBSCRIBER.

On your statement of facts A is entitled to two-thirds of the crop but not to the use of the land after the crop is removed.

Will They be Called Back?

A and B registered for the draft. A is a Canadian and B a citizen of the United States. If they move to Canada on their farms would they be compelled to come back in case they are called by the United States, or would they have the right to stay in Canada on their farms? READER.

A being a citizen of Canada would not be subject to draft by the United States. B would be. As soon as he registered he became liable for duty whenever this government sees fit to call for him.

Questions About the Draft.

1. Will a man married since the draft law went into effect be classed with the single men?
 2. Will being married just before or after December 15 make any difference?
 3. What about the men who have passed the 31-year limit since registering? Will their names be kept on the draft list still?
 4. Will the draft list printed in our papers some time ago hold good for a length of time?
1. He is counted as a married man but the exemption board probably will require pretty strong proof that he did not marry to escape the draft.
2. No.
3. Yes.
4. Yes.

Garnishment of Wages.

A man, who is now a resident of Kansas, several years ago lived in Colorado where he borrowed several hundred dollars which he has been unable to repay. He has a family of six to support, his wife, four children and himself. His wages now average \$15 a week. With rent, groceries, fuel and clothing to buy at present prices, he simply cannot save anything out of his wages to pay on his debts. Can he in any lawful way be compelled to pay? Part of his debt has been placed in the hands of a collection agency for collection. E. C.

A collection agency cannot garnishee any part of his wages under our Kansas law and I know of no other way in which he can be compelled to pay the debt.

What About the Water?

A rents a farm from B for three years for grain rent. Two years out of the three there was a shortage of water for stock and A had to haul water for stock and house use for two months at a time. Could he compel B to furnish him with water? How long a written notice to move must the landlord give a tenant? SUBSCRIBER.

Unless there was a provision to that effect in the lease B was not obligated to furnish A with water. If the lease was for a given time, as one year or three years, the landlord is not compelled to give the tenant any notice. If the contract is from year to year or at will, without any written contract 30 days' notice, in writing ordering the tenant to vacate must be given by the landlord.

Widower's Deed.

1. Is a widower's deed good if placed in escrow?
2. If said widower remarries and dies before his second wife how do the persons to whom the deed was made and placed in escrow come into possession of it?
3. Can children of the second wife claim a right to that deeded property on the ground that the records did not show possession of property at the time of their mother's marriage?
4. If a widow remarries and has property in her own name before her marriage, has her second husband a right to her property after her death? If so how much? A. B. C.

1. Your statement is not complete. The widower's deed may or may not be good. I assume, however, that what he did was to make a deed to be placed in escrow to be delivered at his death. This deed would be good as against the claims of his second wife, provided there was no condition in the transfer which permitted him to withdraw and cancel the deed during his life. The mere fact that the deed was not to be delivered to the grantees until his death and the further fact that it was not recorded would not invalidate the transfer. What he did, if my assumption is correct, was to make a transfer of the property with the condition that he

was to retain possession of it until his death. The title passed when the deed was executed but the right of possession did not pass until his death. I think that answers questions 2 and 3 as well as question 1. The person to whom the deed was made should demand its delivery by the person holding it in escrow. If such person refuses to deliver the deed to the grantee it would be necessary to bring an action to compel him to do so. 4. The surviving husband like the surviving wife is entitled to one-half of the estate.

German in the Schools.

Is a German school allowed at this time? If so are children allowed to quit the regular public district school and attend the German school? At what age can they do this? AMERICAN.

The law of Kansas provides that every parent, guardian or other person having charge and control of a child or children between the ages of 8 and 15 years must send such child or children either to the public or to a private, denominational or parochial school taught by a competent instructor. The parent or guardian has the right to send the child or children under his care to a private; denominational or parochial German school instead of the public school.

A Judge's Decision.

After a suit is tried before a judge is there any limit to the time within which he must render his decision, or can he withhold his decision from month to month to the great disadvantage of the parties concerned? SUBSCRIBER.

Fort Collins, Colo.
A judge has a great deal of latitude in the time he may take in making his decisions. If it is evident that he is delaying his decision unreasonably and to the detriment of one or both of the parties to the suit, a mandamus suit might be brought in the supreme court at Denver to compel him to render his decision.

Depends on the Lease.

1. If a man rents a field for wheat and the wheat is winter killed could the landlord rent the land to another person for corn the following spring if the man who rented it for wheat wished to put in corn?
2. If a tenant rents wheat land for two-fifths of the crop and afterward plants it in corn, can the owner collect more than two-fifths of the corn crop for rent?

It would depend in both cases on the terms of the lease. If the lease in the first instance specified that the land was rented solely to be planted in wheat it would be optional with the landlord as to whether he would permit the tenant to plant it in some other kind of crop. If the tenant planted it in corn with no provision as to the share to be given of the corn, the owner would be entitled to whatever was the customary rent for corn.

Can the Wife Get It?

A man owns a farm. He is living with his second wife. He has children by his first but none by his second marriage. He sells part of his oil rights for \$5,000. His wife refuses to sign the papers unless she gets one-half of the money. Can he invest the remaining half in real estate so that he may get the benefit of it so long as he lives and at his death it may be divided among his children without his wife sharing in it? He has witnesses to prove that she received half of the money from the sale of the oil rights. KANSAS MAN.

The real estate might be purchased in the names of his children and then a life lease given him in consideration of the payment of a nominal sum, say \$1, or in consideration of love and affection. If he takes a deed to the property in his own name it would become a part of his estate and in case of his death before the death of his wife she would inherit one-half of whatever estate he might have at the time of his death.

Renter's Rights.

B rented a farm from A, the lease starting August 1, 1916. A put B off the land August 1, 1917. A would not let B have crib room for wheat after August 1. A blined his wheat and now, October 15, orders B to haul the wheat to market. The lease provided that A's wheat should be delivered at the market, but said lease expired August 1, 1917. Can A compel B to haul the wheat? When B rented from A he rented alfalfa and pasture land from March 1, 1917, paying rent for a year. Is he not entitled to the pasture and alfalfa until March 1, 1918? McPherson, Kan. C. A. L.

As I understand the facts, B rented land from A for one year commencing August 1, 1916, and sending August 1, 1917, B agreeing to haul A's share of wheat to market. In addition, according to your statement, B rented from A certain hay land and alfalfa meadow March 1, 1917, paying him a year's rental. Can A require B to haul wheat to market and can B retain possession of pasture land and alfalfa meadow until March 1, 1918?

B's contract with A is not fulfilled



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until A's share of the wheat has been delivered at the market. The mere fact that he had for some reason failed to do this for two months after his lease expired does not relieve him from his obligation. The presumption was that the wheat should be hauled during the period of the lease and if B offered to haul A's share before leaving the land and was prevented from doing so by A then he would be relieved from further obligation under his contract, otherwise he must haul the wheat to market.

Whether B is entitled to possession of the alfalfa meadow and the pasture land depends on the wording of his lease. There is not much doubt that he is entitled to the use of the pasture until March 1, 1918, but in the case of the alfalfa meadow he probably rented it for hay, and when the hay was removed his contract expired. If, however, his lease read that he was to have the use of the pasture and alfalfa meadow for a year then of course he is entitled to them until March 1, 1918.

Broomcorn Contract.

A broomcorn manufacturer contracts for a crop of broomcorn before it is planted, paying \$4 an acre down. The broomcorn raiser is induced to make a contract by representations that the purchaser has bought broomcorn at another place; he also claimed that he was contracting with the government to supply whiskbrooms for soldiers. These were misrepresentations.

A contract obtained by false statements and misrepresentations is not necessarily void, but is voidable by the person to whom the false representations were made. The contract, however, is not voidable so far as the person making the false representations is concerned for the reason that the law does not permit him to take advantage of his own wrong. If a broomcorn raiser was induced to make this contract by false representations he may refuse to do his part of it, but if so he must refund the \$4 an acre.

Opening a Road.

If a road has been laid out and the owner of the land refuses to build the fence necessary to open this road, can his fence be cut down and thrown out of the road and left for the owner of the land to put up, or does the county have to put up the fence? When the road was viewed the owner of the land was there and put in his claim for damages but was not present when the board of county commissioners accepted the road and awarded the damages. He says that he cannot move the fence for the money that was allowed him by the commissioners for that purpose. Please state the law in regard to this.

There is no provision in the law requiring the county to rebuild the fence in a case of this kind, but the land owner is entitled to sufficient damages to repay him for the cost and trouble of rebuilding the fence. If he is not satisfied with the award made by the board of county commissioners he should appeal his case to the district court and have the question passed on by the court and jury.

Prices of Flour.

Is there a fixed price at which mills are to sell flour and feed? It seems odd here they fix their own prices. JOHN HEYOG, Herndon, Kan.

The government regulation of flour prices is supposed to be that the miller shall not be permitted to make a profit of more than 25 cents a barrel over the cost of producing the flour. In addition he is permitted to make a profit on the by-products, but his total profit is not supposed to be more than 27 cents a barrel. No definite price has been fixed for flour, shorts or bran. What the government has tried to do is to fix the profits. I think this is not the best plan. It would, in my opinion, be much more satisfactory all around if the prices at which millers could sell different grades of flour and the by-products such as bran and shorts were fixed. So long as this is not done it amounts to allowing a miller to determine his own cost of production and add the 25 or 27 cents' profit a barrel to that.

Damage by Stock.

What course should one take to collect damages from a person who is in a training camp whose horses, 12 in number, broke thru his part of a line fence and destroyed crops and vines? Could these horses be held until such damages are paid? What would be the legal way of collecting damages?

The mere fact that the owner of the horses is in a training camp possibly does not alter the legal rights of his neighbor, but it would occur to me that the fact that he is offering his services to his country, and taking the chances of losing his life, would make quite a difference with me if I were the neighbor injured. However, the method provided by statute is as follows: The

person injured by the trespassing stock has the right to file his claim for damages with the township fence viewers and ask them to award the damages. Notice is required to be given to the owner of the stock doing the damage of the time of meeting of the fence viewers to pass on the question of damage, so that he may be present either in person or by a representative. If the owner of the stock refuses to pay the damages awarded by the fence viewers, action may be brought in the district court to recover. The person damaged may hold the stock until such damages are paid.

Question of Agency.

An electric company wishes to build a line from one city to another, and secures a right-of-way lease from the farmers for 99 years without the signatures of the wives of the farmers, with the distinct understanding that they are to supply said farmers power at the minimum price and that they would build the line to farmers' houses without cost to the farmers. After they have built the line the manager says that they can't possibly build the line out to the farmers' houses and that the man who made the promise had no right or authority to do so. Can the farmers compel the company to build the lines to their houses or to remove the line already built?

In this case the conditions of the contract were I assume stated in the lease. If so the principal could not be held by the promises or representations of the agent made orally and contrary to the terms of the lease itself or in addition to the terms of the lease, unless it can be proved that the agent was authorized to make such promises by his principal. I am of the opinion that the company cannot be compelled to fulfill these promises of the agent, nor can it be compelled to remove the line.

Taking Water on the Run.

Is there a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad which takes up water for steam while running at the rate of 75 miles an hour?

I am not certain about the Pennsylvania road. I have been on the New York Central when the engine took water while running at a high rate of speed. I would not say that we were traveling at the rate of 75 miles an hour, but we certainly were going some. I think the Pennsylvania has the same arrangement. The water is in a trough in the track and a scoop is let down to run in the trough. The water naturally is forced up and back into the engine tender.

The War Tanks.

Please give your readers a description of that ponderous war weapon, the "tank." Wichita, Kan.

The suggestion for this new and formidable war machine was said to have been taken from the caterpillar tractor. The caterpillar tractor was provided with broad wheels covered with a web, something like the old fashioned straw carrier on a threshing machine. The purpose was to enable the tractor to travel over mucky, swampy ground without sinking. An English inventor conceived the idea of enlarging the tractor, inclosing it with armor and providing it with a battery of machine guns.

I am not able to give the figures in regard to dimensions and weight. In fact my understanding is that there is not a standard size. The "tanks" that are being made now are larger and much heavier than those made first. That the machine has great weight and size is proved by the fact that it is able to push over houses and even good sized trees, and force its way thru the strongest wire entanglements.

Rights of Administrator.

A was appointed administrator of an estate. The land is undivided. The administrator farms the land which is undivided and takes the rent share of the crops to town and sells it without the consent of the widow and puts the money in the bank as administrator money. Did he have a right to do this? Does not the rental belong to the widow for two years after her husband's death? If he did not do right have his bondsmen the right to resign, or could they bring suit to compel him to turn the money over to the proper person?

I cannot see from your statement that the administrator has done anything he is not legally permitted to do. The widow should apply to the probate court for an order to the administrator to turn over to her that part of the rent to which she is entitled. If the administrator is guilty of any wrong doing in connection with the administration of the estate, his bondsmen have the right to ask to be released from the bond, and if he has misappropriated funds belonging to the estate or otherwise acted in an unlawful manner in connection with the administration they might institute proceedings against him.

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FARM ANSWERS

About Rhode Island Reds.

Please tell me something about the Rhode Island Red chickens. D. C. K. Allen Co.

The Rhode Island Red is one of the newer breeds which have been developed in this country. It bears an excellent reputation among the farmers and is kept very extensively in Kansas. The breed originated in Rhode Island, where it was developed by the farmers engaged in poultry raising. The Malay, Buff Cochon, Buff Leghorn and Wyandotte are said to have been used in its development.

In type the Rhode Island Red has a rather long, rectangular body and is somewhat rangier in appearance than the Plymouth Rock or the Wyandotte. The hens are prolific layers of brown-shelled eggs, and the breed makes a suitable table fowl, having yellow legs and yellow skin. The Rhode Island Reds have enjoyed an excellent reputation for hardiness, which, in the main, they have well deserved. The standard weights for this breed are: Cock, 8 1/2 pounds; hen, 6 1/2 pounds; cockerel, 7 1/2 pounds; pullet, 5 pounds.

There are two varieties of the Rhode Island Red which are identical in color and type, but one of which has a single comb and the other a rose comb.

The Early Farm Silos.

Where were the first silos built? Lyon Co. F. B. W.

Green corn was first preserved for winter feeding in the United States by Prof. Manly Miles of Lansing, Mich., in 1875. He used shallow pits 8 inches deep into which he heaped the cut corn and then covered it with earth. Francis Morris of Maryland is said to have built a silo in 1876, and J. M. Bailey of Massachusetts built one in 1879.

Silo construction has undergone a great change since the first ones were built. All the early silos were built in the ground, while the modern silos are constructed almost entirely above the ground except the pit silos. Besides this, the first silos were comparatively shallow structures, which resulted in a large amount of spoiled silage on account of lack of sufficient pressure.

Since about 1880 silos have increased rapidly in number in the United States, until now they are extensively used, especially in those regions devoted to the dairy industry. The big silo movement started in Kansas in 1909; there were 160 silos in the state at that time. There are about 12,000 now, and this number is increasing at the rate of about 10 per cent a year.

To Control Apple Blotch.

I am having much trouble with apple blotch. How can I control it? H. K. D. Doniphan Co.

Under ordinary conditions in Kansas apple blotch is controlled rather easily by spraying, but under conditions of severe infection the spraying must be done with great promptness and thoroughness. In mild cases control is accomplished by spraying with lime-sulphur solution—32 to 34 Baume—diluted at the rate of 1 1/2 gallons to 50 gallons of water—or homemade lime-sulphur solution diluted to equal strength—but under conditions of severe infection lime-sulphur solution is not efficient. Under such conditions control is attained thru the use of Bordeaux mixture containing 3 pounds of bluestone—copper sulphate—and 4 pounds of lime to 50 gallons of water. Where lime-sulphur gives adequate control it injure the fruit and foliage less than Bordeaux mixture. The first spraying for the control of this disease should be finished three weeks after the blossom petals have fallen, the second should occur three weeks later, and the third about nine or 10 weeks after the petals fall.

By thorough spraying for three or four years, the number of twig cankers will be reduced greatly, making control much easier. The old cankers will die out after that time, and the coating of spray on the young twigs will prevent the forming of new ones.

Work for the Colts.

How much can a young colt be worked safely? Cherokee Co. C. H.

A big, growthy 2-year-old colt may be put to work if he is worked only half a day at a time. A 3-year-old may be worked steadily if the load is not a constant strain for him. A well developed 4-year-old is about mature and is good for a regular place in the work teams.

In Storing the Potatoes.

We are hearing a great deal these days about potato storage, and the importance of avoiding waste. How is the business handled on a commercial scale? Douglas Co. P. D. M.

A high proportion of the crop is stored by the growers. The middlemen as a rule do not view the storage with enthusiasm. In telling of this in a recent issue of the American Co-operative Journal a writer said in part:

One of the very big problems connected with the marketing of the potato is storage. This neither the farmers, nor the distributors, nor the commission men, nor the remission men, nor the retailers, nor the consumers have solved.

One of the big potato handlers of Chicago is the Starks company, whose potato storage houses, located in several states, have a combined capacity of 4,000 cars. They store at digging time but try to get rid of their potatoes by January and February. Their houses are frost-proof, but ice and mechanical refrigeration are not used. This is

known as "common storage," and is the system most generally used. These men regard cold storage as being unsuited for potatoes.

The South Water Street commission houses in Chicago do not attempt to store potatoes as a rule. One commission merchant said to me, "I am paying \$810 a month rent here and have neither basement nor loft. The space is too expensive to be used for storage. We get things in and out as fast as we can; it is the only way we can make a living."

I asked Peter N. Skallerup, last spring dubbed a "potato king," if he stores potatoes. "I never stored a pound of potatoes in my life," he replied. "I was charged last spring with cornering the potato market. The fact was I had on track a number of cars that I couldn't sell. I was anxious to get rid of those potatoes as anyone else was to have me. I had to pay \$3 demurrage on every car if not unloaded within 48 hours of arrival and after that a further demurrage of \$5 a day a car. I let go of them as soon as I could."

"How about cold storage potatoes?" I asked L. M. Johnson, superintendent of the Central Cold Storage company of Chicago. Mr. Johnson has been in the cold storage business in Chicago for 15 years.

"Potatoes are a poor product to put into cold storage," he answered. "There is too much acid-making possibility in them, as some decay. In a tight room where potatoes were stored and a few of them were decaying, I have found it hard to keep a lantern lit, which shows the presence of gas from the acid. Also they are too bulky to be profitable. The ordinary cold storage house in this city hasn't room for potatoes. We don't want them. When we do take them we charge 12 cents a bushel a month for storage. We can't keep them in the same room with apples or other fruits, as the acid-making materials in them, if any decay, produce an acid gas that scalds the fruit. Also, they waste room. To keep at all they must have a good circulation of air around them. All potatoes stored are in sacks, and we generally hesitate to pile them up more than a few feet high, as it would stop the circulation of air. They keep the best when each bag is permitted to stand on end with free air circulating above it and around it. But we can't generally be as liberal as that with our space. I have never seen the time in the winter when Chicago had enough cold storage facilities; and we can't afford to waste room."

"But I have stored potatoes. Last year we took in some the first of November and took them out in April in good condition. But we gave them plenty of space."

"I find that the best temperature for storing potatoes is 36 degrees. Too low a temperature has a tendency to turn them black inside. It should never be permitted to drop below 31 degrees. Even at 36 degrees, it is seldom safe to carry them more than two or three months stored, as potatoes generally must be, in cold storage houses. The longest I ever saw potatoes carried in a cold storage house was when some persons got into a lawsuit over them. They were held from April in one year till January of the next. They were then condemned for use as food. About 40 per cent of them had rotted and the rest were black inside."

The great potato handling companies have warehouses at numerous shipping points where "common storage" only is practiced. Many of these storage houses have basements below the ground, which helps to keep the temperature even; but in them it is not planned to carry potatoes more than a few months.

The potatoes we get in the spring and early summer have been mostly carried over by the farmers themselves, in cellars or outdoor pits and caves. The farmer thus sustains the loss from rotting and sprouting of the potatoes before they get into the channels of commerce. This also means a lost labor charge for picking over potatoes in winter to get out the rotten ones and rub off the sprouts.

To Make the Vinegar.

We made a barrel of cider vinegar a year ago that has not soured. What is wrong? Woodson Co. A. H.

In the change of apple juice to vinegar two separate processes are required. In the first place the sugar in the apple juice is fermented to alcohol, and in the second place the alcohol produced in the first process is changed to acetic acid, which gives the acid strength to the vinegar. The degree of acidity that a vinegar may reach thus depends on the amount of sugar in the apple juice in the first place, and on the successful carrying out of the change of that sugar into alcohol and acetic acid.

If cider is made from green apples, there will be very little sugar in it, and such cider can never produce strong vinegar. If the apples are well matured and contain sufficient sugar, the production of good vinegar depends on carrying out the fermenting processes. The change of sugar into alcohol usually takes place without difficulty. The change of the alcoholic cider into vinegar is a slower process and does not occur unless the liquid is exposed to air. The more freely it is exposed to air the more rapidly the change takes place. For this purpose the barrel should be only about three-quarters full and be laid on its side, and a bung-hole should be opened to permit the interchange of air.

I think from the preceding statements that you probably can decide why your cider has not changed to vinegar. If the only trouble is that it has not been sufficiently exposed to the air you can correct this condition and probably produce good vinegar yet.

J. T. Willard.
K. S. A. C.

Serum for Young Pigs.

Can young pigs be treated with serum? Brown Co. I. F.

Pigs may be treated either with serum alone or with simultaneous inoculation, regardless of age. If young pigs receive both serum and virus the immunity, as a rule, is lasting, and only an exceptional herd or individual will then contract cholera. Pigs from sows which are actively immune when bred rarely contract the disease during the sucking period; after that time they are likely to become susceptible. Pigs from immune sows apparently do not always become permanently immune from simultaneous inoculation. Therefore, if cholera should appear on the

premises such pigs should be treated in the same way as the remainder of the herd.

The opinion that pigs weighing less than 60 to 75 pounds cannot be immunized successfully by the simultaneous method has become more or less current in some sections of the country. The best available information indicates that this is not true. If ample serum is administered with the virus these small shotlets can be treated by the simultaneous inoculation with safety, and certainly the great majority of them will derive a lasting immunity from the treatment.

In testing hog-cholera serum to determine its potency it is common to use pigs of this weight, and the test is made by giving them a simultaneous inoculation of serum and virus. If the serum is good these pigs remain in good health, and they are commonly given, when they have attained a weight of 150 pounds or more, large doses of virus to render them hyper-immune, for the production of serum. At this time, as a rule, they are found to be firmly immune as a result of the original simultaneous inoculation.

Foundation Stock for Baby Beef.

I expect to produce baby beef in the future. Please tell me something about the cows and bulls I should select.

T. D. A.

Three important things should be kept in mind in selecting cows to raise calves for baby beef in Kansas. The first thing is that they must have considerable beef blood. It is not necessary that they should be purebred but they must be well bred. Dairy cows will not do to produce calves for baby beef.

Cows best suited for this type of breeding usually weigh 900 pounds or more in thrifty breeding condition. So long as early maturity is not sacrificed, the heavier cows are the most suitable for baby-beef production. Size of frame rather than weight should govern in selecting cows which are to be used for this purpose.

The cows used to produce baby beeves should produce enough milk to keep the calves fat and growing without much additional feed up to weaning time.

In addition to these three factors, such things as constitution, uniformity of breeding, color, size, and early maturity should be considered.

As a general rule it may be said that lack of excellence in any one or all of these points in the cow may be offset thru additional excellence in the herd bull. Some bulls seem to have sufficient prepotency to stamp their own excellence of form, type, and quality upon their calves regardless of the kind of cows in the herd. Such a bull is a valuable asset to any breeder, and it is unfortunate that we cannot tell absolutely what a bull will do in this respect until his offspring are seen. A bull coming from a line of ancestry which has been noted for its excellence of type, quality, milk-producing ability, and early maturity is more than likely to be a producer of animals like himself. This, together with individual excellence in the bull, is the only standard we have for forecasting the type of calves which an untried bull will get. For the producer of baby beef the additional sum paid for a good bull is money well spent.

Above all, a breeder in selecting a bull should procure one of good beef form and with a strong tendency toward earliness of maturity. To a very large extent the breeder's success in raising and feeding baby beeves will depend on the bull's ability to transmit this latter character to his calves. Quality and excellence of form in calves cannot be obtained from poor breeding.

About the Rambouillets.

Can you tell me something about the Rambouillet breed of sheep?

D. S. Reno Co.

Since the close of the Eighteenth century, France has practiced the breeding of fine-wool sheep. It was in 1783 that Merinos were taken from Spain to a farm at Rambouillet, near Paris. Here the French Government maintained a flock of fine wools for a long period. The sheep that were taken from Spain to this place were selected for size and smoothness of body, and were possessed of dense, fine, and fairly long fleeces. By means of very rigid selection and proper mating, the present Rambouillet type was established. Private French breeders worked along the same lines as were followed by the Government experts, and their work has resulted in a very uniform type. Compared with the American and Delaine Merinos, Rambouillets are noted for superior size and mutton form. Their fleeces are long, somewhat less fine in fiber, less dense and rather light in yolk. When compared with mutton breeds, the Rambouillet is easily superior in wool production, but considerably less valuable for mutton than the popular mutton types. The French, when developing and perfecting the Rambouillet, had in mind a type that would be as near as possible dual purpose, having the ability to serve well as mutton and also as wool producers. Many of the breeders of today, both in Europe and America, still cling to this ideal. Some, however, tend toward the production of wool more strongly than to the production of mutton. However, there are practically no Rambouillet breeders who attempt to breed more for mutton than for wool.

At present the popular type of Rambouillet is smooth in body, with the exception of a few folds at the neck, and is exceptionally well developed in mutton form, as compared with the other types of Merinos. They are large in frame, large and strong in bone, and possess very good depth of body as well as good development of the back, loin and leg-of-mutton. Their legs are rather long, and they are not

so compact in form as the special mutton breeds. The average weight of the rams is about 185 to 200 pounds, with an occasional ram weighing 275 to 300 pounds. The ewes average 150 to 180 pounds. Rams will shear from 16 to 20 pounds and ewes from 10 to 14 pounds. A large percentage of Rambouillet ewes will breed for fall and winter lambs. They are prolific, often giving birth to twins, and are good mothers. With good management the lambs that are born in October and November may be grown rapidly and fattened so they will sell as fancy lambs at Christmas and Easter. Lambs handled in this way often bring exceptionally large returns.

Milk Production in Cows.

When does a cow reach maximum milk production? When does she start to decline?

S. Z. H. Dickinson Co.

From the time of the earliest domestication of cattle it must have been realized that age was a factor influencing milk production. It is well known among dairymen and breeders that, other conditions being the same, a cow will produce more in a given length of time during her second lactation period than for the same time during her first period. She will produce more her third lactation period than her second; and so on until she reaches mature form, or the age for maximum production. She remains in this mature form for a few years; then each succeeding lactation period decreases in the rate of milk flow.

Opinions differ somewhat as to the average age at which a cow reaches mature form and as to the rate of increase with which she approaches that form. The general belief is that mature form is reached by the fifth year and that the curve representing the variation in milk flow by lactation periods up to that time is a straight line.

This latter opinion is evidenced by the requirements for advanced registry in the Ayrshire Breeders' association rules—the only association which has a milk requirement for advanced registry entry. Since the variation in the average percentage of butterfat in the total milk in different lactation periods is slight, this opinion is substantially concurred in by the entry requirements, which are based on butterfat, in the rules of the other three dairy breeders' associations. The four associations are alike in fixing mature form at 5 years of age and in allowing nothing for decrease in productivity due to very advanced age. However, there is a decline at a certain age, as every Kansas dairyman who has had experience knows. Extensive work at the Maine station with Jerseys indicates that the decline starts with this breed on an average at 8 years and 7 months.

Concerning the Clydesdale Horses.

What is the history of the Clydesdale horse?

O. S. U. Grant Co.

Originating in the valley of the Clyde River in Scotland, the Clydesdale horse has, by selection and good feeding, been developed into one of the best and most admired of the draft breeds. The Scotchman is very devoted to his native breed of draft horse and Scotch people immigrating to America are responsible for the introduction of Clydesdales to America and for their wide distribution throughout the United States and Canada. The characteristic Clydesdale stallion weighs from 1,700 to 2,200 pounds when mature, and the mare from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. The prevailing color is bay with a white stripe in the face and four white legs from just below the knees and hocks down. Black and strawberry roans with the same markings are frequent, and occasionally chestnuts and greys will be found. In appearance the Clyde is medium to upstanding in length of leg, very symmetrical and stylish appearing, but lacking the massiveness of the Percheron or Belgian.

In action the Clyde is leader of the breeds. A long, bold, strong, springy, snappy stride at both walk and trot are noted characteristics of the breed. The head is medium in length and width, the face slightly Roman, eyes not prominent and ears short, pointed and placed close together. The neck is of good length slightly arched, shoulders sloping and especially well laid in. The back is medium in length and well muscled, the loin broad and strong and the crop especially smooth turned. A deep body with strong constitution and deep hind flank is characteristic. The legs are set squarely under the body, straight, strong and especially flat and wide when viewed from the side. The pasterns are long and sloping, the feet especially broad and wide at the heel, the hoof being tough and waxy appearing. A growth of long hair from the backs of the cannons and fetlocks commonly spoken of as "feather" is a characteristic of the breed. Perhaps this one characteristic has done more than any other factor to retard the spread of the breed in the United States as many American farmers object to it. The tendency is toward the breeding of Clydesdales with a little less of this feather.

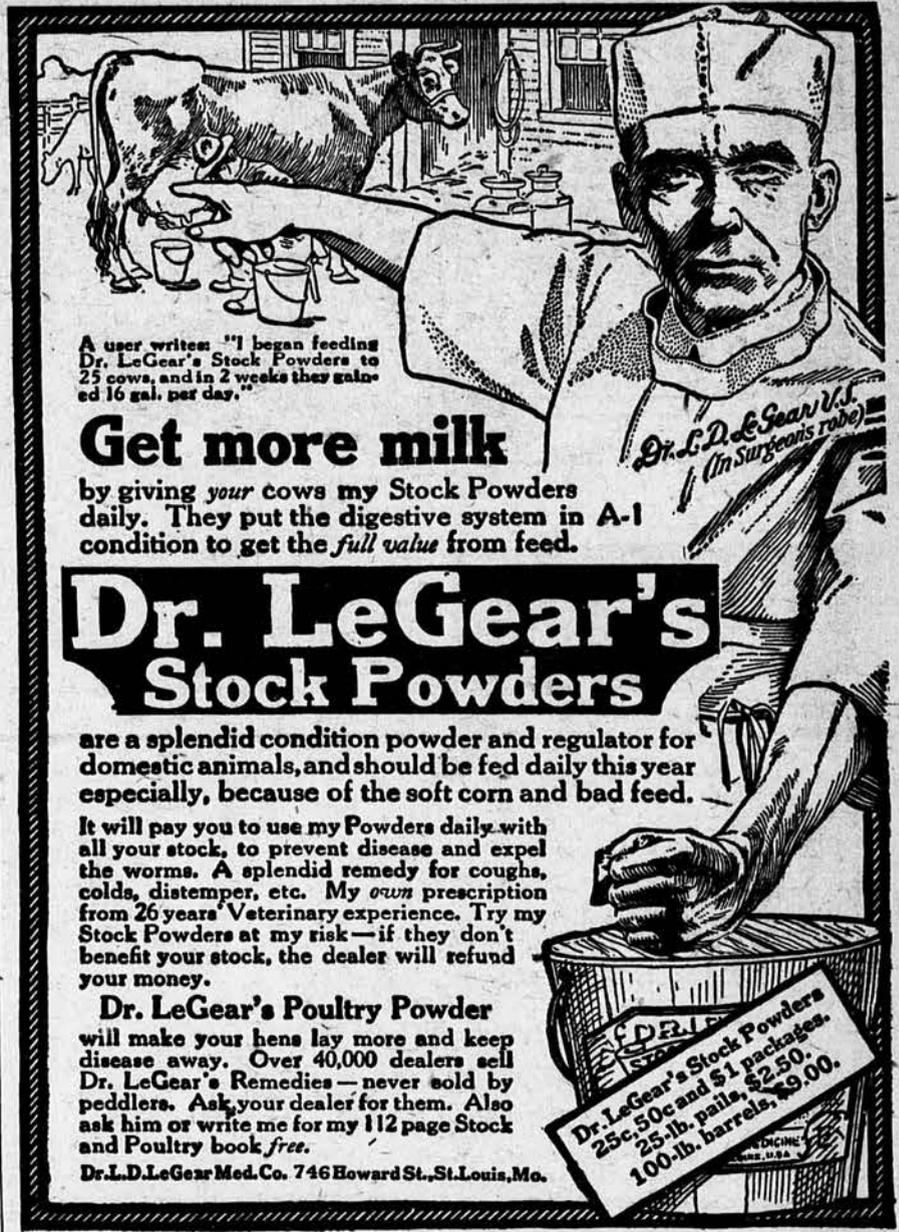
In selecting Clydesdales care should be taken to avoid horses with long, low backs, light muscling, shallow bodies and nervous dispositions.

To Construct a Weir.

How can I construct a weir according to the new system worked out by the government men that will give accurate results in measuring water in irrigation ditches?

T. O. L. Finney Co.

It would take too much space to give this information here; full details are contained in Farmers Bulletin No. 813, issued recently by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. You can obtain a copy free on application.



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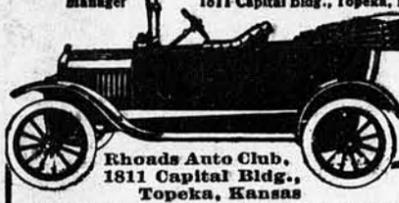
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Grange Notes
 BY EVE GASCHÉ

A brother who was in Washington, D. C., at the time Oregon sent a delegation representing farm organizations to confer with the President and the Food Administration on giving the Pacific Coast grain growers a fair price for their grains was much impressed with the work the representatives of organized farmers did for all the grain growers west of the Rockies. He writes:

How did organization figure in this fine accomplishment? In four distinct ways at least: First, in starting the discussion; second, in training and having men ready to take the lead; third, in having such a representation back of these men that Washington knew that Oregon was speaking; fourth, in collecting the facts that made the presentation impressive and effective.

Could these men have done this fine work as individuals? No, indeed. Unless they had political connections very close up to the center of things, they couldn't have gotten past the fourth doorkeeper in these pressing days, to say nothing of getting a hearing with the President.

And once again! On Saturday evening telegrams went out to the heads of farm organizations of the country calling for them to meet at Washington Monday afternoon for a conference with President Wilson on the farm labor question in its relation to the selective draft. At the hour named 117 men filed up the steps of the White House and inside of 3 minutes were face to face with the President, where the situation as regards the great danger of the combined industrial and military draft to adequate food production was presented in a joint memorial. Eighteen states as widely separated as Connecticut and Oregon, and Michigan and Texas, were represented. The President remarked upon this feature of the hearing, saying that "so large and representative a gathering would not have been needed to impress upon me the real seriousness of the farm labor situation."

What's the point? Forty-eight hours was all that was needed to gather 117 men representing 2 million organized farmers at the nation's capital to speak to the nation's chief. The significant showing not only impressed President Wilson, but also secured for the memorial a prominent place in the news columns of the Eastern papers and inspired much favorable editorial comment. Could the same purpose have been accomplished by individual effort in 48 months?

One of our far-seeing Granges urges other Granges to get the Official Bulletin sent out by the Committee on Public Information and study the series of articles sent out by Food Director Hoover. The statements on grains and meats ought to be studied carefully by all farmers.

The following letter was sent in by A. M. Bunge: "I have been very busy at work in Butler and Sedgwick counties, visiting several Granges that were very incomplete in their organization. I also helped the county deputy organize a new Grange and got the deputy lined up with the work. I am making an effort to get the Granges started off in good shape and to see the bright side of the Grange work. There is so much work to be done in this part of the state. It seems to me that we should consider it our duty whenever we organize a new Grange to see that the members get started off well and to give them the full instructions for the work, and help the new members to see the benefits they all can derive from the order, socially, educationally and in a financial way. I find quite a number of new Granges organized within the last year and a half that were left very much in the dark, and they are anxious to learn more of the work.

"It is with the Grange like any other organization, the more life and enthusiasm we put into it, the more good we get out of it."

Much attention is being given to the county agent movement by the Granges in Michigan. A recent article in the Grange column of the Michigan Farmer told of this; the writer said:

The relation of the local Grange to the county agent is a matter of growing importance. It becomes more and more important as the number of county agents increases, and the scope of their service widens.

In this article I shall not endeavor to answer the objections to the county agent plan. At some future time, I may do so, but even this is doubtful, for the agent himself is answering objectors by his increasing service, more fully than anyone could in the use of words alone. I recall that several years ago when the plan was new, a noted professor from another state referred to it at our State Round-up in a very unfavorable way. In doing so, he but voiced the sentiments of many a careful, conservative man who objects now because he knows no more about the work of these men than the noted educator knew years ago.

A member of the United States Department of Agriculture said last fall at East Lansing that when they sent the agent into Alpena county they could not tell him what to do for they did not know. What they did tell him was "to find his work." He found it, and from personal observation the writer can say that it paid.

The county agent has come to stay. The question of whether we want him or not is no longer of much importance. Not half the counties in the state have these workers as

yet, but the number of applications for men is increasing faster than the men to take the places that are opening. Sooner or later, and not so very much later, county agents will be in every county in Michigan.

What should the local Grange do to help the work along in those counties where these men are? Of course, the first thing is to get together upon the general proposition. There is no use in asking a Grange to help make the work of the county agent a success if that Grange opposes the plan.

Let the matter be thoroughly discussed in the Grange first. Invite the agent to the Grange, not to defend himself, but to help by telling what he plans to do, and how the Grange may assist.

Surely there are few Granges where the county agent would not be welcome. Indeed, I cannot imagine a single one. Of course, every Grange should decide for itself whether it will co-operate. Whatever we may think of the plan in a general way, most Granges will be glad of any help they may be able to receive, and when once the new plan has resulted in practical good to the community, Granges which have been favorable to it will make stronger efforts to co-operate, and the opposing ones will wheel into line.

Grange notes by A. M. Bunge: "As I feel it my duty to write up a few Grange items occasionally I will tell of the happenings in my home Grange. Valley Grange No. 736 at Waverly, Kan., has a few very faithful members who are attending every meeting night and never shirk or miss because they are too tired or too busy. We have held our meetings twice a month all summer with the exception of once or twice right in the busiest part of the season. We find it a task here at home as well as all over the state to impress all the members with the thought that it is for their own benefit to attend more regularly and exchange their thoughts and ideas one with another. It is good schooling for all of us, the older ones as well as for the young people. We should appreciate these privileges more than we do, and be more enthusiastic about our Grange work.

"There are so many important topics brought before us today that it behooves us to take our time and do some deep thinking and express our thoughts for the benefit of our fellow members."

In the early days of the Grange, one of its capable speakers emphasized the fact that this order of working men and women did not go on strikes, nor stop work and thus cause suffering among its own families as well as many other families; and that it never held up commerce, manufactures and transportation by quitting work and demanding higher wages and fewer hours. On the contrary, the Grange has always urged its members to work steadily, better its methods of production, and then demand a fair return for work and capital invested. A careful study of the convention number of the National Grange Monthly shows that the national body is planning and working for farm betterment, and is asking farmers to do their best in the production of crops and in devising means to cut out waste and loss in getting their produce to the consumer. For the benefit of members who do not take the national paper, I wish to give a brief summary of work done at St. Louis.

The first step was a patriotic one: A unanimous vote to send a pledge of unqualified support to President Wilson in this great world struggle for liberty.

The operation of all telegraph wires by the post office department was approved by a stronger vote than last year.

An overwhelming vote was cast for woman suffrage by federal amendment.

A bone dry nation was demanded immediately as a military necessity.

Farm labor problems were stated with great truth and clearness.

The convention favored heavier taxes on excess war profits and big incomes.

Action was taken toward improving the present rural credit law.

Authorized all Granges to retain soldier members in good standing.

Fundamental principles of taxation were stated.

The meeting favored municipal warehouses and other means of saving waste.

Prompt development work in denatured alcohol was demanded to save fuel.

The I. W. W. and similar organizations were condemned in strongest terms.

A road building policy was favored as a military necessity.

A noteworthy declaration on transportation matters was adopted.

Vigorously opposed curtailment of rural mail service.

Strongly opposed raising railway freight and passenger rates.

nitude during the period of the war, not only in the production of food but also, thru its channels of educational influence, to keep the thought and courage of the nation up to its highest mark. I rejoice at the earnest spirit of true Americanism which has always been a Grange characteristic and am sure that the organization is now helping mightily to make history that will read right when it is done."

Many of the Coffey county grangers who worked hard to make the meeting at Burlington a profitable one were unable to attend on account of the heavy snow. However, they will be glad to know that their support helped those who could be at the meeting.

The co-operation of the people of Burlington was a cheering and helpful feature of this gathering, and was appreciated by all who had a part in providing for the comfort and entertainment of the visitors. The delegates all seemed eager to be present at the hour scheduled for the meeting to begin.

The work of the session began with a stirring resolution of loyalty and support to the President and to the government in this great contest for right and freedom. The speakers were emphatic in their support of our country and only two persons failed to respond with applause to the patriotic and loyal sentiments of the speakers.

At no recent state meeting has there been the showing of good will and friendliness that prevailed at this meeting. A large number of resolutions for the good of the order, the state and the nation were introduced and many of them were adopted. One resolution on which there were no dissenting votes was against the waste of grains and fruits in the manufacturing of beer and wine. While Kansas people are doing so much to produce grains to feed the nation and its allies, we wish none of it wasted in breweries of other states with the permission of the government. There was little resentment shown when good measures were defeated by persons of less knowledge than those who supported the resolutions. A cheerful "old-timer" said: "We can afford to wait. Meanwhile we may console ourselves with the thought that it is much better to support right in the face of defeat than to vote against it." As usual, the members who vote against everything were on hand, but did little harm.

Members of the Coffey county Pomona Grange rejoice that the committee on revision of the constitution left the Pomona law practically unchanged. Two years ago State Master Reardon asked our Pomona Grange to prepare a set of by-laws for the Pomona for consideration at the Ottawa session. A committee of five was appointed, but only three of the members met twice to prepare the by-laws that were adopted at the session. The most important provision was one giving all fifth degree members, who pay dues to the Pomona, the right to vote in the Pomona. This placed Kansas in the ranks with all the larger Grange states. Several amendments and corrections to other parts of the state Grange law were presented and some were adopted. An important amendment to reduce the representation in the state was brought up but was defeated after a lively discussion.

An effort was made to induce the order to go back to the simple refreshments that are a part of the initiatory ceremonies, instead of the costly and fatiguing banquet that the entertaining Granges now must furnish. The Kansas men, however, set a "big foot" on the plan and many of the women, who had never taken a part in the work, voted with them. Serving nearly 500 guests within 40 minutes is no child's play, if you will take the words of the banquet committee at Burlington.

Forget the Spring Wheat

What success have Kansas farmers had with spring wheat? Would it be desirable for me to plant it next spring?

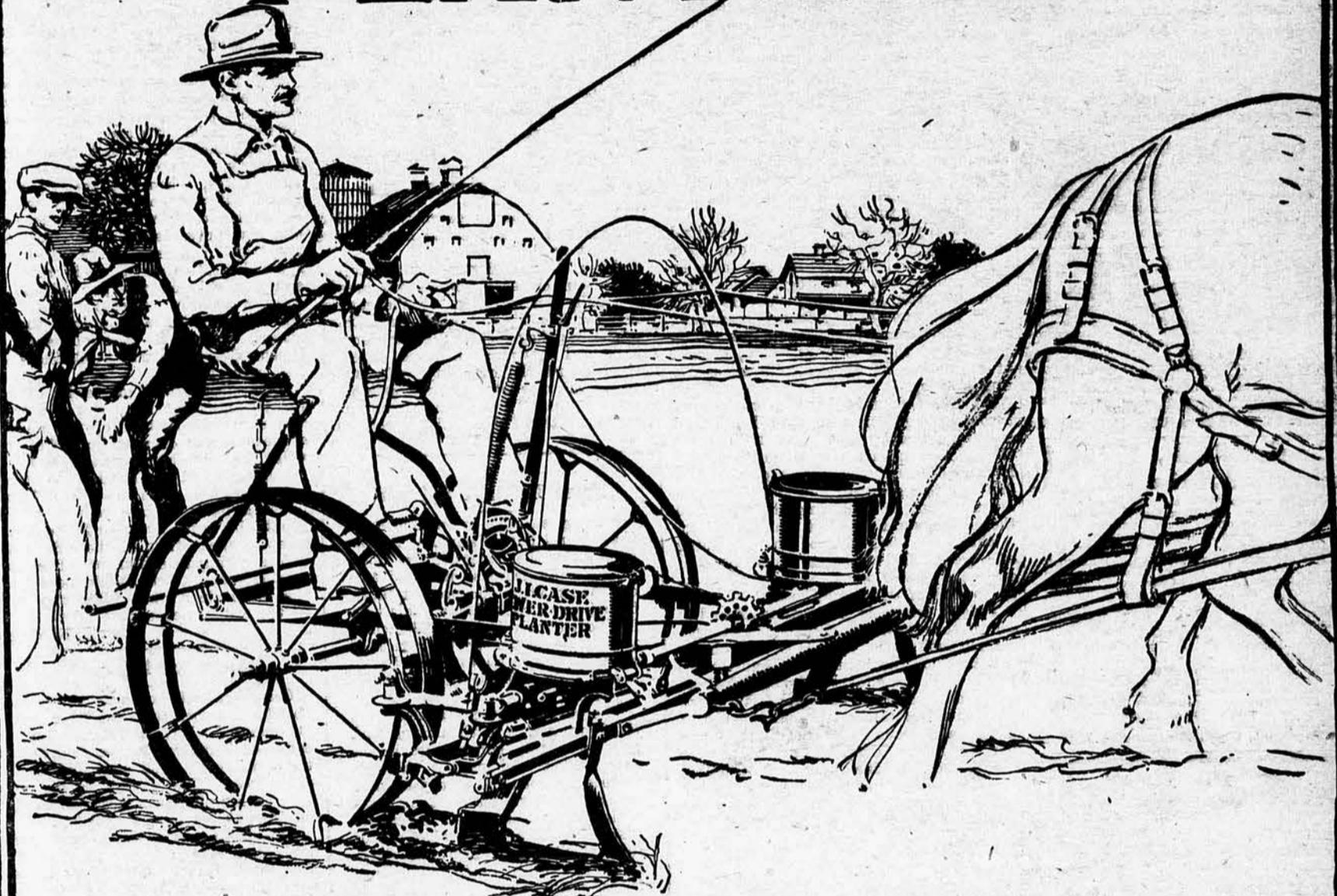
Riley, Kan. E. G. H.

Spring wheat has been a success only in a few counties in Northwestern Kansas. It will not give profitable returns in an average season with you. In changing from corn to winter wheat you had better plant oats.

Some men measure their fun by the amount of misery they have the next morning.

Some persons boast that they pay as they go, but it seems mighty hard to get them started.

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THE J. I. Case Power Drive Planter is known by thousands of American farmers as "the most accurate planter built." The judgment of these corn growers is based on their own actual comparisons in planting large acreages year after year. Their judgment is further supported by scores of public tests which prove that the J. I. Case Power Drive Planter plants 98 out of every 100 hills. The amazing accuracy of this famous J. I. Case Power Drive Planter means **REAL MONEY** to the farmer.

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In planting corn 3 ft. 6 in. there are 3552 hills in an acre. The loss of only one stalk in each 100 hills means a loss of 35 stalks per acre. Test after test has proved that the J. I. Case Power Drive Planter plants ten more perfect hills out of 100 than any other planter.

Figuring two stalks per hill, this means 20 stalks out of every 100, or 700 stalks per acre. 700 stalks mean 700 ears. 700 ears mean 7 bushels of

corn. Figure this at the present price of corn. Can you afford to let this profit get away from you?

The Reasons for J. I. Case Accuracy

There are many reasons why the J. I. Case Power Drive Planter is "the most accurate planter built." The plates on the J. I. Case Planter are highly polished with the holes reamed on both sides. The kernels of corn fit positively and accurately into these holes. There is no chance of a kernel of corn missing the hole of the plate, because of the sand left in the hole from the foundry. Then, too, the J. I. Case Planter takes the kernels out of the hopper one at a time, which guarantees that you get just the number of kernels per hill that your Variable Drop is set for.

One of the big features of the J. I. Case Power Drive Planter is this Variable Drop, which enables you to plant 2, 3 or 4 kernels per hill without changing the plate. You simply move a lever arranged for this purpose.

The Safety Cut-off

As a final guarantee of positive dropping, we use an auxiliary cut-off. Should, by any chance, an extra kernel get by the regular cut-off (a common occurrence in planting), this Safety Cut-off positively catches it and throws it back into the seed box. This is an exclusive feature of the J. I. Case Power Drive Planter, and means more bushels per acre to the farmer. If you want to plant 2 kernels in one hill and 3 in another, or 3 kernels in one hill and 4 in another depending on the condition of your soil, you can do this

by a very easy adjustment on the J. I. Case Planter.

No Clutch on the Drill-Shaft

The J. I. Case Power Drive Planter drives from the heavy main shaft, the one to which the wheels are attached. The mechanism is attached to the part best able to stand the hard work. This slow moving main shaft drives our extra large seed plates more slowly, and allows ample time for each cell of the plate to receive its kernel of corn. This main drive shaft and mechanism is built for long, continual service.

A "Case Quality" Planter

Like all J. I. Case Implements, this Power Drive Planter is made to do the best possible work for the longest time—the standard of quality which this name always assures. We use only the very best materials. It is designed with specific regard for the greatest simplicity. When you divide the purchase price of this planter by the number of years of service which it gives, you will find that it is the most economical. This is the only right way to figure the cost of any machine.

This year you will, undoubtedly, increase your corn acreage. You must have a planter that saves these 7 bushels per acre.

SEE YOUR DEALER. Now is the time to figure. Get in touch with your local dealer who will show you the J. I. Case Power Drive Planter and in the meantime, write to us for information and details of this money-making machine.

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251 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for January 20. Jesus at work. Mark 1:21-45.

Golden Text. I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day. John 9:4.

Shortly after Jesus returned from His temptation in the wilderness, the Jewish authorities at Jerusalem questioned John about his right to administer the rite of baptism, asking him if he was the Christ they were all expecting. This he denied vigorously, telling them he was just a voice crying in the wilderness and that there walked among them one whose shoes he was not worthy to unloose.

The next day as John preached he saw Jesus approaching the vast listening crowd and before them all he said, "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." But no one realized the full meaning of the words. However, the following day as he talked with two of his disciples, again seeing Jesus walking in the crowd he repeated the statement of the day before.

Naturally these men who had received so willingly the teaching of John were interested immediately in the man he thus pointed out. Leaving his side they hastened after Jesus who, when He heard their fast approaching footsteps, turned and asked them whom they were seeking. Startled at the sudden question, instead of answering it, they asked where He was staying.

As the Orientals have a custom of throwing together a tent or booth and staying in any spot that appeals to them, this question was not an unnatural one, and the crowds on the Jordan ford had grown into a great encampment. Jesus in answering them gave to the entire world the first real invitation.

This first visit marked the beginning of a year filled with the foundations of all Jesus's later work, and is known as the period of Judean Ministry.

Today's lesson is one year later and is called the Galilean Ministry, and was entered into in the year A. D. 28. Shortly after John the Baptist was imprisoned, Jesus, with headquarters established at Capernaum, started extending His work thruout all of Galilee. From the shores of the lake Jesus had called four fishermen to follow Him. These men were the friends of the year before, John, James, Andrew and Simon Peter.

The Sabbath finds Him preaching the gospel in the synagogue, and this gospel is for the poor, the sinners, the publicans and the Pharisees and even the rulers of the synagogue. That this gospel of Jesus is for the poor is shown clearly by comparing the advantages offered in every Christian nation to those without its blessed privileges. When the word poor is used it does not necessarily always mean the lack of money, for there are other things we sometimes lack that mean a great deal more. But Jesus with His great love heals and comforts all our sorrows by revealing God's wondrous love. In a sense we are all captives, some materially, some spiritually, until we accept His teachings.

There is a great contrast in the two examples of the work He was doing given for our study, the casting out of a devil and the friendly healing of the mother in Peter's home. His miraculous power was recognized. And yet today some persons doubt this same God-given power. Jesus promised that by those who believe in Him greater works would be done. This is really true for Christ in His Christianity is doing on a far larger scale the works of Jesus than it was possible for Him to do in Palestine. Hospitals are not miracles but they have cured and cared for great multitudes of people. But the great skill and kindly feeling back of them is caused by the works of Jesus to blossom into flowers of fruitfulness. Sunshine is better than a flash of lightning, and yet both are light and come from the same source. We are not to judge the manner in which God desires His works done.

You Can Catch a 'Coon

I am 15 years old and have been trapping for five years. I get a great deal of pleasure out of it, as well as learning the habits of the fur bearing animals of our section. I find there is always something new to learn in order to catch Mr. Coon, skunk, fox, opossum, mink

and muskrat. Last season I caught 49 muskrats, two skunks, two minks, two opossums and one 'coon.

This is how I set my traps to catch a muskrat: I find their slides on the river banks and set the trap at the bottom of the slide in about 2 inches of water. I stake the trap out in water far enough that when they are caught they will drown. A good set for the skunk is to find his den, close up all holes but one and put small rocks on each side of it leaving just enough space for him to pass thru. Set trap at hole and when the skunk comes out or goes in he will be caught. A good set for minks should be along small creeks or rivers. They always go along the creek in muskrat dens and sometimes go on muskrat slides, so set the trap there. Get the opossum in hollow trees and logs. He should be caught at night with the assistance of dogs. A drift near the bank sometimes will contain Mr. Coon. Find his tracks along a creek bank, set trap where he goes into the water, cover trap with leaves, and the 'coon's life is short.

Russell Selb.

No Profit in Scrub Swine

While I am not an extensive breeder, I keep a few Poland China hogs of the very best quality.

I have successfully raised purebreds and various crosses of numerous breeds, but finally settled down to the conviction that the big boned Poland China was the best hog for the Western farmer, for several reasons: Because of early maturity and the certainty with which they can be marketed at any time after they are weaned; the gentle, contented docility of the Poland China not only

Farm Loans to 5 1/2 Per

Among several amendments to the Federal Farm Loan Act recommended by the Federal Farm Loan Board is an increase in the interest rate from 5, the present limit, to 5 1/2 per cent. Today the world is flooded with "undigested securities." Consequently the price of all securities, even to Uncle Sam's bonds, falls and the rate of interest rises.

The government can adhere to a fixed interest rate thru thick and thin by simply going down in its own pocket and paying the difference between the money-market rate and its own, but that is an experiment it cannot well undertake just now. Congress probably will raise the rate and keep the Farm Loan Act alive until something better can be evolved from it after the war.

reduces the problem of restraining him to the minimum, but also reduces the quantity of feed required to produce a good weight of pork and lard; because of the wonderful uniformity of farrowed pigs, my own experience being that defective or runty pigs are very rarely seen in a Poland litter; the packers' fall and winter demand for heavy, well fattened hogs can be more certainly and economically met with the Poland China than with any other hog.

Now, it must be confessed that the prime object of all hog raisers is the purely selfish one of obtaining the largest possible amount of pork and lard with the least expenditure of feed and labor, hence, it follows as a natural sequence that the hog that fulfills these

requirements in the fullest and most satisfactory manner is the one that will yield the best results for the corn growing and hog raising Western farmer.

In recent years the enormous increase in the value of good western farm land; the high price of feed and the ravages of disease, has brought about a condition of affairs in the hog raising business that obliges the man who raises and feeds scrub, nondescript hogs to do so at a financial loss to himself.

L. E. Daniels.

From a Successful Trapper

I made my biggest catch of furs in 1913, when I got 64 muskrats, 8 minks, 10 raccoons, 31 skunks, 6 civet cats, 3 weasels, 10 opossums, 1 wolf and 2 red fox. They were all caught with 60 No. 1 and 2 steel traps in six weeks of the season.

My favorite set for the raccoon is quite simple. Boil the traps in maple bark by putting traps in a washing kettle half full of water. Put in a layer of traps, then a layer of bark until filled. Let come to a boil and allow to boil for 10 minutes, when the traps should be taken out and cooled. They will take on a blue color which prevents rusting and also prevents the 'coon from seeing the trap. Obtain a piece of tinfoil or a polished piece of tin, as it must shine, and put this on the pan of the trap. Find a shallow stream where 'coons travel and set the trap in 4 inches of water. Fasten it to a stone or some brush. The 'coon will think the tin is a fish or crab.

Find sleek slides on banks of creeks for the muskrat set. Set the trap in water at the bottom of the slide and stake chain in deep water. The animal will dive when caught and drown.

I have found the blind set best of all for the mink. This set should be made under a bank or tree roots. All hides should be gone over, and the fat and meat scraped off until the hide is white before trying to sell them. The tip end of the skunk's tail should be split and the oil drained out. This applies also to the mink, weasel and 'coon.

William Bossinger.

A Decrease in Beef Cattle

Correspondents of the Kansas state board of agriculture estimate that on December 1, 1917, the number of beef cattle on hand was 9.8 per cent less than the number on hand on March 1 of the same year. The state's cattle population on March 1 was 2,337,592 head, and on December 1 it was 2,152,945.

The decline in cattle numbers is due in large measure, if not wholly, to crop failures in certain sections of the state. The heaviest percentages of decrease are reported from certain counties of the Northwest, where losses from dry weather were most severe. Graham, Osborne, Phillips, Rooks, Norton and neighboring counties report less cattle by more than 30 per cent.

The outlook is somewhat better, however, in other sections. Thirty of the state's 105 counties report as many or more cattle than were on hand in the spring. The southwestern counties of Stanton, Wallace and Haskell lead in percentage increases, reporting 23, 23 and 30 per cent, respectively. Seventeen of the 30 counties having normal or increased numbers are located in Eastern Kansas, where this year's hay, corn and sorghum crops were more favorable.

No question about it, the mechanical milker is as much a part of the necessary farm dairy equipment as the separator or the gas engine.

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The colonnade, with bookcases in the pedestals, gives impressive size to the living and dining rooms of this small house, "Bramcote," shown in "Better Built Homes," Volume II. The convenient combination sideboard and cupboard takes up but little more space than a partition between dining-room and kitchen. There is the window seat, too, that's a storage space for household goods as well as a pleasant seat.

Nor overlook the mirror door that is handier than a cheval-glass in dress-making time, because it takes up no room.

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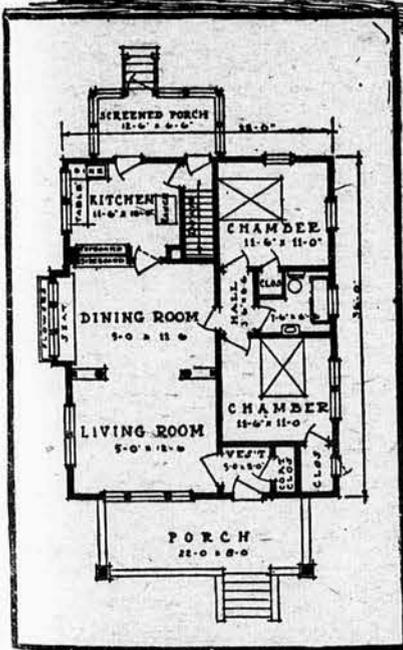
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The Universal Intruder

BY S. D. MITCHELL
Allen, Kan.

The Shorthorn has been very rightly called "the universal intruder."

From the time we knew them grazing peacefully along the fertile valley of the River Tees, until the present day, they have been and are patiently but proudly marching on and on over the whole civilized world, rectifying the bad and improving their less fortunate kindred in the bovine world.

From their earliest importation into this country in 1783 we find, as agriculture gradually worked its way westward, along with that caravan came the Shorthorn, bold and dependable, fearless, to work improvement on the native cattle of all regions and all climes.

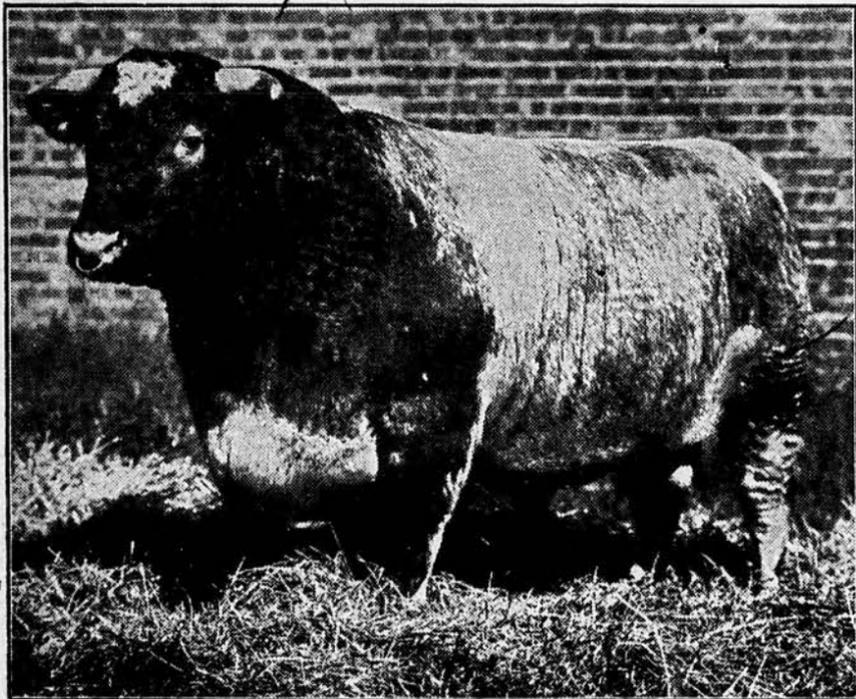
The plains of the Southwest still abound with his imprint of superior merit, and the day is not far distant when the Shorthorn will be crowned

stand the 3 per cent in money, but had no conception of the 30 per cent. I do not mean that 3 per cent is all one expects to make upon his herd, for there has never been a day that Shorthorns were not a good paying investment upon the average American farm, and further, that money is not all we get out of breeding Shorthorns. It makes a man broader and better. He feels that he is trying to do something that will benefit mankind.

I have never yet found a father—a Shorthorn breeder—who did not want his son to take up his work where he had left off. Who can say as much for any other business?

Cow Testing Results

The Dickinson county Cow Testing association has nine cows that produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat during the period of 30 days ending October 30,



The Great Shorthorn Bull, Pride of Albion, an Excellent Example of Advanced Breeding for Efficient Beef Production.

king of that vast region. The Shorthorn is the undisputed farmer's cow. It has no rival in the production of both beef and milk. With the quarantine area gradually being withdrawn from the sunny South, thousands upon thousands of acres of the great Southwest being brought under the plow every year; a great cattle shortage over the whole country; Europe's meat supply practically exhausted, it certainly seems to me a great wave of prosperity for the Shorthorn breeder is at hand. The demand for Shorthorns is greater today than the supply.

I say that there is not a Shorthorn breeder today who feels that the red, white and roan are indebted to him, where they have been given the proper care, feed and attention. To illustrate my assertion let me relate an occurrence in my native state, Kentucky:

A boy had once left his native county. In 50 years he returned an old man. He had been very successful in business and had that desire which so many true Kentuckians have, to return and spend his last days among those near and dear to him, to drink again at the spring of his youth, live again the scenes of his childhood among those hills where he had chased the pacing "coon" and watched the wiry fox outwit his pursuers. So he bought a great estate with a magnificent mansion. Then he proceeded to gratify his other great desire, that of assembling a really good herd of Shorthorn cattle. While this was being assembled he met a boyhood friend upon the street of his home town, a man who had been a money maker, but who had never been educated to enjoy it. He remarked to his old friend and fellow breeder: "Ed, you are spending a lot of money for a few cows. How do you expect to make interest upon your investment?" He replied: "Will, I am going to make 33 per cent." The former immediately wanted to know how he was going to do it, to which our friend replied: "Thirty per cent in pleasure and 3 in money."

He often told the story afterwards and said that his friend could under-

stand the 3 per cent in money, but had no conception of the 30 per cent. I do not mean that 3 per cent is all one expects to make upon his herd, for there has never been a day that Shorthorns were not a good paying investment upon the average American farm, and further, that money is not all we get out of breeding Shorthorns. It makes a man broader and better. He feels that he is trying to do something that will benefit mankind.

I have never yet found a father—a Shorthorn breeder—who did not want his son to take up his work where he had left off. Who can say as much for any other business?

I have never yet found a father—a Shorthorn breeder—who did not want his son to take up his work where he had left off. Who can say as much for any other business?

Owner of Cow	Name and Breed of Cow	Pounds Milk	Pounds Fat
Sam'l Mitsch	Jersey, J.	951	40.9
A. B. Wilcox & Son	Bess, H.	1,566	47.0
	Sunny, H.	1,605	57.8
J. A. Welshar	No. 12, H.	1,287	40.0
Ira Zercher	Phoebe, H.	1,329	49.1
H. H. Hoffman	Daisy, Ayr.	1,002	46.1
E. S. Engle & Son	Johanna, H.	1,368	45.1
	Bob, H.	809	41.7
	Daisy, H.	1,551	54.3

Let's Spread the Straw

A few years ago it was a common occurrence in the grain belt to see the horizon lighted up by huge fires on late summer evenings. The uninitiated, as is always the case, wished to saddle a horse and rush to the scene of excitement. Whereupon one of the wiser heads would remark, "Oh, that is just some farmer burning straw."

It is now fairly well understood why this practice is wasteful. When straw

is burned all the nitrogen escapes as a gas. Only the phosphoric acid and potash remain in the ash. The organic matter itself which is so beneficial in the soil as humus is lost as carbon dioxide, says the Ohio Farmer. Not only is the organic matter of the straw lost to the soil; part of that near the surface in the soil over which the straw is burned is oxidized also. The soil is therefore poorer in nitrogen and organic matter than it was before. The beneficial results due to the burning are mainly the results of a bettered physical condition in the soil caused by the heat of the blazing straw.

Getting rid of surplus straw is a bigger problem today than ever. Utilizing straw to get the greatest possible benefit from its organic matter and fertility is no small problem. It should be kept in mind that a ton of straw contains as much organic matter as 3 or 4 tons of farm manure and that a ton is approximately equal to 1 ton of manure in fertilizing value. The folly of burning straw can well be understood from this comparison.

Straw rots or decomposes slowly in the soil. The total effect of a coat of straw applied to the soil is just as great, however, as if it all rotted in a single year. The problems the farmer must solve then are, where and how best to use this straw to obtain the maximum benefits.

There are two uses to which surplus straw may be put on the farm. One of these is as a direct soil improver, spread on top of the field as a coat of manure. The other is as an indirect soil improver, used as a top-dressing on fall sown grain, grass or hay lands.

Belgian Hares Again

We will have with us very shortly another Belgian hare boom. We have had these booms in the past and they left things pretty well cluttered up with the wreckage. Some day the Belgian hare industry will come to stay.

Our "eatings" have been in the main a matter of education. Savages refuse to eat a great deal of the food that civilization prepares, and civilization could not down the mess that savages relish. Whether the Belgian hare breeding business will get on a permanent footing this trip depends altogether on the wisdom of the men interested in breeding the hares.

Belgian hare meat analyzes high in its nutritious qualities. So far as food value is concerned Belgian hare meat is "there." If you can educate the consumers to eat it all will be happy and a new source of revenue will be opened to the poultry breeders. The poultrymen should take charge of the hare breeding industry. It can be carried along very nicely with poultry. Poultrymen who have the time and inclination to put in a small foundation of Belgian hares, we believe, will not overlook a good piece of business.

We spoke about the wisdom of the breeders being the foundation upon which the success or failure of Belgian hare-breeding would depend. If Belgian hares are placed on the market with the skin on and ears intact and staring, sightless eyes, they will not get very far. If, on the other hand, they are offered for sale dressed, ready for cooking, there is hope for the business.

If the breeders of Belgian hares are not too stingy to advertise, and by advertise we do not mean exclusively the printing of reading matter, but rather along demonstrational lines, there is more hope. If breeders would donate prime hare meat to banquets, just as the manufacturers of breakfast food give away samples, we would get somewhere. The church and lodge suppers offer a wonderful opportunity for enterprise of this kind.

It might be surprising, but it is true, nevertheless, that a great many per-



Straw Adds Plant Food to the Soil and Aids in Improving the Physical Condition; This Will Increase Its Ability to Resist Drouth.

sons have to learn to eat tomatoes, oysters, turnips, cabbage, and pretty nearly everything on our bill of fare. Any parent can testify that most of the children which they raise have to learn to like some kinds of food, and some of them never do care for a few of our most popular foodstuffs.

The human family used to consider hogs as useful mainly for being the abiding place of evil spirits and utterly unfit for food. But bacon now is selling for 50 cents a pound. Two generations back only a few persons cared for mutton, and now only a few of us can get it. Tomatoes were at first considered as being a poisonous product. We have learned to eat all these and to relish them. Mark this prediction, mankind also will learn to eat Belgian hares. It can be done in our generation under the present stress of scarcity of meat if the people who breed the hares have business enterprise sufficient to cope with their opportunity.—Poultry Life.

Farm Names

Here are farm names adapted to Kansas. There are enough so you have a considerable chance for selection:

- Airy Hill, Airy Knoll, Alfalfadale, Altamont, Alpine, Arden, Arrowdale, Beechwood, Breezy Point, Arrowhead, Brookdale, Brookside, Broadmoor, Cedar Hill, Cherry Hill, Creekside, Clear View, Crystal Lake, Cedar-croft, Cedar Lodge, Clearbrook, Clover Crest, Cloverdale, Clover Hill, Cold Brook, Cape Jessamine, Cotton Boll, Grape Myrtle, Dixie, Crossways, Dairy Downs, Deep Springs, Deerfoot, Elm View, Englewood, Edgewood, Elmwood, Elmhurst, Fair Dale, Fernwood, Fern Cottage, Forest Grove, Fairmont, Fair Oaks, Fairview, Fairweather, Forest Hill, Forest Grove, Glendale, Grandview, Grassmere, Halcyon, Hawthorn, Haycroft, Hazelook, Hillhurst, Hillcrest, Hillview, Hilltop, Hearts-ease, Ingleside, Idlewild, Indian Spring, Lone Tree, Lake View, Linden, Locust Hill, Live-oak, Lake Home, Locust Lane, Mound Hill, Meadow Brook, Mt. Pleasant, Maple Glen, Mt. Hope, Mt. Prospect, Maywood, Milldale, Mirror Lake, Maplewood, Maple Hill, Maplehurst, Maple Leaf, Maple Shade, Meadowlands, Meadows, Meadow View, Mimosa, Oak Croft, Oak Grove, Oak Land, Orchard Crest, Orchard Hill, Pine Grove, Pinehurst, Pleasant Valley, Poplar Lane, Ricelands, Rose Cottage, Roadside, Rosedale, Rocky Point, Red Gate, Richfield, Riverdale, Rose Hill, Shady Lane, Spring Brook, Stillwater, Stony Run, Spring Valley, Sleepy Hollow, Shady Nook, Sunny Slope, Summit, Sunnyside, Sunyslope, Sunset, Stony Brook, Sunset View, Sweetbrier, Springdale, Spring Hill, Shadowbrook, The Elms, The Cedars, The Pinery, The Beehive, The Crest, Uplands, Valley Home, Valley View, Willow Dale, Woodland, Woodside, Walnut Grove, Willow Run, Wild Rose, Walnut Ridge, Wayside.

Following are Indian names suitable for farms:

- Candotowa—Top of a Hill.
- Aspatock—A Height.
- Candota—High Land.
- Cohasset—Place of Pines.
- Casco—Resting Place.
- Quassic—On a High Rocky Bluff.
- Ganageh—On the Mountain.
- Wachusette—The Mountain.
- Oswentha—By the Pines.
- Chetaweh—Sparrow Hawk's Nest.
- Ioka—Beautiful.
- Katahdin—Highest Place.
- Manaticut—Place of Observation.
- Nahant—At the Point.
- Nunda—Hilly.
- Ossco—Beautiful View.
- Sensinik—Stony Place.
- Sega Sago—Welcome and Good Cheer.
- Shantituck—The Woody Place.
- Tatnick—At the Great Hill.
- Pequanock—Cleared Land.
- Ossineke—Place of Rocky Hills.
- Natick—The Place of Hills.

The following names of foreign origin are beautiful and appropriate:

- Aberdeen—Mouth of the River.
- Tierra Alta—High Land.
- Strathaven—Valley of the River.
- Erlenbach—Alder Brook.
- Malabar—Mountainous Country.
- Belmont—Beautiful Mountain.
- Buena Vista—Fine View.
- Alta Vista—High View.
- Laguna—Marsh.
- Mittelwalde—Middle Wood.
- Valle—Valley.
- Welsenthal—Meadow Valley.
- Altamont—High Mountain.
- Alameda—Poplar Bordered Walk.

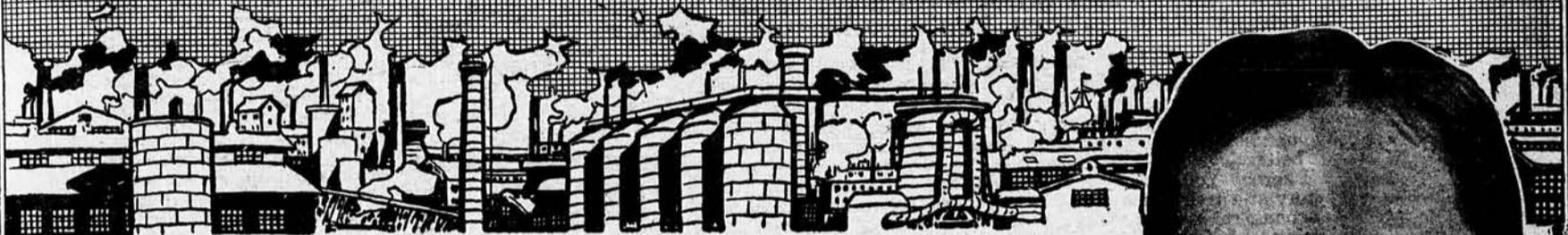
The Journey of Life

Beneath the waning moon I walk at night
And muse on human life—for all around
Are dim, uncertain shapes that cheat the
sight.
And pitfalls lurk in shade along the ground,
And broken gleams of brightness, here and
there,
Glance thru and leave unwarmed the
deathlike air.

And I, with faltering footsteps, journey on,
Watching the stars that roll the hours
away.
Till the faint light that guides me now is
gone
And, like another life, the glorious day
Shall open o'er me from the empyreal height
With warmth, and certainty, and bound-
less light.
—William Cullen Bryant.

Railway Attendant (to man smoking)
—"You can't smoke."
The Smoker—"So my friends say."
Railway Attendant—"But you mustn't
smoke."
The Smoker—"So my doctor says."
Railway Attendant—"Well, you sha'n't
smoke."
The Smoker—"So my wife says."
Puck.

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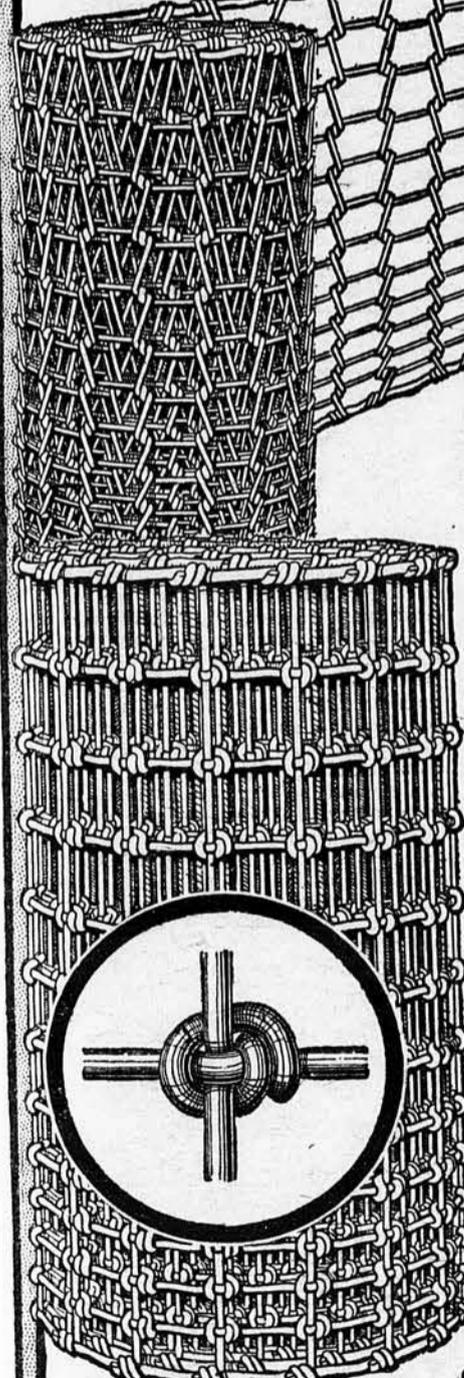
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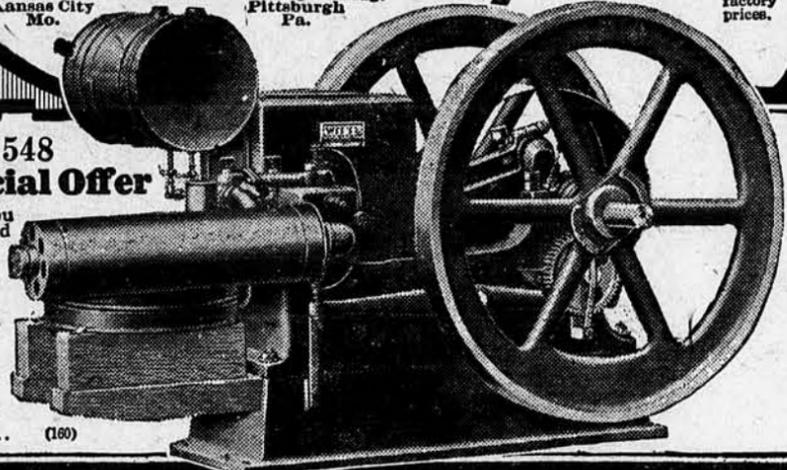
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To Heat the Farm Homes

BY A. A. POTTER

Heat must be supplied to dwellings to make up for the leakage of cold air around windows, doors, and thru cracks in the walls. A certain amount of heat is required to make up for the radiation and conduction losses thru walls, windows and doors. Heat also is necessary to warm the air required for ventilation.

Storm windows and storm doors are effective in preventing heat losses due to leakage. Metal weather strips can be used to advantage for loose-fitting windows and doors.

Radiation and conduction losses are influenced by the materials used in the construction of the building; outside and inside temperatures; exposure, whether a north, south, east or west wall; and wind velocities. A double-glass window will transmit about two-thirds as much heat as a single-glass window.

A very important factor in any heating problem is that of ventilation. This is especially true with the hot-air systems of heating, as the air which serves as a heat carrier from the furnace to the room also serves as a means of ventilation. Altho air can be used over and over again as a heat carrier, it cannot be used as a means of ventilation unless fresh air is admitted from time to time.

An adult requires from 1,800 to 2,000 cubic feet of fresh air an hour to maintain the air in a fit condition for healthfulness. If the air in a moderate-sized room is not changed at least once an hour it becomes unfit for use. In the process of breathing, large quantities of moisture and carbon dioxide gas are thrown off by the lungs, and in time the air becomes fouled, causing a feeling of drowsiness and headaches. People often catch cold on account of poor ventilation.

Fortunately, in the majority of dwellings sufficient air leaks in around the doors and windows, and even thru the walls, to cause a complete change of the air in a room once an hour. This generally is sufficient.

The cast-iron or sheet-metal stove is an inexpensive means of heating one or two rooms. The sheet-metal stove is much lighter in weight than the all-cast-iron stove. Several types of wood- and coal-burning stoves may be had. The grate in a wood-burning stove has less air passageway than a coal-burning grate. Some form of shaking or dumping grate should be selected to facilitate the removal of ash or clinker. The fire pot should be lined, usually with cast-iron plates, and a large heating surface should be provided.

No general rule can be given as to the size of a stove required for a given size of room. A small stove will require more attention than a large one. For best results the fire pot should be kept well filled with coal, and never permitted to burn so low that air holes or dead spots appear. A uniform temperature can be secured by a little practice and adjusting of dampers. This will prove more economical and satisfactory than to fire heavily at one time, overheating the space near the stove and then permitting the fire to get so low that rekindling is necessary. The ash pan should be emptied at least once a day; otherwise there is danger of interfering with the draft and burning the grates. The smoke pipe should be cleaned occasionally to insure uniform draft conditions. It is a good plan to place a pan of water on the stove, the evaporation of which will keep the humidity of the air more nearly at the desired condition.

In putting fresh coal on a fire, the entire fuel bed should not be covered, but part of the incandescent fuel should be left uncovered. This applies particularly when using soft coal. The incandescent fuel will ignite the gases distilled from the fresh coal as fast as they are given off, and will prevent the stove from "puffing." This method also will utilize some of the heating value of the gases, which otherwise would pass up the chimney unburned.

Stoves using coal or wood are satisfactory for heating small dwellings and houses where heat is not required at all times in every room.

In taking up plants be careful about the roots. If they are maltreated in any way be sure to cut off all the bruised parts and shorten in a corresponding way the top branches of the plants.

Safeguarding the Beef Supply

BY FRANK D. TOMSON

It becomes more and more evident every week that there is a well-founded concern in regard to the maintenance of the beef supply. Information is current to the effect that in the British Isles the government has decreed that it is more important that the acres available for crops should serve the immediate needs of the country in this extraordinary time by producing grains for human food than for the maintenance of the herds. We are informed that 3 million acres are being put under the plow. Sod that has in many cases never known the plow before; pastures that have raised grass and grass only for generations, and meadows of long standing will be converted into tilled fields that wheat, oats, barley, corn and other crops suited for human food may be produced. The argument is that the British Isles can better rely upon the United States and other cattle producing countries where land is cheaper and range more abundant. It is argued that dressed beef can be advantageously imported; that under the circumstances it will be real economy to do so.

And so the British Isles will promptly reduce the cattle supply. The market of the United States beef producers is increased proportionately. Time will come when these pastures and meadows to be broken up must be again seeded and the fertility restored by means of herds and flocks, but that will be in the days to come after the war.

That the cattle stocks of Germany, France and other European nations affected by the war are being steadily diminished has had official recognition, and in the United States there is every indication that we are barely holding our own. The prices available to the beef producer induce him to sell closely. The cost of feed has reached such a high plane that the cattle producer inclines to dispose of his surplus and hold his stock to the minimum. It induces many persons to dispose entirely of their herds in order to take advantage of the present available prices for hay and grains. The farmer is willing for the time being to draw and draw heavily upon the fertility of his soil, that he may take advantage of these alluring prices.

What does it all mean? It means the depleting of our cattle supply. Or if not actual depletion, it prevents the increase of which the world now stands so much in need.

With this condition everywhere recognized and with the appetite for beef being encouraged among the men composing the armies of all the warring countries, it is inevitable that there will be a permanent and growing inclination to beef consumption after the war. The readers do not need to be told that beef consumption at present in America is being held to a minimum level at the urgent request of the food conservation department. Meatless days are becoming more frequent and we conform to the request the more cheerfully because of the high prices we are compelled to pay over the counter. But when these meatless days are no longer demanded and when prices settle a little, how eagerly we will anticipate the juicy steaks and roasts! We will not hesitate to gratify our appetites, and beef consumption in America will expand. It is apparent to any observer that a decrease in meat prices of 20 per cent would increase beef consumption 50 per cent were the food conservers' restrictions to be removed, as in time they will be.

So the producers of beef cannot be otherwise than encouraged by the prospect for the demand that will continue not alone thru the war, but for that long reconstructive period that will follow in its wake.

A Decayed Tooth

We have a horse coming 12 years old that has a swelling along the lower jaw. It broke and there is considerable discharge. Can you tell me what is the matter?
Colorado Springs, Colo. E. G.

I believe that your horse is affected with a decayed tooth. The chances are that if you will pass a fine wire probe into the opening from the surface of the jaw it will pass up to the root of the diseased tooth. In many of these cases, the crown of the tooth appears perfectly normal. The only satisfactory treatment is to have the diseased tooth removed. As long as it remains in position, healing will not take place.
K. S. A. C. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

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

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Farmers Mail and Breeze Dept. S. M. Topeka, Kansas

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B. C. Oppenheim

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Suppose, for argument's sake, that you keep but six cows, 4 horses and a few hogs or sheep. They will make—according to Cornell Experiment Station reports—approximately 120 tons of manure per year. When these reports were made the chemical value of fresh manure figured out \$3.31 per ton, and piled or stored manure at \$2.55 or less, depending on the length of time it has lain. Nobody knows what the potash and nitrate are worth now at war time prices. Anyway, fresh manure is worth at least three-fourths of a dollar more than old; and when

you add the hard extra labor involved in hauling, piling and hand spreading, it's safe to make the figure twice that. Many other Experiment Stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture support these figures, and some make them even higher. Now you can see from this why, on any farm of 80 acres or more, I am willing to put my reputation squarely behind the above remarkable guarantee on the

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The Nisco was the first spreader to embody the wide-spread idea and maintains this supremacy to this day. It operates with an everlasting chain sprocket wheel drive that minimizes breakage and saves wear. Has a tight bottom and an endless chain conveyor that brings all the load to the two beaters. Handles a load 30 inches high as readily as any other does an even box full. A convenient lever allows spreading any quantity desired—3, 6, 9, 12 or 15 loads per acre. Back of the money-making Nisco Spreader

See the machine at the Nisco dealer's. If you don't know him, we will send you his name.

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is my guarantee that means the best in material, construction and operation. You don't gamble when you buy a Nisco because I will even make good any breakage from any cause within one year.

I want you to read our immensely interesting booklet "Helping Mother Nature" and will gladly send it on request. Also our handsome catalog. If you want to make or keep your land fertile this will pay you. Send today. Address me at Box 143



Value of Tank Heaters

It is impossible for one to estimate the value of a tank heater in dollars and cents. Farmers who use them think they are indispensable in the winter. The man who uses one for the first winter wonders how he ever did without it, and thinks himself foolish for not purchasing one long before he did. Only those who use them can know their value.

Of course there will be no cash returns from the tank heater. But there are a great many implements used on the farm that bring no cash returns. The farmer gets returns by an indirect method. All these things working together bring in the returns at the end of the year whether it be in money for the stock or cash from the farm products. So the beneficial results of the tank heater mean money for the farmer.

The tank heater prevents the freezing of the ice in the tank. This means that the tank will be kept in perfect condition during the winter. Ice frozen thick in the tank will often burst it or bulge it so it will leak. This means time and money for repairs. Probably a new tank will have to be purchased. The money expended for it would have bought two or three tank heaters.

Again, animals do not like to drink ice cold water. The chilling water produces a bad effect. Much feed must be consumed in warming up that chilled body. When the tank heater is used the farm animals drink their fill and do not go back to the barn to shiver and consume a lot of feed in keeping their bodies comfortable.

The health of the stock is governed largely by the amount of water which is taken into the system every day. So it is necessary that stock which is being fattened for market have tempered water so the animals will drink their fill. They will fatten faster.

Lastly, the milk cow that is given water of the right temperature will give more milk than the cow that drinks the ice cold water. I have seen many a milk cow drink about half what she needed and go shivering back to shelter. No wonder she cut down the quantity of her milk in the cold weather. When she can get the warmed water she will stand and drink until her thirst is satisfied perfectly. Then she will manufacture milk for the farmer from the feed instead of heat for her body that was chilled by the ice water. So the producing stock will produce more and of better quality and the growing stock will grow the faster. The fuel to run the tank will cost but a nominal sum and is a small item to consider.—Farm, Stock and Home.

High Feeds?—Build a Silo

BY A. L. HAECKER

All thru the great corn producing states millions of acres of stalks are now blown by the winds or covered with snow, while hay is selling at \$25 to \$35 a ton. While we are conserving human food why not give some thought to saving stock food? By so doing we will save human food, and that in large quantities.

By the use of silos on our stock farms we could increase stock products 30 per cent, and greatly lower the cost of production. We could add millions to our material wealth, and give to the consumer a cheaper product. We could rotate our crops better, plant wheat on the corn stubble, and corn on the wheat stubble. We could conserve the fertility of the land, and increase the stock carrying capacity of the farm, lower the item of labor, and altogether make a more permanent and substantial line of farming.

A crop of corn can be put into the silo any time during a month, while many crops must be harvested at once when ripe or they waste. This distributes the farm labor and makes it possible to get the greatest efficiency from the help.

Corn silage will keep many years in a silo, and in this way we can carry over a food supply for an unfavorable year. In a good corn crop 40 per cent of the nutriment is found in the stalk and leaves, while in a poor crop it often extends to 60 per cent or more. Can we throw away this 40 or 60 per cent? Perhaps our prosperity will allow it, but it is poor business to do so, and soon or later, thru competition, the stockkeeper will find it necessary to use the silo.

Silos were never cheaper in terms of crop values than now.

Keep The Farmers Mail and Breeze on File for Future Reference in this Permanent Binder!

Many subscribers find it impossible to absorb all the good things in any one issue at one reading, and they also find valuable ideas and suggestions in every issue which they desire to preserve for future use. We have had requests from so many subscribers for suggestions on how to bind the Farmers Mail and Breeze in book form that we have had manufactured a Mail and Breeze Binder which we feel sure will meet every need.

The illustration will give a pretty fair idea of this new Binder. It carries the name of the paper on the outside front cover. It has a stout cloth back and heavy tag board sides. It will hold 26 issues. The papers can be put into the binder from week to week and thus kept clean and in perfect condition and you can always find any issue the moment it is wanted. When the 26 issues have been placed in one of these binders you will have a neat and substantially bound book which we believe you will consider worth a great many dollars.

OUR FREE OFFER. We will send one Mail and Breeze Binder with full instructions for binding the papers, free and postpaid to all who send \$1.10 to pay for a one-year new or renewal subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Use the coupon below or copy the order on letter paper if you do not want to cut out the coupon.

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I enclose \$1.10 to pay for a one year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze. You are to send me as a premium free and postpaid one binder as per your offer. This is a new, renewal, extension subscription. (Draw a circle around the proper word to indicate the nature of your subscription.)

My Name.....
Address

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In Southeastern Oregon is a beautiful, fertile district that you ought to investigate. Many shrewd farmers are buying there, because their keen business foresight tells them that investment will pay big returns from the natural increase in the value of the land alone, to say nothing of the big crops that they can produce. Prices low; terms easy.

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A Case of Corn Stalk Poisoning

I should like to ask what was the trouble with two heifers which I lost while pasturing corn stalks some time ago. The first one was found lying down breathing laboriously, holding her head to the right. Tears were running from her eyes. She was given a good physic but she died in several hours. The other heifer was found before she was quite so sick. Her gait was very unsteady and she, too, turned to the right. She was given 2 pounds of salts in the course of a day, but she died that night. These cattle were in the stalk field just 1 hour a day for four days and the second one was out almost 24 hours when she died. G. H. Lost Springs, Kan.

The chances are that these cattle were affected with the malady known commonly as corn stalk disease, tho at this time we are unable to state the exact nature of this malady. In some instances it appears to be hemorrhagic septicemia, and vaccination will prevent this ailment. The following circular letter explains this matter more fully.

Poisoning in cattle as a result of eating cane, sorghum, and similar varieties of fodder is due to the fact that these plants, especially when they have been stunted, frost bitten, or have started the second growth contain the elements which, in the animal's stomach form prussic acid. This latter is a deadly poison and usually kills very quickly. There is no practical method by means of which you can detect the presence of these poisonous principles outside of chemical analysis. Such a chemical analysis would in many cases be negative, as it seems that fodder of this kind does not always contain the same proportion of prussic acid.

As a general rule, the recommendation has been made that one or two animals only be turned into a field for a few days. Note the effect on them. If they are not poisoned, it is then quite safe to turn in the remainder of the animals.

In the early stages of poisoning, before the animal goes down, it is said that large doses of ordinary molasses diluted with water will prevent the formation of prussic acid in the animal's stomach. There is no known method of treatment after absorption takes place.

It should always be borne in mind that cattle will bloat quite readily on feed of this kind if the latter is at all wet with dew or other form of moisture. It is also dangerous for animals to eat a good deal of dried fodder and drink freely. Fermentation usually is set up, sometimes resulting in death from suffocation due to pressure of a distended paunch on the lungs, in less than 1/2 hour.

When bloated animals are discovered, they should immediately be given 2 ounces of turpentine mixed with a pint of raw linseed oil, which will effectually stop the process of fermentation, but will not remove the gas which is already present.

If there is danger of immediate death from bloating, the animals should be tapped in the upper flank on the left to permit the gas to escape.

Recent reports indicate that many cases of death may be ascribed to an infectious disease known as hemorrhagic septicemia. It is advisable, before animals are turned into stalk fields, that they be vaccinated with hemorrhagic septicemia vaccine. Such a vaccine may be purchased from any veterinary supply house.

K. S. A. C. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Farmers do Their Part

I have just finished reading Governor Capper's address entitled, "Is the American Farmer Unpatriotic?" and I am very much pleased by the manner in which he handled the question and also by the fairness which he extended to the farmer and his cause. Out here in Colorado, one hears quite a little about the farmer not being a patriot. As a matter of fact, the farmer always has and perhaps always will be misunderstood by the critics. I am a farmer and have been all my life, and I think I know whereof I speak when I say I don't believe there is a farmer in Washington county who is not "doing his bit." Farmers are doing their bit. All the farmer asks is a square deal in price-fixing.

Out here we farmers get \$1.85 for wheat and pay \$2.90 for 48 pounds of flour, \$8.75 a hundred pounds for sugar, and \$8.75 a ton for coal. Hogs sell for 15 cents on foot and retail for 40 cents for bacon and ham. Beef is in the same proportion. Last spring we paid from 18 to 20 cents a pound for beans for seed. As a result of the high price of beans, a great acreage was planted. This fall we sold our beans for 7 cents on the market. The farmers are organizing into what is known as "The Farmers' Union" of which I am a member. They are getting very strongly organized and already we are shipping in all of our coal, fruit and other supplies, and I look for some good results within the coming year. I am taking three of the Capper Publications.

I have watched Governor Capper's progress for several years and I sincerely hope he will continue the good work that he has begun. I especially appreciate the manner in which Governor Capper handles the farmers and the laboring men's affairs, and I hope I am not presuming upon your time in hoping that you may find time to read my humble communication.

Akron, Colo. Charles A. Mowry.

The sow that raises large litters reduces the cost of production.

"Give Me a bearing that never needs adjustment"

"GIVE me a bearing that never needs adjustment," says the experienced tractor operator.

"Then I know I am getting a bearing that is designed to fit the work my tractor must do and will last as long as the machine itself or longer. If it wouldn't the manufacturers would have to make it adjustable to protect themselves.

"Then, too, I don't claim to be an expert mechanic. I can make a simple adjustment easy enough. But a bearing adjustment is a serious matter. Only an expert should make it.

"I might adjust the bearing too loosely or too tightly—then something happens!—and I'm delayed and out of money for repairs.

"No sir!—no adjustable bearings for me. I want to spend my time running my tractor—not putting it in shape to run.

"When you come right down to it, it's simple enough to make a bearing adjustable. The idea is to make it so that it will not need adjusting after it has been installed.

"Hyatt Roller Bearings are made right—they out-live the machines in which they are installed. Because they are built right in the first place they never need adjustment."

Hyatt Roller Bearing Company
Tractor Div., Chicago—Automobile Div., Detroit
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Real Chewing Plug
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P. B. Gravely Tobacco Co. Danville, Va. ESTD 1887

HERE IS THE SLOTH—THE ANIMAL THAT SHUTS HIS EYES TO EVERYTHING. HE MISSES A LOT—AND SO DOES THE MAN WHO SHUTS HIS EYES TO MY GOOD NEWS ABOUT TOBACCO.

LOOK FOR THE PROTECTION SEAL IT IS NOT REAL GRAVELY WITHOUT THIS SEAL

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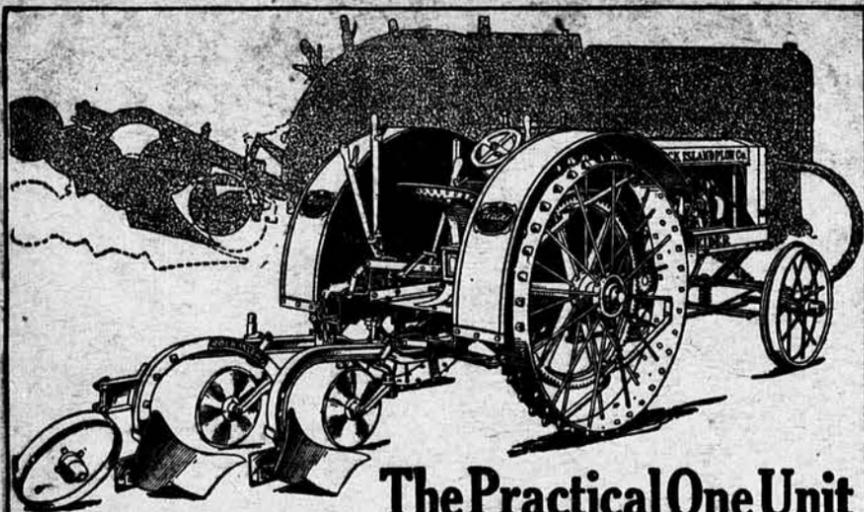
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Think of the time and work you could save with this handy outfit on your farm. Plow right up to the fence lines—back into the corners—plow *all* the field. Your hands guide the tractor. Your foot controls the plow. This is one model of the famous

Heider

The Real All-Purpose Tractor

Sold with or without plow attached. The Heider is the tractor with the famous friction transmission—one of the greatest single features ever built into a tractor. Proved by ten years of actual field work.

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Switch from one fuel to the other at any time without carburetor changes. Standard 4-wheel construction, heavy duty 4-cylinder Waukesha motor, Dixie high tension magneto, with impulse starter, Kingston carburetor and Perflex radiator. Write for Catalog.

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Built to fit the needs of the average farm. Powerful enough to pull three plows and operate grain separators, silo fillers, etc.—light enough to work over soft-plowed grounds pulling discs, harrows and drills. Easy to control, pulling binders, mowers, hay loaders, etc.



Use Rock Island Tractor Plows and get good plowing no matter what tractor you own. 2, 3 or 4 "CTX" bottoms. "Front furrow wheel lift." Extra high clearance

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Plows, Discs, Drags, Planters, Seeders, Cultivators, Listers, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Manure Spreaders, Cream Separators, Carriers, Engines, Stalk Cutters, etc. Write for farm tool catalog.

500 Shot Repeating Daisy Air Rifle

FREE!

Boys this is the best Air Rifle you have ever seen. The Genuine Daisy—Shoots 500 times without reloading. It is an extra strong shooter and perfectly accurate. You can have a world of pleasure and enjoyment out of this rifle besides it teaches accuracy of the eye and trains steadiness of the nerves. You can learn to be an excellent marksman with this rifle. It's just the gun for you boys who are not quite old enough to have a regular target.

SEND NO MONEY I want to give every boy one of these fine rifles FREE and POSTPAID—All I ask is just 2 hours' easy work among your closest friends and neighbors, giving away FREE only 10 packages of high-grade Patriotic Post Cards in connection with my big liberal 25c introductory offer. Any wide-awake hustling boy can easily do it in 2 hours—show the big boys what you can do. Write me TODAY.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher, 612 Capper Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS

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



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

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

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

Here are the Boys Who Won

(Continued from Page 3.)

shire pig put up by Walter Shaw of Wichita.

The Berkshire boys did not have very good success this year. Gilbert Arthur, who won first prize last year moved to Burlington and had to dispose of his contest entry. Charles Phelps of Stockton, Rooks county, won the \$25 prize pig offered by W. A. Arthur, Gilbert's father, for the highest grade made by a boy who entered Berkshires. Charles had seven pigs in the contest and produced 573 pounds of pork at a contest feed cost of \$30.25. His grade was 82 1/2 and his profit record \$164.75.

D. O. Bancroft of Osborne had offered \$10 to be awarded to the boy who made the best record with a Duroc sow purchased from him. Clarence Paulsen of Concordia, Cloud county, and Raymond Currey of Elmont, Shawnee county, tied for this prize. Both made a grade of 86. Clarence produced 1288 pounds of pork with six pigs and made a profit of \$140.90. His feed cost was \$59.12. Raymond had six pigs entered, produced 1200 pounds of pork at a contest feed cost of \$44.10 and reported a net profit of \$260. Mr. Bancroft will send \$5 to each of these boys.

Polands Wouldn't Stay Down.

Well, fellows, the Poland breeders failed to win a dollar in the 1916 contest, but they certainly "cleaned up" in 1917. Winning 11 of the 15 cash prizes offered in addition to taking championship was going some. And the Poland breeders, too, show the highest average profit. But they will have to keep on moving along if they show the way to the Duroc, Hampshire, Chester White and Berkshire breeders this year. Competition will be keener than ever before.

Winners of the fifteen cash prize awards made a marvelous record in pork production and in net profits. These boys produced 26,828 pounds of pork, an average of 1788, and reported a net profit of \$4,303.44. The profit average was slightly more than \$286. Add more than \$200 in prizes won and you have "some" profit record.

While these records are remarkable, after all they are not so remarkable as those made by the entire club. When you consider that 275 boys produced a total of 267,128 pounds pork counting the gain made on contest sows and the 1704 pigs entered in the contest it can be seen that not only the prize winners but every other boy who reported did his best. And when 275 boys can produce 267,128 pounds pork at an average cost of \$5.33 a hundredweight even when based on the comparatively low prices current in 1916, abundant proof is provided that the low costs reported by a few individuals are correct and true. Nineteen counties are represented among the winners of cash and special prizes and every section of the state is represented in the reports. No such state wide records ever have been made before. Just as I predicted at the beginning of the 1917 contest, Capper Pig Club members made history during their first year's enlistment as Patriotic Pork Producers.

How the Breeds Compared.

Every person who is interested in Capper Pig Club work is eager to hear how the breeds compared in competition. Here's the record: The 3 Berkshire breeders who reported produced 1087 pounds of pork at an average cost of \$6.14 a hundredweight and showed a total profit of \$205.93 or an average of \$68.34 each. Eleven Spotted Poland Breeders entered 59 pigs and produced 10,947 pounds of pork. Average feed cost was \$5.13 a hundredweight; total net profit \$1588.18, average profit \$144.38. The Hampshire breeders who reported number 16. With 85 pigs they produced 13,402 pounds of pork at an average cost of \$4.42 a hundredweight. Net profit was \$1726.96; average \$107.93. The Chester White and O. I. C. breeders, 29 in all, had 205 pigs entered. They produced 32,850 pounds pork costing an average of \$3.92 a hundredweight, and showed a net profit of \$3,937.12 total, averaging \$135.76. One Mulefoot breeder belonged to the club. He had eight pigs entered, but produced only 720 pounds pork and his feeding cost was high. His net profit was 92 cents. But Mulefoot hogs have done better in other contests.

The real scrap for honors was between the two big entries, Durocs and Polands. In total reports the Duroc boosters led the way with 117. They had 750 pigs in the contest, produced

114,278 pounds pork at an average feed cost of \$5.87 a hundredweight, and reported a total net profit of \$12,286.16, an average of \$105 each. The Poland breeders sent in 101 reports. They had 605 pigs entered, produced 94,561 pounds pork at an average cost of \$4.67 a hundredweight and showed a net profit of \$12,646.12 for an average of \$125.21 each.

It was a great year's work and I am very proud of my boys. While I am disappointed because every boy did not send a report the percentage was very high. While we had 470 boys enrolled for work only 437 actually entered the contest and began record keeping. Many who got in late were unable to secure sows. The averages include all the reports and some of them show only a few dollars profit while a very few showed a loss due to loss of the sow or pigs. These reports cut the profit and pork production records very materially.

Pictures of prize winners not shown will be printed when the stories appear. Every boy who sent a report will receive a Certificate of Achievement signed by Arthur Capper and by the contest manager. Winners will receive diplomas of honor. Every story and record of the 275 sent in was carefully read and graded. Any boy who desires it may obtain his grade by applying to the contest manager. And now let's get ready to make things hum this year.

Corn, and Real Profits

BY J. C. MOHLER

Tremendous wheat crops have made Kansas famous, but it is corn that has really been the source of the largest wealth. Since 1860 there have been only four years in which the yield of wheat has exceeded the yield of corn. In all other years, the yield of corn exceeded that of wheat by millions of bushels annually. The greatest yield of corn in Kansas on record was 273 million bushels in 1889. The value of the Kansas corn crop has exceeded the value of the Kansas wheat crop in practically every year since 1860 except in the last four years. Corn has been the greatest income-bringer in Kansas.

No man who owns as many as four cows is saving money by not buying a cream separator.

The expression, "He means well," is generally used to excuse a pretty poor performance.

Economize as Well as Spend

As much money as it has cost to conduct the national government for 125 years has been appropriated in less than six months for the war. And there is every indication our part in the struggle is going to be increasingly difficult.

The American people have risen to the staggering demands made upon them with a promptness and generosity without parallel in history. They will continue to support the war in this fashion if assured of the government's best efforts to cut out the waste, extravagance and graft so likely to attend such gigantic expenditures in a national crisis.

It is of the greatest importance that this faith should be given to them. It is due a people paying such huge taxes, that they be given the most incontestible proof of the fidelity if not the efficiency of their government. Governmental heads and departments should welcome and aid in every possible way the searching investigation proposed by Congress into the expenditures of war funds and into the whole conduct of the war. Let there be an upright, whole-hearted upturning to scrutiny and light of every transaction.

The time to investigate is now, not after the damage has been done. We shall be assured then whether we are starting right, it will be easier to continue right, and the government can be certain to have the people right back of it in every emergency.

It is our time to show the world how a peace-loving democracy can fight.

Faulty Lubrication

BY FRANK B. FRETTER

Upon the farmer's ability to cope with the problem of proper lubrication lies his chances of success in tractor, automobile and gas engine operation. The protection of his pocketbook demands that he realize the deep significance of proper lubrication as a means of conservation for farm machinery. The farm machinery investment is absolutely at the mercy of lubrication. It is one of the greatest factors in determining the life of internal combustion engines; the most important phase of economical operation.

The output of steel is being turned to war materials. Manufacturers of farm machinery are finding it difficult to procure sufficient material to keep up with orders. And this shortage must, of necessity, mean higher prices for machinery. This is an added reason why the farmers should save their machines by proper care.

A man who buys his first tractor, automobile or gas engine should make the lubrication of his motor a subject of special study. The ravages of friction will destroy it quickly unless all moving parts are protected by a clinging film or cushion of good oil. He must not be satisfied with "just oil" but should use the utmost care in selecting his lubricants. And once he has made this selection he should never mix one grade of oil with another.

Motor Warnings

Pain is the warning which the human machine sends forth when it is worn or disarranged and so needs attention. The motor car gives notice of its ailments by making a noise. The well-built car of the present comes close to being noiseless, and the driver soon becomes familiar with its accustomed hum. An out-of-the-ordinary squeak or knock or rattle is a warning of trouble brewing. The wise motorist heeds the warning. The trouble may be a loose bolt or pin, a part out of adjustment, or a worn or broken part. If the motorist cannot locate and remedy the trouble for himself he should seek the aid of the repair man before more serious trouble develops, or he suffers a breakdown on the road. A stitch in time saves nine in the garage as well as in the tailor shop.—Milestones.

How Tires Are Rim Cut

Protection from rim cutting is not to be obtained by any particular type of tire, but depends rather upon design, quality and usage. No good tire of standard make will be cut by any standard rim if used properly. But any type of tire will be injured by abuse. Riding on a soft or flat tire, dented and irregular rims, excessive loads, tire fillers and stiff reliners are the common causes for cutting and breaking above the beads.

The flanges of a rim may become battered from running a tire deflated for a considerable distance, and in addition to ruining that tire, the next tire put on that rim will be cut above the beads. Tires carrying heavier loads than those for which they are designed may break at the beads where engaged by the clinches of the rim.—Milestones.

Dehorning Chutes

A subscriber whose letter has been lost wrote, recently, asking for plans for a dehorning chute. If he will write the editor again the material will be sent him.

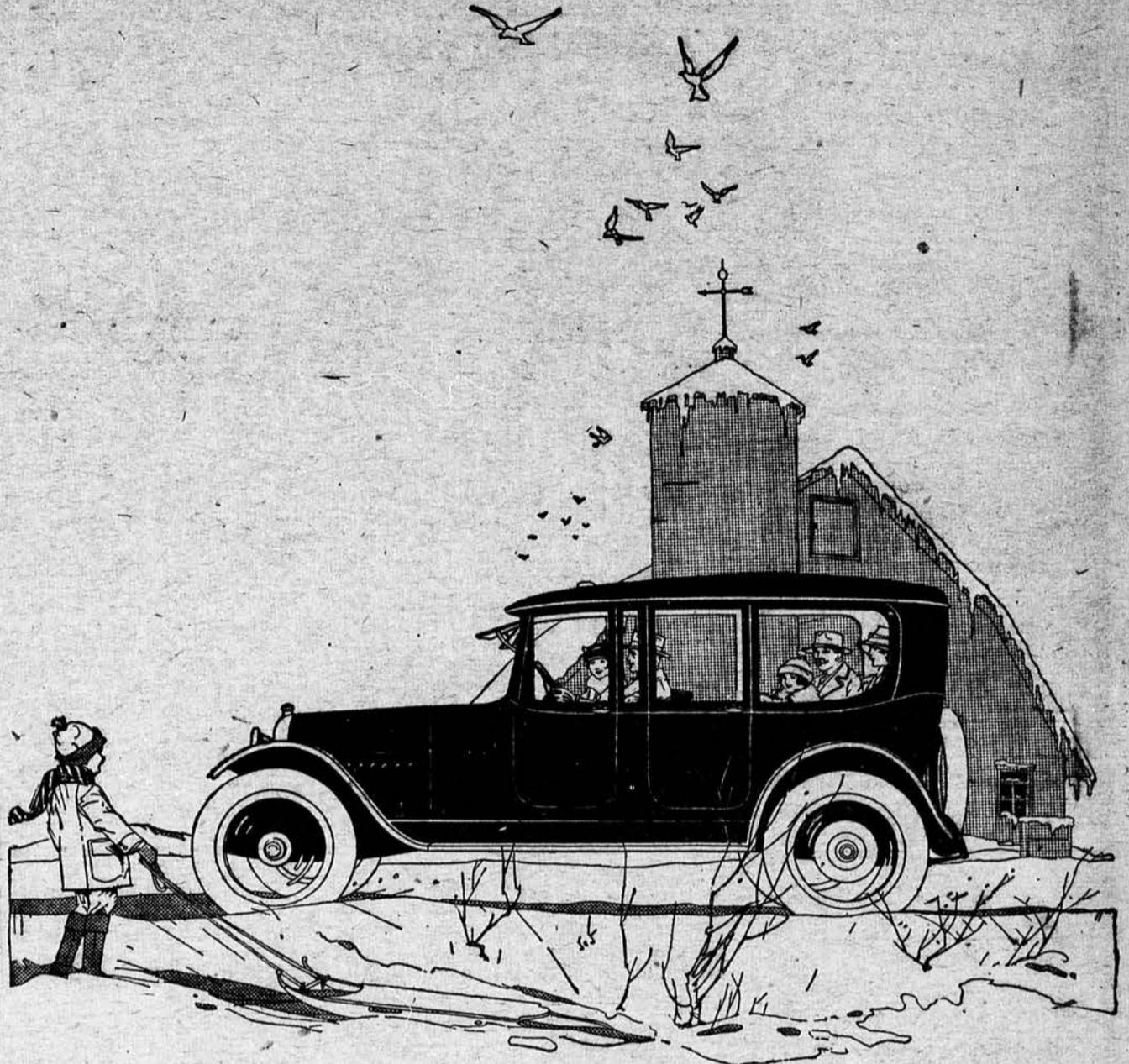
The Homeward Road

The fields of workday are thickly sowed
With tangled troubles and the thorns of
care;
But when night comes, it brings the home-
ward road—
And you are there.

Together, in the cool and fragrant hush,
Cares fall away, and love and life grow
strong;
And lo! the restful fields with flowers are
lush,
And full of song.

A little wishing moon, above the hill,
Hangs in the saffron sky its silver bow;
And to the murmur of the crickets' trill,
Homeward we go.

To home and hearth and heart—how glad
the quest!
Thru dusk whose velvet bloom half veils
the view,
Homeward and loveward—oh, dear heart,
the rest!
Homeward, with you!
—Charles Buxton Going.



Why This Oakland Wins Wide Favor

IT is no accident, nor mere caprice of opinion, that has given the Oakland Sensible Six its high place in the regard of the American farmer.

It is, rather, that this car more ably meets his wishes and his needs than any other, and better serves him at a lower upkeep cost.

Although built on an extraordinarily strong and serviceable chassis it carries no unnecessary weight, and its high-powered engine is free from handicap of any sort.

Its slightly and comfortable body is swung on long springs over a generous wheelbase—on the roughest roads the car travels with sureness and ease.

The high-speed overhead-

valve engine of the Oakland Sensible Six is simple and efficient; at 2600 r. p. m. it delivers 44 horsepower, or one horsepower to every 52 pounds of car weight.

It is quick, capable and positive in action; under all conditions it is exceedingly sparing of fuel.

The body of the car is handsome in line and proportion; it is carefully made, very roomy and exceptionally comfortable.

Concentration of the entire Oakland manufacturing forces upon one chassis as the foundation for several body models has resulted in a value not equaled in the present car market.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR CO.
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

Owners of the Oakland Sensible Six throughout the country enjoy uniformly high mileages from fuel and tires.

- Touring Car . . . \$ 990
 - Roadster . . . 990
 - Roadster Coupe. 1150
 - Sedan 1190
 - Sedan (Unit Body) 1490
 - Coupe (Unit Body) 1490
- F. O. B. Pontiac, Mich.

OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 6 cents a word each insertion for 1, 2 or 3 times. 5 cents a word each insertion for 4 CONSECUTIVE times. IT GIVES RESULTS.

Count each initial, abbreviation or whole number as a word in both classification and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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. 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.

ANCONAS.

MOTTLED ANCONAS. PULLETS AND COCKERELS for sale. Mrs. Mary Bates, Dighton, Kan.
SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—HENS AND PULLETS one dollar each. M. Hampton, Bronson, Kan.

CORNISH.

DARK CORNISH, IMPORTED BREEDERS. Cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. Always winner at state show. Bartlett's Park, Belle Plaine, Kan.

DUCKS.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS \$1.25. DRAKES \$1.50. Ethel Hill, Mayetta, Kan.
FOR SALE—MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES \$1.50, ducks \$1.00. Myrtle Eubanks, Holton, Kan.
DUCKS ALL VARIETIES CHEAP IF taken soon. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

GEESE.

GEESE ALL VARIETIES CHEAP IF taken soon. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.
MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, EXTRA large, \$3.50 each; trio for \$10.00. Ed Sheehy, Hume, Mo.

GUINEAS.

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

LANGSHANS.

BIG BLACK LANGSHANS. H. OSTERFOSSE, Hedrick, Iowa.
WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS. WM. Wischmeyer, Mayetta, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS. Prices right. Sarah Greisel, Benedict, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1 each. J. Grube, Larned, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. \$1.00. P. B. Cole, Sharon, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.00. Maude Walker, Skiddy, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2. STATE winner. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.25 each. J. N. Miller, Fredonia, Kan.
BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. BOTH combs. \$1.25 each. Albert Stahl, Louisburg, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, pure white, \$2 up. Mrs. Lydia Fuller, Clyde, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. COCKERELS \$2 each. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan., R. 2, Box 73.
L. D. GOOCH, SEWARD, KAN., WILL SELL R. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels \$2.00 each if taken soon.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Barron Welch strain, \$2 up. Mrs. Will Wedd, Oakhill, Kansas.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. State show winning stock. \$2-\$3-\$5. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan., R. 2, Bx. 73.
PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS; choice culled stock; \$1.50 each. Booking egg orders. Lyman Mun. Galva, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS from trap nested, high producing females, \$2 up. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. EXTRA fine exhibition and egg type. Cockerels \$2 up. Baby chicks. Geo. Patterson, Melvern, Kan.
FEW CHOICE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS from my combined egg contest and show room winners, reasonable. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kansas.
CHOICE PURE BRED R. G. WHITE AND Brown Leghorn cockerels \$2.50 to \$5.00. None better. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. Balbridge, Belleville, Kan.
PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, 200 egg strain, \$3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. P. Williams, Sedgwick, Kan., Route 2.
200 SINGLE COMBED BROWN LEGHORNS, both matings and Utility Stock, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Cockerels \$1.50 up, females \$1 up. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellinwood, Kan.

MINORCAS.

FOR SALE—CHOICE S. C. BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS two to three dollars; cocks \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. F. Edinborough, Irving, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

COOK STRAIN BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2, \$3. Virginia Vinco, Rt. 1, Peru, Kan.
40 BIG BONED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, sired by grand champion at State Show, 1915. Prices \$3.50 to \$15.00. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, COCKERELS \$2 and \$3 each. Emma Wilson, Auburn, Kan. Route 24.
BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 each while they last. Roy C. Warnock, La Crosse, Kan.
FINE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS and pullets from prize winners. Nora Hill, Cambridge, Kansas.
ALL BUFF S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Priced \$2.00 to \$6.00. V. M. Ravenscroft, Kihgman, Kan.
PURE BRED, BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS for sale \$3.00 each. Mrs. G. W. Price, Manhattan, Kan. R. R. 7.
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, good color and stock. \$2 and \$3. Mrs. L. Sweany, R. 7, Manhattan, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Best in the West. \$5.00 each. Sunflower Ranch, Ottawa, Kansas.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Bred from winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Earl Fallis, Luray, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS FROM Aldrich and Crystal White best matings. \$2.50 to \$4.00 each. John Vanamburg, Marysville, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. From pen mated stock of several years of careful breeding. Prices are right. State quality wanted. Mrs. Perry Higley, Cummings, Kan.
MILLER'S BUFF ORPINGTONS WON AT Topeka Fair, 1915, 16, 17. Early hatched cockerels \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Alvin Miller, Overbrook, Kan.
AT THE BIG WINTER SHOW, HELD AT Topeka, December 17 to 22, I won on Buff Orpingtons, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st and 3rd hen, 1st and 3rd pen, best display, and second best display in the show. Fifty choice cockerels at \$5, \$7.50 and \$10. Chas. S. Lucygene, Box 1493, Topeka, Kan.

POLISH.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH—3 cocks and a few hens, \$2.00 each. J. L. Carmean, Neosho Falls, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

DUFF'S BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS—Limited supply. Finest quality. Write quick for prices. Chas. Duff, Larned, Kansas.
FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED BARRED ROCKS. Of the most noted strains of the breed. Write me your wants. Frank McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.
PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Ringlet strain, large, vigorous, well marked birds, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. S. R. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—LARGE, fancy, snow white hens, pullets and chicks for sale. (Originator of White Ivory Strain.) Chas. C. Fair, Sharon, Kan.
PETTIS BARRED ROCKS. CONSPICUOUS winners St. Joseph and Topeka shows. Choice breeding males \$3, \$5 and \$10. Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kan.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS. Parks 200 egg strain, direct from prize winning layers. \$2 to \$5. Eggs in season. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.
FOR SALE—50 EXTRA CHOICE WHITE Rock cockerels and 75 pullets from my prize winners, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00. D. J. Ward, Severance, Kansas, R. R. 1.
FINE LARGE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS and pullets from my prize pens. Pullets \$2, \$3 and \$5 each. Cockerels \$3, \$5 and \$10 each. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kansas.
BARRED ROCKS—COCKERELS AND PULLETS for sale, at reasonable prices. For years my birds have won at leading shows. Order early for they are going fast. Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Okla.
WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, PURE BRED (Fisher strain direct). Pen cockerels \$4-\$5. Utility cockerels \$2-\$3. Utility pullets \$1.25. Order from this ad. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.
"ROYAL BLUE" AND "IMPERIAL RINGLET" Barred Plymouth Rocks. 12 blue ribbons 1917, 203 to 218 egg production, stock for sale. Free mating list. North Willow Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Prop., Coffeyville, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2, \$3. W. Treiber, Wamego, Kan.

AN ADVERTISEMENT ON THIS PAGE WILL SELL YOUR STOCK AND EGGS

ORDERS COMING FAST.

Bradford, Kan., January 3, 1918.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze:

Please discontinue my poultry advertisement as the orders are coming so fast that I think my stock will soon be sold and I do not want to have to return as many orders as I did last year.

GEORGE BINGHAM.

ON THIS PAGE IS WHERE BUYER AND SELLER MEET

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. WILLIAM A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE. W. H. Spealman, Marysville, Kan.
CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00 and \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Parker, Preston, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$3 and \$2 each. Mrs. Edwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.
WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$3.00 to \$5.00. C. F. Fickel, Earlton, Kansas.
FINE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS. Write Mrs. Mary Welty, Sterling, Route 6, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS (Fisher Strain) for sale. Strat Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.
CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.
PURE BRED BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS and pullets. Best egg strain, E. Plessinger, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.
BIG BONED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS (Ivory strain) \$2.00 and \$3.00. Herman Dohrman, Hudson, Kan.
PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM prize winning strain, \$5.00 each. F. C. Foland, Almena, Kan.
PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, less in lots of 4 or more. R. L. Foster, Oswego, Kan.
FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Bronze turkeys. Toulouse geese. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.
RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. FINE LARGE COCKERELS \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Mrs. W. E. Schmitendorf, Vassar, Kan.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. LARGE and well barred, bred, \$2 and \$3 each. Ben Johnson, Fairfield, Neb.
RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Early hatched, \$2, \$3, and \$5 each. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS. \$2 each if taken at once. Mrs. H. E. McNary, Hydro, Okla., R. R. 2.
BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, NUGGET strain: \$2.50, \$3.50. Baby chicks 20c. Mrs. Alfred Young, Wakefield, Kan.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—PULLETS \$1.00 up. Cockerels \$1.50-\$3.00 each. Parks 200 egg strain. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS, BOTH LINES—LARGE COCKERELS from extra laying strains, \$3 to \$5 each. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM PRIZE winning stock, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Reduction on numbers. Mrs. A. M. Shipley, Coffeyville, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, EXTRA fine. Alta Murphy, Luray, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS \$3 EACH. Chloe Shepherd, Woodward, Okla.
ROSE COMB R. I. RED COCK AND COCKERELS. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.
FINE RED COCKERELS \$3.00. PULLETS \$1.50. Iva Paramore, Delphos, Kan.
THOROUGHBRED ROSE COMB RED COCKEREL \$3.00. Carl Smith, Cleburne, Kan.
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Frank Weidmer, Grantville, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS \$2.00 TO \$4.00 each. Bert Ferguson, Walton, Kan.
FOR SALE—EARLY HATCHED COCKERELS and pullets. C. E. Cronhardt, Hutchinson, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS \$5 TO \$10. Maple Hill Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kansas.
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, BEAN strain. Supply limited. John McCrory, Sterling, Kan.
SINGLE COMB COCKERELS \$2, \$3, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.
R. C. R. I. REDS. HEAVY BONED UTILITY and show stock. Guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.
BARGAINS—DARK RED. LONG, BIG boned Rose Comb cockerels. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS, PRIZE WINNERS. Three big dark cockerels. Pullets. Bargains. Clyde Shay, Belle Plaine, Kan.
MEIER'S S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. First prize winners at Chicago. A few nice cockerels at \$2.50 each. H. A. Meler, Abilene, Kansas.
SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, PULLETS. (Mahood strain). Choice Rose Comb cockerels. Won seven premiums and Red special at Miami Co. poultry show, Dec. 1917. Write Mrs. E. S. Monroe, Ottawa, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White cockerels. Wm. Pfifer, Washington, Kan.
FOR SALE: A FEW EXTRA FINE ROSE Comb Rhode Island White cockerels. From best strain. Price \$2.00 each. Marie Isell, Axtell, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKS, COCKERELS, hens, and pullets, \$1.50 to \$5.00 each. Birds may be returned if not as represented. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.
PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—COCKERELS \$5 each. Mrs. O. E. Collins, Drexel, Mo.
GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES. TRY them. D. Lawver, Weir, Kan., Rt. No. 3.
A FEW GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.00 each. G. M. Effland, Victor, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$4.00. Extra fine. Mrs. Mollie Paramore, Delphos, Kan.
CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1 to \$3. Mrs. Geo. Rankin, Gardner, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.25. Homer Ruth, Moundridge, Kan.
FLOCK'S WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM, Clay Center, Kan. Cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets.
WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, COCKERELS, \$1.25 up. Mrs. S. E. Miller, Minneapolis, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BRED for size and quality. Mrs. Bert Ireland, Holton, Kan.
FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS AND COCKERELS for sale. J. Benjamin, Cambridge, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKEREL, \$2.00; pullets \$1.50 each. Mrs. S. Heffelfinger, Effingham, Kan.
CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50-\$3.00. Jerry Brack, Havensville, Kan. Star Route.
PRIZE WINNING COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and fancy pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Robt. C. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FINE fellows, from laying strain, \$2 to \$5. Dwight Osborn, Delphos, Kan.
PURE BRED SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale \$2.00 each, 3 for \$5.00. Mrs. Norman Worley, White City, Kan.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—CHOICE cockerels \$2.00 to \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. L. Benson, Cleburne, Kan.
FOR SALE. LAYER-PAYER SILVER Laced Wyandotte cockerels. Dandies. \$2.00 to \$4.00. I. J. Wright, Clifton, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES, BLUE RIBBON winners, bred from record layers. Cocks. Cockerels. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.

TURKEYS.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. GEO. Waters, Elk City, Kansas.
CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Sadie Litton, Peabody, Kan.
NARRAGANSETT TURKEY TOMS \$6. HENS \$4. Mrs. Blue Rice, Richmond, Kan.
PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Elizabeth Leonard, Effingham, Kan.
PUREBRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. \$4.50 to \$7. Maggie Edson, Walker, Mo.
BOURBON RED TURKEYS. TOMS \$5. Hens \$3. Chas. Gresham, Bucklin, Kansas.
PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00. Mrs. H. A. Holloway, Fowler, Kan.
CHOICE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, RANGE raised, \$8.00 each. Olive Walker, Kling, Kan.
THOROBRED BOURBON RED TOMS, \$5.00, hens \$4.00. Mrs. J. Q. Pollard, Lamar, Colo.
PUREBLOOD BOURBON RED TOMS. EXTRA large. \$5.00. N. R. Rimol, Route 3, Concordia, Kan.
PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS \$8 to \$12, hens \$5 to \$8. Ralph Mariner, Fredonia, Kan.
PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS. HENS \$4, toms \$6. Mrs. John Hime, Rt. No. 1, Manchester, Okla.
BEAUTIFUL BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Toms \$5.00, hens \$4.00. Mrs. Mina Johnson, Erie, Kan., Route 1.
EXTRA LARGE, PURE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$6.00 and \$8.00. Hens \$4.00. Mrs. Will Jones, Wetmore, Kan.
PURE BLOOD GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. Champion Goldbank strain, from prize winner stock. Ellen Dally, Scottsville, Kan.
CHOICE GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. PURE bred. Champion Gold Bank strain. From prize winners stock. Dona Dally, Scottsville, Kan.
100 PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS for sale. Toms \$5.00. Hens \$4.00. Frank Darst, Fredonia, Kan., R. R. No. 3, Box 24.
THOROUGHBRED, FIRST PRIZE WINNING. Mammoth White Holland turkeys. Hens \$5.00; toms \$8.00 and \$10.00 each. Mrs. C. May, Garfield, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

1949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES. FREE book. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb., Box 5.
400 ROUEN AND MUSCOVY DUCKS; 100 Silver Laced Wyandotte cockerels. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.
THOROUGHBRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Toulouse geese, quality stock. Mrs. Tom Curd, Perry, Kan.
EGGS TWO DOLLARS SETTING. RHODE Island Reds, Buff Rocks, stock for sale. E. H. Inman, Fredonia, Kan.
58 VARIETIES FINE PURE BRED CHICKENS, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys. Prices low. Catalogue 4c. A. A. Ziemer, Austin, Minn.
FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BROWN Leghorn cockerels. Rose Comb Reds. Pearl Guineas. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.
FARM RAISED PURE BRED WHITE Langshan cockerels, pullets, eggs. Buff Orpington ducks. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Kan.
EXTRA LARGE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS and hens. Columbian Wyandotte cockerels and hens \$1 to \$3. Bertha Chacey, Meriden, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$2.00. Single Comb White Leghorn \$1.50. Good color, size and quality. Mabel Tesgarden, La Cygne, Kan.
YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS—GUARANTEED alive or replaced free. Thousands to sell. I specialize on White Leghorns, but hatch and ship Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Anconas, Buff Leghorns, at 10 cents; Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons, 12 cents each. Order early. Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kansas.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

BREEDERS CHEAP ALL VARIETIES chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, eggs, incubators, brooders, catalogue free. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

POULTRY WANTED.

PAYING 25C POUND NO. 1 TURKEYS. 20c heavy hens, Guineas 40c each. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

CANARIES.

CANARIES—BEAUTIFUL SINGERS. FROM imported birds. Males \$5.00, Females \$3.00. Mrs. Wyatt Shipp, Savonburg, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

DRY LAND ALFALFA SEED. DE SHON, Logan, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED \$8.40 BU. SACKS FREE. Frank Lanier, Belle Plaine, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$2.50 PER 100, list free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

PURE GOLD MINE AND BOONE COUNTY White tested seed corn. Price \$3 per bu. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

CANE SEED, BLACK AND RED, 1917 CROP. \$7.00 per 100 lbs. Freight prepaid in Kansas. Claude Paddock, Oberlin, Kan.

PINTO BEANS: DELIVERED YOUR STATION ten cents per pound fifty pound lots or more. C. F. Hines, Elkhart, Kansas.

KAFIR SEED, PURE BLACK HULLED White, graded. Well matured. Will all grow. 5c per lb., sacked. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla.

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WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED \$10.50 and \$12.50. Darso seed \$4.50 per bu., cash with order. Ref. First National Bank. C. A. Little, Englewood, Kan.

CHOICE BIG WHITE DENT GRADED seed corn. Matures in 110 to 120 days. Supply limited. \$4.00 per bu. F. O. B. Sacks free. Merle Thompson, Erie, Kan., R. 1.

FOR SALE—RUSTPROOF RED TEXAS seed oats, extra good; send for sample. Also extra good flax-seed. Also 32 acres good land, imp., in Polk Co., Mo. B. Anderson, Blue Mound, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. HOME GROWN, NON-irrigated alfalfa seed, good germination. Six to nine dollars bushel. Sacks 30c. Samples sent on request. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan.

WANT CANE SEED, MILLET, SUDAN Grass, Fancy Alfalfa, Hulled Sweet Clover, Shailu or Egyptian Wheat, Bloody Butcher and Strawberry or Calico Corn. O'Bannon, Claremore, Okla.

FANCY CHOICE RECLEANED PINTO beans \$10.50 per hundred, large white beans \$13.00 per hundred. Cash with order. Direct from grower. C. E. Williams, Keota, Colo.

KAFIR-CORN, SUDAN CORN, CANE SEED and Sudan. Our prices reasonable, the supply limited, so get yours while the "gettin's good." Free samples. "Alfalfa J in" Franklin, Beaver City, Nebraska.

OKLA. DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM corn seed. Dwarf red and cream Maize, Kafir and Feterita \$7.00. Amber and Orange cane \$8.00. All per 100 lbs., freight prepaid. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

OFFER US NEW CROP AMBER, ORANGE and Red Top Cane Seed, Milo Maize, Feterita, Kafir, Sudan, German Millet, Spanish Peanuts, Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Seed Corn and Stock Peas. Binding Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

LIVESTOCK.

SHEPHERD PONY BARGAIN SALE. WM. Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED DUROC Jersey sow. Jack Hill, Troy, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, GOOD YOUNG Jack. R. 2, Box 80, Cherryvale, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GALLOWAY bulls. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

FOR SALE: TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls. L. A. Swartz, Bancroft, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, \$50. TWO registered cows. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE BLACK IMPORTED Percheron stallion. E. Plessinger, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE—TWO choice belted spring boars. Earl Shaffer, Wellington, Kan., R. 3.

THREE REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, 9 to 12 months, solid light fawn, good individuals. S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

200 GOOD WESTERN EWES, 200—BRED to pure bred ram, will lamb in March and April. Priced to sell. A. T. Harrison, Burlington, Kan.

TO TRADE—THREE YEAR OLD JACK and five bred jennets for medium weight used tractor. Give price and condition first letter. W. H. Cole, Cedar Vale, Kan.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR WESTERN Kansas land of equal value. One black Percheron stallion, coming three, weight 1800. A good one. One mammoth jack, age 10, 15.2 hands high, weight 1,000; a good breeder and sure. Price \$1,600. L. W. Madden, Agenda, Kan.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPETENT men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 426 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

DOGS.

FOR SALE: THREE PAIR REGISTERED greyhounds. Lawrence Gunselman, Wakefield, Kan.

WILL TRADE 2 FAST MALE GREY-hounds for 2 trained coon dogs. Joe McKittrick, Wilson, Kansas.

STRAYED: PAIR OF RUSSIAN WOLF-hounds, white and lemon markings. Reward Earl Hill, Canton, Kan.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS, GREAT RAT, watch pet, stay home little dog. Price list 5c. Wm. Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

SHEPHERD AND CANADIAN SHEPHERD puppies, males \$7.00, females \$5.00. Natural heelers. Frank Lott, Danville, Kan.

FOR SALE: THREE HOUNDS, HALF stag and gray; two ten months, one twenty months old. H. F. Miller, Norcat, Kan.

FOR SALE: TWO FEMALE RUSSIAN Wolfhound pups, 6 months old, one pair greyhound pups six months old, priced to all. Lewis Schulz, Canton, Kan.

LANDS.

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

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

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

320 A. MEADOW LAND, SHIPPING STATION on farm. Price \$35.00 per a. 160 a. pasture, good fence and water. Price \$39.00 per a. Both in Coffey Co. Write Box 83, Gridley, Kansas.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED. 33 acres alfalfa. Good water. 3 ever running springs. Adjoining Eskridge city. Dwelling 2 blocks from Eskridge high school. Would make fine dairy farm. Catherine Burgett, Eskridge, Kansas.

240 A. LYON CO. STOCK AND GRAIN farm. 80 pasture, 90 farmed, bal. meadow. House and barn; creek through pasture; some timber. Lies good. \$40 per a. \$2,500 down. New tractor, 3-bottom plow, drill, tandem disc, can be bought, if desired. D. M. Hatch, Gridley, Kan.

A BARGAIN. 693 A. POTTAWATOMIE CO., Kan. 100 a. good bottom land, balance good blue stem pasture with some timber. Good improvements, never failing water, want to sell before March first. Let me describe it to you, or come and see it. Harrison Sheeh, Owner, R. F. D. No. 3, Westmoreland, Kan.

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

FARMS WANTED.

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

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

PATENTS.

INVENT SOMETHING. YOUR IDEAS MAY bring wealth. Send postal for free book. Tells what to invent and how to obtain a patent through our credit system. Talbert & Talbert, 4215 Talbert Building, Washington, D. C.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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

WANTED—60 HEAD OF CATTLE FOR pasture the season 1918. R. W. Crisp, Herington, Kan.

WANTED—EAR CORN CAR LOTS. CANE, milo, kafir, straight or mixed cars. Representative to receive and pay cash. R. L. Cochran, Choteau, Okla.

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.

OLD FALSE TEETH WANTED—DON'T matter if broken. We pay up to 15 dollars per set. Also cash for Old Gold, Silver and broken Jewelry. Check sent by return mail. Goods held 10 days for sender's approval of our offer. Mazer's Tooth Specialty, 2007 S. 5th St., Phila., Pa.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 25 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—25 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE.

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

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

THREE UNIT CALFWAY MILKING MA-chine. W. S. Jones, Linwood, Kan.

250 EGG CYPHERS INCUBATOR; NEW; bargain. D. E. McClure, Sublette, Kan.

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

ADVANCE \$6-60 SEPARATOR, RUMELY 30-60 tractor, Oliver & bottom 14 in. engine plow and 600 gal. oil tank, all in good shape. Pinkham Bros., Mentor, Kan.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE POWER SOR-gum outfit. 12-25 Mogul tractor. 15 horse power Blymer cane mill. All machinery practically new. J. G. Casebler, Earlton, Kan.

EVERY 18-36 TRACTOR, GUIDE, AND four bottom power-lift plow. All new 1918 model. Will take cattle, or 1917 model 12-25 as part pay, balance cash or good note. Wm. Grumbeln, Great Bend, Kan.

FOR SALE—BIG FOUR 20-35 GAS TRAC-tor with Five Bottom plow. Plowed 200 acres; good as new. Sandwich hay press, good as new. I-H-C check row corn planter, planted 50 acres. W. A. Wangerin, Ken-sington, Kan.

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

EDUCATIONAL.

KANSAS CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE. THE great business Training School of the great Southwest. For free catalog address C. T. Smith, 1029 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

TANNING.

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

AGENTS.

WE PAY \$100 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guar-anteed Poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X 608, Springfield, Ill.

AGENTS—FOR KANSAS, MISSOURI AND Oklahoma for auto accessory. Factory to consumer proposition. Leads furnished; quick sales. Address Sioux City Tire & Mfg. Co., 440 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN ABOVE THIRTY TO represent us, best paying contract, steady employment. F. H. Stannard & Co., Nur-serymen, Ottawa, Kansas.

A COMPETENT FARM HAND, THOR-oughly experienced and married, wants farm employment after Feb. 1st. Corre-spondence solicited from patriotic, church-going people. Harmon, care Mail and Breeze.

Wheat Prospects Unimproved

No general improvement in the wheat situation is reported, tho light snows and cloudy weather have brightened the prospects in some localities. Farm sales are numerous, and good prices are obtained. Livestock continues to do well, tho some sickness is reported. Feed is scarce in many localities and farmers are making as good use as possible of the cheaper feeds. Thistle hay, straw and other of the cheaper feeds are being pressed into service to enable the farmers to carry all the livestock that they can.

Washington County—Some farmers believe the wheat crop is gone, but it is cloudy today and the ground is covered with snow which brightens the prospects. Public sales are numerous and everything sells well. Considerable real estate is changing hands. Most of the farmers are trying to Hooverize.—Mrs. Birdsley, Jan. 5.

Ellsworth County—Corn husking is pretty well over and good corn sells for \$1.15 in the ear. We have not lost much stock—the past week from stalk poison. Weather has been severely cold with a light snow December 29.—C. R. Blaylock, Jan. 2.

Hamilton County—Stock is in good condition. A few cases of blackleg have been reported among our best calves. Cattle are high, but horses and mules sell for quite low prices. Feed and grain scarce and very high. A number of our cattlemen have nothing to feed but thistle hay. It's a God-send to Western Kansas, as it furnishes good grazing in spring and summer and if harvested at the right time and put up in heavy ricks where stock can run around the stacks, cattle and sheep will winter on it almost as well as on the best alfalfa. Butter 45c; eggs 45c; ham 40c.—W. H. Brown, Jan. 5.

Douglas County—A light rain is falling today, but it is getting colder. We need a good rain or snow for the wheat, tho it looks better than we expected. Everybody is busy cutting wood, breaking stalks and doing chores. Stock is doing nicely and few reports of disease are coming in.—O. L. Cox, Jan. 5.

Reno County—We are having cold weather and some snow. Wheat doesn't look as well as we should like to see it, but it is a little early to tell what it will do. Corn husking is nearly finished, tho some shock corn is yet to be husked. Corn \$1.40; butter 40c; eggs 45c.—D. Engelhart, Dec. 31.

Scott County—We are having fine weather since the cold snap a week ago. Many farmers are buying cattle or taking some to winter. Fat hogs are very scarce. Our roads are in the best of condition. Some land is changing hands and horse and mule buyers are picking up stock all over the county.—J. M. Helfrick, Jan. 5.

Morris County—Continued good weather has enabled the farmers to get their work pretty well up. Corn husking will be finished in a short time and a large amount

is being shipped out in the ear at \$1.30. Cane and kafir threshing is in progress, but the yield and quality is light only a small per cent being threshed. Many farmers are expecting to shred their corn fodder. Numerous farm sales are being held, and everything selling well. Some hog sickness is scattered over the county.—J. R. Henry, Jan. 5.

Decatur County—We had a few inches of snow December 29 and some zero weather just preceding. Stock generally looks good. Such days as these are hard on stock and the feed piles. The county council of de-fense has just completed a very successful Red Cross drive.—G. A. Jora, Jan. 2.

Marshall County—The weather is moder-ating now. Stock is coming thru the winter nicely and we have few reports of disease but only from stalk poison. Not much corn is going to market due to the shortage of cars, and we are hoping the government will adjust this trouble. Corn \$1.25 to \$1.50; eggs 44c; cream 48c.—C. A. Kjellberg, Jan. 2.

Dickinson County—We have had little rain since the middle of October. Wheat is small but what is coming up is holding its own. Considerable corn is being shredded, and some is going to market at \$1.25 to \$1.40. Everything is selling nicely except horses.—F. M. Larson, Jan. 5.

Kingman County—The weather is so dry it seems as if the growing wheat has dropped out of existence. The government is going to get a lot of the young men in this county that have a good crop of wheat out. Feed is very scarce and stock does not sell well at public sales.—H. H. Rodman, Jan. 4.

Republic County—We have had little mois-ture so far this winter. Farmers are busy doing chores and cutting wood, as coal is quite scarce. Rough feed of all kinds is very high. Hogs \$16, butterfat 48c to 50c; eggs 45c.—E. L. Shepard, Jan. 4.

Rice County—Weather has been nice the past few days and we hope that it may continue. Some farmers are losing stock from stalk disease. Wheat pasture has been poor on account of the dry fall. Corn is nearly husked and some farmers are shell-ing, but say it is a little tough yet. There is plenty of feed, but it is high. Alfalfa \$25 to \$30; corn \$1.50; hens 17c; eggs 14c; butter 35c.—Lester N. Six, Jan. 5.

Coffey County—Weather is cold and dry. Moisture is needed for wheat and stock water. A few cattle have died with stalk poison. Some kafir and cane is being threshed. Corn is drying well but some is a little soft yet. There is plenty of feed of fine quality for stock.—A. T. Stewart, Jan. 5.

Rooks County—A considerable number of horses are dying from corn fodder, both cured and in the fields. Cattle are being roughed thru. Hogs \$16; corn \$1.46; oats 80c; alfalfa \$32.—C. O. Thomas, Jan. 4.

Lincoln County—Weather is very cold with no moisture. Wheat is not coming up very well. Stock is coming thru the winter nicely. Cattle are selling high. Eggs 43c; butter 33c; corn \$1.60.—E. J. G. Wacker, Jan. 2.

Ford County—Weather has been fine for past 10 days. Corn soon will be husked and some shelling is being done. Not much wheat is going to market on account of crop failure and hail last year.—John Zurbuchen, Jan. 5.

Feeding Without Alfalfa Hay

BY H. J. GRAMLICH

Would you consider cottonseed meal of 41 to 43 per cent protein, at \$56 a ton, cheaper and better for steers weighing about 700 to 800 pounds, than oats at 55 cents a bushel?

I have two silos and plan to feed about 100 head of steers but this is the first year I have been obliged to do without alfalfa and am in doubt as to balancing the corn. Should steers fed all the silage they will eat, about 7 pounds of corn daily and 3 pounds of cottonseed meal, make a satisfac-tory gain? About what gain could I expect on this ration?

The value of either of these feeds would naturally be quite largely de-pendent upon the other feeds which would be utilized in the ration. As you are very low on alfalfa hay, you will need a protein substance in your ration, and to supply protein nothing is better than cottonseed meal, especially at the price which you quote. Oats at 55 cents a bushel are, of course, relatively cheap, unless corn should get down below a dollar, in which case the oats would lose their advantage as regards price in com-parison with corn. As your steers are to be fed a grain ration, largely, of oats and corn with fodder as a roughness, I would say that you would be well justifi-fied in feeding from 2 to 2½ pounds a head daily of the cottonseed meal to them.

A ration made up of all the silage which the steers would eat, together with 7 pounds of corn, and 3 pounds of cottonseed meal should prove to be a highly efficient ration. The corn in the silage which the steers would consume, together with the 7 pounds, should prove to be sufficient to make them gain quite rapidly, and the cottonseed meal to bal-ance up the ration should put these steers in line to make a daily gain of close to 3 pounds a head.

I would suggest that you plan to keep some dry roughness available for the cattle while feeding so heavily on silage. A straw pile, some prairie hay, or even some corn fodder, has been found to prove very satisfactory for this purpose. Cattle on silage alone for roughness do not seem to give the results that they do where some dry fodder is available in limited quantities.

On the ration which you mention your 750-pound cattle should consume ap-proximately 25 pounds of silage a head daily.

Farm first for food and feed.

Not Enough Cars for Corn

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

Arrivals of corn at principal markets last week were little larger than in the preceding week, about two-thirds as large as a year ago, and less than half those of two years ago. Such a comparison, with the crop larger than ever before, 576 million bushels larger than in 1916 and 165 million more than two years ago, can be attributed to just one cause, an inadequate supply of railroad cars to market the crop. With an abundance of corn on the farms, not enough is arriving at central markets to meet the current requirements of the trade.

Some improvement in the car situation was reported in the last few days and was reflected in an increase in Saturday's arrivals at all markets.

Some grain men are inclined to expect that more cars will be available as a result of government operation of railroads, because of the united efforts that can be made more effective in clearing up congestion and of using any cars that may be at hand, regardless of ownership and destination.

Demand for carlots improved last week and prices advanced 3 to 5 cents. Inquiry was broad, with shippers requiring corn to fill early January contracts the chief bidders. The range of prices Saturday was \$1- to \$1.80, the former being paid for poor quality ear corn. A week ago sales were at \$1.37 to \$1.78, and a year ago, 93 to 95 1/2 cents.

Carlots of oats sold up 2 to 3 cents, No. 2 white bringing 83 1/2 cents, a new high record for this year's crop. The movement diminished a little, 1,246 cars at three principal markets, 236 less than the preceding week and 400 more than a year ago.

Five principal markets received 550 fewer cars of wheat last week than the week before, a thousand less than a year ago and a little more than a fifth as much as two years ago. Kansas City receipts, 174 cars, were about 30 cars less than the quantity actually used by Kansas City mills. Other winter wheat markets are getting small supplies. The spring wheat movement keeps up fairly well, but is little more than the current needs of the mills.

Carlots prices for grain at Kansas City Saturday were:

Wheat: Official fixed prices, Dark Hard No. 1, \$2.19; No. 2, \$2.16; No. 3, \$2.13. Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09. Yellow Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.11; No. 2, \$2.08; No. 3, \$2.05. Red Winter Wheat: No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09. Soft Red Wheat, "Onions": No. 1, \$2.13; No. 2, \$2.10; No. 3, \$2.07. Corn: No. 2, mixed, \$1.73 to \$1.75; No. 3, \$1.63 to \$1.68; No. 4, \$1.59 to \$1.62; No. 5, \$1.50 to \$1.57; sample, \$1 to \$1.35. No. 2 white, \$1.77 to \$1.78; No. 3 white, sales \$1.74; No. 4, sales \$1.65. No. 2 yellow, \$1.78 to \$1.80; No. 4, \$1.65 to \$1.68; No. 6, \$1.59. Ear corn, sales \$1.35 to \$1.55. Oats: No. 2 white, 83 1/2c; No. 3, 83c; No. 4, 82c to 82 1/2c. No. 2 mixed, 81c to 82c; No. 3, 80 1/2c to 81c; No. 4, 81c. No. 2 red, 81c to 82 1/2c. No. 3, 81c to 81 1/2c.

With a material increase in hog receipts, 128,000 more than the preceding week, last week's receipts came nearer to those of a year ago than any corresponding period in many weeks. Last January the five Western markets received 2,442,000 hogs, the biggest supply in any month last year. The smallest supply in any month last year, 635,000, arrived in September. Anticipating an increased movement, packers set hog prices down 40 to 45 cents, the low point showing Thursday. Friday the market rallied 5 to 10 cents, but the gain was lost Saturday. The top price, \$16.95, was paid Tuesday. The top price Saturday was \$16.50. Compared with a year ago, last week's average prices were \$6.25 higher.

Monday's trade in cattle was active at 15 to 25 cents higher prices, but in succeeding days receipts were larger than expected and prices dropped 15 to 20 cents below late the preceding week. The top price, \$13.25, was paid for 1,375-pound Kansas fed steers. They had been fed 85 days on corn and alfalfa, and were fairly representative of the best beef steers the market receives at this season of the year. Other sales were at \$8.50 to \$13, mostly \$10 to \$12. They were short fed and weighed 1,000 to 1,250 pounds.

Lamb prices were quoted up 50 to 75 cents and sheep up 35 to 50 cents. Trade was more active than for several weeks, and offerings showed improved quality. The top lambs brought \$17.10, and they cost \$18 as feeders in September. The bulk of the fat lambs brought \$16.25 to \$16.50. Yearlings are quoted at \$13 to \$14, wethers \$11.50 to \$12.75, and ewes \$10.50 to \$11.50. About 7,000 feeding lambs were delivered on contract, and sales in the open market were at \$13 to \$14.75.

Morning in Kansas

There are lands beyond the ocean which are gray beneath their years.
Where a hundred generations learned to sow and reap and spin;
Where the sons of Shem and Japheth wet the furrow with their tears—
And the noontide is departed, and the night is closing in.

Long ago the shadows lengthened in the lands across the sea,
And the dusk is now enshrouding regions nearer home, alas!
There are long-deserted homesteads in this country of the free—
But it's morning here in Kansas, and the dew is on the grass!

It is morning here in Kansas, and the breakfast bell is rung!
We are not yet fairly started on the work we mean to do;
We have all the day before us, for the morning is but young,
And there is hope in every zephyr, and the skies are bright and blue.

It is morning here in Kansas, and the dew is on the sod;
As the builders of an empire, it is ours to do our best;
With the hands at work in Kansas, and our faith and trust in God,
We shall not be counted idle when the sun sinks in the west.

—Walt Mason.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

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

160 A., S.W. of Copeland, sown to wheat, 1/4 goes. Beard-Hall Land Co., Dodge City, Kan.

360 ACRE RANCH in Gove Co., Kansas. W. M. Mason, Walnut, Kan.

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

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

A BARGAIN. 126 acre bottom land farm well located, fair improvements. Only \$63.50 an acre. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

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

160 ACRES good broom corn and maize land, one mile from Hugoton. Cheap if cash if taken soon. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

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

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

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

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

80 A., 2 1/2 ML. WAVERLY, 5 room house, good large barn. Some hay land, good blue grass pasture, good farm land. Price \$5,000. W. H. Lathorn, Waverly, Kan.

I HAVE BUYERS for large tracts of grass lands. I want you to list your holdings with me. Also oil lands. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

480 ACRES, four miles from Baldwin, all smooth, fine farm, good improvements, \$75 per acre. Other farms, also city property for sale. J. C. Wise, Baldwin, Kansas.

FOR QUICK SALE

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

Improved Quarter

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

Chase County Stock Farm

280 acres 5 miles Elmdale, 1/4 mile school, fully mail, 100 acres cultivated, 180 acres pasture, running water, timber, fair improvements, price \$13,500.00. J. E. Bocoock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

160 Acres For \$1,000.

Sumner County; good upland soil; improved; good water; pasture; meadow; wheat; farm land; poss.; only \$1000 cash; bal., \$500 year. Hurry. R. M. Mills, Schwelger Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

NESS COUNTY

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

Sacrifice Sale

I have a section in Kiowa Co., Kan., 11 miles from one of the best towns in the state. About 200 acres in cultivation of which about 150 are in wheat, which looks good. About 80 acres of good alfalfa land—black sandy bottom. Balance of farm land lays level to sloping. Pasture land rolling to rough—the best of grass and sod. Good 5 room house, barn, granaries, hen house, cave, etc. Land all under fence. Nothing can be bought like it thereabouts at above price. If you are wanting to handle stock in connection with general farming, here is your chance. Might take in smaller farm. This ad will not appear again. Address D. W. Stone, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

Every time a housewife orders beef instead of veal she is giving that calf a chance to grow into full steerhood. A 3-year-old will feed more American boys at the front than a calf will.

I am an old subscriber to the paper and tho I take several other farm papers, I think the Farmers Mail and Breeze is the best. J. Q. Cowee, Burlingame, Kan.

You may not love the American hog but the boys on the fighting line will enjoy the pork.

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

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

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

A SNAP. 160 acres level wheat land, 100 acres in cultivation, part terms, \$2100. 7 quarters all join, nearly all good plow land, 60 acres in wheat, 1/2 ml. school. \$11 an acre. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

400 ACRES in Kiowa County; 6 miles of County Seat, 340 acres in cultivation; 300 acres wheat. Improved. Owner will sacrifice for quick sale. \$35 per acre. Here is your chance. The Pratt Abstract & Inv. Co., Pratt, Kan.

240 ACRES well located, smooth land, well divided for crops. 60 acres in wheat, 6 room cottage, good barn and other improvements. Write for descriptions of this or any size farm interested in. Large list of farm bargains to select from. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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

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

440 ACRE STOCK AND GRAIN farm, 3 miles of shipping point, on Santa Fe. 250 a. best Cottonwood bottom alfalfa and corn land balance pasture. Permanent water, two sets good improvements. Price \$100 per a. Terms. Cowley-Hays Real Estate Co., Cottonwood Falls Kansas

FINE DAIRY FARM AT A BARGAIN. 160 acres, 2 miles of Cherryvale, Montgomery Co., Kansas, well improved. 110 acres pasture, 50 acres meadow, balance in cultivation. Price \$4800. Mtg \$2,600 long time. 6%. Oakleaf & Hill, Cherryvale, Kansas.

DOUGLAS COUNTY FARMS. 320 a., 12 miles from Lawrence and Kansas University, 4 miles from Baldwin, 2 1/2 miles from High School and shipping point. 50 a. in cultivation, 280 a. tillable, 200 a. blue grass pasture, balance timber pasture. Small improvements, never failing water. This belongs to an estate and is going to be sold. Price \$13,000. 160 a. 4 miles good trading and shipping point, 10 miles Lawrence, 150 tillable, 10 hog light, bank barn 40x60, 7 room house, granary 30x40, hog house, scales, chicken house, wash house, acetylene lights, cistern. Plenty of water. Price \$10,500. Other good farms in Douglas county and eastern Kansas. Hosford Inv. & Mtg. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

ARKANSAS

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

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

220 ACRES well improved, bottom farm, 2 1/2 miles good railroad town, 1/4 mile good school. R.F.D. A real value. Price \$8,000. easy terms. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

240 ACRES FINE, SMOOTH LAND Barton county, Missouri, improved, in cultivation. Price \$60 per acre; part cash, balance terms. E. H. Fair, Centerton, Ark.

BENTON CO., best place. We have health, water, white people, no swamps. Tell wants first letter. Land \$10 up. Box 55, Pea Ridge, Ark.

160 ACRES 5 miles Leslie, 40 acres cultivation, good improvements, good water, orchard, 140 acres can be farmed. \$1800. terms. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

OKLAHOMA

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

200 A. good bottom land, practically all tillable, 1/2 ml. city limits, McAlester, \$50 per a. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

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

FARM LANDS

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

WISCONSIN

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

MISSOURI

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

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

SPECIAL BARGAINS, good investment on farms for sale. Write for free list. Terms to suit. J. H. Engelking, Diggins, Mo.

\$12,000 GRAIN produced last year on 480 a. farm. \$22,000 time. Price \$80 per acre. W. R. Taylor, Aldrich, Mo.

CASS COUNTY, MO., 120 a. well improved, fine blue grass, corn and stock farm, \$75 per a. Charles Bird, Harrisonville, Mo. . . .

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

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

160 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED. Polk Co., Missouri, 3 ml. R. R. town. Price \$50 per acre. Easy terms. T. A. Pritchard, Collins, Mo.

40 ACRES highly improved, 2 1/2 miles town, good roads, \$2300, \$1000 cash, balance easy. Views furnished. Address Route 3, Box 59, Mountain Grove, Mo.

\$100,000 INCOME PROPERTY, in Kansas City, Mo., to exchange for farm lands. Want clear for equity over \$30,000. Hart, Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

126 A. HIGHLY IMP. 100 cult., bal. pasture and timber, black valley land, spring and well, 4 miles town, \$47.50. 300 a., highly imp., 225 cult., bal. pasture and timber, black limestone, abundance living water, \$40 a. Terms. R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

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

20 A. IMP., fruits of all kinds, 1 1/2 ml. town, \$3,000. Very desirable. 280 a., well imp., 125 cult., 100 a. bottom, bal. pasture and timber, living water. If sold soon \$25 a. Four miles town. 110 a. imp., 50 cult., bal. timber and pasture, living water, \$25 a. Terms. Exchanges made. Have farms to suit every one. B. J. Frisbee, Mt. Grove, Mo.

FLORIDA

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

EXCHANGE BOOK, 1000 farms, etc. Trades everywhere. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kan.

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

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

LAND IN NESS, Trego, Lane, Scott, Finney and Greeley Counties. Write for list. V. E. West, Dighton, Kan.

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

HOUSE AND 10 LOTS in town of 5,000 inhabitants, good rental, for exchange. Prefer small improved farm, must be productive. H. I. Smith, Herington, Kan.

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

IMPROVED half section, 10 miles Ogallah, Kansas. 50 acres can be plowed, balance rather rough but good pasture. Price \$25 per acre. Mortgage \$2500. Trade equity for grocery stock, residence or suburban property, clear. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

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

Cheaper Land Wanted

Have 150 acre farm near Hamburg, Iowa. 100 acres in wheat; 20 acres in corn; remainder in pasture. Good black soil; price \$125 per acre. First mortgage \$8,000. due four years at 6%. Want to exchange for cheaper land. C. Campbell, 1510 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

MY HOME

Modern, close to schools and car line, in Kansas City, Mo., for a Kansas or Missouri farm.

A BARGAIN

E. H. Sloan, 428 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Pork is the Nation's Need

BY DEAN E. A. BURNETT

The United States government asks for an increase in the supply of hogs to feed the army. The Department of Agriculture estimates that there are 4 million fewer hogs in this country than one year ago. The department has apporportioned the increase which every state should endeavor to produce, and has estimated that Kansas should retain 25 per cent more brood sows than were kept last year.

Winter pasture can be obtained from either wheat or rye fields which have been sown for grain. If the wheat was sown early so that it has made a good growth, hogs will not injure this pasture perceptibly, and by using it the amount of grain required can be greatly reduced.

Less corn is necessary than generally is fed, especially to mature brood sows which can live thru the winter on pasture, alfalfa hay, sugar beets, mangel-wurzels, or potatoes, with a very small amount of corn.

With pasture and alfalfa hay, 2 bushels of shelled corn a day will be sufficient for 30 brood sows. Oats or barley can be substituted wholly or in part for corn.

We should not make a mistake in thinking that someone else will grow the pork necessary to feed the nation and support the army. The Food Administration has promised that the farmer will receive a remunerative price.

Patriotism also demands that we heed the call of the nation, and make every effort to support, in the best possible manner, our armies in the field, and the European nations dependent upon us. In doing this we also are reasonably sure of a profit on our labor and investment. Even if this were not assured, we should bend every effort to heed the call of the nation for food which can be shipped abroad to the best advantage.

Livestock for Northeastern Kansas

A very high type of livestock farming is being developed in Northeastern Kansas. Much greater progress will be made in the next few years. The soil in this section, north of the Kansas River and east of the Blue River, is of a glacial formation, and it is very rich. The excellent crops of this region have been famous ever since the state was settled. This has been well shown in the pastures as well as in the grain fields; the livestock carrying capacity of the pastures in Northeastern Kansas is amazing to most livestock men in other sections. This is especially true on some of the better places, such as the Shorthorn farms around Lancaster, where the pastures have been managed properly for years.

Many farmers in Northeastern Kansas have demonstrated some mighty fine things in regard to the number of animals that can be kept on a given number of acres. A large proportion plan on carrying some silage thru the winter to use in the summer if dry weather should reduce the yields from the pastures. The ideal is to market all of the crop thru the livestock route—while very high yields of corn are produced in this section, the larger part of it goes to market in the form of beef and pork. The fine homes and well developed farms show that this program has been successful.

Growth of Cow Testing

That co-operative cow testing associations are successful in this country is shown by the fact that since 1906, when the first association was organized, in Michigan, the number has increased steadily to 459 associations, in 40 states. On July 1, 1917, there were 11,720 herds, with a total of 211,966 cows being tested regularly in these associations. The first cow testing association is still in existence and now has 30 herds with 304 cows. Wisconsin leads in the number of associations, 81 being in operation in that state. Other leading states are Vermont with 47, New York with 43, Iowa and Ohio with 30 each, Minnesota with 26 and Pennsylvania with 24. During the year ended June 30, 1917, 95 new organizations were established.

It isn't whether you can afford to waste that teaspoonful of sugar every morning but rather whether your country can afford to have you do it. One teaspoonful multiplied by something less than 100 million multiplied by 365 means something in helping to win this war.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Combination Sales.

- Feb. 25 to Mar. 2—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Jacks, Jennets and Stallions.

- Jan. 30—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
- Feb. 6—L. J. Cox and others, Concordia, Kan.
- Feb. 13—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
- Mar. 26—H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kan.

Percheron Horses.

- Jan. 22, 23, 24, 25—At Bloomington, Ill. C. W. Hurl, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.
- Jan. 25—Kansas Percheron Breeders. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.
- Jan. 30—Spohr & Spohr, Latham, Kan. Sale at Wichita, Kan.
- Feb. 12—Bishop Bros., Towanda, Kan.
- Feb. 26—Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.

Draft Horses.

- Feb. 28 and Mar. 1—Nebraska Horse Breeders' Assn., sale, Grand Island, Neb. C. F. Way, Lincoln, Neb., Manager.
- March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

- Mar. 29—Wm. Palmer, Liberty, Neb.

Holstein Cattle.

- Jan. 17—J. A. Engle, Talmage, Kan.
- Jan. 23—W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.
- Feb. 27—W. O. Morrill, Summerfield, Kan.
- Mar. 20—E. J. Dixon and Chas. A. Smedley, Agra, Kan.
- Mar. 26—Kansas State Holstein Breeders' sale at Topeka Fair Grounds, W. H. Mott, Sec., Herington, Kan.

Polled Durham Cattle.

- March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
- Mar. 28-29—Combination sale, So. Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.
- April 10—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

- Jan. 26—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.
- Jan. 29—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. Shorthorn Beginners' Department.
- March 5—K. F. Dietsch, Orleans, Neb.
- March 7—Frank Uhlig, Falls City, Neb.
- Mar. 26-27—Combination sale, So. Omaha, Neb. H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.
- March 27—J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla.
- April 2—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb. Sale at Hastings, Neb.
- Apr. 3-4—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Farnam, Neb. E. W. Crossgrove, Mgr.
- April 6—Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., and A. C. Shellenberger, Atma, Neb. Sale at Cambridge.

Hereford Cattle.

- Jan. 25-26—Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan.
- Feb. 11—Paul Williams, Marion, Kan.
- Feb. 12—Kansas Breeders' Combination sale; W. A. Cochel, Mgr. Sale at Manhattan, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

- Jan. 17—Henry Wlemers, Diller, Neb.
- Jan. 18—Wm. Buchler, Sterling, Neb.
- Feb. 2—Mosse and Murr, Leavenworth, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

- Jan. 21—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
- Jan. 22—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.
- Jan. 22—Dallas Henderson, Kearney, Neb.
- Jan. 23—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.
- Jan. 23—W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.
- Jan. 24—H. E. Labart, (night sale), Overton, Neb.
- Jan. 24—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.
- Jan. 26—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.
- Jan. 26—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.
- Jan. 30—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
- Jan. 31—W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan.
- Feb. 1—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
- Feb. 4—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb.
- Feb. 5—R. Wide & Sons, Genoa, Neb.
- Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.
- Feb. 22—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
- Feb. 14—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
- Feb. 15—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
- Feb. 18—Combination sale, W. W. Jones, Mgr., Clay Center, Kan.
- Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
- Feb. 19—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
- Feb. 19—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
- Feb. 20—W. T. McBridge, Parker, Kan.
- Feb. 21—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
- Feb. 21—Glam & Brown, Waverly, Neb.
- Feb. 21—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
- Feb. 26—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.
- Feb. 26—Henry Wernimont, Oklawaha, Neb.
- March 2—O. E. Easton, Alma, Neb.
- Mar. 7—Otey Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.
- March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
- Apr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Hampshire Swine.

- Feb. 4—A. H. Lindgren and Wm. H. Nider, Jansen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
- Feb. 5—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa.
- Feb. 9—R. C. Pollard, Nehawka, Neb.

Poland China Hogs.

- Jan. 25—E. H. Andrews, Kearney, Neb.
- Jan. 28—J. L. Carman, Cook, Neb.
- Feb. 1—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
- Feb. 4—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
- Feb. 6—Von Forrell Bros., Chester, Neb.
- Feb. 7—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
- Feb. 8—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
- Feb. 9—John Naimen, Alexandria, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
- Feb. 11—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb. (night sale).
- Feb. 20—Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan. Sale at Wichita, Kan.
- Feb. 21—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. At Hutchinson, Kan.
- Feb. 22—Oliver & Sons, Danville, Kan.

- Feb. 25—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
- Feb. 26—Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.
- Feb. 28—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale at Dearborn, Mo.
- March 1—Beall & Wissell, Roca, Neb.
- Mar. 6—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.
- Mar. 8—Engleman Stock Farms, Fredonia, Kan.
- March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
- April 10—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
- pr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs.
- Feb. 14—Reed and Jukes, Salina, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Spohr & Spohr, Latham, Kan., will disperse their entire herd of Percherons at auction, at Wichita, Kan., Wednesday, January 30. This dispersion is due to the falling health of the senior member of the firm, otherwise, many of these good Percherons would not sell. They offer 35 head, 12 stallions and 23 mares and fillies. Included will be all their extra good herd mares and the splendid show and breeding stallion, Morris by the International prize winner, Imp. Barnum. A number of these mares weigh right at 5 tons and all of breeding age, showing safe in foal, most of them to Morris, a few to Imp. Resistant. Included among the stallions are five of serviceable age. Write today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Bishop Bros.' Percheron Dispersion.

On Tuesday, Feb. 12, Bishop Bros., of Towanda, Kan., will disperse their entire herd of stallions, at auction. The reason for this dispersion is not that Bishop Bros. own and Oklahoma as sellers of high class stallions, have not prospered in the business, nor is it that they are not yet prospering in the business, for if you talk with these gentlemen you find that they are strongly of the opinion that the horse business will be as good in the future, or better than at any time in the past, but here is the "reason." These gentlemen are among those who have been very fortunate in the oil business and have made a snug fortune already, and yet more to come, and being good business men as they are, they have made, and are making investments that require all of their attention. Among other things they have bought a sixteen hundred acre farm that will require much of their attention after March 1. Now as to the offering in this sale. There are twenty-five head, all of which with the exception of two, are coming three-year-olds, and were bought not for auction, but private sale at their barns, where each animal must bear the close inspection of the buyers. The writer has personally inspected the offering to be made, and has no hesitation in saying to any one wanting a really high class stallion, that is sound and right in every way, he will find what he wants in this sale, for they are really the big, sound, rugged kind, and every one will sell at the high dollar, and you can depend on it. Watch for the advertising in this paper.—Advertisement.

Lookabaugh's Second Beginners' Sale.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., will sell at Pleasant Valley Stock Farm, Watonga, Okla., Tuesday January 29, a second draft of Shorthorns selected for beginners, consisting of 60 cows and heifers and 40 bulls. Included will be 10 heifers selected especially for the calf club boys and girls and a carload of bulls for the ranchman. A feature of the female offering is 22 cows and heifers by Silver Mine, formerly of the Stoddard herd and in calf to such great sires as Mr. Lookabaugh's Imported Doune Royalist and Watonga Searchlight. The calves from these noted sires will undoubtedly be worth more than you will likely have to pay for the cow. Statistics show a great scarcity of meat animals. The time has come when high priced feed can no longer be fed with a reasonable profit to scrubs of any kind. The work done a few years ago by Mr. Lookabaugh in teaching the farmer to change to stock farming by the purchase of a few Shorthorns and to grow into the business of livestock seemed to be a gigantic task, but today there is hardly a community in the state of Oklahoma that has awakened to the needs of better livestock and the large interest in Shorthorns in the state is largely due to his efforts. The effects of these beginners' sales will surely be felt. His first Beginners' Sale was a decided success not as yet a single complaint having been received. The cattle selected for these sales, when bred to his good herd bulls, will start the purchaser right, and Mr. Lookabaugh stands ready to assist with the selection and backs every animal with his regular guarantee. Before you lay this paper down turn to Mr. Lookabaugh's fourth letter. It is a Shorthorn article that every farmer should read. Write today for a catalog and attend the Second Beginners' Sale.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Remember the Dallas Henderson Duroc Jersey sale to be held on Mr. Henderson's farm near Kearney, Neb., Tuesday, January 22. Mr. Henderson will have a good offering. Swartsley & Son sell at Riverdale the day following.—Advertisement.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., is proprietor of one of the strong herds of Hampshires in the West. At present he has only a few choice bred gilts and a nice lot of fall pigs, either sex, for sale. Remember he sells on approval. Also remember that Mr. Wempe is a livestock auctioneer of ability and specializes in Hampshire sales. He can make you money on your next sale. Write him.—Advertisement.

O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan., will sell Poland China bred sows at Holton, Thursday, February 7. This is a change in his date from February 9. It follows the H. B. Walter sale February 6. Don't overlook this O. B. Clemetson sale of Poland China bred sows if you are really looking for the top kind. The breeding is right and they have been grown and handled carefully. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze soon.—Advertisement.

R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Nebr., are making special prices on Sept. male pigs. Critic, Crismon Wonder, Illustrator, Model's Crismon Wonder, Gano's Golden Model and Elk Col. breeding. They have five extra good male pigs, by Garrett's Critic B., by the champion Critic B., and their dam by

Elk Col., the 1st prize aged boar and reserve champion at Kansas State Fair 1917. They have a nice lot of bred gilts of the above breeding they are pricing right, while they last.—Advertisement.

February 6, is the date of the combination sale of jacks, jennets and stallions to be held in the sale pavilion, Concordia, Kan. The offering is a good one and is the dispersion of three breeding establishments, all in Cloud county. L. J. Cox, Concordia, a well known breeder of stallions and jacks, who has maintained a breeding establishment there for years is closing out his business. Chaput Bros., Aurora, Kan., are selling all of their stallions and jacks as is the Guffin estate. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze a little later but you can write L. J. Cox, Concordia, for the catalog any time.—Advertisement.

Kansas Holstein Breeders Sale.

The Holstein Friesian Association of Kansas will hold their annual meeting at Topeka, Kan., March 25. The evening following the association meeting the Topeka Commercial club will give a banquet to the members of the association. On March 26, the day following the association meeting a big sale of registered cattle will be held at the fair grounds in Topeka. The sale will be made up from consignments from the herds of Kansas breeders who are members of this association.—Advertisement.

Choice Shorthorn Bulls.

Warren Watts, Clay Center, Kan., offers 12 Shorthorn bulls, from 10 to 12 months old, in his advertisement, in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. Watts owns one of the real nice little herds of Shorthorn cattle in Northern Kansas and each season has a few choice young bulls for sale. These bulls are reds, Scotch tops and very desirable. The breeding is up to date and they are good ones. Write him for prices and descriptions. The farm joins Clay Center.—Advertisement.

Duroc Jersey Bred Gilts.

Searle & Cottle, the well known breeders of Duroc Jersey hogs at Berryton, Kan., report an especially good trade in both boars and gilts, this winter. They sold the last of their boars this week. They have a nice line of bred gilts on which they are making attractive prices. These gilts are bred to farrow in April. They represent the same blood lines that have produced the sensational prize winners for Searle & Cottle at the state fairs. These gilts are right in every way. The firm is absolutely reliable. If you are interested in this kind of stock, write today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Will Sell on Merit.

J. A. Engle, Talmage, Kan., Dickinson county, is selling an extra nice lot of high grade Holstein cows and heifers at his dairy farm joining Talmage, next Thursday, January 17. Forty head will be sold, 30 cows that are giving lots of milk now, having freshened within the last 60 days, others are due to freshen soon. There will be 10 two-year-old heifers that will freshen soon after the sale. Everything in this sale was developed and most of it bred by Mr. Engle on his dairy farm. It is surplus and every animal will be sold on her merits as a producer. Write for the catalog at once. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Duroc Jersey Hog Sale.

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county, is selling Duroc Jersey bred sows at auction at his farm near Glen Elder next Tuesday. There will be four tried sows, 22 select spring gilts and 44 September and October pigs that are sure to sell worth the money. The local demand in Mitchell county is not likely to be very good this season because of the short corn crop in that section of the state. The breeding represented in this offering is up to date and everything is in the best of breeding condition. Look up the advertisement in this issue and write at once for the catalog. If unable to attend you can send your bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Humes.—Advertisement.

Thompson Brothers' Sale.

Thompson Brothers, Marysville, Kan., Marshall county, are advertising their dispersion sale of stallions and jacks in this issue. This is certainly the place to buy the very best in jacks if you are in the market. They are dispersing their breeding establishment because they have not the time to look after it. Last season they booked at Marysville 290 mares, at Waterville 116. They will furnish you all the proof you will want sale day that their jacks and stallions are money makers. The firm of Thompson Brothers is well known over Northern Kansas and is reliable. They offer as reference any bank in Marysville and they just as well make it any bank in Marshall county. Look up their advertisement and write them for full information. But if you want the best in this line just be at this sale. It is January 30 in Marysville, Kan.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn and Duroc Sale.

The O. A. Tiller Shorthorn and Duroc Jersey bred sow sale to be held at Pawnee City, Neb., January 26 should interest many readers of this paper. This sale includes some extra good young bulls. Three of them sired by Victoria's Sentinel, a son of Imp. Scottish Sentinel. One by Scottish Sentinel, and one by the Bellows bred bull, Walnut Duke. Of the twenty cows selling only one is over five years of age. All of them are bred and many near calving sale day. They have been bred to Colossus Goods, the 2100-pound bull and Grand Royal, a son of Royal Sultan. Among the females are daughters of Pleasant Hill Master; Scotch Goods; Walnut Duke and others. The cattle will sell in rather ordinary flesh but the blood lines are good and many cattle perhaps should have been retained in the herd but Mr. Tiller is anxious to put up an offering that will please. The 35 Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts were sired by such boars as Crismon Professor; Prince Wonder and Illustrator Again. They are bred to great boars and are a splendid lot of individuals. Write for catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Willson's Annual Sale.

T. M. Willson's annual sale of "Spring Brook Stock Farm" Polled Durhams and Poland Chinas at Lebanon, Kan., Smith county this spring is being held a little later than usual but the high class of the offering warrants the statement that it is to be one of the important sales to be held in north central Kansas this spring. April 10, is the date and 20 Polled Dur-

hams and 50 Poland Chinas will be cataloged. Mr. Willson is the manager of the farmers union in Smith county and the business of this big farmers association has increased in this county to such an extent that he is required to give it all of his time. The farm and herds are in the hands of a very competent farmer and breeder. There will be valuable cows in the sale with calves at foot and bred back and others to drop calves soon. Also a number of nice young bulls. The Poland Chinas are of the best of breeding and will consist of tried sows, spring gilts and a few boars. Also a number of fall gilts too young to breed that will be just right to breed for fall litters. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in due time.—Advertisement.

Combination Duroc Sale.

W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., is the well known Duroc Jersey breeder at that place who is managing the breeders combination sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts which will be held in Clay Center, Monday, February 18. Consignments have already been secured which insures the sale but a few more would be welcome. If you want to sell a few good ones in this sale write Mr. Jones immediately. It has been suggested to Mr. Jones by a number of breeders that this would be a good time to organize a state Duroc Jersey breeders association and a call for a meeting the night of the combination sale will be made in a few days and it is desired that every breeder who can possibly do so attend this meeting. You can come to the sale and stay for the meeting in the evening and get out on early morning trains. A smoker and entertainment will be provided for visiting breeders at the Bonham hotel which will be free and all are invited to attend and help organize this state Duroc Jersey breeders association. For further information about the sale and the catalog write manager W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.—Advertisement.

Pure Bred Holstein Sale.

E. J. Dixon and Chas. A. Smedley, Agra, Kan., Phillips county are two farmers who embarked in the pure bred Holstein business in 1910, by purchasing foundation stock from well known eastern herds at that time. Both own nice farms near Agra and both have brought their herds to a degree of perfection by a careful system of mating and culling out the undesirable until today, while on large herds they are among the most profitable from the standpoint of milk production and choice individuals to be found in the west. Because of the general help that is general everywhere among farmers they are compelled to reduce their herds to a considerable extent and for this reason have decided on a combination sale. The sale will be held at the farm near Agra, March 20. Forty pure bred sows will be sold. Twenty-five are pure bred with registration papers and 15 are pure bred on which papers cannot be furnished. The offering consists of cows and helpers, and calves. The breeding is the well known King of the Pontiacs and De Kol strains and there will not be a better opportunity this season to buy high class registered Holsteins that are proven money makers than this sale affords. Both are members of the Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

W. H. Swartsley & Son of Riverdale, Neb., sell Duroc Jersey bred sows on January 23. They offer a splendid line of bred sows and gilts. Dallas Henderson sells the day before at Kearney and H. A. Deets sells the day after at same place. Arrange to attend all three sales.—Advertisement.

Clark Sells Durocs at Fairbury.

C. B. Clark, Duroc Jersey breeder at Thompson, Neb., will hold his annual bred sow sale at Fairbury, Neb., January 30. He has picked out a mighty good selection of breeding animals for his sale. The big factor in the sale will be his great sire, Col. A. Gano, one of the very best breeding sires of old Col. Gano, with a dam by Crimson of Crimston Wonders. Practically everything in the sale will be bred to this boar or sired by him. The remainder of the offering will be bred to Mr. Clark's good young boar, Pathmaker, by Pathfinder, and out of a Crimson Wonder dam. The dams

of the gilts being sold carry considerable illustration and Critic blood. Among the attractions in this sale will be six fall yearlings of outstanding individuality, sired by Col. A. Gano and out of one of the best sows on the farm. Some good ones are by the former herd boar, Uneda Surprise, a son of Col. Uneda, a boar of great individuality, now in service in Ed. Kern's herd. Others are by Big Lincoln Valley Chief; Joe Orion 2d; Joe Orion 5th, and others. Write early for catalog. If not convenient to be present send bids to J. W. or Jesse Johnson, at Fairbury, Neb., care Mary-Etta Hotel.—Advertisement.

Big Angus Event.

William Palmer, the largest breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle in the West, announces a dispersion sale to be held on his farm near Liberty, in Gage county, Nebraska, on March 29. Eighty females and 20 bulls will be sold. File application any time for catalog. Mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Dispersion Ayrshire Sale.

William Galloway of Waterloo, Ia., advertises a big dispersion sale of registered Ayrshire cattle to be held at Waterloo on January 23. The Galloway Ayrshires are as good as the breed affords. They have won at all leading shows and fairs and the blood lines indicate the very best imported breeding. They are great producers at the pail and no better opportunity will present itself for readers of this paper that are interested in this great breed of cattle. About 50 head sell. It will be too late to get catalog when this reaches our readers, but interested parties should try and attend or send bids to Amos Burhans in care of the Wm. Galloway Co., Waterloo, Ia.—Advertisement.

Buy Big Poland Sows.

Readers of this paper wanting to buy Poland China bred sows should bear in mind the big dispersion sale being made by E. H. Andrews and H. R. Ransdell at Kearney, Neb., January 25. This sale is being made to close out a partnership and will contain 30 big sows of exceptional merit. Many of the fall yearlings of which there are 20 were sired by the boar All Wonder, a son of old A. Wonder. These gilts are large and good in every way. There will also be four splendid daughters of Model Jones, an outstanding son of the great Gerstdale Jones. The 20 spring gilts are all by this boar. It would be impossible to tell about the choice big sows that are being cataloged for this sale. The offering will be bred to the herd boars Mouw's Long Jumbo, a son of Mouw's Black Jumbo; Wonder King, by the great sire King of Wonders, and Black Jumbo, a boar descended from Black Big Bone, with a dam by Long Jumbo. No sale of the season will have more Mouw breeding. E. H. Andrews is an old time breeder and a friend of Poland Chinas, always. He once owned Chief Tecumseh 2d and a lot of other good ones. Write now for his catalog and either come or send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Andrews' care.—Advertisement.

Immune Poland China Sale.

W. E. Willey, proprietor of the well known Big Ox Poland China herd, will hold another of his good brood sow sales at Steele City, Neb., Monday, February 4. He will sell 50 head the equal of any bunch that he has sold in the past. Nearly half of the offering will be tried sows and fall yearlings. There will be some exceptional bargains in the tried sows, including splendid daughters of Mable's Wonder. Much of the offering will be bred to Mr. Willey's new herd boar, Long Big Ox, a splendid son of the grand champion, Long Big Bone. His dam was sired by Big Bob. Some extra choice gilts included in the sale are litter sisters to this boar. Much of the offering carries the blood of the noted sire of prize winners, Big Bone's Son, the boar that formerly headed the Big Ox Herd. Some are by Superb, a son of Superba, the boar formerly heading this herd and winner of grand champion at the World's Fair. Some are bred to Smooth Ox, a son of Smooth Price and some to Willey's Ox. Some good gilts that go in were sired by Black Big Bone 2d, grand champion of Iowa, 1916. It is impossible to mention the attractions. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Bids may be sent to Jesse or J. W. Johnson in Mr. Willey's care at Steele City, Neb.—Advertisement.

Duroc Sow Sale Circuit.

One of the biggest Duroc Jersey events of the winter will be the big bred sow sale circuit to be held in Nebraska beginning

January 21. Dave Boesiger opens the circuit at Cortland on the above date. We will dedicate his big new sale pavilion selling 40 head all bred to the grand champion Kern's Sensation or Improved Pathfinder, W. M. Putman & Son sell in Tecumseh, Neb., the day following. They sell 50 head of tops, half of them sired by the noted big boar, King's Col. The other half will be bred to the best son of King's Col. Geo. Briggs & Sons follow Putman, selling on the farm near Clay Center, Neb., 60 head, their usual high class offering. They feature their great boars Illustrator 2nd and Great Wonder 2nd. H. A. Deets of Kearney, Neb., follows Briggs & Sons. He sells 60 head, largely to the Gettysburg Cherry King and bred to the King. H. B. Labart closes the circuit with a night sale, selling the night of the Deets sale. The sale will be held in lighted pavilion, at Overton, Neb. Mr. Labart sells 50 head all bred to his \$3,000 pair of boars, King Sensation and Big Sensation. The 200 sows selling in this sale are all immune. All bids should be sent to Jesse or J. W. Johnson in care of party where purchase is to be made.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

The Bloomington Horse Sale.

The twentieth annual Breeders' sale will be held at Bloomington, Ill., January 22 to 25. This offering will include some of the best known horses and the get of some of the best bred horses in the country. Among the offering will be D. Augustine's Olbert II and 13 other high class stallions from this herd. Rowe Brothers are consigning 13 head and W. J. & F. C. London are closing out their entire herd, including hard stallions and imported brood mares. This sale offering will include a lot of imported stallions and mares and some of the very best American bred stallions and mares. The sale will be held in a heated pavilion and everybody will be made comfortable. Arrange to attend this sale. Further particulars may be had by addressing C. W. Hurt, sale manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.—Advertisement.

Farmers Mail and Breeze,

Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—We get from 4 to 8 inquiries every week. Have shipped five head to Oklahoma and sold 23 head in Kansas since we started our ad this fall. Just sold this week to Gates Brothers, Kensington, Kan., 14 head and bulls are sold under one year. Yours very truly, CHAS. MORRISON, Breeder of Red Polled Cattle, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Farmers Mail and Breeze,

Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—You will please discontinue my ad in your seven papers for a while until I can get caught up with my correspondence, I am Yours truly, E. H. FAST, Real Estate Dealer, Burlingame, Kan., Dec. 26, 1917.

Farmers Mail and Breeze,

Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Please discontinue the standing ad and send me your bill to date, and I will remit promptly. We are sold out for the present and have received good results from the ad. Very truly, ELLIOTT & LOWER, By W. L. Lower, Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Courtland, Kan., Dec. 26, 1917.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

GROWTHY MULE FOOT HOGS from my State Fair prize winning herd. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices low. C. M. Thompson, Lettie, Ind

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Big Type Polands for sale. Boars & all gilts. Pedigrees free. Lewis Schmidt, Barnard, Kan.

Choice Polands At private sale, either sex; also fall pigs, sired by Hercules Jr. (84679). For further information write or see AUG. J. CERVENY, Ada, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Immune Big Type Polands fall pigs by prize winning males, also bred sows. H. C. Morrison, Cleora, Oklahoma

20 POLAND CHINA BOARS, 20

Weighing from 125 to 300 lbs. Write today for price and description. A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

REGISTERED POLANDS

Big type. Big bone. Big litters. Fall pigs, either sex, for sale. Your opportunity to buy hogs of high quality without paying a high price. If interested write F. A. SWANSON, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Money-Making Polands

Am offering an extra good bunch of spring boars that are bred right and grown for breeding purposes. J. M. BARNETT, DENISON, KAN.

Spotted Poland China Gilts

30 fall and spring gilts bred and open. A few good tried sows. Also some good spring boars. All well spotted. Best breeding condition. Write at once. R. H. McCUNE, (Clay Co.) LONGFORD, KANSAS.

Immune Big Type Poland Chinas

Guaranteed in every way. 75 extra good spring pigs, boars and gilts, no relation; a few good fall gilts bred for September farrow and a few good fall boars. Best of big type breeding. Prices right. ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

Fairview Poland Chinas

40 March boars, heavy boned fellows, ready for service. Also choice gilts. All pedigreed and priced to sell quickly. F. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan.

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77326, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

Mar. Boars
and gilts sired by Hercules 2d and Grandview Wonder. 75 fall pigs for sale, in pairs and trios not related. (Picture of Hercules 2d.)
ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex, out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at Topeka State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

Blough's Big Polands

BRED GILT SPECIAL
I offer 30 splendid gilts at private sale about half by
OUR BIG KNOX 82153
and about half by
GRANDEE 76161
Nothing better at private sale this winter. Write today if interested.
John Blough, Americus, Kan.
(LYON COUNTY)

TWO DAYS Dispersion of Galloway's Famous Holstein Herd—Jan. 29 & 30

A BREEDERS' AND BUYERS' OPPORTUNITY!—EVERY ANIMAL GOES!—NOTHING RESERVED!

On account of having to spend a large portion of my time in Winnipeg in order to take care of our growing Canadian business I will discontinue my Holstein breeding and farm operations. This sale of Holsteins is a genuine breeders' and buyers' opportunity! Every animal on the Galloway-Messer Farms goes without reserve—will be sold to the highest bidder! Positively nothing reserved, as I am forced to go out of the Holstein breeding business. Resolve now to attend this grand dispersion. These dates, Jan. 29th and 30th, will be lucky ones for Holstein-Friesian buyers because they present rare opportunities to get the kind of Holstein cattle that breeders ordinarily will not sell. The foundation of this herd cost thousands upon thousands of dollars, but they will be sold at your own price by Auctioneers Kelley and Haeger on the above dates.

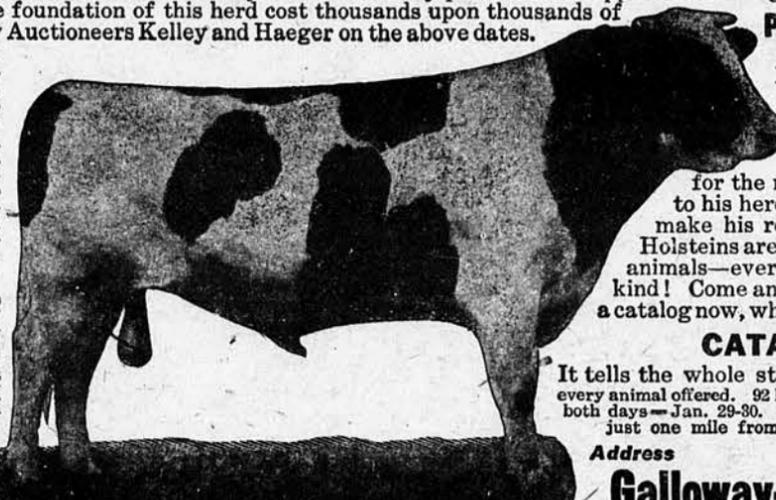
92 HEAD A. R. O. Cows & Heifers SHOW RING WINNERS

This sale presents the greatest Holstein values in milk and butter production and show ring individuality. I have always bought the best and bred them better. The "Stevens Bros.-bred," King Segis Pontiac Combination 94710, highest priced bull calf sold west of the Mississippi River up to 1912, has been bred to carefully selected dams, and produced a herd of heavy milkers and an outstanding show herd that is the marvel of the Holstein breeding fraternity! Consult show ring records for yourself. They prove every word.

NOTE THESE FAMOUS CATTLE:

At the right is my undefeated Grand Champion King Segis Johann Ormsby 163801. He goes in this sale and positively will be sold—a wonderful Holstein individual—a Holstein standard for type—straight, square, well marked, extra large! This bull will be the foundation of some lucky buyer's fortune. Jewel Walker Gerben of Cedarside 214099, Grand Champion at many fairs and dairy shows; holds the rare combination of being a heavy producer as well as an outstanding show cow. The right kind to own if you want to succeed in the Holstein business and make big dividends. Nellie Segis Pontiac 251918, Junior and Grand Champion at many fairs and dairy shows, including Junior Champion of the National Dairy Show 1916. These and others as important, all given in the free catalog.

Auctioneers B. V. KELLEY In Box R. E. HAEGER S. T. WOOD



Paste this Ad in Your Hat! Reserve These Dates!

Never before have daughters of King Segis Johanna Ormsby been offered! His sons have been sold as fast as born. This sale contains some wonderful quality in females for the man who wants to add superb specimens to his herd, or establish a breeding herd that will make his reputation as a Holstein breeder. These Holsteins are large, wide, loose-hided, straight-backed animals—every one of them worth three of the ordinary kind! Come and see for yourself, and by all means ask for a catalog now, while you think of it. A post card gets one by return mail.

CATALOGS NOW READY!

It tells the whole story, describes and gives the breeding of every animal offered. 92 head in all! Plan to be at this great dispersion sale both days—Jan. 29-30. Sale held in warm pavilion, right on the farm, just one mile from outskirts of Waterloo. Get your catalog now!

Address Galloway-Messer Farms WATERLOO, IOWA

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

HALCYON HAMPSHIRE Strong in the blood of Gen. Tipton 1917, Pat Maloy 1415, Cherokee Lad 9029. Choice fall boars and spring pigs for sale. GEO. W. ELA Valley Falls, Kan.

CHOICE SPRING BOARS AND GILTS bred or open, sired by Jackson Lad, a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy; also a nice lot of fall pigs. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.

Hampshires On Approval A few choice bred gilts for sale. Fall pigs, either sex, pairs and trios. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

500—HAMPSHIRE—500 All registered, all immune. The easy-keeping, quick-maturing kind. Nicely belted; large litters, healthiest and best hustlers in the world. Inspection invited or write today. SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 2, Phone 3910, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

40 HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS (Home of Kansas Top.) These gilts are bred and safe and will be priced right. Also 50 September pigs at bargain prices. Pedigree with each pig. A few boars. OLSON BROS., ASSARIA KAN., (12 miles south Salina.)

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Pure bred Durocs bred gilts. W. J. HARRISON, Axtell, Kansas.

GARRETT'S DUROCS Bred gilts and fall pigs special prices on Sept. male pigs with up to date breeding. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM DUROC-JERSEYS Bred gilts and service boars, prize winning blood, for sale at reasonable prices. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

ROYAL HERD FARM DUROCS Royal Grand Wonder, first in class at Kansas State Fair, 1917, at head of herd, assisted by Royal Pathfinder. Annual bred sow sale, Feb. 14. B. R. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KAN., R. 7.

DUROC BOARS Sired by the Famous Otey's Dream and the great All Col. 2nd. Can fit the farmer and the biggest breeder in quality and prices. Write today for prices. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Moser's Class Durocs A few choice June boars by Defeyder's Top Col. 150 baby pigs—pedigrees with each pig. Big bred sow sale Feb. 7. F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

Durocs of Size and Quality Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Special prices on spring boars, from Champion Defender, Illustrater, Crimson Wonder, Golden Model and Critic breeding. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS.

30 Duroc-Jersey Boars Sired by Taylor's Model Chief 128455, winner at Mo. State fair and American Royal. Extra good breeding boars at prices to close them out. Also choice bred gilts. Dams well bred for years. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Lyon County, Kansas.

Bancroft's Durocs Choice March gilts, guaranteed immune and safe in pig for March farrow. Sept. pigs, either sex, now immune and ready to ship. D. O. Bancroft, Osborn, Kansas.

TRUMBO'S DUROCS 30 boars, 125 to 200 pound, \$35 to \$50 each. Brothers and half-brothers to Constructor Jr., reserve junior champion at Hutchinson, 1917; others by Golden Model 2611, litter mate to Nebraska grand champion. All immune. W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS.

Wooddell's Durocs 20 March and April boars ready for service. They are sons of Crimson Wonder IV, and out of large, roomy sows of fashionable breeding. Priced for quick sale. All immunized and guaranteed. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

FORTY BIG TYPE BOARS Forty big husky spring boars, sired by Illustrater 2nd Pr. G. M.'s Defender, G. M.'s Crimson Wonder, C. W. Aguin Jr., Great Wonder and Critic D. These are from big mature sows. Immunized. Priced to sell. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Duroc-Jerseys Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells On Approval Choice spring gilts, bred. Popular breeding with quality. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

TAYLOR'S WORLD BEATERS Service boars from 700-pound show sows at a bargain. Choice weaned pigs both sex, all registered. Pigs will be prepaid to your depot. JAMES L. TAYLOR OLEAN, Miller County, MO.

Lookabaugh's Fourth Letter

Dear Friends— A dozen years ago after I learned the necessity of keeping books and taking an invoice the first of each year, I was much surprised one day at the end of the invoice when I had figured up the different accounts, that is, the account with the hogs, one with the cattle, one with the horses and mules, and one with the farm, to learn the farming had made nothing over and above the expense. I would not believe it and I figured it over again for I really felt since I had put most of my time on farming it really should have made me the most money. But it was plain to see it had not. But why? I studied it over. I had put in sixteen hours a day, had used good horses, had been economical in buying machinery, had been very fortunate in saving my crop from the destruction of the weather, had no losses by fire, had fertilized my land, and had rotated crops. Why it had not made a profit I could not see. I figured up the cattle account and they had made a lot of money over and above expenses plus the care and feed. I charged them even with the stalk fields. But I had not put much time on them, they had run in the pasture during the summer while I had worked on the farm, and in the winter they had run in the stalk fields while I hauled off my wheat, oats, rye, kafir and corn. At that time I did not have time enough to water them but once a day. I figured up the hog account and found they had made next to as much profit as the cattle and I could easily see why they had not made as much as the cattle because I had far larger expense on the hogs, and I had the charge against them for feed. But I was well satisfied with what they had done anyway. Also the horse and mule account had made money, for it was my habit of buying three year old mules, breaking them out and at five years old selling them at a profit, receiving their work clear. All this was a surprise to me and I decided the next year to pay a little closer attention to my farming operations and see if I could not make more, but necessarily I felt I should favor the cattle a little as they had made me the most money the year before. After I had tried still harder to make money on the farm it made me feel a little sad, but I knew it was true when the same results came out as before, only even more in favor of the cattle, hogs, and horses. This convinced me that farming without livestock would be an uphill business and the only reason I drifted toward cattle was because I found that the expense, care and feeding of the cattle was less compared with the profits, than in any other line of livestock on the farm. I decided that every farmer needed a certain variety of livestock, that each kind of stock was bred to fill their separate and distinct purpose on the farm and that after all the roughness, grass, and wheat pasture that grew on the farm which the cattle were eating was really worth more when we had the machine, that is, the cow, to convert it into dollars and cents, than the grain crops were worth. Besides by the use of the cow as well as the other livestock we could easily hold up the fertility of the soil. I decided it cost too much to haul this grain to market and what I needed was livestock to feed the grain to and drive it to market and at larger profit. Now the next thought came, what kind of stock would utilize this roughness and corn and make it bring the highest price. It was on this line of thought I finally discovered the use of the improved blood in livestock would accomplish a great deal more in a much less time with larger profits. This started me to breeding Shorthorns. The whys of why I am breeding Shorthorns I will give you in another letter. Sufficient to say that I tried to reason from a logical standpoint, taking into consideration every conceivable advantage that would prove an assistance to the farmer, for I realized long before this that the success of the farmer was closely related to the success of the banker and every business man in our agricultural state and after discovering the enormous benefit derived from the use of registered sires as well as purebred females and the possibility of what one bull could produce in pounds of beef and quality in one year it made me enthusiastic to get the other farmers to see this, for my heart has always been with the farmer. Not because I am a farmer myself but because I conscientiously felt that if we could get every farmer in our great state to see how simple and easy it is to make money and become prosperous when you apply these simple little principles to your farming operations. And it is with this end in view that I have established this Beginners' Department. It is with the hope that in the next few years we will have established among the hundreds and thousands of farms in the Southwest many prosperous young breeders who will develop into men who will prove a great benefit to themselves, their families and to their community and especially at this particular time by producing every pound of beef and pork and grain it is possible for his land to produce and help win this great world war. We who are left behind should consider it our patriotic duty and a sincere pleasure to be able to assist in every way possible the cause of the Red Cross, the cause of the Y. M. C. A. and the entire work of the Council of Defense by utilizing all of each product produced on our land and convert it into useful materials. The maximum of production and the minimum of waste should be the motto of every true American Citizen.

H. C. Lookabaugh Watonga, Oklahoma

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS. CHESTER WHITE HOGS Five good smooth spring boars for sale. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

Chester White Spring Boars Choice, lengthy fellows, of the best breeding. Well grown and Cholera immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kansas. I must close out my entire herd of Chester Whites If you want a good tried sow or herd boar write me at once. Also summer boars and gilts. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

KANSAS HERD CHESTER WHITES Bred sow sale. Fifty head, February 2nd. Leavenworth, Kansas. Heated Building. Send for catalog. Arthur Moss, Mgr., Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas 100 fall pigs.

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS Special prices on 15 outstanding spring boars and fall weanlings of either sex. Every one carrying the blood of state and national swine show champions. J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

JACKS AND JENNETS. Good Black Jack for sale or trade. A. C. Golden, Whitewater, Kan.

REGISTERED BIG BONED BLACK JACKS The Jack buying season again finds us with a big assortment of good mule jacks, herd headers and prize winners; in other words jacks for everybody. Prices and terms right. Every animal guaranteed as represented. Come now. Kingfisher Valley Jack Farm J. H. Smith & Sons, Props, Kingfisher, Okla.

Malone Bros., JACKS and PERCHERONS We have 2 barns full of extra good jacks ranging in age from weanlings to 8 yrs. old, all over 2 yrs, well broke to serve. Several fine herd headers among them. Also jennets in foal to home bred and imported jacks. A few imported Percheron stallions royally bred. We can deal. Write or call on J. P. & M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KAN.

MAMMOTH JACKS 40 jacks and jennets, 3 to 7 years old. Big boned, young jacks, broke to service. A good assortment from which to select. Marked down to rock bottom prices. Philip Walker MOLINE, ELK COUNTY, KANSAS

300 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, 300 We have for sale an extra nice lot 35 coming one-year-old rams \$30. 100 large, coming yearling ewes, mostly bred, \$30. 125 good aged ewes, no old ones \$35. We crate and pay express to your station on all sheep. They are all registered, large and well woolled. Send draft for what you want. Reference, Harveyville State Bank. J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS.

BREEDERS' SALE OF 300 REG. HORSES BLOOMINGTON, ILL., JAN. 22, 23, 24, 25, 1918

200 imported and native-bred registered Percheron, Belgian, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale stallions and mares. 100 HEAD of imported and registered stallions and mares of the very choicest breeding. 50 HEAD of the best registered mares that ever went into an auction ring. 50 REGISTERED STALLIONS of the very choicest breeding and individuality. 50 REGISTERED TROTTERS. Grade draft stallions and mares. 50 HEAD OF PONIES—imported and native-bred registered Shetland and Welsh. Mention Oklahoma Farmer. Catalog ready Jan 10, 1918 C. W. HURT, Manager, ARROWSMITH, ILLINOIS

PERCHERON STALLIONS

The Whitewater Falls Stock Farm now offers a choice collection of Percheron stallions. Come where you can get the best and have the greatest selection. J. C. Robison, Prop., Towanda, Kan.

Bishop Bros. Percherons 63 High Class Stallions

Six, from two to five years old; 33 coming 3-year-olds; 24 coming 2-year-olds. For bone, weight, conformation and quality they are as good as can be found. If you are looking for a good one and at the right price come and see what we have. They are grown in out door lots and will make good. Bishop Bros., Box M, Towanda, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE. DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS For sale. Forest Standard Sultan at the head of the herd. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

J. C. BANBURY & SONS POLLED DURHAMS (Hornless Shorthorns)



150 head in herd. 25 bulls. Reds and Roans. \$100 to \$300, halter broke. Roan Orange, 383944, weight 2500 in flesh. Sultan's Pride, 429017, first and Junior champion in three states, in service. J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Phone 1602, PRATT, KAN.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

For sale: two yearling, registered Percheron stallions, weight 1600 lbs. each. Priced right. HALLOREN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KAN.

For Sale or Trade—Gray Percheron Stallion What have you? Box 22, Hamilton, Kan.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires 2, 3, 4 and 5-yr. stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world. FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa. Above Kan. City.

For Sale: one of the best Percheron Stallions in Harvey Co. Will have to change breeding; also one extra good mammoth jack. Going out of mule business. Write for particulars or better come and see them. H. H. Glenn, R. 2, Newton, Kan., Phone 575.

STALLIONS and JACK

Owing to the City ordinance prohibiting the standing of bred animals in the city limits, I am compelled to dispose of my three stallions and one jack, all good ones. One of the best jacks in the state, 5 years old; one Percheron stallion, registered, and two standard bred stallions, one of them can show 2:10 clip; also a new rubber tired sulky. Must be sold in 2 weeks. CHAS. NELSON, McPHERSON, KAN.

FOR SALE Cotswold and Lincoln sheep, all ages, either sex. LeRoy Kunev, Adrian, Mich.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.
John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan. **LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER**
 Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
 My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
Grandsons Barmpton Knight
 Three bulls, one 24 months old, two nine months. Two bred heifers. Bulls pure Scotch. Write for prices.
PAUL BORLAND, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Salt Creek Valley Shorthorn Cattle
 30 bulls, 10 of them from 10 to 18 months old. Balance spring calves. 20 cows and heifers for sale to reduce herd. All bred or with calf at foot. Write for descriptions, prices and breeding. Also a few extra choice reg. Poland China boars, March farrow.
E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.
 (Pioneer Republic County Herd)

Cedarlawn Shorthorns
 For Sale: 14 bulls, 8 to 12 months old. Reds and Roans.
S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

Pure Scotch Herd Bull
 Three years old, best breeding and a splendid individual, for sale, worth the money. Also six Scotch topped bulls from eight to eleven months old. Thomson Bros. breeding. Nothing better for the money.
 Phone 130 Wakarusa
 Farm joins town. Main line Santa Fe.
Land & Stahl, Wakarusa, Kan.
 Wakarusa 12 miles south of Topeka, Old trails Auto road.

SHORTHORN BULLS
 5 that are ready for service—12 to 15 months old.
 15 that are from 8 to 10 months old. Bulls from a working herd that will make good in your herd. Prices right.
V. A. Plymot, Barnard, Kansas

ACRES
Crescent Acre Farms
 Registered Shorthorn Cattle. For Sale: 12 Bulls from 10 to 12 months old. Scotch tops. Reds. Popular blood lines. Big richly bred dams. Correspondence promptly answered. Address
WARREN WATTS, Kansas
 Clay Center,

Lancaster Shorthorns
Lancaster, Kan., Atchison Co.
 Imported and home bred cattle. Headquarters for herd bulls. All within three miles of Lancaster. Twelve miles from Atchison. Best shipping facilities.
Ed Hegland
 Some choice cows and heifers and young bulls for sale.

K. G. Gigstad
 20 bulls, 9 to 7 months old. Reds and roans.

W. H. Graner
 12 yearling bulls, 8 and 9 months old.

H. C. Graner
 4 yearling bulls, also bred cows.

C. A. Scholz
 Some bred cows. Cows with calf at foot and bred back. Young bulls from 6 to 8 months.
 Address these Breeders at Lancaster, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. **R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KAN.**

Stunkel's Shorthorns
SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED
 Herd Headed by Cumberland Diamond. 15 bulls 16 to 24 months old, reds and roans; 16 Scotch topped cows and heifers, from two years to mature cows, with calves at side or showing in calf, Victor Orange and Star Goods blood.
 15 miles south of Wichita on Rock Island and Santa Fe.
E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

The Shorthorn Is The Breed FOR YOU
 Shorthorn steers are repeatedly and consistently topping the leading markets.
 Shorthorn cows are making milk records up to 17,000 pounds in one year.
 A Minnesota cow has exceeded this record, making the highest score in a contest with 700 cows, all dairy breeds competing.
AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.
 13 Dexter Park Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Scotch and Scotch Topped
 bulls for sale. One pure white, 14 mo. old, pure Scotch. 15 that are 10 to 12 months old, handled to insure future usefulness. Write for prices.
C. W. TAYLOR ABILENE, KAN.
 (Dickinson County)

Oak Creek Stock Farm
Registered Shorthorns
 Some young bulls for sale from 10 to 12 months old. Out of choice Scotch Topped cows and sired by Abbotsford Lad. Address
Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE.
FOSTER'S RED POLLS Write for prices on breeding stock.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Morrison's Red Polls Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old, by Cremo 22nd. A great 17 months old herd bull for sale. Cows and heifers. **Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.**

Pleasant View Stock Farm
 Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. **HALLORAN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.**

Plain View Stock Farm
 For Sale—Seven registered Red Polled heifers, coming 3 years old, bred; also one choice 3 year old bull.
EUGENE WENIGER, CLEVELAND, KAN.

Riley County Breeding Farm
Registered Red Polled Cattle
 75 head in the herd. 20 bulls by L. S. Cremo, in ages from six to 12 months. 20 cows and heifers sired by and bred to L. S. Cremo.
ED. NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan., (Riley Co.)

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.
Aberdeen Angus Cattle
 Herd headed by Louis of View-point 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE
 170 breeding cows. For the best in registered Angus cattle investigate this herd. A pioneer herd with quality and breeding.
Sutton & Wells, Russell, Russell Co., Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
Registered Holstein Bull three years old, guaranteed.
E. W. Steele, Detroit, Kan.

HOME DAIRY FARM, DENISON, KAN.
 Some young bulls for sale. Also females. Member H. F. Assn. of Kansas. **J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.**

HOLSTEIN CALVES, 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure, 5 weeks old; from heavy milkers. \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write **EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.**

High Grade Holstein Calves 12 heifers, 15-16 pure bred, 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.
FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Registered and High Grade Holsteins
 Practically pure bred heifer calves, six weeks old, crated and delivered to your station, \$25 each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants.
CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

Holstein-Friesians
 Write for information about the herd bull I am offering for sale. I also offer two young service bulls, several bull calves, and a few females for sale. A. R. O. records up to 26 pounds. Write your wants.
H. W. MOLLHAGEN, R. 2, BUSHTON, KANSAS.

The Cedarlane Holstein Herd
 For sale: Our 4 yr. old grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, guaranteed free from Tuberculosis, contagious diseases and a sure breeder. Dam's record 27.79, sire's dam 31.01 pounds. Weighs a ton in breeding condition. Must sell to avoid inbreeding. Price right. Also a 14 months old son of above bull, dam's record 20.656 pounds. Price \$150. Special price on young bull calves. Still have a few good cows to offer.
T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Blue Ribbon Holsteins **3 bred heifers and a registered bull \$325.**
450—Holsteins—Cows, Heifers and Bulls—450
 We sell dealers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Why not sell direct to you? 50 Fresh Cows, 100 Springing Cows, 100 Springing Heifers, 100 Open Heifers, 40 Pure Bred Bulls, all ages, many with A. R. O. breeding. Bring your dairy expert if you wish. Calves well marked, high grade, either Heifers or Bulls, from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$25.00 delivered to any express office in Kansas.
 We invite you to our farms. Come to the fountain. We lead, others follow. Herd tuberculin tested and every animal sold under a positive guarantee.
50—REGISTERED COWS AND HEIFERS—50
 Some fresh, others fresh soon. Many with A. R. O. records. All ages from 6 weeks to 8 years old. Remember we have one of the Best Bulls in the World, Fairmont Johann Fletertje 78903. A calf from him is a starter on the road to prosperity.
 We want to reduce our herd to 250 head on account of room and will make very attractive price on either pure bred or grade stuff for 30 days only.
LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee County, Kansas
 Wire, Phone, or write when you are coming.

Special Holstein Bargains For 60 Days
 Having purchased the Holsteins of the Healy estate and having more cattle than I can handle I will make close prices for the next 60 days.
 70 extra choice, high grade, heavy springing heifers to freshen in January and February.
 50 choice, high grade heifers, (long yearlings), bred to my herd bull whose sister holds the world's record for milk production for a two-year-old.
 Choice, registered heifers sired by a 40-pound bull and bred to a 40-pound bull. A few young bulls with A. R. O. backing for sale. Many of them old enough for service. Address
M. A. Anderson, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.
 Note: Hope is on the Main line Missouri Pacific, Strong City branch of the Santa Fe and is 8 miles from Herington on the main line of the Rock Island.

M. E. Peck, Sr. M. E. PECK & SON M. E. Peck, Jr.
 At the farm Phone 1819 F 2 SALINA, KANSAS In town Phone 1989 W

Special Private Sale
 On 100 short two-year-old heifers that will freshen this winter and early spring. We have lots of cattle and cannot give these heifers the care they should have and will make very close prices on them if priced at once. They are an exceptionally fine lot and you should see them to appreciate their value. Also 30 yearling heifers, not bred. 50 extra nice cows that are springers. Write for full information Tell us where you saw our advertising. Address
M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan.

THE NEW HOME OF Eshelman's Holsteins
 Will be on the recently purchased farms located on the Golden Belt road just outside the east City limits of Abilene.
 Instead of selling the entire lot as anticipated we will move the herd to its new home, but because of the lack of adequate dairy barn room at this new location at present, we will continue to sell you your choice, a few at a time or as many as you want, of these high grade Holsteins.
 We have some splendid two-year-old heifers bred to our great herd sire, UNAHANNA PONTIAC KORNDYKE DOUBLE, a grandson of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, who has to his credit 144 A. R. O. daughters, twelve of which averaged above 30 pounds in seven days and four of which averaged 37.28 in seven days. We believe a good sire is half the herd.
A. L. Eshelman, Abilene, Kan.

Record Holsteins For Sale
 We have grade cows with records, 350 to 400 pounds of butter in 10 months, that we will sell. 100 head of large, well marked, Dairy type heifers, due to freshen soon, all high grade. 50 head of young cows, some fresh, others heavy springers. Some choice young bulls ready for service. 40 head of purebred heifers and cows to freshen this fall. We can ship via Rock Island, Missouri Pacific or Santa Fe.
MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Canary Paul Fobes Homestead
 heads our herd of 150 head of Holstein cattle. His dam is the first cow in the world to make three records all above thirty-three pounds of butter in 7 days. Bull calves sired by him and from great producing and A. R. O. cows for sale. Can also spare a few good grade cows and heifers. All stock tuberculin tested.
Stubbs Farm, Mark Abilgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

HOLSTEINS We have a nice assortment of high grade cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also a few pure bred bulls.
 Address **EAGER & FLORY, LAWRENCE, KAN.**

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. "Tredico Is the herd with wonderful constitutions." If the last bull you bought had a weak constitution from a forced record or a disease, visit Tredico at once.
GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS
 From A.R.O. cows. All our own breeding. Bred for milk and fat production.
LILAC DAIRY FARM
E. F. D. 2. TOPEKA, KANSAS

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas
 Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

A. B. WILCOX & SON, Abilene, Kan.
 Our Aim, the Best Registered Holsteins.

OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE
 yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A.R.O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. **BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.**

Braeburn Holsteins
 Lots of bull calves, a week old to a year, outcome of 25 years' improvement.
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Willey's Big Ox Poland China Sow Sale

Steele City, Neb.
Monday, Feb. 4th



50 Head, All Immune, and Individuals of Exceptional Merit, Richly Bred, 50

7 tried sows, 12 fall yearlings and 31 spring gilts. Bred to WILLEY'S OX; SMOOTH OX and LONG BIG OX, son of the grand champion Long Big Bone. The offering was sired by Willey's Ox; Long Big Bone; Black Big Bone 2nd and Superb, son of the World's champion Superba. Everything bred for March and April farrow. Write now for catalog. Mention this paper. Send bids to J. W. or Jesse Johnson.

W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.

Col. H. S. Duncan—Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson—Fieldman.

Engle's Reduction Sale of Holsteins

Talmage, Kansas, January 17th

STRICTLY HIGH GRADES

40-HEAD-40

30 cows that have freshened in the last 60 days or are heavy springers now. All of these cows are young and have been grown and developed on my dairy farm at Talmage. 10 of the offering are two-year-old heifers bred to freshen soon. Everything bred to a splendid son of Canary Butter Boy King. Every cow will be sold strictly on her merits.

We are members of the cow testing association in Dickinson county. Our catalogs are ready to mail. Address

J. A. ENGLE,
Talmage, Dickinson Co., Kansas

Aucts.: McCullough, Hoffman, Engle.

Stallions and Jacks

A Dispersion Sale of a Breeding Establishment with a Reputation

Marysville, Kan., Wed., Jan. 30

Included in the sale is the herd jack, Walter's Mammoth 10546, black with white points, fifteen and a half hands high, extra heavy bone, big feet, wide breast, straight legs, long body, good head and ears, weight 1200 pounds on the scales, quick and active as a road horse. One coming four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, heavy bone, good feet, long body, good life and a quick server. One coming four year old this summer. This colt is 15 hands high, well formed and has served a few mares. One coming three years old, fifteen and one-fourth hands high, good style, has served two mares, very lively, sired by Walter's Mammoth. One coming two years old, extra large, fifteen and a half hands high now, very black with white points; sired by Walter's Mammoth; dam, Big Maud, a fifteen and a half hands jennet that will be in the sale. Also one Spanish jack, fourteen and a half hands high, extra good head and ears and a good mule getter. This stock is all registered except the Spanish jack. All black with white points, clean legged and no jack sores. The four young jacks bred by us.

Will also sell two black Percherons, five and seven years old. The five year old, an 1800-pound horse; the seven year old, a ton horse. One Clydesdale stallion; one grade Belgian, seven years old.

Also a few jennets that are all Mammoth except one. All registered but one. Guarantee on all stock will be made sale day.

Correspondence cheerfully answered. Parties from a distance stop at hotel at our expense. Have been located in Marysville 22 years, in the breeding business about half of that time. Reference any bank in Marysville. Address

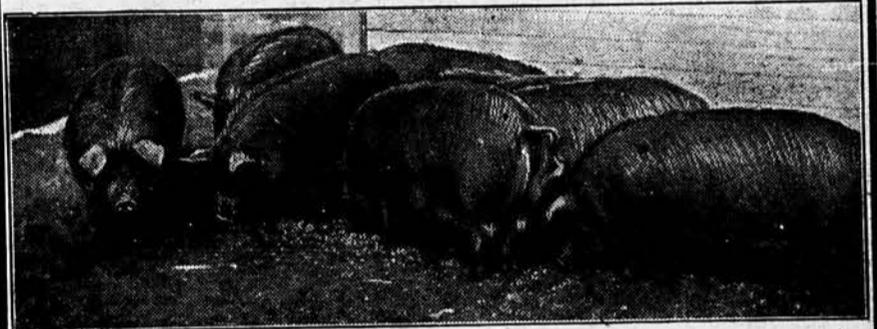
Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kansas

Col. F. E. Kinney, Auctioneer.

L. L. Humes' Duroc-Jerseys

A big sale of 70 head to be held at the farm near Glen Elder (Mitchell county), Central Branch Missouri Pacific. Not far from Beloit but come to Glen Elder where autos will take you to and from the sale.

Glen Elder, Kan., Tuesday, Jan. 15



Typical of the early reservations for this sale.

The four tried sows in this sale bred to G. M.'s Defender and Humes' Sensation Wonder are real attractions and money makers for anyone. The twenty-two February and March gilts are the kind that add quality to any breeder's herd. They are all bred and will be safe to the service of one or the other of the great herd boars in this herd. There will be 44 selected September and October pigs of equal breeding all eligible to register. A few outstanding herd boar propositions among them. Mitchell county was not in the corn belt this past season and there is sure to be bargains at this sale. Breeders will not be disappointed in this offering. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

L. L. HUMES, Glen Elder, Kansas

Auctioneers—Homer J. Rule, Ottawa, Kan., Will Myers, Beloit, Kan. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Note: Seven choice young mules, all broke will be sold.

At Turon, Kansas
Thursday, January 31st

35 Durocs
SELL AT AUCTION

"I have no knowledge of 35 Durocs as good as these to be sold in any sale this coming season."—A. B. Hunter.

Included will be Z's Francis, Junior champion and Reserve grand champion sow at Hutchinson State Fair, 1917, with two of her litter mates and 17 of her half sisters. 26 of these bred sows and gilts are now showing safe to Kansas Critic, sire of the reserve grand champion sow or to Crimson/Illustrator 1st, Futurity boar, Hutchinson, 1917. Three herd header prospects by Kansas Critic, by Critic B, also sell. Write today for catalog. Address

W. W. ZINK, TURON, KANSAS

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.
O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

Reduction Stock Sale

We will sell at Public Auction on the Prospect Farm, two miles west of Topeka, on Sixth street road, first farm west of Gage Park, six blocks west of Gage Park street car line.

Thursday, January 17, 1918

(Sale commences at ten o'clock sharp.)

55—Holstein Cows and Heifers—55

CONSISTING OF 1 full-blood cow, 5 years old; 1 full-blood yearling heifer; 1 full-blood heifer, 4 months old; 2 full-blood Heifers, 1 month old; 1 full-blood bull, coming 2 years old; 20 heifers, from 1 to 6 months old; 9 yearling heifers; 4 cows, 4 years old, fresh; 6 cows, heavy springers; 10 cows, giving milk; 1 side delivery hay rake; 1 hay tedder; 1, 2-row corn planter; 1 double carriage, rubber tired, pole and shafts, new; 1 set double buggy harness.

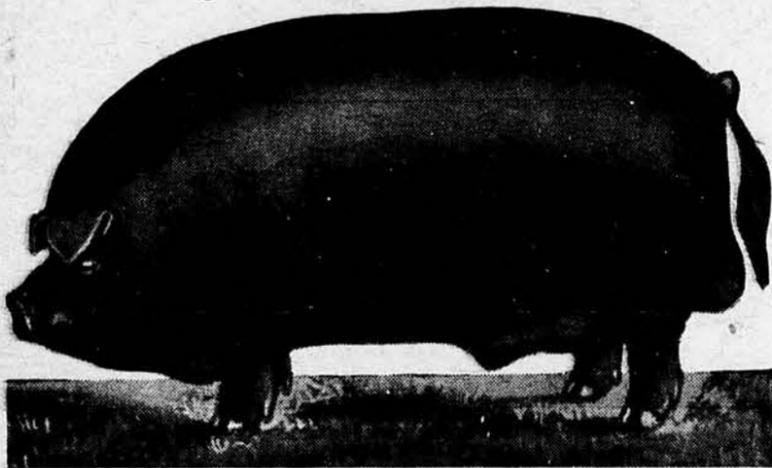
Lunch will be served by the Wanamaker Ladies' Aid Society.

H. W. and L. N. McAfee, Topeka, Kansas

C. M. CREWS—AUCTIONEER.

Clark's Annual Duroc-Jersey Bred Sow Sale

Smith's Sale Pavilion
Fairbury, Nebr., Wed., Jan. 30

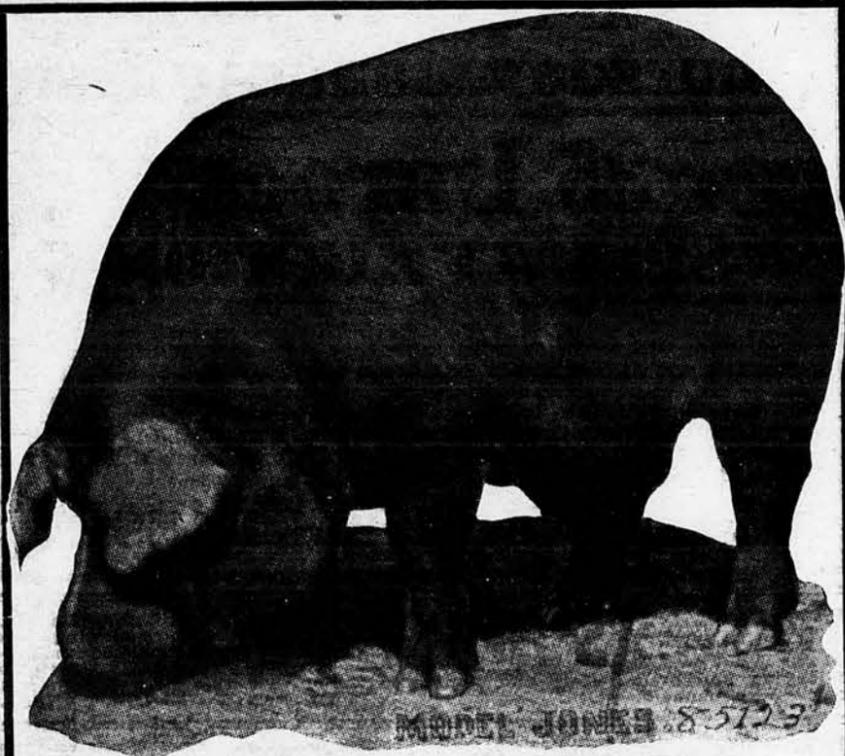


40 HEAD Sired by or bred to the great boar Col. A. Gano No. 18931
2 Tried Sows—14 Fall Yearlings—24 Spring Gilts.

Col. A. Gano is one of the best breeding boars of today. His get has size and quality. His daughters are real brood sows. They sell in this sale bred to **Pathmaker**, a splendid son of the great **Pathfinder**. We sell some daughters of **Kern's Sensation**, **Joe Orion 5th**, **Joe Orion 2nd**, **Widle's Wonder** and other boars of note. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Send bids to Jesse or J. W. Johnson, care Mary-Etta hotel, Fairbury, Neb.

C. B. CLARK, Thompson, Nebr.

Auctioneers: Col. Frank Kaiser, Col. J. H. Woddell.
Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson.



ANDREWS' DISSOLUTION POLAND CHINA BRED SOW SALE

Sale Pavilion **Kearney, Neb., Friday, Jan. 25**

60 HEAD, ALL IMMUNE, STRICTLY BIG TYPES, 60

30 Big Tried Sows. 20 Fall Yearlings. 20 Top Spring Gilts. Spring gilts sired by **Model Jones**, the greatest son of **Gerstdale Jones**, the \$6,600 boar. Offering includes daughters of **Gerstdale Jones**; **Extra Long**, **Black Big Wonder**; **Longfellow 3d**; **Big Smooth Price**; **Big Bone**; **Big Knox**; **Chief Jumbo**; **Nebraska Bob** and **All Wonder**, one of the greatest breeding boars I ever owned and I have owned some good ones, including old **Chief Tecumseh 2nd**, bred to **Mouw's Long Jumbo**; **Wonder King** and **Black Jumbo**. This is an offering of great merit and all of our great stuff sells. Write for catalog. Mention this paper. Send bids to Jesse or J. W. Johnson in my care at Kearney, Neb.

E. H. ANDREWS and R. R. RANSDALE, KEARNEY, NEB.
Auctioneer—Col. J. C. Price. Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson.

200 Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows, 200

Boesiger's Kern's Sensation Sale

In pavilion on farm
Cortland, Nebraska
Jan. 21st

40 Head, All Immune

Sired by and bred to the grand champion **Kern's Sensation**. Others bred to **Improved Pathfinder**. Ask for catalog. Mention this paper.

Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.

Putmans' King's Col. Sale

In pavilion
Tecumseh, Nebraska
Jan. 22nd

50 Head, All Immune

Sired by KING'S COL. or bred to a great son of him. 25 outstanding individuals, by King's Col. Almost the last chance to get sows by this noted boar. Ask for catalog. Mention this paper.

W. M. Putman & Son
Tecumseh, Nebraska

Briggs' Illustrator and Great Wonder Sale

On farm
January 23rd

60 Head, All Immune

Old reliable **Illustrator** breeding. With plenty of new blood for old customers. Big lot of offering bred to **Great Wonder 2nd**, a boar of wonderful merit and bought especially to cross on big **Illustrator** sows. Write for catalog. Mention this paper.

Geo. Briggs & Sons
Clay Center, Nebraska

Deets' Deets' Illustrator Sale

On farm
January 24th

60 Head, All Immune

Largely the get of **Deets' Illustrator 2nd**. The big attractions will be gilts sired by him and bred to **The King**, one of the greatest **Orion Cherry King** boars going. Write for catalog. Mention this paper. Sale under cover.

H. A. Deets,
Kearney, Nebraska

Labart's Sensation, King Sensation Sale

At Night, Jan. 24th In warm, well lighted pavilion, Overton, Neb.

50 Head, All Immune and all bred to the great boars **Big Sensation** and **King Sensation**.

Two of the highest priced sires of the year. Ask for catalog. Mention this paper.

H. E. Labart, Overton, Nebraska

Send bids to Jesse or J. W. Johnson in care of party making sale.

Percheron Mares and Stallions

30 Head From Which To Select

Ton mares, big handsome fillies either by or bred to **Algrave** by **Samson**. **Algrave's** colts have great bone and size. His weight is over 2,200 pounds and his get proves beyond doubt his great ability as a sire. A nice lot of young stallions, several coming three year olds. Priced for quick sale. Farm 4 miles east of town. Call on or write

D. A. HARRIS, R. 6, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

100 SHORTHORNS

**Selected For Lookabaugh's
Second Beginner's Sale**

Watonga, Okla., Tuesday, Jan. 29

40 BULLS, 20 for Beginners; Reds, Whites and Roans and exceptionally good individuals; and a CARLOAD for the Ranchman, of Equal Breeding.

60 COWS AND HEIFERS, including 10 especially selected for the Boys' and Girls' Calf Club. Among the females are 30 two year old heifers, 22 of which are sired by the great bull, SILVERMINE, and safe in calf to our imported herd bull, DOUNE ROYALIST, a beautiful roan, of the Rosewood family, and a successful winner at the Perth (Scotland) show. 15 cows, some with calves at foot and re-bred; others safe in calf to Watonga Searchlight, Imported Doune Royalist and Snowbird's Choice, a son of Snowbird's Sultan.

Buy a carload of these milking Shorthorns that have this uniformity of breeding, and in calf to these great bulls, whose offspring must be better individuals than the mothers themselves. Write for catalog, addressing

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

Auctioneers—Herriff, Hurt and Odell. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

Spohr and Spohr Percheron Dispersion

Sale at Diver's Sale Barn, cor. Douglas & Waco Sts.

Wichita, Kan., Wednesday, Jan. 30

35 Head ^{12 Stallions and 23} **35 Head**
^{Mares and Fillies}

Morris 105385, Our Herd Stallion, Sells in This Sale

Also all of our herd brood mares, a number of them weighing right at a ton. Included will be several choice yearling and weanling fillies. All of these mares of breeding age will be showing plainly in foal, most of them to our stallion Morris, by Imp. Barnum, a prize winner at the International, 1902. Morris is a sire of exceptional merit as his seven colts in this sale will show. He was 1st in yearling class at S. Dakota State Fair and also one of 1st prize group of five at Minnesota State Fair same year. A few are bred to Imp. Resistant.

**Five of These Stallions Are
Ready for Service**

The others range down to weanlings. This dispersion is due to the failing health of the senior member of the firm, otherwise many of these good Percherons would not sell. Every animal will be guaranteed exactly as described sale day. Write today for catalog.

Spohr and Spohr, Latham, Kansas

Auctioneers: J. D. Snyder, Boyd Newcom. Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.

Tiller's Reduction Shorthorn Sale

Pawnee City, Neb.,

Saturday, January 26, 1918

In Pavilion



40 Head of good cattle, Scotch and Scotch Topped—40

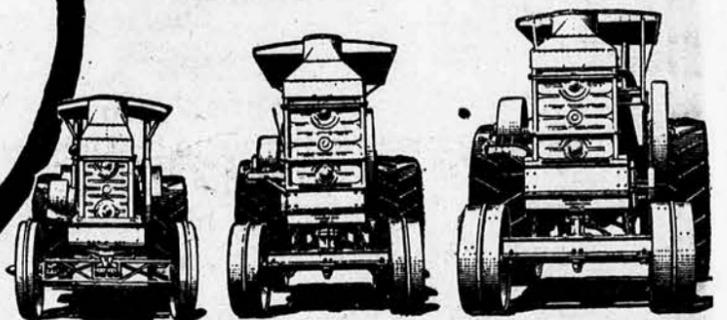
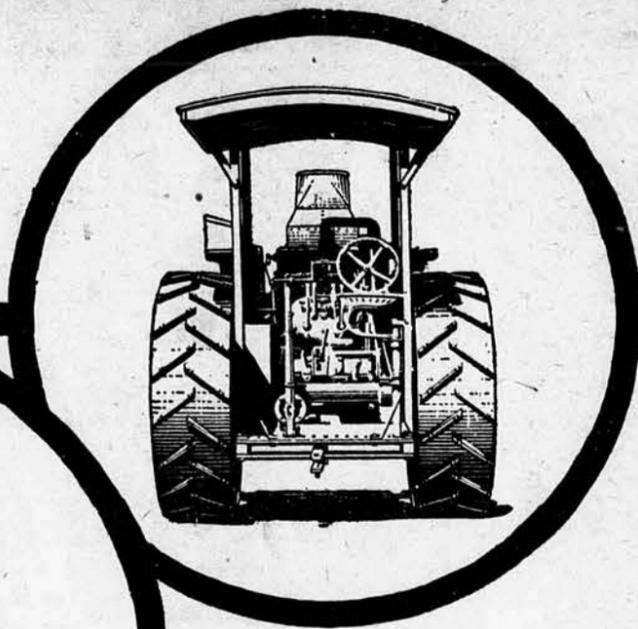
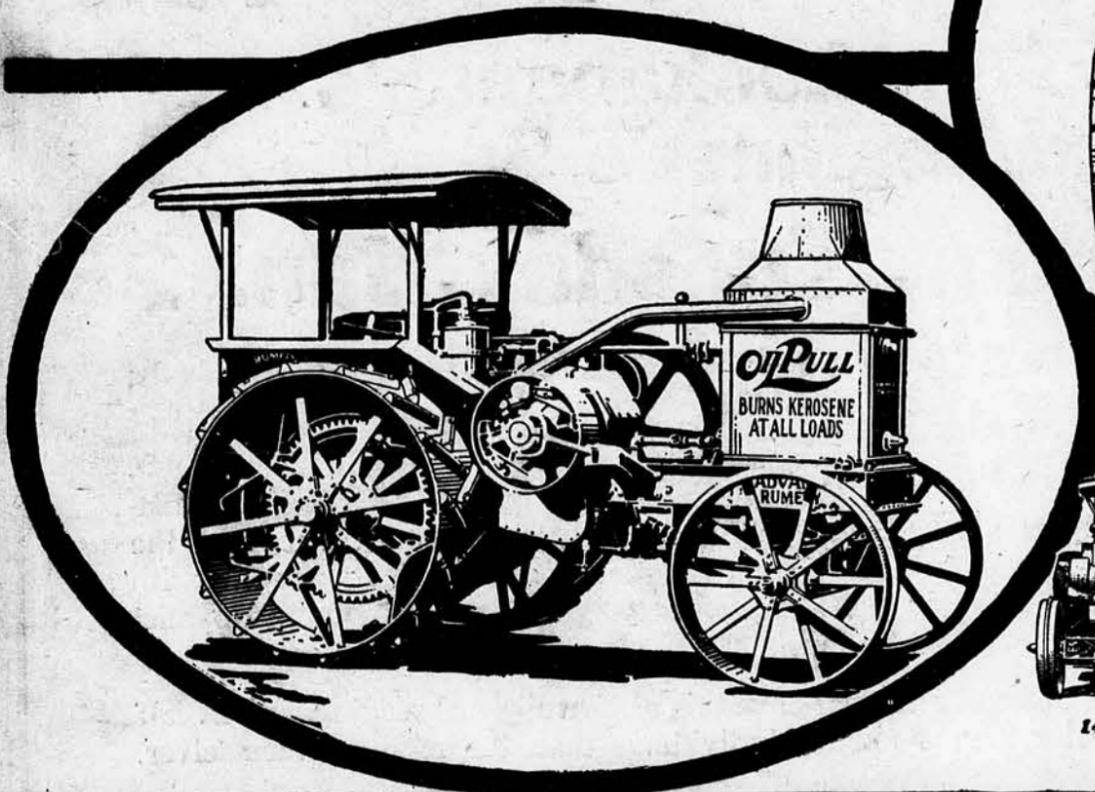
14 splendid young bulls, in age from yearlings up, including the great breeding bull, Colossus Goods. We are keeping his heifers, only reason for selling. 20 mature cows all close to freshening sale day. Six bred heifers and 3 open heifers. Only one cow in the sale over five years old. The offering includes some by Walnut Duke, Imp. Scottish Sentinel, My Choice and other good bulls. We also sell 35 choicely bred Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts, sired by and bred to great boars. Write for catalog and mention this paper.

O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Nebr.

Auctioneers—Col. H. S. Duncan, Col. George Leonard.

RUMELY
OILPULL
 TRACTOR
 LA PORTE IND.

"14-28"



14-28 H.P.

18-35 H.P.

30-60 H.P.

A Size OilPull for Your Size Farm.

Here it is—the same guaranteed OilPull in a smaller size—14-28

That's the first thing you want to know—that the 14-28 is 100% Rumely OilPull. And that is just what it is—a smaller edition of the famous oil burning, oil cooled, OilPull tractor. The *guaranteed* efficient and economical performance on kerosene and lower grade fuel oils—the *automatic* regulation of speed to every change in load—oil cooling system—

strength of construction and long life—ease of handling and simplicity of operation—ability to handle all your drawbar and belt jobs—every good feature that the name OilPull stands for is built into this new, light weight, *big power* 14-28. It answers the plea of farmers in all parts of the United States and Canada—"Give us the same OilPull in a smaller size."

—as to fuel

Like every OilPull tractor the 14-28 is *guaranteed in writing* to successfully operate on kerosene, distillates and other low grade oils at all loads, under all conditions, at any altitude, in any temperature. It burns the fuel that is cheapest in your locality. And it gets all the power out of every gallon—no waste—full motor efficiency every minute—no matter what kind of work it is doing. And our *written guarantee* makes it certain—with no time limit whatever.

—as to design

The 14-28 is light weight—only 8700 lbs. *Lighter than six good horses, it has the pulling power of twelve.* The motor is two-cylinder, horizontal, valve-in-head, designed especially for oil fuel and built in our own shops. Frame and wheel construction is the strongest that can be built—transmission is completely enclosed and running in oil—has Hyatt bearings—is oil cooled—special ignition system for burning oil—positive lubrication and all parts easy of access.

—as to capacity

We guarantee the 14-28 to pull up to and including 5 fourteen inch plows—on the belt it will handle a 24 to 28 inch cylinder separator, fully equipped. It is made equally efficient on draw-bar or belt by a patented shifting device—the *greatest basic improvement made in tractor construction.* Read about it on page 28 of the 14-28 catalog. Then there is the low platform, full control from the driver's seat, air starter and short turning radius—a real *one-man* outfit.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER COMPANY
 LAPORTE (Incorporated) INDIANA

Ask our nearest Branch for the special 14-28 catalog

Kansas City, Mo.

Wichita, Kansas

ADVANCE-RUMELY