

October 21, 1916

Vol. 46. No. 43

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Capper's Prairie Tour

BY CHARLES DILLON

THE DAILY papers have told you a great deal about Governor Capper's motor car tour of the state, in the last two weeks. You know, by this time, that he has visited 40 or 45 counties on this whirlwind trip, often escorted by processions of cars bearing about as many Democrats as Republicans, and everyone determined, apparently, to see to it that the chief executive of the state had the proper kind of reception. But what may have escaped you, in the hurry and hustle of politics, was the human side of this journey. The deliberate welcome accorded Governor Capper everywhere, regardless of the party affiliations of those who helped in the noise; the sincerity of the after-meeting talks; the letters that have come to the Farmers Mail and Breeze since the tour began; all these things offer pretty conclusive evidence that the people of Kansas believe in him. It seems clear that no amount of political appeal will turn them from the fact that it is the man and not the label, his work in the past and his plans for the future, that concern them—not the name of the party to which he belongs.

It was quite evident, too, in all these meetings that the people could not resist the clear cut logic, the close-to-the-ground, common sense of a candidate who could point to two years' service which presented no vulnerable point of attack; a man who has played no mean tricks in office; who has displaced no competent employe to make a job for one of his own political faith; a man whose whole purpose in life, plainly, is to put the best business administration he can devise into the affairs of the state, in which he was born and reared. The farmers very clearly understood.

Democrats say they went into these meetings out in the state prepared to criticize but were won over by the Governor's convincing talk. Farmers and their families have traveled thirty miles in wagons or motor cars to meet him. Schools everywhere have been closed to let the children see and hear him. Whole towns have suspended business for an hour or more so that no distraction might interfere with the big meetings. Everywhere he has gone he has been received and applauded and cheered on his way as few men have been received in politics or business in Kansas. Up to the time this was written the Governor had talked in more than 45 counties, sometimes speaking eight or ten times in a day. The practical value of the telephone in the country was shown in the fact that town after town where he was not scheduled to speak, turned out joyously and welcomed him as if it had all been prearranged. No native

son in a story book ever met more of his own people or talked to more of them in their own tongue, and certainly no state officer ever had better reason for feeling proud at the end of a day's good work than Governor Capper has had on this two-weeks' vacation given over to visiting the people.

There must be a reason for this. It can't be wholly a matter of Republican enthusiasm. The simple fact is that the people believe the man who says—and whose record proves—that he has no pet hobby except efficiency; no fad except a dollar-for-dollar service in the people's interest; no ism except optimism. And after all is said his whole program, the part that gets close to the skin, is found in this paragraph from Governor Capper's speech: "I hope to see presented to the next legislature a plan for reorganizing the machinery of township, county and state government which will lead not only to a saving of thousands of dollars annually to the tax-bearers, but what is of greater importance, will increase the usefulness of every public official and bring us cleaner, better, more adequate, more responsive, more responsible government."

"This does not mean a cheese-paring, miserly policy, but a team-working system of government from top to bottom, run on business principles. It calls for the speedy reorganizing of our unwieldy and wasteful system; the eliminating of every useless office and board; a civil service based firmly and strictly on merit and efficiency, and the placing of responsibility in the public service where it cannot be evaded. This can't be done in a minute. It won't be done at all unless the people demand, and urge and compel it."

"The remedy lies in the wider use of the methods and well-tried mechanism which have proved so successful in our great business concerns. There must be a more effective centralizing of authority in the executive which will give him a better opportunity to maintain constant scrutiny of public funds and public business. The Governor must be invested with the power of originating a legislative budget of appropriations. He should be the one to submit to the legislature in advance of its meeting estimates of revenues and expenditures based upon carefully prepared information obtained for this purpose."

Without regard to whom they favored for the Presidency it was quite evident that the people the Governor has been meeting have been thinking about what vitally affects them at home, in Kansas—the welfare of the Kansas people. They listened eagerly when he told them that the worst blight in political life is the pork barrel. They knew what he meant. And they knew that while he is Gov-

ernor there would be mighty little "pork," and no "perquisites," and that every man employed by the state would be right on the job when he ought to be. They knew, judging from what they said after the meetings, that waste and graft would be largely eliminated if the Governor could get thru the budget system he suggests whereby he would be authorized to present to the legislature an itemized schedule of the needs of all state institutions, a budget to which the legislature could add nothing, but could only reduce. There didn't seem to be a doubtful man or woman in one of the gatherings when the Governor said:

"So long as I am in the chair I shall do, continually, all I can to make it impossible to spend a dollar of public money except honestly and profitably. A Governor should have the power to compel this in the people's interest."

"I was severely criticized in some quarters two years ago for cutting appropriations to the full extent I was empowered by law to veto them. But I would do it again today, or tomorrow, and every day, so long as these appropriations needed pruning; for we shall never learn to spend public money well and carefully in this country until we are compelled to make a public dollar work as hard as a private dollar."

Anything that touches the pockets of the people touches their hearts and their homes. This is what is meant by the human appeal in Governor Capper's talks. It shows that he understands. The people were never in doubt when he flayed the gas receiverships which have robbed the people as certainly as if the unearned thousands allowed these men by the court had been taken from your own bank account. They knew just what he meant when he declared that the board of public utilities should have complete control of such receiverships. They knew, too, that he believes Kansas people wish to be as liberal as any people in supporting their institutions, but that not one cent of "pork" or waste will be tolerated. "I fought against these log-rolling pork barrel politicians two years ago," he said, in one town, amid applause, "and if you re-elect me I shall be delighted to keep up the fight with all the earnestness at my command."

But perhaps the most distinctly human incident of the entire two weeks' journey was recorded at Harper where the Governor spoke October 8. The speech of the afternoon had just been finished when the chairman asked the Governor to meet Vernon Foster, a 12-year-old member of the Capper Pig club. The request was, of course, very gladly granted. Much to the Governor's surprise the boy handed him a check for \$47, the money he had lent

him, last fall, to get a start in the pig business. With the check was a statement showing that after the loan and all debts were paid Vernon had a profit of \$126. The boy was proud but possibly not one bit prouder than the Governor who knew that 101 other boys in Kansas had acquired bank accounts in precisely the same way. More than 1,500 persons witnessed the meeting and 3,000 hands applauded when the boy handed him the check.

Everywhere he went Governor Capper urged support for Hughes for President. Attention was given the congressional and legislative candidates, after which, questions of immediate interest to his audience were taken up. At Medicine Lodge, a few days ago, the gathering was interested in the livestock question.

"The meat packers," said the Governor, "say they do not know where the wide difference goes between the low price paid the cattle producers and that paid the retail meat dealer. This is not an uncommon kind of ignorance. The man caught with the goods seldom remembers how he got them."

"There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the livestock markets are systematically controlled by the big packers; that this condition is killing the livestock industry, and that it is making a rational system of agriculture impossible. Kansas will do all it can to get to the bottom of this conspiracy but the livestock men should not leave it wholly to state and Federal governments. They have a remedy in co-operative organization. If this should prove not to be feasible perhaps municipally-owned packing plants, enabling producers to market dressed animals might afford the competition to insure right prices. Public abattoirs and cold storage plants might be made almost as common as postoffices."

The Governor found the subject of good roads was always welcome wherever he spoke. At least a million dollars a year, he said, is wasted. He wanted better roads, and he believed the next legislature should provide an efficient system requiring earth roads to be properly graded, drained and dragged. Particularly he favored employing city, county and state prisoners on the highways, and he believed this work, with a sensible use of the half-million dollars received annually from automobile licenses would provide a pretty good system of roads for Kansas. Governor Capper objected strongly to the present method of putting a man in prison, paying him 23 cents a day as wages for nine hours' labor, and letting his family starve while the state punishes the father. These men, he said, should receive a suitable wage, part of which the state might send to the wife and children.

23 OCT

LIBRARY

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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

SPECIAL TO ADVERTISERS.

Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. We begin to make up the paper on Saturday. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been set. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday. The earlier orders and advertising copy are in our hands the better service we can give the advertiser.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers' Association. Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher.

CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.

T. A. McNEAL, Editor.

F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year, One Dollar

ADVERTISING RATES.

50 cents an agate line.

105,000 circulation guaranteed.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Women's Pages.....Mary Catherine Williams
Children's Pages.....Stella Gertrude Nash
Dairying.....V. V. Betwiler

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

ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

WE GUARANTEE that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

The Submarines

A German submarine, or perhaps several of them, came close to our eastern shore last week and sank eight or nine ships. It is said that these vessels were carrying food stuffs to the allies. No lives of passengers or crews were lost so far as has been reported, the submarine commander permitting the passengers and crews to get away before the boats were sunk.

This is certain to bring on new and perplexing questions. These boats were outside the three mile limit when sunk and therefore could not be said to be within the jurisdiction of the United States. However, the sinking of these ships is likely to have a most serious effect on the relations of the United States with all of the warring powers. It certainly will greatly hinder shipping and therefore seriously affect the business of this country. If the disaster should be repeated it would almost shut off exportation from this country to England. It would almost amount to a blockade of our ports. Even if the submarine officers should try to be as careful as they could, the passengers on the ships sunk would be in rather serious danger. They could not be taken on board the submarine and therefore the best that could be done with them would be to allow them to take to open boats in a winter sea. This time the submarine sank only British and Norwegian ships; but the next time an American ship is likely to be the victim. Of course the submarine commander would say that he did not mean it and the German government might apologize, but our government could do nothing less than demand that the submarine warfare in the neighborhood of the United States shores must cease. Maybe Germany would accede to that demand and maybe not. Germany is desperate and is likely to do anything her government concludes will be to its advantage regardless of whether the people of neutral nations are injured.

Again the dollar-makers are clamoring. They are demanding that the President take steps to stop the submarine business at once. Apparently their reasons are mercenary rather than humane. They do not want their profits interfered with. But these demands are likely to have a considerable effect on the President. If all the profit-makers were Republicans the President might go calmly on his way and ignore them, or he might turn their importunities into campaign capital. But the profit-takers are not all Republicans by any means. Mr. Morgan is reputed to favor Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Dodge of the Phelps Dodge company which concern has reaped larger returns out of the war perhaps than any other concern with the possible exception of the DuPonts and the Bethlehem Steel, the property of Charles Schwab, confessed that he dug up \$140,000 to help Mr. Wilson win the Presidency.

Profit-takers know no party lines when party lines are likely to interfere with the piling up of profits. When there is a commercial interest at stake politics takes a back seat or rather the profit-takers get together. Mr. Wilson cannot ignore the property interests and hope to be re-elected. In this it is only fair to say that he does not differ from other Presidential candidates past and present who have any show to win. We boast a good deal about the rule of the people but the hard and ugly fact is that the dollar rules this country. And so Mr. Wilson's course in this crisis will be affected by the dollar interests. So would Mr. Hughes be influenced if he were President.

Human Life at a Discount

More and more it becomes evident that the itching causes of the present war are sordid, selfish, utterly mercenary. Human life is held as cheap as the rubbish of the alley and sacrificed with a reckless prodigality and callous indifference scarcely ever equalled in the history of the world. Commanders coolly calculate how many men must die in order to capture a certain position or a certain battery, and then the men are selected and ordered to the sacrifice. If these men were dying in order that their fellowmen might enjoy a greater liberty or a greater equality we might be reconciled to their death, but the fact is that they are dying in order that great corporations may extend their business and that riches and commercial dominion may be added to the possessions of those who already are too powerful.

But the interests, the men who caused this war

are, after all, a set of purblind fools. Blind as bats, they cannot see that they have paved the way for their own overthrow and that if their system is continued it must necessarily destroy the civilization they have so laboriously helped to construct. If this war is not followed within a few years at the furthest by a social and economic revolution then the lessons of the past are of no value in determining the trend of the future. That this revolution will result in general financial chaos is not unlikely and that its record will be written in blood is not impossible.

Dynasties may be overthrown, thrones and crowns may be cast into the junk heap, a thing devoutly to be wished. But will the people who have suffered so much have the wisdom to prevent a recurrence of this awful bloody folly?

That is something about which I am not at all certain.

The Island Republic

I do not pretend to vouch for the historical accuracy of this story. I do not even pretend to say that it is a relation of facts, but I do say that there is nothing in it that might not be possible.

In the year 18— a great trans-Atlantic liner encountered the most violent storm that ever swept over that ocean. Before the storm subsided the ship had been blown thousands of miles out of its course. It had, in fact, been swept clear around the Cape Horn and far into the south Pacific Ocean. Its propellers were broken, its engines put out of commission and for days it drifted helplessly, the sport of the winds and waves. Six weeks after it had been caught in the storm, land was sighted. It was a fair sized, beautiful island standing out like an emerald in the wide expanse of ocean. It soon became evident that the wind and tide were driving the helpless ship on shore and within a few hours after the island was sighted the vessel was driven on the beach. Fortunately the ship was strongly built and did not break up until the passengers and crew and almost all of the cargo had been landed on the island, which was found to be entirely uninhabited.

This island was perhaps 10 miles in width on the average and about 80 miles in length. It had a fertile soil, abundant and excellent timber, vast deposits of coal and iron, but was entirely destitute of either silver or gold.

The ship's passengers and crew comprised all sorts and conditions of men and women in number all told about 1,600 persons, about evenly divided between males and females. The ship's cargo contained a large assortment of farm and other implements, grain, and livestock, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. The passengers and crew were therefore not in danger of immediate want. When a reckoning was taken with the ship's instruments it was found that the island was out of the course of any regular vessels, freight or passenger, and that it would therefore be a mere chance if it should be visited by any ship. In view of the situation the natural leaders of the shipwrecked passengers and crew called them together and stating the facts as they found them, suggested that steps be at once taken to make the best of the situation.

It was suggested first that a thoro investigation be made of the island to ascertain what its resources and possibilities were and, second, to form an organization and adopt such rules of government as might be necessary to preserve order and promote the general comfort and happiness of the inhabitants.

The investigation showed as the first sight of the island indicated that it was fertile and well adapted to general agriculture. It was well timbered and well watered and, as I said a moment ago, had large deposits of coal and iron, as well as an unlimited supply of the finest sort of building rock. The men who made up the passengers and crew of the shipwrecked vessel represented all sorts of trades and professions. As soon as the investigation of the island was completed a general assembly was called to discuss the question of government.

A chairman of the assembly was selected and a committee on general plans and resolutions was appointed to consider the kind of government best suited to the needs of the people. A few members of the committee who had come from countries ruled by monarchical forms of government were disposed to favor some sort of a limited monarchy,

but this idea was voted down by a large majority who favored a representative democracy. The form of government; the size and authority of the legislative body or bodies needed; the manner of settling disputes that might arise among the citizens of the new republic; the rights of property and the best method of exchange were all discussed at length and with great ability.

It was determined early in the discussion that one of the evils of all the governments from which the passengers and members of the crew had come was that the government was too cumbersome and expensive and that in every one of the old established governments of the world special privileges had been permitted to exist and that equal justice did not prevail.

As a preliminary or fundamental proposition, therefore, it was determined that the government of the island should be as simple as possible; that it should be administered with as little expense as possible and that the laws passed should be few and easily understood by every inhabitant.

The government was divided into three departments: the executive, consisting of a president who was elected to serve for four years and was ineligible for re-election, but who might be removed from office by a vote of the majority on the ground of incompetence, dishonesty or tyrannical use of power, but only after such charges against his official conduct had been published and discussed for a period of six months; the legislative department, a single house of 24 members, half the number to be elected every two years, the object being that there should always be in the body 12 men of experience who were familiar with the affairs of the island republic; the judicial: No provision was made for regular courts or of the legal profession, as that profession existed in other countries; for the reason that most of the members of the new republic remembered that the courts and legal profession had insisted on running the countries from which they had come, and in order to bring fat fees to themselves had built up a maze of technicalities that had very often defeated justice and added tremendously to the burdens and trials of the masses of the common people.

As it was the fundamental purpose of the founders of this new republic to make the laws so few and simple that all the people could understand them it was not deemed necessary to have courts or lawyers to interpret the laws. But as human nature had not changed it was believed there would be disputes and differences of opinion, and therefore provision was made for boards of arbitration consisting of five persons or of only three if the disputants should agree on that number. Two of these arbitrators were to be selected by each of the contending parties and these four were to select an umpire who was to have the deciding vote in case three of the other arbitrators were not able to agree. No lawyers were to be employed by either side. Both were to come before the board of arbitrators and present the facts as they understood them and the decision of the board was to be final and without cost to either party so far as the board of arbitration was concerned.

As land was as necessary to the wellbeing of the people of the new republic as water or air, it was determined that private ownership of lands should not be permitted; that the title to all lands and minerals should remain in the government and that the rentals from lands and mines should go into the common treasury.

In order that all useful avocations should be encouraged it was deemed necessary that some convenient method of exchange should be devised. There were some financiers among the shipwrecked passengers who were much exercised over the question as to what this medium of exchange should be. They insisted that the only real money was gold and as there was no gold on the island of course the establishing of a sound currency would be impossible. There were others, however, who insisted that if the relative value of commodities could be established, whatever expressed that relative value would answer every purpose for which currency was needed. For those who were not actual producers of necessary commodities, but whose services were valuable and necessary, a just scale of wages or salary could be fixed so that the necessary credit could be given them with which they could procure the commodities they needed. This later view prevailed. The new government established, first, a general exchange or warehouse to which

all producers could bring their commodities. Next the government established a theoretical unit of exchange and as the various commodities produced varied the government board selected to manage this government exchange or clearing house determined from day to day the relative exchange values of the various commodities and productions. If, for instance, experience showed that on the average it took twice as much ground and twice as much labor to produce a bushel of wheat as a bushel of corn then it required twice as many units of credit to buy a bushel of wheat as would be needed for a bushel of corn.

In the case of labor in the factories and mines or in the building trades if the managers of the factories and the laborers did not agree on what would be a fair share to each the government provided for boards of arbitration to settle the dispute and if the award was not satisfactory the government might take over the factory and operate it as a government plant. Having determined what was fair the wages were paid in the government units of credit which were full legal tender, and could be exchanged for any commodity the holder of the same might desire. It was soon demonstrated in practice that the only legitimate functions of currency were to act as a medium of exchange and to pay debts and that intrinsic value in the medium was not only not necessary but was calculated to cause confusion and uncertainty about the value of the medium itself.

It was nearly 20 years before a ship, also blown out of its course, visited this island republic. When the visiting ship touched the island and the passengers came ashore they found to their surprise the most prosperous community they had ever known. They found a republic where the people really ruled; where the code of laws was simple and easily understood and where there was no such thing as poverty. They found no idle leisure class and no slums. Every inhabitant who had reached the age of maturity was well educated and living in comfort but not in luxurious idleness for the founders of the new republic had established it as a foundation principle that the republic owed no man or woman a living if he was in the full possession of his mental and physical faculties, but that every man and woman born into the republic was entitled to the opportunity to make a comfortable living.

So well contented, indeed, were the inhabitants of the new republic that when the opportunity was given them to return to the lands from which they came, they refused without exception to go back where excessive wealth still flaunted itself in the face of dire poverty and where the people in the name of patriotism were still being compelled to go out and murder their fellow men.

A Labor Day Address

(Concluded)

On Labor Day the speaker is expected to praise labor unions, and much praise for them is deserved. I am fully convinced that they have been of vast benefit to labor. They have secured for the laboring people a large number of beneficial laws. It is my opinion that without the backing of the labor unions few if any of the factory inspection laws, the child labor laws, the safety appliance laws and other humane and beneficial laws would have been placed on the statute books of the various states. And for all these things they should receive the highest commendation and praise. However, it seems to me that too often labor leaders have failed to comprehend the fundamental difficulties with our present industrial system, and because they have failed to comprehend have been applying palliatives rather than striking at the root of the disease.

They have, for example, as I know in some cases, I will not say in all, attempted to restrict the output by restricting the number of laborers in the vocations. They attempt and do, so far as they are able to restrict the number of apprentices so that there may not be more skilled workmen coming on than will take the place of the workers who have already become journeymen. This plan of operations necessarily creates two forces, both antagonistic to organized labor. The one force is made up of the comparatively few, but relatively powerful employing class which would destroy all labor organizations; fortunately all employers do not belong to this class, and the other force is the great, unorganized multitude of laborers who feel justly or not that the unions have prevented their having an opportunity to make a living.

Beset on both sides by these two forces, the unions are constantly forced to make a fight for existence and the question as to whether they can ultimately survive is not yet settled. There are, I think, a few fundamental principles which should be recognized by all laborers and friends of laboring men. The first is that the world owes no man who is possessed of a reasonable amount of strength, health and brain a living, but every man born into the world has an inherent right to the opportunity to make a living for himself, and he is entitled to a fair and reasonable compensation for his toil. Second: An unrestricted competitive system necessarily leads to concentration of wealth, to the oppression of the weak and the aggrandizement of the strong, to the poverty of the many and the enrichment of the few. In government it means the destruction of democracy and the establishing of either an autocracy or an oligarchy. Third: Democracy which is essential to the welfare of labor can never be a success unless there is not only an equality of opportunity but a fairly even distribution of wealth. Fourth: The control of the credit of the country and the means of transportation carries with it the political control of the nation. Fifth: It is only thru the functions of government that transportation and credit can be controlled properly and therefore those who toll should not only study profoundly the science of government but they should see to it that the functions of government are operated so as to bring about a control of these essentials.

Thru the government, employment should be provided at fair wages for all otherwise unemployed labor so that it could be truly said that in this land of ours no man or woman who is able to work and wants to work need be idle. But, as I have said, the world owes no man a living without his giving a fair equivalent therefor. Under

the system I have just outlined as no man able to work could have a just excuse for being idle no man should be permitted to be an idle loafer living on the bounty of society. As transportation is now fully recognized as a public function the means of transportation should be owned and operated by the government in the case of interstate transportation lines, and local transportation lines should be owned and operated by the municipalities in which they exist. Under private ownership of transportation lines necessarily run for profit, the strong are always favored at the expense of the weak. Powerful individuals, corporations and great cities are favored with special rates while the small and helpless communities and individuals are charged more than a fair rate in order to make up for the concessions granted the great corporations and great cities. This is not only unjust but it is contrary to the fundamental principle of true democracy which is that government is instituted in part for the purpose of protecting the weak against the aggressions of the strong.

The inevitable effect of this system is further to enrich the already rich, to add power to the already powerful, and to concentrate the population of the nation in a few vast cities which are a constant menace to our republic.

I was reared on a farm and used to work horses together of uneven size. When I hitched a big horse beside a small horse I bored a hole nearer to one end of the doubletree than the other and put the clevis pin thru that. Then I hitched the big horse to the short end of that doubletree and the little horse to the long end. Under that arrangement the little horse could keep up his end. The big horse was pulling the larger part of the load, but no more in proportion to his strength than the little horse. Both were satisfied and neither was hurt. Under our economic system, however, we have hitched the weak to the short end of the doubletree and the strong to the long end and then the weak are blamed because they fail to keep up their end. Under public ownership of the transportation lines the present system should be reversed. The small towns, the interior communities, should have the advantage. The result would be that they would grow while the great cities would wane. The population of the land would be evenly distributed and so would wealth.

Industrial development necessarily depends not on the amount of what is called actual money in circulation or in existence but on the fluidity of credit. Under the present system we are tied to an obsolete theory. We cherish a fetish that metal money is the only real money and that all commercial obligations must be redeemed in that kind of coin. Supposedly wise financiers insist that this is the only sound financial theory notwithstanding the fact that they know it would be a physical impossibility to redeem in coin one hundredth part of the obligations to pay, existing in the civilized world, and that if an attempt were made to do so it would cause the most direful panic the world has ever known. These wise men denounce inflation and yet encourage a system which requires inflation beyond the imagination of the most ardent old time greenbacker. A system which logically tends to alternate periods of wild speculation and terrific panic and disaster, falls heaviest on those who must earn their bread by their daily toil but which brings vast enrichment to the few who can take advantage of the wreckage prices.

These panics, I have said, are inevitable under the present system. We have in this country for example, and we are the richest nation of the world, approximately 80 billions of outstanding obligations all of them supposed to be redeemable in gold. There is in the country about 2 billion dollars worth of this precious metal. Now so long as public confidence is unimpaired and people imagine that they can get the gold for these obligations they do not want it. The gold lies inactive in the bank vaults or in the strong boxes of the United States Treasury. And the wise financier says, "Behold the beautiful working of the gold standard."

But suddenly something happens to shake the public confidence. There is a panic of fear. Then it occurs to the mind of every man and woman who holds a promise to pay that the only safe money is gold. That is what was promised and they feel that they must get theirs in a hurry. Of course you know what happens then. It is manifestly impossible that all or more than a small percent of these obligations can actually be redeemed, and immediately the whole structure of credit comes tumbling to the ground. Fortunes are swept away in a day. Men and women are left penniless and helpless who supposed that they had provided for the evening of life. Suicides become common and insanity increases at a rate that is frightful. Crime follows in the wake of the financial storm. Then, when the country is strewn with the financial wrecks comes the lull and slowly, painfully, the producers begin over again to build up another financial structure on the ruins. Workers are thrown out of employment. The cities are filled with soup kitchens and breadlines and the highways with tramps. Industry is demoralized but here and there is a wise financier who has bought for a song securities which are inherently valuable, and out of the general misery has added immensely to his already swollen fortune. This enables him to pay a higher price for some degenerate scion of royalty for his daughter.

Today we have, and actually boast of it, the most gigantic monopoly of credit ever seen in this or any other country, and under its workings the borrowers are required to pay interest for the use of their own credit which they have generously lent to the banking trust for nothing. The people thru their government should mobilize their own credit and use it for the development of their own magnificent resources and this should be done at cost. The captains of finance are, however, apparently wiser than the people who toil. That is they are better able to accomplish their desires. At present the dream of these captains is to capture the trade of the world, and they believe that it is necessary in order to do that to make this the greatest military nation on the face of the globe. We must have a navy larger than that of any other nation; yes, and if their ambitions are to be fulfilled we must have a navy equal to the combined navies of the other nations, for our flag, they say, must be protected on every sea.

No matter if as a result these seas are reddened with the blood of the finest of America's sons. No matter if in pursuit of this trade our land must eventually be filled with the sound of mothers weeping like Rachel for her children; what is human life as compared with the expansion of trade?

And the men who fill the ranks of toil, they and their children must supply the victims for the sacrifice for without them it would be impossible to fill the armies and the navy demanded.

I said these captains are wise. That was a mistake. They are not wise. They are as great fools as the man whose heart was set on accumulating riches who said "I will tear down my barns and build greater," and against him was hurled the awful sentence, "Thou fool; this night thy soul shall be required of thee."

The whole military program is based on the theory that we are to go out and capture the world's trade. Capture it for whom? Will the

common citizen profit by the capture of trade? No. But if the mobilized credit of this mighty people were united in developing our own magnificent and not half developed resources; if highways were builded from ocean to ocean, from lakes to gulf; if the tremendous power of our mighty rivers and smaller streams were harnessed and made to do the work of the world; if our desert places were made fertile by the impounding of the waste waters which when turned on the thirsty lands would make them as fertile as the valley of the Nile; if the power developed were in part used in the manufacture of commercial nitrogen and other fertilizers with which the worn out lands might be restored to their virgin fertility; that plan and program would occupy all the energy and all the mobilized credit of this people. We could say to the other nations, "Quarrel if you must over the trade of other nations, waste your strength and spill your blood if you are so insane as to do so, but we will stay at home and mind our own business. Our doors will be open to the poor and oppressed and war weary men and women of your blood drenched lands. Here they may come for there are opportunities here in abundance for a population of 300 million of the sons and daughters of men."

If, instead of wasting our souls and our energies in fighting one another, we could only see how by co-operation the happiness and power and comfort of all might be obtained what a country this would be! Will it be? Maybe not. Or maybe not in my time. And yet I cherish a hope, a long-ling vision of the time that is to be when men will have learned the lesson that the happiness of each is necessary to the real happiness of all. In that day, if it comes, patriotism will have a new meaning for our country will stand for the brotherhood of man. I have a hope that when my earthly race is run, when my dimming eyes are about to close forever, I may look out and see the Stars and Stripes floating in beauty and glory and may be able to say, "God bless the dear old flag, it does now stand for peace on earth and good will to men. It stands for real justice and equality; it stands for the man above the dollar. Old flag, I salute you. Good night."

The Meat Packers' Day

From Gov. Capper's Speech at Medicine Lodge, Kan., October 7.

City and country alike are becoming increasingly and deeply concerned about the operations of the meat trust. We know, virtually, that the packers control stock yards and terminal facilities; even many banks and loan companies. We know they dominate every price-determining point in the business. We know that in various ways they discipline the producer who shows a little independence. We know the packers have repeatedly been fined for overstepping the laws intended to regulate big business—laws intended to keep big business from eating up little business. We know that many stock raisers have been ruined, and that others are continually being forced out of the livestock business, but that no packer has failed in business. We know that the packers prosper, or seem to prosper, whatever the conditions.

To combat the recent threatened investigation one of the "Big Four" packing companies declared it could show by its books that for 15 years it had made less than 25 cents a head on hogs and 75 cents on cattle. Yet it is on record that in the disastrous year of 1915, a year of great losses to stockmen, one of the "Big Four" cleared net profits of 14 million dollars, an increase of more than 4½ million over the preceding year, and that last year another reported profits of 37 per cent. Such facts show how little the cost of production operates as a price factor in an organized market.

The packers say they do not know where the wide difference goes that is due to the low price paid the cattle producer and the high price paid to the retail meat dealer. This is not an uncommon kind of ignorance. The man caught with the goods seldom will admit how he got them.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the livestock markets are systematically controlled by the big packers, that this condition is killing the livestock industry, and that it is making a rational system of agriculture impossible. This is the fact the farmers of Kansas must face. The \$1.25 drop in the price of hogs a year ago, the recent slump of \$1 in the face of a new high point for provisions and the certainty of dollar corn for feeding purposes, is striking evidence of the team-work efficiency of that control. Farmers cannot continue to raise hogs under such uncertainties and the consumer cannot afford to have them quit.

The state of Kansas will assist in every possible way to get at the bottom of this conspiracy. But the stockmen should not leave it solely to the state and Federal government. They, themselves, have a remedy in organization and co-operation. Why shouldn't there be a considerable development in this country of co-operative packing plants? We are making rapid progress in Kansas in co-operative effort; the grain elevators, the Farmers' Union, the Grange and many other forms of co-operation are showing surprisingly successful growth. The people of the state are getting used to co-operation—they are seeing that it is profitable and right, that it is doing a great deal to develop our greatest industry and that, as we all know, is farming and stockraising. I believe we have learned to work together well enough in Kansas and the West so that we can take up other forms of co-operative effort.



Fall is the best possible time to fill up the open pores and cracks and crevices with good, old-fashioned

Dutch Boy White Lead

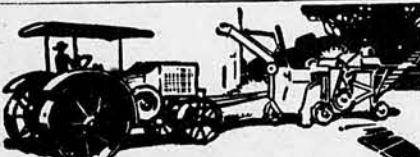
Weather is now most likely to be favorable, the autumn air will dry the paint hard and your painter has time for his most careful work.

Protect your building now against the rigors of wintry weather.

Ask for Paint Tips No. B 14.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York Boston Cincinnati Cleveland
Buffalo Chicago San Francisco St. Louis
(John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Philadelphia)
(National Lead & Oil Co., Pittsburgh)



Columbia Batteries



Keep Going!

No time to send for batteries in the middle of a job! Keep going with COLUMBIAS. The steady, sturdy battery built with 27 years of know-how. Buy Columbias by name for engines, autos, bells, phones, lanterns and blasting. Though they cost no more, they last longer!

National Carbon Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

Fahnestock spring-clip binding posts that won't come loose, no extra charge.

NO DECAY

THE HIGHEST GRADE OF REFINED CREOSOTE

ATTENTION: CATTLE AND HOG RAISERS, DAIRY AND POULTRY FARMERS:

Sanitation on the farm is the greatest preventive of disease in your stock. "NO DECAY" the finest germicide on the market, will keep your stock healthy and immune.

Prevents Hog Cholera

The liberal use of "NO DECAY" around the pig pens is the best known method of preventing the dreaded hog cholera. The germs can't live with "NO DECAY". Apply a coating every once in a while in the dairy barn. It will protect your stock and keep them healthy. Paint your poultry houses occasionally with "NO DECAY" and the birds will never be troubled with lice, mites, and other pests.

Purifies and Preserves

"NO DECAY" is the strongest preservative known. Germs simply can't live where "NO DECAY" is used. This great germicide will not only keep disease germs away from your stock but also has no equal as a preservative for Fence Posts, Silos, Shingles, Barns, and other wooden farm equipment. It has many uses. Write today for free particulars.

Chas. C. Curry & Co.
2145 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

ROWE'S HOG OILER

Sent Freight Paid on 30 Days' FREE Trial



Only Oiler made without valves, cylinders or wheels. Can't clog, stick, leak or get out of order. Guaranteed 6 years. Uses Crude or Medicated Oil. Kills lice, keeps pens and yards disinfected. Order one or more on free trial today.

Send No Money

I pay freight and send one gallon of Medicated Oil free with each post. Test them 30 days on your farm—then pay if pleased. If not, return at my expense. You take no risk. Order direct from this ad. Catalog, Folder sent free on request. ALVIN V. ROWE, Pres't

ROWE MFG. CO., 753 Liberty St., GALESBURG, ILL.

Crops for Dry Seasons

A Much Larger Acreage of Sorghums to be Planted Next Year

By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

A LARGE acreage of the sorghums will be planted next year in Kansas. The dry weather of 1916 indicated the importance of these crops in all parts of the state. This was true especially in Western Kansas, but it also was shown in most communities farther east, with the possible exception of a few counties in Northeastern Kansas, where corn did well.

Probably the most important lesson from the results in 1916 in the western part of the state is the value of Red Amber sorghum. This crop led all others on the experiment stations at Garden City, Hays and Colby, and with most farmers, if they planted good seed. In doing this Red Amber maintained the reputation it had established in former years of being a reliable forage crop.

Just where the eastern line for Red Amber belongs is a question, the answer to which depends somewhat on the conditions in the local community. The crop probably will do well in every county, but a higher tonnage can be expected as a rule in Eastern Kansas from Kansas Orange sorghum. Judging from the results at Nickerson, where L. C. Christie of the Reno County High School has been conducting variety tests with the sorghums, it is probable that Reno county is about the dividing line.

Red Amber has produced good results for both silage and hay. It is grown in drills and also sown broadcast. On the Hays station the rule is to plant about 1/2 bushel an acre for hay, using a wheat drill. From 4 to 6 pounds an acre usually is used when the crop is planted in rows and cultivated. In planting the crop it must be remembered that in many cases the field germination percentage is likely to run as low as 40 or 50 per cent even with good seed. Most men, however, are not likely to make a mistake in getting too little seed on the ground; most fields of the sorghums are planted too thickly for grain production.

Where the conditions are favorable one can sometimes get a higher tonnage of silage from Sumac sorghum, but this is not usually the rule under ordinary dry land conditions. Many of the irrigation farmers are growing the Sumac variety; G. W. Atwood of Garden City produced about 20 tons of silage with two waterings in 1916.

The milos have been showing up well also—they have demonstrated that they have an important place in grain production in the western third of the state. The Eastern line with the milos is exactly the Western line with the chinch bugs, and no farther. There is not a large acreage of milos east of Dodge City. The best results on the stations at Garden City and Colby this year were obtained with Dwarf Yellow Milo. The efforts made by this crop to produce grain on its short stalks were very encouraging; the yield at Colby under high, unfavorable conditions was estimated at 20 bushels an acre.

Farther east, on the Hays station, the results with Yellow milo were not especially happy. Pink kafir and feterita are much better crops in the Hays section for grain production, and they have the further advantage that they have no special attraction for these chinch bugs.



A Field of Sudan Grass in Reno County on Bottom Land; This Sorghum is a Valuable Hay Crop for Western Kansas.

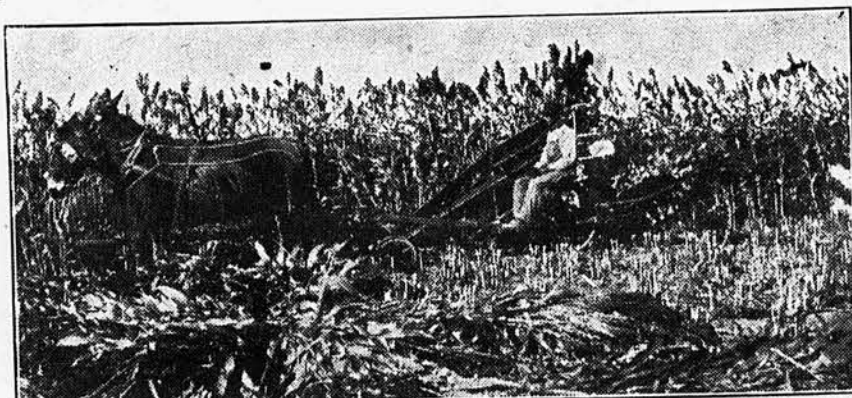
The Freed sorghum has shown up well on all the stations, and has demonstrated again its leadership in growing under unfavorable conditions. This crop is adapted to quick maturity, dry conditions and late planting. It has no place in Eastern Kansas—it has made a poor showing at Nickerson—but where the altitude is higher it has done well. It was developed by J. K. Freed of Scott City, and it has been grown under Western Kansas conditions for many years. Robert Getty, who has charge of the sorghums on the Hays station, was able to bring Freed sorghum to maturity this year in 70 days from the time of planting. It took about 90 days at Colby.

A large acreage of Freed sorghum is needed in the country from Scott City north toward Colby and Bird City. Excellent results have been obtained with Freed sorghum by A. E. Weaver at Bird City; he grows it for grain, as it will come nearer producing a profitable yield under the conditions there, he says, than any other crop. Most farmers grow this crop for forage. Its quick maturity enables it to produce seed when other crops fail; this was shown in every county in Western Kansas.

There has been some disappointment with the poor showing made by Sudan grass this year; it has produced the smallest yields of any year it has been grown in the state. The conditions were unfavorable all the time. In the spring the weather was wet and cold—and this sorghum is affected by such conditions to a greater extent than perhaps any other variety—and then very suddenly it became hot and dry. If the crop had encountered favorable conditions in the spring the yields would have been high despite the unfavorable conditions later.

There is no reason why one should be discouraged with Sudan grass because of the showing this year, for unfavorable results can be expected with any crop in some seasons. The price of seed is much lower than it was, also, which will make a larger acreage possible. It has made a considerable reputation among Western Kansas farmers as a feed for horses in the last two years, and it will be grown a great deal for this purpose. The results at Hays indicate that Red Amber sorghum sown broadcast for hay will outyield it over a series of years, but it is doubtful if the hay has as high a feeding value.

Pink kafir has been showing up well



Cutting Red Amber Sorghum on the Colby Experiment Station; This is an Excellent Variety for High Altitudes and Dry Conditions.

in many sections in the last two years. This is true especially at Hays, where a great deal of work has been done with this crop. The Blackhull White kafir of both the standard and the dwarf strains did well this year, as usual. Favorable results were obtained in some places with the Dwarf White milo, at Garden City especially, but there is nothing to indicate that this crop will take the place of Yellow milo.

The most complaint that I have found from farmers in regard to the sorghums is concerned with the difficulty in getting a stand. This has been serious in the western half of Kansas in the last two seasons, and some loss has been encountered farther east. The best plan one can use is to play safe by having a reserve supply of seed of a quick maturing sorghum, which may be carried over a year if it is not necessary to use it. If one plants kafir for grain and fails to get a stand and the season is well advanced he can plant feterita. If one plants Red Amber sorghum for forage and the seeding fails there is still time to plant Freed sorghum with some hope of getting a crop.

In any case the sorghums should not be planted until the land is well warmed and there is every indication that favorable weather has arrived. There often is a considerable temptation to plant the sorghums too early, especially in a section such as that around Colby where the growing season is relatively short, and as a result a high proportion of the sorghums have to be replanted every year. This loss may be kept down if farmers will wait until the conditions are favorable. It must be remembered that the sorghums were grown originally in climates much warmer than that of Kansas.

Another thing needed with the sorghums is a great deal more care in the selection of the seed. Head selection in the field should be the rule. If one will select the heads at this time and string them on a wire they will have an opportunity to dry out in the best possible way, and to go thru the winter without any injury to the germination.

There are many examples of the good results that have been obtained from head selection. A. L. Stockwell of Larned has produced a strain of Blackhull White kafir that has given excellent results in silage production; the yield this year was 23 1/2 tons an acre, which was much higher than that obtained from any other variety. This was grown under irrigation. C. C. Cunningham, of the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, did some excellent work at the Hays station in head selection with the kafirs. Robert Getty has produced marked variations in the forage value of the sorghums since he took charge of the growing of these crops on the Hays station.

Perhaps the greatest need in head selection is to produce strains for the western part of the state that have quicker maturity. There was a good opportunity for this in 1916, for in some fields a few heads reached maturity before frost, while most of the plants did not produce seed. Stanley Clark, superintendent of the Colby Experiment station, is expecting to do a great deal of work in head selection with the sorghums.

A Plow to Cut Deeply

John Plummer Makes a Reservoir 18 Inches Down to Hold Moisture

BY J. C. MOHLER,
Secretary State Board of Agriculture

JOHN PLUMMER, an old-time Kansas farmer and stockman of Stanton county, bordering Colorado, where the annual precipitation is about 16 inches, has worked out a theory which he believes may have an important effect on the agriculture of regions of limited rainfall. By subsoiling his land deeply he has proved to his own satisfaction that moisture may be the better conserved and the loss from evaporation greatly reduced. Under his method crop yields have been increased materially, and production is certain every year.

At the outset, full credit must be given for this development to the tractor—that machine which is and has been playing such an important role in broadening the possibilities of the agriculture of the West. Mr. Plummer has been subsoiling for many years with such success as to make him a firm believer in the practice, but previously to the advent of the tractor he could loosen the earth only to about 6 inches. With this new power he is able to subsoil to a depth of 18 inches, thus greatly enlarging the reservoir for storing moisture. Experiments in growing crops on land loosened to this depth have covered a period of three years. Without exception there has been plenty of moisture to mature crops.

Long since Mr. Plummer arrived at the conclusion that the natural precipitation, if properly conserved, was sufficient for crops found best adapted to that region. It was his theory that the subsoil should be loosened and thus allow the rains, many of them almost torrential—of short duration but of large volume—to percolate rapidly to considerable depths instead of being largely wasted by running off and by evaporating.

It is Mr. Plummer's opinion that it is not lack of moisture but rather a loss of moisture thru the run-off and evaporation that stands in the way of greater success in the so-called "dry land" country. Precipitation is governed by Providence; it cannot be increased or diminished by the will of man, but whether the fullest use is made of available water depends very largely upon the man. To prevent evaporation, or to reduce the loss from evaporation to the very lowest point, is, in the opinion of Mr. Plummer, the greatest problem confronting the American farmer where the rainfall is 20 inches or less in a year. It was to the solving of this problem that Mr. Plummer addressed himself.

Briefly, his method is to prepare land for crops by listing and subsoiling. This is done at one operation by an implement of his own invention. The implement comprises a lister and two subsoilers arranged one after the other on one beam. The lister turns the soil either way, leaving the ground in ridges and furrows, and is set to run about 4 inches deep, while the subsoilers may be described as long, narrow iron prongs that tear up and loosen the earth but do not turn it. The subsoiler immediately behind the lister goes about 8 inches beneath the bottom of the lister furrow, and the second subsoiler runs 6 to 8 inches lower than the first one, or just as deep as the tractor will pull it. A 36-horsepower tractor draws a set of three of these combined listers and subsoilers, covering a strip of land at one operation of 9½ feet, the lister furrows being 3 feet, 2 inches apart. Land is pre-

pared far enough in advance of planting so the furrows become thoroughly moist and the subsoil full of water. All crops are planted in the furrows.

The ridges left by the lister divert the water that falls to the furrows; it soaks quickly into the subsoiled areas, and is thus stored. Mr. Plummer reports that there always is moisture in these furrows, and if crops are not planted weeds will grow, for wherever there is moisture one will find vegetation.

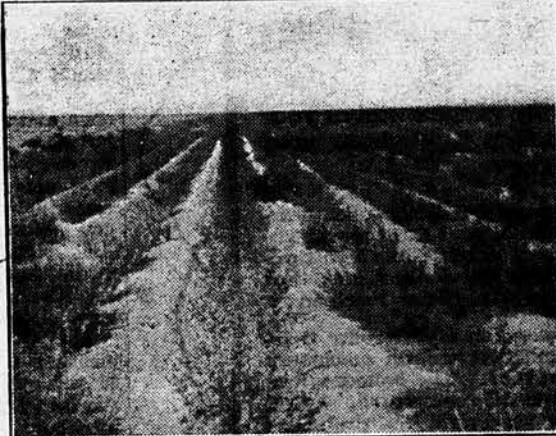
Cultivation after the planting of crops consists of one weeding and two harrowings. The weeder is a sled on either side of which knives are attached, extending outward and backward. The sleds straddle the plants in the furrows. The ordinary smoothing harrow is used for the other cultivations. Mr. Plummer has a high regard for this implement in this work. He considers it very important that the fields be kept clean, and the chief provision in his tenant contracts is that weeds must be killed, must be kept out, for they utilize moisture that is needed for crops.

Mr. Plummer grows broomcorn, kafir, milo, Indian corn, cane and alfalfa, all in rows, in the lister furrows. He is not a strong advocate of Indian corn for that region, altho in the past two years (1914-1915), he has raised 30 or 40 bushels to the acre, but he prefers the crops best adapted to that region, such dry-weather resisters as the sorghums. Plummer's kafir yields 50 to 60 bushels of grain, and as forage and grain it makes 10 to 15 tons to the acre. The milo does not yield quite so heavily while cane produces about 15 tons to the acre.

These crops are utilized principally as silage, storing in three pit silos about 1,000 tons. This he feeds to livestock, ranging from calves to 3-year-old steers, the aged steers receiving 40 pounds of silage a day for 150 days, and whatever quantity of oilcake it is profitable to give them, with sorghum stover that is constantly accessible. On this ration the stock make good gains, and in the spring are shipped to Kansas City and sold as killers or to feeders who fit them for export markets. No small grains are grown, and the crops that are raised, with the exception of broomcorn, are marketed on the hoof, the ideal way.

Mr. Plummer figures silage worth \$3 to \$5 a ton. Taking its average value to be \$4 a ton, the value of one crop of 15 tons of kafir would amount to \$60 an acre.

Experience with alfalfa on this subsoiled ground is interesting. Fifteen acres were prepared for alfalfa the summer before sowing in the following spring. The seed, about 1 pound to the acre, was drilled in the furrows with a corn planter, equipped with special plates; that is, the planter plates were filled with Babbitt metal and holes drilled that would sow the desired quantity of alfalfa seed. The alfalfa was sown in the spring of 1914. That year the only crop matured was of seed, yielding 4 to 5 bushels to the acre. The next year a hay crop was produced of about a ton to the acre. During the winter of 1915-16 and



on until June 1 the field was pastured constantly with livestock. Another field of alfalfa sowed at the same time on shallow plowed land failed of a stand. Mr. Plummer believes the seed crop is the more profitable as it requires less moisture than for hay. Moreover, sown in rows the plants are fully exposed to the sunshine and the air circulates more freely among them, two important points in the production of seed of superior quality.

Mr. Plummer is doing this subsoiling on sod land, and thus far he has not subsoiled any tract more than once in three years. How often this loosening of the soil must or should be done for best results is yet to be determined. He is now experimenting with plowing first, with the idea of subsoiling still deeper.

Various methods of cultivation have been experimented with in the regions of limited rainfall to conserve moisture and reduce evaporation, as the so-called "Campbell System," summer fallow, and modifications of these and others, and subsoiling. For subsoiling is no new thing. It has been practiced in almost every state of the Great Plains region. Indeed, results of many experiments have shown that very little benefit has been derived from such cultivation, but so far as is known in none of the experiments has the ground been subsoiled to anywhere the depth that Mr. Plummer subsoils it. The value of subsoiling undoubtedly will vary on the different soil types, too, and perhaps with different crops. A conservative plan would be for a farmer to test out the method carefully on a small scale. On the heavier types of soil, which absorb water slowly, subsoiling should be most profitable. Mr. Plummer believes his way of preparing the land is superior under conditions of light annual precipitation, high temperatures and excessive evaporation. Moreover, the corrugated surface left by the lister is well adapted to prevent appreciable soil drifting because of high winds not uncommon in the Plains country. Mr. Plummer has implicit faith that the subsoiling system, if intelligently followed, holds great possibilities for upbuilding the agriculture of a vast area where conservation of moisture is a cardinal principle.

Avoid the Pear Blight

Avoid pear blight by selecting resistant varieties. The heavy losses from pear blight the past year should serve as a lesson to the growers in this respect. Pear blight, or fire blight, is

prevalent thru this section of the United States at all times. It was especially disastrous in 1915 on account of the continued damp, cool weather. It attacks both pear and apple trees, but as a rule does not usually harm the apple to any

Continued on Page 18

Are
Your
Hogs
Lousy?



Act
Now

It is natural for a hog to wallow. Provide a wallow close to the feeding grounds, to which add Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant occasionally. The hogs will constantly pass back and forth from the wallow to the feed trough; while the DIP will kill the lice and cleanse the skin, the DRIP will destroy the germs of disease and the worms that pollute the ground.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

One gallon makes 70 to 100 gallons solution is excellent for sheep dipping; it is a guaranteed remedy for sheep scab and ticks; it destroys germs and foul odors—in short, its use as a disinfectant around your farm will keep away disease. Invaluable for disinfecting sinks, drains, troughs, garbage cans, outhouses, etc. Good alike for home and stable. Sold in pint bottles, quart, half-gallon, gallon cans and barrels.

1 gallon
can \$1.00

Smaller pkgs.
as low as 25c
Except in far
West and
Canada

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser
Does not gum, color or blister.
Makes stock comfortable.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

Don't Let My Engine Prices Fool You

WITTE Engine should be compared only with engines selling for from double to three times as much. I build the very best I know how, regardless of price and profit and sell direct from factory to user at factory prices. No dealers.

WITTE ENGINES Built by Experts
are so good that the United States government, states, counties and cities buy them to run irrigation works, light plants, water works, etc., where absolutely dependable and economical power is required. When you buy a WITTE you will get just as good an engine as the government buys.
—Ed. H. WITTE.



2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 H.P. sizes in Stationary, Hand Portable, Portable and Saw-Hog types and in styles to operate on Kerosene, Gasoline, Naptha, Gas, etc. Full 30 to 50 per cent over rating; 90 days' trial; 5-year guarantee; cash or easy terms. Write for big new free book, "How to Judge Engines," price list, etc.
WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1541 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
1541 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN,

but
ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 K free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Cysts. Always pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by **W.F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 209 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

STARS MAKE DOLLARS

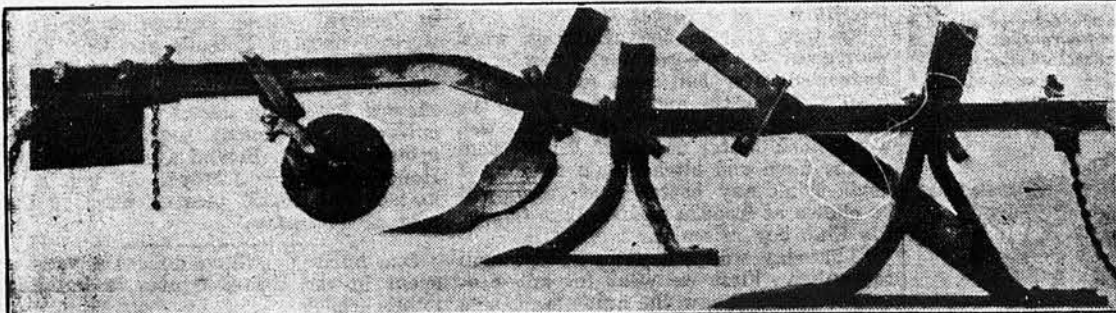
If you're a man of energy and business ability, here's an opening worth consideration. There is a great demand for drilled water wells, and there's large sure profits to the man with a

STAR DRILLING MACHINE
Portable—Steam or Gasoline

Best by test. Low in price, high in practical worth. You can make it pay for itself and earn dividends all the time. Look into this! Sold on payment plan if desired.

Our 140-page catalogue describes 21 different Star Drilling Machines. Write us and we'll mail you this book which will point the way to money making. Write to-day.

Star Drilling Machine Co.
521 Washington St.,
Akron, O.



HYATT

Quiet Roller Bearings

In All Your Farm Machinery

In the silo filler as well as in the tractor. In the gauge wheel of your plough as well as throughout your automobile for—

You can depend on Hyatt roller bearings to make your farm machinery last longer. The flexible Hyatt rollers cushion shocks and jars, thus protecting the entire mechanism.

You can depend on Hyatt roller bearings to make your farm machinery work better. The hollow rollers form large oil reservoirs. Spiral slots—left and right—oil the entire bearing, reducing friction and wear.

You can depend on Hyatt roller bearings. You don't have to stop every half hour to oil up. There is nothing to adjust. The hardened and ground steel races and the heat treated spiral rollers stand the crushing weights of daily use.

Make Sure That Hyatt Roller Bearings Are a Part of Your Automobile, Tractor and Other Farm Machinery.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.
DETROIT CHICAGO
NEWARK, N.J.



Studebaker

HAS BEEN CONTINUOUSLY MAKING
WAGONS—BUGGIES—HARNESS
FOR EVERY FARM USE SINCE 1852

SEE THE STUDEBAKER DEALER

Moline Power Lift Gang

Operated
Direct
From the
Tractor
By
One Man

A combination Two-Three and Three-Four bottom plow for light tractors. Easily changed from one form to the other.

Can be hitched to any style tractor—hitch is semi-rigid, so that plows may be backed even when in the deepest furrow.

By Pulling a Single Cable

driver raises or lowers plows while in operation—from extreme depth to clear out of the ground—or a little at a time in difficult plowing, to prevent stalling of motor.

Rear wheel locks automatically for plowing or backing, casters for turning or transporting. Equipped with Moline Quick attachable shares. See the Moline Power Lift Gang at your dealer's, or write us for free illustrated literature.

Moline Plow Co.,

Dept. 23, Moline, Ill.

THE MOLINE LINE INCLUDES
Corn Planters, Cotton Planters, Cultivators, Corn Binders, Grain Binders, Grain Drills, Harrows, Hay Loaders, Hay Rakes, Lime Spreaders, Listers, Manure Spreaders, Mowers, Plows (chilled and steel), Reapers, Scales, Seeders, Stalk Cutters, Tractors, Farm Trucks, Vehicles, Wagons.



When John Went to the Fair

One Capper Club Member Tells About the Big Topeka Meeting

BY JOHN F. CASE
Contest Manager

"COUNT me in on the big meeting next year"—that's what Capper Pig Club members are telling me in every mail. The picture of that happy group and the story about the great time we had at the fair has 'em going. I'm looking forward to meeting a lot of pig club friends at Topeka next year. We aren't quite ready to announce the contest for 1917. You boys who are not club members but would like to be, keep your eyes open and watch the Farmers Mail and Breeze. We will have something interesting to tell you before long. And that doesn't mean that we will lose the old members, either.

At the Topeka meeting a prize of \$1 was offered for the best letter telling about "My trip to Topeka and the fair." Many good letters were sent to me and it was difficult to choose the winner. Most of the boys will agree that John Shepard's letter is worth the dollar. John is 13 years old, about as big as a pound of soap, has pep enough for a 300-pounder, and hails from Irving, Marshall county.

Here's what he wrote:

"I'd been to town Monday and returned home. A neighbor wished to borrow the horse and buggy so we allowed him to drive off and he was two miles away before I remembered that my handbag was under the seat. Then I moved around some. Our pony is 25 years old but quite lively for her age. The roads were muddy and I could not make very good progress but I caught up with that buggy in 15 minutes. Bird was about 'all in' and it was only 20 minutes to train time so I changed horses with our neighbor and started back in the buggy. How we made the mud fly! I got to the station 5 minutes before train time, bought my ticket and began to scrape mud and hair off my suit. Then here came the train.

"On board the train I sat down beside a Jew. He was reading the queerest paper; it looked as if the letters were upside down. At Manhattan I changed cars, the first time I ever did that alone before. And then the next stop was Topeka. The Union Pacific depot is in North Topeka and Mr. Case wasn't in sight so I started to walk south over the Kaw River bridge. When about half way I saw a motor car coming and the driver stopped and beckoned to me. It was Mr. Case and he had seen my Capper Pig Club badge. We drove to the Rex hotel and Victor Raichart was the only pig club boy there. The next day, tho, almost all the boys came and Mr. Case sure was some busy man meeting all the trains.

"Wednesday morning we had a business meeting in the Capper building and the boys were introduced to one another. Mr. Case was the leader and a very good one he made for he acted just like a boy himself. Then we went thru the Capper building and later visited the state house where Governor Capper shook hands with all the club members and had his picture taken with our group. After that we climbed to the dome in the state house, then visited the Memorial building, and then it was time to eat.

"It was 1:30 in the afternoon when we reached the fair grounds. I saw larger Reds than ever had been exhibited before. The cattle and horses were the best I ever had seen. The horses, tho, would look better to me if I had them on the farm and hitched to a wagon. I don't think any better stock ever will be shown at Topeka unless some Capper Pig Club boy raises it.

"Thursday was a day we always will remember. First we went for an automobile ride and saw the animals at Gage

park. Then we had one of those dandy meetings where a fellow could jump up and say, 'I have the best Reds in Kansas.' After Mr. Dillon's talk came the big dinner. My! Nothing ever did taste so good. Several of the Capper folks talked to us and after dinner we all went to the races. That evening most of the boys had to leave for home so we said goodbye to one another and every fellow wished the other fellow good luck with his pigs. We sure had a good time and we thank Mr. Case and Governor Capper and the other folks for what they have done for us."

I'm surprised that John forgot to tell about the show we attended Wednesday night and how led by the Red breeders we marched up Kansas avenue 36 strong, giving the Capper Pig Club yell. But there was so much going on that it was difficult to remember everything.

And now I want you to meet Arthur Barlow of Coldwater, Comanche county. Arthur paid only \$15 for his Duroc Jersey sow but she brought him 10 fine pigs June 18 and saved all of them. Writing September 22 Arthur says this: "The pigs are big and fat now and my friends say they never saw pigs grow like these do. I am mighty proud of them. I feed kafir and milk and the sow and pigs run on alfalfa pasture. I am sorry I could not go to Topeka but we are going to have a fair at Coldwater and I should like to have you come down. I will show you a good time and make you as comfortable as if you were at home. I am going to show my sow and pigs at the fair and try to win the first prize."

Arthur certainly is a fortunate chap. Not many men can produce \$100 worth of pigs from a \$15 sow in one season, and he won first prize at the fair. I surely would have enjoyed visiting Arthur but it was impossible. In fact, I feel assured of a welcome in at least 102 Kansas farm homes. That's compensation for a lot of hard work. Come on with the pictures and letters about your pigs.

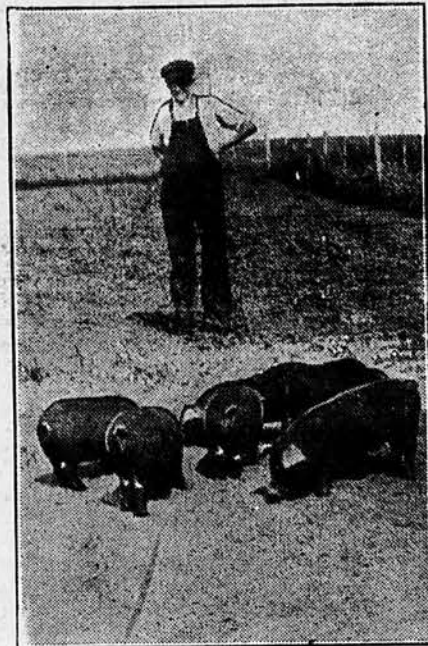
A Fair in Marshall County

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Marshall county's new fair association held its first fair last week at Blue Rapids. The association has leased 30 acres for 30 years, from the city, and the race track and a new floral hall were completed this fall. Other buildings and equipment will be added, and the Marshall county fair should be one of the big fairs of the state. There are many breeders of purebred stock in Marshall county, and they all take an active interest in the new fair.

E. W. Ringen, Summerfield; S. W. Tilley, Irving; Guy Steele, Barnes; J. F. Sedlaeck and M. Peenka of Blue Rapids put up a Hereford cattle show worth going a good ways to see. Lackland Brothers of Axtell showed a string of Holsteins from their herd. Joseph Krasny of Waterville, who has 60 head of registered Jersey cattle, made a fine showing of Jerseys. Alfred Carlson of Cleburne showed Spotted Polands and Col. F. B. Wempe of Frankfort exhibited Hampshire hogs. A. J. Wempe of Frankfort showed Percheron horses. W. W. Hunt entered Duroc Jersey hogs. J. O. Honeycutt showed Poland Chinas and G. Honeycutt Duroc Jerseys. It was estimated that 10,000 persons were at the fair on Thursday.

One hundred million dollars a year is spent in the United States in building public schools.



Arthur Barlow and a Few of His Pigs.

Frost But No Kafir to Harm

Jawhawker Farm, However, Will Have Plenty of Feed

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE WEEK following the frost was the kind of week that ripens kafir but we had no kafir to ripen. The frost took care of that for good except on the higher points where vegetation is yet unkilld. And so it goes in a dry year; everything seems to work against us but it probably will all be made up next year. Kansas has a way of getting a fellow down and then kicking him but her next move is to set him on his feet and heap kindness on him until he forgets she ever was unkind.

Three days of strong south wind put the frosted kafir in fine condition to cut and shock. I do not believe it will be injured even should moderately wet weather come. The fodder seems more mature than it was in 1913 when a wet fall spoiled all the kafir in the shock. The quality of this feed we are now cutting could not be excelled for its kind, and I have heard farmers say it was equal to alfalfa as long as it remained unharmed by wet weather. There is so much of this kafir in the country that it is going to make rough feed very plentiful.

Kafir, as fodder, is not of the best quality when the grain fully ripens before the stalk is cut. The stalk then becomes woody, and only hunger will drive cattle to eat any part of the fodder except the leaves. But when kafir is cut while the stalk is still full of sap and the weather is such that it cures without harm, excellent feed is the result. We have such feed at present, and if it remains dry for two weeks the kafir will be dry enough to stack. We intend to stack the most of ours just as soon as it will do, but we must not be in a hurry about it for stacked kafir will generate heat long after it appears dry. Altho there is still plenty of feed in the pasture we are feeding some kafir every night because the stock like it so well and because it brings them to the yards at night. We have plenty and might as well feed some while it is at its best.

We used one day this week in attending the Coffey county fair and thought the day well laid out. The exhibits of farm products, while not large in number, were of fine quality and large. One wonders how such fine corn could be grown under such unfavorable conditions but the samples on exhibition would be called good in any country and in any season. The potatoes equalled those grown anywhere on unirrigated soil and the pumpkins looked as large as bass drums. I have never seen a finer, cleaner looking lot of apples since 1910 than was on exhibition. The Grimes Golden, in particular, excelled in color, size and no doubt in flavor those in the uptown stores which were shipped in boxes from California.

So much for the exhibits of the unlucky year of 1916. The amusements were of the best and the program for the day reminded me of nothing so much as a successful Fourth of July. Not only the program, but the weather as well, for the day was one of the warmest I have ever known in Kansas in October. The chief event of the afternoon was a pageant showing a number of the early events of the country's history such as the Pilgrims going to church; William Penn's treaty with the Indians; signing of the Declaration of Independence, and a reception given by George and Martha Washington at which a minuet was danced. It was much appreciated by all especially as being something entirely out of the usual run of country fair programs. Then there was a ball game, hitch-up race and several other contests of skill. If there were any who missed the usual "hoss race" I did not hear from them.

The Coffey County Fair association has one of the finest grounds in the state one mile from Burlington. On these grounds a fair was held annually for 30 years with an admission fee of 50 cents and an extra charge for vehicles. Owing to a number of circumstances, especially bad weather on the big days, the fair steadily lost money and a year ago a radical change was made. The fair was moved down to Kelley park, which adjoins the city limits, the expen-

sive horse races were cut out, and the admission fee reduced to 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children under 15. If the fair this year is any criterion the change was a wise one. I am certain the people appreciate not being held up after getting inside the grounds. Except the side shows with a carnival company, everything was free; the seats in the grandstand and admission to the ball game all were free which is in contrast to the usual fair where an extra fee is charged for about everything inside the gates.

A Beaver, Okla., friend has a good well 300 feet from the house and on a level 25 feet lower. He wishes to pipe this water to the house and knowing that we have a system covering about the same conditions writes to ask what equipment he will need. It will be very easy to force water that distance and up such a small elevation with a common 3-way pump and an 8-foot windmill. The 3-way pump is equipped to throw water thru an underground pipe or out at the well. Such a pump will cost about \$5 more than a common shallow well pump, and can be had from any hardware dealer or from the mail order houses. Always get the best and then your connections will not trouble you. For the cylinder of a pump which is to force water some distance always get the 2½-inch size instead of the common 3-inch size; the pump will work much easier with the smaller size, and if the coupling rod to the windmill is the right length it will never pull on the pump platform. When a pump labors, as it sometimes does with a 3-inch cylinder, I have seen it lift the entire platform with every stroke. When a change was made to a 2½-inch cylinder the lifting was stopped at once.

A check valve will be needed at the pump to hold the water in the pipe after it has been forced in by the pump. Here again the best should be bought, for the success of the whole system hangs on this valve. The difference in cost between the best and the cheapest is not more than 75 cents. The pipe should be 1-inch in size and galvanized. Put it clear down below any possible danger of frost. Pipe buried 3 feet has always been safe here while that buried 2½ feet on one occasion froze. That is, the water in the pipe froze. In the sandy, open soil in Northern Nebraska water pipe buried 6 feet is not always out of danger. If the Oklahoma soil is sandy and open it would be well to put it down deeper than on hard land. An 8-foot windmill will supply power in Western Oklahoma; there is no need of getting a larger size. The entire money cost of our mill, pump, connections and pipe for 60 rods, with a hydrant and 17-barrel tank was \$150 11 years ago. It would be more now perhaps by 50 per cent.

A friend writes from Hamilton county, Kansas, asking about the walnut crop in this locality this year. I have not been on the river, but along our creeks the nut crop about matches the corn crop. I suppose the boys can, by close skirmishing, find enough to last until Christmas but they will have to be picking them up pretty soon or the squirrels will beat them to it. The short crop of walnuts falling in the same season with a short crop of corn puts a crimp in the old theory that a big crop of walnuts always came in the year of a corn failure. Like all old sayings, it is not difficult to find enough exceptions to prove the truth of it uncertain. I have seen a big crop of nuts come in the best corn year we have had in this part of Kansas in 20 years, and I have seen both crops fail together. Out of 10 acres of timber on this farm of which fully half is walnut not more than half a dozen trees are bearing nuts this year.

This country is being bored full of holes by drillers for oil and gas. Not fewer than six outfits are working within driving distance of this farm. I hope they strike what they are after but I am not banking much on it. I am counting on digging my living out of the soil in the future just as I have in the past. It may not be the easiest way but if coming events cast their shadows before it is in the future going to be the safest.



Do You Pay Taxes On Idle Acres?

There are dollars under the stumps—crop money that belongs to you. Get it out. Remove the stumps yourself. Blow them into easily handled pieces with Farm Powder. You can do it quickly, easily and thoroughly in the most economical way. No experience or skill is needed if you use

Atlas Farm Powder
THE SAFEST EXPLOSIVE
The Original Farm Powder

Just punch a hole, load it, light a fuse and the work is done! Your stump field is instantly transformed into fertile, virgin land. The profits from the first crop will more than pay the cost of clearing.

Dig ditches, make tree holes, shatter boulders and blast the subsoil with Atlas Farm Powder—made especially for farm work. It does the work better and costs less than labor. Ask the Atlas dealer for prices.

Get "Better Farming" Book—FREE

"Better Farming," fully illustrated, shows how Atlas Farm Powder may be used to increase the fertility of the soil, improve orchards, and save money in many kinds of work. Mail the coupon.

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
General Offices, Wilmington, Del.

Sales Offices: Birmingham, Boston, Houghton, Joplin, Kansas City, Knoxville, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis

ATLAS POWDER CO., Wilmington, Del.

Send me your 74-page book "Better Farming." I am interested in the use of explosives for the purpose before which I mark X. FM5

☐ Stump Blasting ☐ Tree Planting
☐ Boulder Blasting ☐ Ditch Digging
☐ Subsoil Blasting ☐ Quarrying-Mining

Name _____

Address _____



ACORN UNI-LITE FREE

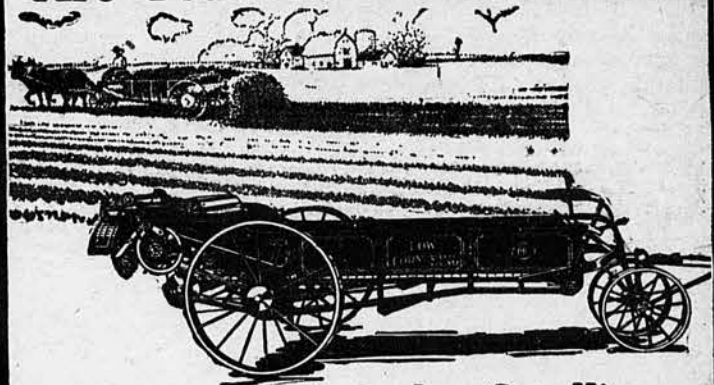
Turns night into day. 800 candle power. Carry as a lantern; use anywhere as a lamp. Weather proof, for house, barn, garage, camp and around the farm. Write for big, free offer. Special opportunity to farmers, stockmen and motorists. Agents make big money. Write tonight for new 1916-1917 offer. ACORN BRASS MFG. CO., 206 Uni-Lite Bldg., Chicago

Overland Free

Freight prepaid. If you live in the country or town under 10,000, you can become the owner of this new 1917 Overland without cost, as a reward for a few weeks' spare time work in your own community. Write today. G. F. ALDRICH, Mgr. St. Paul, Minn.



Are You One of the Losers?



**Low Corn King
Low Cloverleaf**

SOMETIMES Americans wonder why they get only about half the crop yields from an acre that are produced in other countries. Well, here's one reason—a large majority of the farmers in this country own no manure spreader. One corn belt state lost \$20,000,000 last year by the wasting and poor handling of manure. Are you one of the farmers who shared in this loss? If you are, you need an IHC manure spreader.

International Harvester spreaders, Low Corn King and Low Cloverleaf—besides being low, strong, durable, simple in beater and apron mechanism, with good traction, light draft, and plenty of clearance—have a really successful wide-spreading device.

Low Corn King and Low Cloverleaf spreaders are low for easy loading and narrow for easy handling in yard, stable or field. From a box 45 inches wide either of these spreaders covers an even strip of ground 8 feet wide, or better. It saves time and labor, and keeps wheels and horses well away from the slippery manure already spread.

See the IHC dealer about a Low Corn King or Low Cloverleaf made to stand by you for years. Write us for catalogue.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)



CHICAGO

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

USA



I'll Pay \$2.50 to \$3.80 A Ton for Your Straw!



Yes, sir! I'll hand you the money—right out of my own pocket—if I can't prove that it's worth that much as fertilizer—to YOU! That's a fair offer. Take me up! Ask me to prove it! I tell you it's criminal to burn straw; to let it rot in the stack. It's burning money. It's a wicked waste!

Your land is starving for humus! There's oceans of it in straw! It's a fact! Government experts back me up! Farm paper editors will stand behind me. Great Scott, man, it's as plain as the nose on your face! Every sane man knows it!

I'll show you hundreds of letters from happy farmers who have increased their yields and added hundreds of dollars to their profits—in a single season! Find out about it NOW! I'll even send you a brand new

SIMPLEX STRAW SPREADER

30 Days Trial on Your Farm

Just so you can see how easily you can spread your straw. Don't send me a penny. I don't want your money till you're convinced. There's no need to break your back "forking" now! Think of it! The Simplex spreads bright or rotten straw—also manure! 30 feet at a time! 30 acres a day! Thick or thin! Three working days pay for the Simplex! Has double drive—double width carrier. Fits any high or low, wood or steel wheel wagon. Man, no other straw spreading device can hold a candle to it! It's the greatest of its kind! Send a postal, quick! Get my whole great proposition. The wonderful letters! The amazing proof! My big convincing catalog! My low price—my liberal terms! Find out about my

LONG TIME CREDIT A WHOLE YEAR TO PAY

Your straw is worth a ton of manure as fertilizer alone! Spread it! Holds moisture like a sponge! Prevents "soil blowing"! Increases your crops—adds hundreds of dollars to profits. Spread your money.

AMAZING SPECIAL OFFER!

Every Simplex sells others. I can afford to lose money on first two in any locality. Write for my great offer. It's a wonder! Makes the Simplex almost free. You'll want to spread straw soon. You'll never waste it when you see how easy it is to own a Simplex. Send a postal—get the big offer! Remember—the letters—the proof—the low price—long time credit—and my big special offer—all free for a postal! **MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY** 245 Traders Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Free NO MONEY DOWN

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL!

LIKE SO MUCH GOLD

Square Deal FENCE



Costs least to put up. Outlasts all others. Stands tight and trim the year 'round. Has one-piece stay wire, heavy galvanized wire—heavily galvanized. Self-draining, double grip lock. Hinges can't lift. Wire won't spread. Write for catalog. **FREE TO LANDOWNERS** who have not already received a copy—a handy pocket size of Roy's New Calculator—worth 50c. Tells at a glance correct power to almost any farm problem. Write for it, also catalog. **KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.** 849 Industrial St., Peoria, Illinois

AGENTS I've a new soap game that's a dandy. New stuff. 100% profits. **SAMPLE and FULL LAYOUT FREE.** Write quick. **LACASSIAN CO.,** Dept. 11, St. Louis, Mo.

14 1/4 ECONOMY. Before you buy any more fence, write for facts about our 26-inch **ECONOMY HOG FENCE** at 14 1/4c. per rod. Many other styles and prices. **Keystone Steel & Wire Co.** 5860 Industrial St. PEORIA, ILL.

10 1/2 A ROD

164 Styles. YOU save money by ordering direct at wire mill prices. Shipment from Kansas, Indiana, Nebraska, Texas, Colo. or Calif. **CATALOG FREE.** Write today. **OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.,** 100 King Street, Ottawa, Kansas.

The Letz Alfalfa Grinder, built especially for roughage crops, is the one grinder that will grind alfalfa fine as meal in one grinding.

Letz Alfalfa Grinder MAKES FINE FEED

Grind your own Alfalfa, Clover, Pea Vines, Cow Peas, Cottonseed or any other roughage crop. Make your own appetizing stock foods and save 50 per cent waste in feeding roughage. Equally satisfactory for Snapped or Shelled Corn, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Screenings, Millet, etc. 10 days free trial. A valuable Feeding Book sent free upon request. **LETZ MFG. COMPANY** 234 East St., Crown Point, Ind.

Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today. **Electric Wheel Co.** 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

A Boost for Bred-to-Lay Hens

Trap Nesting Soon Shows Which Hens Fill the Egg Basket

BY C. S. TISDALE

WITH the steady growth of markets which demand high grade eggs, the poultry farmer requires pullets and hens that have been bred to lay; that will produce eggs in large numbers.

Statistics, which have been gathered from the farms of the country, show that the American hens, receiving ordinary care, lay an average of 60 eggs a year. They generally begin laying late in February and March and stop in the fall, so that but few early winter eggs are produced. This low average is traced to the fact that in many flocks there are so many hens that seldom, if ever, lay.

It is a poor hen, indeed, that does not produce as many as three eggs a week, during the spring and summer months, and yet on farms and poultry plants, where no special efforts are taken to cull out the drones, there are plenty of them that will not do even this well.

With the average farm flock, there may be a limited number of hens that have been laying during the winter months; such, as a rule, are to be found among the young pullets that came to maturity early in the fall. With ordinary mixed stock, and where incubation is done with

hens, these pullets generally become broody about the time the ones that did not lay during the winter begin their work. As a result, the farmer's wife sets the broody hens on eggs of her non-winter layers, and drones predominate in the pullets so produced.

Men and women who make a business of producing market eggs during winter months, and have made a success of it, will purchase only pullets that have been bred to lay. Right here is where the breeder who has striven to produce such stock is going to reap a greater income than the one who carries off show room awards and gets but an average yield of eggs.

The production of bred-to-lay hens involves much careful study and work every day in the year, but in the finished product we have a thing of known value.

Consider the cattle industry a moment. Are there not two well defined types, combinations of which have given us general purpose animals? However, one's markets and profits have to be considered first and type afterwards.

With the meat type, breeders aim at but one goal—large size and great weight, and proceed accordingly. With them, a cow is valued according to the size of her calves; the same with the male. With dairy cattle the value lies in the milk and butter production, chiefly the latter, and every dairyman who seeks to increase this capacity, mates his cows having the greatest number of pounds of butterfat to their credit in a year, to a male whose mother produced still more butterfat in the same period of time.

To rear bred-to-lay hens requires us to observe identically the same laws or principles. In this, our sole aim must be increased and better egg production. To obtain this stock the modern trap-nest and daily egg record for the individual hen and pullet is a vital and indispensable necessity.

There are two types of poultry discovered in every breed and variety, and in every flock where care has not been taken to weed out one or the other. One is the meat and the other the egg type, tho it is true that in some breeds, one type prevails over the other. It is possible, however, to get the predominance of either in any flock if we breed to that end.

In the same way, broodiness may be more common in certain breeds and varieties than in others. However, by correct mating, this tendency may be bred into or out of any flock in the course of time. We have, in a few years, almost eliminated broodiness from

our entire flock of White Plymouth Rocks.

In estimating the value of a hen's yearly returns, one must count this cost of production and care until the pullet starts laying. And to this, must be added the cost of maintenance during her year's work. This amount is really capital invested, and must be subtracted from the value of the total number of marketable eggs produced in a year's time. The greater the balance left, the greater is the true worth of that hen.

An important factor in increasing this value consists in producing pullets that grow to maturity and begin laying very soon in life. The younger a pullet begins to lay, the sooner she begins to bring returns.

Another factor is the length of time she continues laying before entering the moult. Specimens that begin laying early and are very late entering the moult the following year usually will be found to produce the largest number of eggs in the year. This can be determined to the best advantage by trap-nest records, which should show the time each pullet begins to lay, when she rests, when she moults, and the time laying is resumed. Some hens will go thru the moult and start laying much quicker than others, and they, as a rule, are the best producers and possess the strongest constitutions.

When a flock of pullets has stood the test of culling by the trapnest, and the best layers have been reserved for breeders, they should be mated to young, vigorous, well matured males, that are known to be the sons of extra heavy laying hens, for a hen which possesses this tendency will transmit it to her male progeny. Her own daughters may be drones, or heavy layers, according to their sire's breeding. Male birds transmit the latent laying powers of their mothers to their daughters. A comparatively poor layer may be mated to a male with heavy laying stock in him, and the pullets so produced will outvalue their mother as layers.

When a hen has shown good records during a second, third and fourth year, you can trust to it, that when she has been properly mated, she will produce good layers; that a great per cent of her daughters and granddaughters will be extra fine layers, for they are bred to lay. When you produce hens in this way you know what is back of them, and the greater the productive power of their ancestors the more you can expect of them. Their increased value lies in their known, inborn powers.

It often happens, in the average flock, that some pullet is known to be a very heavy layer, not so much from any record kept, but from observations of her being ever at it, as told either by some peculiar shape of the egg, or some particular place she lays it. Such a bird is worth much more than many others on the same place, but there is no known value back of her. As a breeder she will be an experiment. She may and she may not transmit her laying qualities to her offspring.

Another basis of value in the bred-to-lay hen does not come out until the fourth year. Suppose you have a hen that laid 200 eggs during her first year. As a layer, she is worth \$10, as a breeder she is worth from \$20 to \$30, owing to records back of her.

Not only is the hen with a known egg record of more value as a breeder than one without, but the one with the greatest number of eggs to her credit is of still greater value, provided her eggs are of suitable shape and size for hatching purposes. When, however, we have the established pedigree of such a bird, her value, as well as that of her progeny, becomes doubled.



THE GOOD JUDGE LISTENS TO MEN WHO KNOW SOMETHING.

I'VE CHEWED NEARLY EVERY KIND OF TOBACCO AND WAS NEVER TOBACCO SATISFIED UNTIL I GOT W-B CUT-THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW.

W-B IS QUALITY TOBACCO, CUT FINE, SEASONED WITH SALT, AND A SMALL CHEW WILL SATISFY.

MEN OF EXPERIENCE KNOW WHAT THEY'RE TALKING ABOUT.



HERE is the common sense way a W-B CUT user put it up to one of his friends:—

"When it comes to tobacco satisfaction, that's got to be in the tobacco in the beginning. Molasses and licorice won't put it there. W-B CUT is rich tobacco and chock full of real tobacco satisfaction—excess sweetening has no charm for you once you know quality tobacco. And remember the other points—less grinding and spitting, and half-sized chews."

Made by WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City

Improving the Milk Supply

The Federal Food and Drugs Act Applies to Milk Shipped from One State to Another

THE DAIRY Division and the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture are now co-operating with the health officers of a number of cities in an effort to improve the local milk supply. The federal specialists, when invited by the local authorities, investigate milk conditions, make suggestions for proper supervision of market milk, and finally visit farmers whose milk is below grade and help them to improve the sanitary conditions of their dairies. As these officials realize that it costs more to produce thoroughly clean milk than a carelessly produced article, they frequently conduct educational campaigns in which consumers are shown that the production of clean milk entails additional expense on the farmer.

In a recent statement on the subject the dairy specialists said that one of the most vital suggestions that they can make to city health officers is that all milk that does not come from tuberculin-tested cattle should be pasteurized by the holding process. In this process the milk is heated to 145 degrees and held at that temperature for 30 minutes. Such pasteurization, without producing appreciable change in the flavor of the milk, kills large numbers of the bacteria and, even more important than this, destroys the disease-producing bacteria, such as those that cause typhoid fever, diphtheria, septic sore throat, and tuberculosis. Other important considerations in the production of clean milk are healthy herds, sanitary barns, and the proper sterilization and cleaning of all utensils. No one with an infectious disease or who has been exposed to contagion should be allowed to work in or around a dairy or milk-handling establishment. Another point which must not be overlooked is the cooling of the milk on the farm to a temperature which retards growth of bacteria; at no time in its handling or delivery should the milk be allowed to become warm. It is not enough for a milkman to deliver a clean, cool product at the house. Milk allowed to stand on a porch in the sun or left in open bottles or kept in warm rooms quickly deteriorates until it becomes dangerous for children or even for adults.

The following statement outlines what are regarded by the dairy specialists as the essentials in dealing effectively with the sanitation of a city's milk supply:

"The Department of Agriculture, in working with state and municipal officials for the betterment of milk supplies, urges that ordinances relating to the dairy industry should be more concise, understandable, and uniform. Diversity of laws has led to considerable misunderstanding among dairymen and has been the cause of considerable conflict. Another thing that the department urges is that dairy inspectors be selected who are fitted for this particular line of work. Many cities have appointed inexperienced and unqualified men, who have, thru a misunderstanding of the problems involved, unnecessarily aroused the antagonism of the milk producer, and in this way have hampered the cause of clean milk. Dairy inspectors should be familiar with farm problems, so that they can meet the farmers on their own ground and help them with their economic problems, as well as with the improvement of sanitary conditions. The department employees endeavor to aid the state and municipal dairy inspectors in adopting a uniform system of inspection, whereby the greatest good can be accomplished with the minimum outlay on the part of the farmer. Inspectors are taught to pay particular attention to the health and cleanliness of the cattle, the use of a covered milk pail to exclude dirt, the prompt and efficient cooling of milk, and the proper sterilization of all utensils with which milk comes in contact. At the plant of the city distributor inspectors again are shown a uniform method of inspection and are urged to pay particular attention to the cleanliness of the building, the proper sterilization of all apparatus, the physical condition of employees, the promptness with which milk is handled, its protection from contamination, and proper methods of pasteurization."

The authority for the enforcement of regulations and the control of municipal milk supplies is vested in the local health officers. The Department of Agriculture has no jurisdiction over the milk sold in

a city except in the District of Columbia and the territories of the United States, and where such milk, by reason of its being introduced into the channels of interstate or foreign commerce, comes within the jurisdiction of the federal food and drugs act. Under the present practice when a milk producer or dealer ships dirty milk in interstate commerce, if it appears to be his first offense, unintentional and not aggravated, the federal food inspectors usually warn him that, unless he improves its quality, action may be taken against him under the food and drugs act. The dairy specialists then visit his establishment and suggest simple but effective ways for improving the quality of the product. The food inspectors later make another examination of the milk and if it continues to fall below federal requirements, the product may be seized and prosecution entered against the shipper. This intervention by the federal food authorities, however, is rarely necessary, as, in most cases, the milkman is very glad to improve his product; in case he does not improve it the local health officers proceed under the state law against him. In a number of cases, however, it was found by the federal authorities that when the city health officer excluded undesirable milk the farmer or dealer tried to dispose of it in small communities which either had no milk inspectors or health officers or else had not efficient means for preventing the sale of such milk to their citizens. In such cases the federal law often is invoked to control the undesirable product, provided always that it has been introduced into the channels of interstate or foreign commerce or is otherwise subject to the Federal jurisdiction.

He Needs It Every Hour

I would not do without the Farmers Mail and Breeze for anything. It is always welcome in our home. I believe it the best farm paper I have ever taken, in fact have ever seen. With best wishes for continued success.
Towner, Colo. A. W. Stromberg.

POSTUM
HELPS
WHERE
COFFEE
HURTS
"There's a Reason"



Here's the 'Ever-Ready'—quickest, cleanest shaving razor ever invented. It will give you a cleaner, closer shave as quickly as an old fashioned razor with never a chance of a cut or scratch. Two minutes a day with the 'Ever-Ready' will keep your face clean all the time.

'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor \$1 with 12 Radio Blades

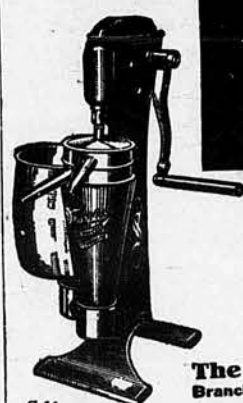
The marvelous 'Ever-Ready' Blades wipe the stiffest stubble off the face with velvet-like smoothness. They assure you a new degree of comfort in self-shaving.

A razor is only as good as its blades—and 'Radio' blades make 'Ever-Ready' the greatest razor in the world, regardless of price. You get twelve of these blades with your 'Ever-Ready' outfit at One Dollar—guaranteed satisfactory or your dollar back.

At all hardware and general stores. Refuse substitutes with less blades. If not at your dealer send \$1.00 direct. Look for Trade-Mark Face.

Extra "Radio" Blades, 6 for 30c—10 for 50c

THE AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CO., Inc.
319 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.



SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

The **only** separator with just **one** piece in the bowl—no discs—easy to clean. Furthermore the Sharples saves up to \$100 yearly over **every** other separator, because it skims clean at **any** speed. Saves cream that other separators lose at low speed (19 out of 20 operators turn too slow). Over a million Sharples users.

The Sharples Separator Co. - West Chester, Pa.
Branches: Chicago San Francisco Portland Toronto

Only \$2 Down
One Year to Pay!

\$24 Buy the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 1-2 shown here.
30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.
ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. (INC.)
2177 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

95 AMERICAN
SEPARATOR
Sent on Trial. Fully Guaranteed. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Bowl a sanitary marvel. Whether dairy or home use. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. (INC.)**
Box 5092, Bainbridge, N.Y.

BIRCH Car FREE to You!
Yes, it's a fact. You can get the agency for this superb 28 h.p. 5-passenger BIRCH Motor Car with electric lights and starter, and have the opportunity to get a car free. Make \$3,000 to \$10,000 a year in the automobile business. I will show you how. Special offer now. Write quick—before too late. Ralph Birchard, Pres., Dept. 1088, BIRCH MOTOR COLLEGE, Inc., 81 E. Madison St., CHICAGO

Steel Wheels
will make your old farm wagon as good as new. Save money because they never need repairs. Write for our big free book telling all about them and how they pay. Empire Mfg. Co., Box 775 Quincy, Ill.

More Light Than 20 Lamps

that burn kerosene, and less trouble and far more economical than any other. No wicks to trim, no chimneys to clean, no greasy oil to handle. No batteries or engines to fuss with. No smoke, no soot, no odor. Nothing to get out of order.

The Coleman AIR-O-LITE
is a beautifully shaped and finished portable table lamp that makes and burns its own gas. Gives 800 candle power at only one-third of a cent per hour. Absolutely safe. Won't explode and no danger if tipped over. Ask your dealer or write for catalog showing many beautiful styles.
The Coleman Lamp Co.
121 N. St. Francis Ave., Wichita, Kas.
St. Paul, Minn., Toledo, Ohio, Dallas, Tex., Chicago, Ill.

No Bitter Taste in Food Made with Cream of Tartar Baking Powder

The bitter taste often noticed in biscuits, cakes, muffins, corn bread etc., does not exist in food made with pure cream of tartar baking powders like Royal or Dr. Price's.

These standard baking powders contain no alum nor phosphate, which are derived from mineral sources and used in some baking powders instead of cream of tartar, because they are cheaper.



Bovee's Pipeless Furnaces Bovee's Central Heating Furnaces Bovee's Regular Piped Furnaces

At Manufacturer's Prices—Save 40% of Cost
Save one-third of your fuel

Get the benefit of our 21 years' experience in manufacturing and installing furnaces. Get our positive Guarantee (and it's good). Get our free three-color catalogue.

BOVEE FURNACE WORKS, 188 W. 8th St., Waterloo, Iowa



To the Women of Kansas

Remember that the Democratic party council of Kansas in August killed a plank in its party platform favoring National Prohibition. The Republican platform contains a prohibition plank and the Republican candidates favor national prohibitory laws.

Remember that the Democratic party council—following the lead of the Democratic candidate for president—smothered in committee, a resolution favoring universal suffrage for women. The Republican platform favors and the Republican congressional candidates are pledged to vote for the pending amendment to the federal constitution for the enfranchisement of women.

Remember that the Democratic majority in the Senate of the Kansas state legislature of 1915 made every effort to foist upon the people of Kansas pork-barrel appropriations amounting to one and three-quarter million dollars in excess of the appropriations finally passed.

Go to the polls and in the interest of Better Government, of Economy, of Progress, of Liberty for Women

Vote the Republican Ticket

Republican State Committee.

CHAS. H. SESSIONS, Chairman.

(Political Advertisement)

Hallowe'en Fun For All

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Our school district get-together meetings are now in "working order." We had the first basket supper at the end of the third week of school. It was convenient to combine the supper and the Frances Willard program. Officers were elected and plans made for a Hallowe'en program.

Last year we had one of our best meetings October 31. The schoolroom was decorated with corn and autumn leaves. Every window ledge was brightened with a grinning jack-o-lantern. The curtain wire across the front of the room was hung with apples. The man who succeeded in biting into the swinging apple was rewarded with a pumpkin pie. The fortune teller's booth was an open shock of corn. Riley's "When the Frost is on the Pumpkin and the Fodder's in the Shock" was recited. Songs were sung. The man who gave the best discussion of the subject, "How Pumpkins Should be Planted and Cared For," received the mate to the other pumpkin pie. The program was ended informally by a free-for-all discussion of Hallowe'en, its origin and meaning.

It was the opinion of all that we have developed one phase of Hallowe'en and that not the best phase. If the evening is in honor of all the saints, some of them would be served best by good deeds. In England, we are told, it was once the custom for boys and men to do some unexpected act of helpfulness. A poor widow's wood was chopped; unpainted buildings received a good coat of paint; trash in alleys was hauled away, or something else of the sort done. It is a pity that we have forsaken this method of observing Hallowe'en.

We were fortunate in our school observation of the evening to have no disagreeable mischief. All enjoyed the program and the lunch. Cider, popcorn, doughnuts and apples were served.

Lawrence daily papers contain advertisements of windfall Kiefer pears for sale at 30 cents a bushel. The price indicates the size of the crop which this year is unusually large. The trees on this place would have made a good picture for a nursery catalog. It seems almost impossible here to leave Kiefer pears on the tree until they ripen. We pick the pears and keep them covered for a few days. Usually, in a week, they will be yellow, soft and ready to eat or can. A neighbor has the custom of spreading the pears over a carpet and covering them with a blanket. This smothering process ripens the fruit slowly and keeps it without decay for many days. We have sometimes wrapped in tissue or light paper the pears we wished to keep for eating. Others bury them in bran or sawdust.

There was a time when we tried to sell all pears that we couldn't eat as fresh fruit. We always thought of canned pears as the most insipid and tasteless of all canned fruits. Now we preserve, instead of merely canning the pears. When thoroly cooked with a pint of sugar to a quart of fruit, the rich brown appearance of the sirup and quartered pears is in keeping with the richness of the flavor.

If the pears are not too soft, we like to use them for sweet pickles. We cook halves or quarters until they may be pierced easily with a straw, then boil them in a sirup of vinegar and sugar. The proportion we use is 1 cup of vinegar to 2 cups of sugar. We like best to use one kind of spice, either cloves or cinnamon. Spice may be added to the sirup used in preserving.

Pear honey is a delicacy not to be scorned. To make this we use 1 quart of pears, 1 cup of granulated sugar, 1 cup of water and the juice of 1 lemon. The pears should be washed, pared and grated into the water to prevent them from turning brown. We bring the pears and water to a boil, then add the sugar and boil until the sirup is the thickness or density of honey, then add the lemon juice. This honey may be kept in jelly glasses. If covered with paraffin, it will keep about as well as jelly.

Pear chips are good, too, but they require green ginger root. The proportions are 10 pounds of pears sliced thin, 7 pounds of sugar, 4 lemons boiled soft and juice and pulp pressed out. The sugar and fruit should be boiled until the

fruit is soft. Then the lemon and 1/2 pound of green ginger root, run thru the food chopper, should be added and the whole mixture cooked until quite thick.

A Pretty Dresser Scarf

A scarf which exactly fits the top of a dresser or bureau shows off to much better advantage than one which hangs over the sides. The design shown here is 18 by 45 inches and may be made smaller or larger as desired. It may be embroidered in white or in colors to harmonize with the furnishings of the bed-



room. The flowers are worked in satin stitch and the edge is buttonholed. The transfer design No. 11-11-142 may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

When Mother Sings

There are times when I pause on the
harassing round
Of the day in a reverent hush.
To be folded in melody rare as the sound
Of the note of a Sky-hermit thrush.
She is singing old hymns when she thinks
no one hears.
Out of tune and off pitch, it is true.
But I feel all my worries dissolving in tears
When she quavers, "I'm praying for you."
From the country of youth she has journeyed
afar;
She is turning away and wan;
And they rest by the way who with hope
for a star
Were her mates in the roseate dawn.
I can fancy at moments, a strong tender
face
And some golden heads flashing at play
Intermingled with thoughts of the heavenly
grace
As she sings "Happy Day, Happy Day."
Of "The Home Over There" she is thinking
most now.
Are its portals of pearl swinging near?
There is light not of sun on her pale placid
brow.
And it may be her loved ones can hear;
They may troop near the gateway to press
near their own;
They may smooth her soft, silvery hair
As she sings—dear old mother—in wistfullest
tone,
"I shall soon be at home over there."
—Margaret Perkins.

Helps on Wash Day

There are many time and labor savers in laundry short cuts, that are well worth considering. Most washing machines recommend the use of water boiling or nearly so for washing the clothes. This is advisable only when all stains and the first dirt have been removed by soaking or other processes. Using boiling water at first simply sets much of the dirt.

Soak blood stains in tepid suds, and if they prove refractory, a bit of kerosene added to soap shaved into water and cooked until it becomes a jelly will prove a help. This kerosene treatment is not advisable if the clothing is to be laid aside, for goods thus cleansed will become very yellow if not used frequently.

Pour boiling water thru fruit stains until all traces are removed. If clothes are scorched by an overhot iron, exposure to strong sunshine will remove the brown color unless they are really burnt. In washing black and white percales and gingham, soap well the soiled portions and then pour boiling suds over them, let soak 15 minutes or longer, and then wash in the usual way, adding a little salt to the rinse water. When this treatment is used they will never get dingy in appearance, but both black and white will be clear until the fabric is worn out.

Bessie L. Putnam.
Conneaut Lake, Pa.

Bread, Babies and Ballots

Women's Duty Today Includes Politics as well as Homemaking

BY ALICE ELIZABETH WELLS

ONLY a few more weeks until election, and what are we women going to do about it? By "we women" I do not mean the big army of patriotic citizens identified with the National Woman's party, the Hughes alliance or the Wilson clubs, the names of whose leaders are becoming familiar in every household where the daily newspaper is as essential as the daily bread. I am thinking just now of an army much greater and more vitally important, the army of everyday women like you and me, wives of farmers, mechanics, country merchants, mail carriers, rural pastors and others, and of bachelor girls who make their own way.

"But I'm not interested in politics," one of these women remarked to me the other day. "I have no desire to dabble in politics, and I have a husband to vote for me," said a mother of little boys and girls. These women felt no responsibility and were not ashamed to admit it. Indifference, it seems to me, is the greatest foe to progress toward universal suffrage, and lack of knowledge is at the base of indifference. I am sure that if our eyes were opened wide to existing facts and underlying causes every blessed one of us would consider it a privilege and a duty to prepare ourselves to cast an intelligent vote at the polls on November 7.

Laws in Kansas are more favorable to the interests of women and children than those of most other states, but of what good are laws unless provision is made for their enforcement? I know a little mother of two babies, one of them born six weeks after the father's death. Doctor bills and hospital and funeral expenses left her stranded financially. Give up her children? Never. Here is where the mother's pension law fits in exactly, but when application was made it was only to be told, "no appropriation of funds for the purpose." And so this young woman—a type of many—is working far beyond her strength to feed and clothe her little family with the almost certain prospect of breaking down physically in the near future.

Only mothers can enter completely into the spirit of situations such as this. Only women can appreciate fully the needs and bestow the intelligent heart emotions that ought to influence legal decisions regarding the control of hospitals, the sanitation of public and private homes, the management of our schools, the prevention of degeneracy and many other questions of like nature. There is no doubt at all to a thinker that women are needed in politics, but really this is not what I am trying to say. We women need politics. We need to be roused from our aimless drifting. No one loves to keep house efficiently more than I. I dote on making the best of bread, the purest of butter and the clearest of coffee. Still, I can do all these things better for being in touch with what is happening in other parts of the earth at the same time I am vigilantly keeping track of what is going on in my own little corner. Richness of life depends on a variety of interests, and a rich life is bound to have a broadening influence upon all who come in contact with it, especially upon those in the same household.

We women are in need of a vision. We must learn to see beyond the horizon limited to

"— me and my wife,
My son John and his wife,
Us four and no more."

Once we are given a desire for an increase of knowledge there will be no stopping of the current which investigation will start to flowing. Instead of begging a man to give up drinking, women will see that laws are passed and enforced to remove temptation from him. They will find out many things hitherto undreamed concerning working childhood, sweat shops, the control of the social evil and the importance of teaching pure thoughts to boys and girls.



They will learn that health and wholesome living conditions are not matters of individual housekeeping but depend on community conditions and that their own homes cannot be safe until the whole neighborhood is freed from insanitary, disease breeding centers of infection. It is not enough to see that clean milk is provided

for their own babies. Modern housekeepers must see that laws of sanitation and inspection are carried out by the state or town so that all babies may have safe food. With the knowledge will come a sense of personal responsibility and no power on earth is more likely to arouse all the faculties of normal women than this. A personal interest in politics has become a woman's duty, and women are never shirkers when duty calls and they recognize the voice.

Cleaning a Gas Stove

Three quarts of jelly boiled over on my stove on the double burner plates, filling each crack and crevice completely. It so happened that several weeks passed before I found time to see how I could clean it. By that time the jelly had hardened, it was a horrid sticky mess, and I thought that those plates of my stove were ruined.

I took them out and placed them in a boiler, covering them with boiling water, into which I put about half a box of soda, common kitchen soda. I boiled the burners about 2 hours. When I took the burners out, I found that nearly all the jelly had boiled out. The rest I picked out with a stiff straw. My plates are clean and good as new.

Tampa, Fla. Lloyd Logan.

Honey Makes Good Vinegar

Honey can be used instead of sugar in putting up fruit. The rich flavor and natural color of preserves and canned fruits prepared this way must be tried to be appreciated fully. The fruit keeps better this way than when canned with sugar. Honey vinegar is an excellent substitute for cider vinegar. Use 1½ ounces of honey to a gallon of clear, soft water. Store in a clean keg or stone jug in a warm place, leaving an opening in the container for the air to enter. At the end of the year the vinegar will be ready for use. Its keeping qualities are excellent and the best of pickles can be made with it. There is no vinegar superior for using in vegetable and meat salads.

Mrs. C. L. West.
Jefferson Co., Kansas.

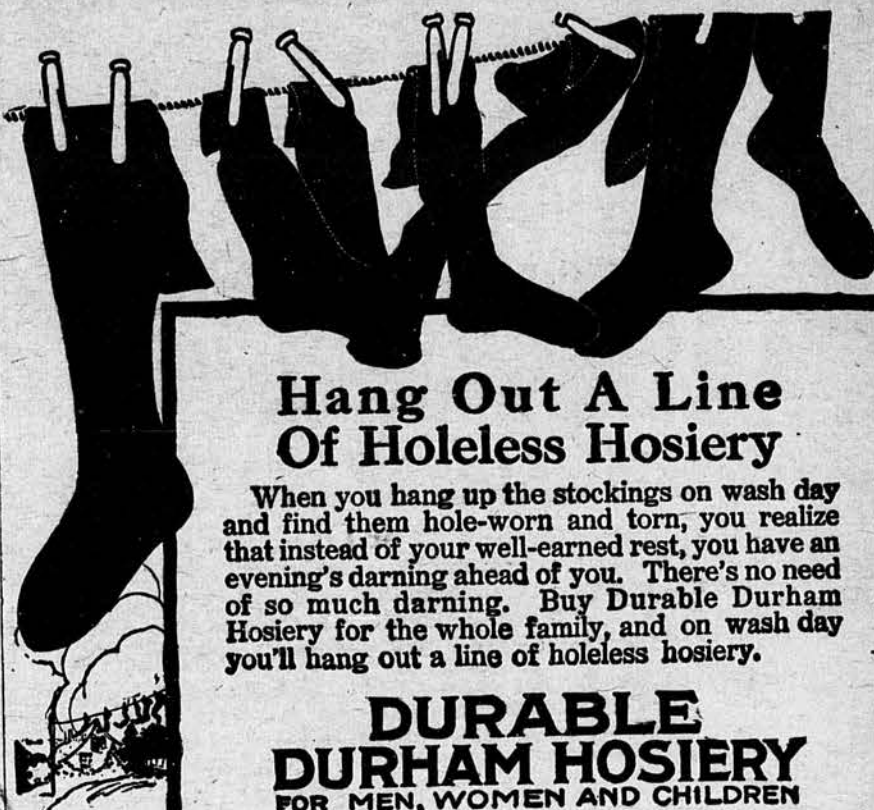
Canned Sweet Potatoes

Select sound sweet potatoes, pare and slice into convenient sizes, then pack the pieces closely into glass jars. Fill the jars with water, place the rubbers on the jars and screw the tops on loosely. Set the jars on a wooden rack in a boiler of cold water, placing them so they do not touch the sides or one another. Cover the boiler and set it over a brisk fire, bring the water to the boiling point and let it boil for 4 hours. Remove the boiler from the fire, take out the jars, seal them tight and set them in a dark place to cool. Do not let a draft strike them while hot.

Mrs. L. E. Houpt.
Harrison Co., Missouri.

A Boost for the Toothbrush

The European war has shown most clearly the importance of caring for the soldiers' teeth, says the Youth's Companion. American dentists who have been at work at some of the hospital bases, say that wounded men whose teeth are sound recover in half the time required by those whose teeth are decayed. Think what that knowledge means as applied to the teeth of school children.



Hang Out A Line Of Holeless Hosiery

When you hang up the stockings on wash day and find them hole-worn and torn, you realize that instead of your well-earned rest, you have an evening's darning ahead of you. There's no need of so much darning. Buy Durable Durham Hosiery for the whole family, and on wash day you'll hang out a line of holeless hosiery.

DURABLE DURHAM HOSIERY

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

is made right in the heart of the cotton district from the best yarn we can make. It has heavily reinforced heels, toes and soles—always fits snug after every washing, and the tops can't be jerked from the bottoms. Every pair is made strongest where the wear comes hardest.

Our location, economical manufacturing conditions, and the fact that we are the largest manufacturers of this class of hosiery in the world, enable us to sell superior hosiery for the low price of 10, 15 and 25 cents.

For best wear, buy
Durable Durham
25-cent Mercerized
Hosiery.

Durham Hosiery Mills
Durham, N. C.



WANTED MEN

\$75. to \$200 a month!

The demand for capable automobile men exceeds the supply. Our graduates are always in demand to fill good positions as Salesmen, Demonstrators, Factory Testers, Garage Managers, Repair Men, Ignition Experts and Drivers.

\$50 COURSE FREE

Six weeks from the day you enter this great school you will be able to repair any make of automobile or drive any car on the market. All who enroll now receive \$50 course in Lighting and Tractor Engineering Free. Write today for our big Free Book and the \$50.00 Free Scholarship Certificate.



AUTOMOBILE TRAINING SCHOOL
Largest Auto School in the World
1088 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.

OVERLAND AUTOMOBILE FREE

You can become the owner of this \$335 Overland Auto, latest 1917 Model, without one cent of cost. If you want a car send us your name asking all about our wonderful plan by which we give automobiles away. Send no money—just your name.

CORN BELT AUTO CLUB, Waterloo, Iowa
851 Jefferson St.



\$335 OVERLAND

MEN WANTED

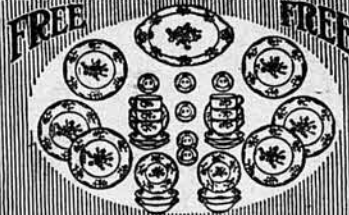
LEARN TO DRIVE AND REPAIR AUTOMOBILES AND TRACTORS
Big demand for trained men. Earn from \$75 to \$150 per month. Learn in 6 weeks by the

SWEENEY SYSTEM
of practical experience. You do the real work in machine shop, factory and on the road. No books used. Tools free. Big 64 page catalogue with views of men at work in largest and best equipped auto school in world. Send name today. Address



SWEENEY AUTO SCHOOL
1171 East 15th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

31 Piece Dinner Set



Does Not Cost One Cent—All Freight Charges Prepaid

If you would like a beautiful 31 piece dinner set, here is your opportunity to get one absolutely free of charge. These dishes are given only to members of the Household Dish Club, but you are eligible to membership in this club if you wish a set of the dishes. The set consists of six plates, six cups, six saucers, six fruit dishes, six individual butter dishes and one large meat platter. Each piece is decorated with a cluster of beautiful wood violets, surrounded by green foliage and around the edges is a lovely tracing of pure gold. The ware itself is first grade pure white and absolutely flawless. Space does not permit us to give you a detailed outline of the plan of the Household Dish Club. We will say, however, that if you want a set of these dishes you can secure them on our special offer without one cent of cost to you.

How to Join the Dish Club

If you wish to become a member of the Household Dish Club, send us your name and address and we will then send you illustration of the dishes in colors and full information about how to secure these beautiful dishes free.

Household Dish Club, Dept. 56, Topeka, Kan.

STEREOSCOPE AND 25 WAR



NO HOME IS COMPLETE WITHOUT A STEREOSCOPE.

War pictures seen thru this wonderful instrument appear real. Instead of looking at a photograph you look at the scene exactly as it is, only it seems to be a long distance from you. The views we send you will be your choice of either 25 Franco-British views or 25 German war views.

Special Free Offer Simply send us your name and address and we will mail you detailed description of Stereoscope and a list of how you can receive the complete outfit free and postpaid.

Capper Stereoscope Club, Dept. 6, Topeka, Kansas

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention Farmers Mail and Breeze



Ask the Woman of the House

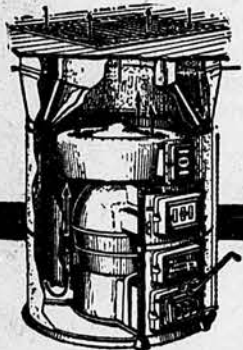
WHO, more than the woman of the household, will appreciate the comfort, cleanliness and coziness of a home heated by a *Mueller Pipeless Furnace*—the release from the dirt, drudgery and danger of the uncertain, air-contaminating stove or heater?

A *Mueller Pipeless* in your home means more uniform heat than stoves, purer air and better health. It costs less than a pipe furnace, is easily and cheaply installed in any house, old or new, without the muss, fuss and expense of pipes or flues.

The *Mueller Pipeless* heats your whole house, upstairs and down, from one register. Keeps you warm in the coldest weather. Burns coal, coke or wood. An all-round better heating system than stoves, at lower cost.

Nearly 60 years of successful furnace building back of the *Mueller Pipeless*. It is scientifically and substantially built of solid cast iron and will last a lifetime.

MUELLER PIPELESS FURNACE



Write for free book on heating. Gives you all the facts about pipeless heating and the MUELLER PIPELESS FURNACE, full details of construction and pictures of installation. Shows how easily it can be applied to any home, old or new—how to know a good pipeless furnace or a poor one—what to look out for and what to avoid. Booklet sent free.

L. J. MUELLER FURNACE COMPANY
207 REED STREET MILWAUKEE, WIS.

As we are makers of heating systems of all kinds since 1857—regular hot air pipe furnaces, steam or hot water boilers and vapor heating systems—we are in a position to give you honest advice on your heating requirements.

DU PONT

RED CROSS FARM POWDER



**The Original and Largest Selling
Farm Explosive**

Why use expensive, high speed dynamites when this slower, safer farm powder will save you from \$3 to \$5 per hundred pounds and for most farm uses do better work?

BIG BOOK FREE

As pioneers and leaders in developing farming with explosives our booklet gives the latest, most reliable and best illustrated instructions. Write for **HAND BOOK OF EXPLOSIVES No. 98**.

DEALERS WANTED

We want live dealers in towns still open. Get the orders resulting from our continuous heavy advertising. You need not carry nor handle stock. State jobber's name or bank reference when writing.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company
Established 1802

World's largest makers of farm explosives
Wilmington, Delaware

Do You Wear Overalls?

Then you'll be interested in the kind that fit and wear—made from Pure Indigo Denim



WANTED—A THOUSAND FARMS

Farms for annuity bonds! Why not sell your farm, avoid all care, anxiety about crops, and invest the proceeds in annuity bonds, yielding a sure even income from 4% to 9% on one life and 4% to 8.3% on two lives. These bonds are of special interest to Baptists and others who wish their money to help Christianize America. Forty years experience! Write for our booklet.

CHARLES L. WHITE THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY
DEPARTMENT M, 23 EAST 28th ST. REET, NEW YORK

3 Autos Given Away

New 1917 Touring Cars Complete

You can't lose—you don't do anything for nothing. The grandest, most liberal, All-Cash Plan ever offered. Ride in your own car. We are giving away 3 automobiles—yes, 3 of them—8 of the best, best, bulkiest little "road eaters" that ever kicked dust in the face of a \$5000 car. I have a surprise and a FREE GIFT FOR YOU. It will cost you an insignificant 2c stamp or postal card to get complete first-hand facts how YOU can have an auto! Don't put it off. Dig for your pen-cill. Write NOW—today. Ivan C. West, Mgr. Dept. 19 Indianapolis, Indiana.



TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

What are the Texas laws in regard to any money a wife may have at the time she marries? If she had before marriage inherited money could the husband at any time get any share of it by law? If she inherits it afterward does it make any difference? N. M. B.

Under the constitution and laws of Texas the wife is permitted to hold her separate property whether acquired before marriage or after marriage. The husband could not obtain it by law.

The Lease Question.

A leases a farm from B in October, 1914, for grain rent. The lease was for only 12 months. B is a non-resident. In the fall of 1915 A puts in a wheat crop and 80 acres of corn, and some feed crops last spring. B has returned and wants full possession. Does A have to give him possession of premises this fall or can he hold possession until the first of March, 1917? M. E. F.

B is entitled to possession.

The Telephone Dun.

Has a telephone company the right to send a dun over a party line? A owns a telephone line. B is a subscriber on a party line. A calls B over the telephone and tells him he is behind with his rent. Is that lawful? READER.

I assume this line is owned and operated within the state of Kansas. If so there is no criminal liability. If, however, A duns B over the party line with the intent to embarrass him and discredit him among his neighbors, B may have a civil action against him for slander.

Our Old Friends, A and B.

A and B's farms join. They are separated by a barbed wire fence. B puts in about 90 rods of hog fence for which he wants A to pay half. Is B entitled to pay?

SUBSCRIBER.

That depends on whether the land is in a township in which hogs are permitted to run at large. If not then A cannot be required to contribute to the building of a hog-tight fence and he cannot, anyway, if he is willing to allow B's hogs to run on his land.

Less than Other Heirs.

In a will it was provided that the heirs were to receive equal portions, but a codicil was added which reads, "My son B shall receive, and I hereby will to him \$500 less than the other children."

Does this mean that each of the other heirs is to receive \$500 more than B? A. E.

I scarcely see how any other construction could be placed upon it. It is scarcely likely that the testator meant that B was to receive \$500 less than all the other heirs put together, which would seem to be the only other construction of which the language is capable.

Land Improvements.

A is B's mother who owned a half section of land. D is B's husband who put the improvement on the land. A deeded the land to B. B and D moved off the land which is rented by B's son. D claims a share of the rent because he put the improvement on the land. Does the law allow D any more than the rent for his improvement? C. P.

D could not, by law, collect any part of the rent. If the improvements he put on the land are not so attached to the land as to become a part of the realty he might be permitted to remove them, or he might bring an action to recover the value of the improvement put on the land by him. As an offset, however, would be counted the value of the benefits he had received from the land while farming it.

Citizens' Ages.

What percentage of citizens of the United States live to be 60 years old or older and how many voters are there between the ages of 21 and 45 in the United States? Plainview, Tex. W. D. LOGSTON.

About 6½ per cent of the people in the United States live to be more than 60 years old. About 37 per cent of the population is between the ages of 21 and 45. Counting the total population of the United States at 100 millions this would estimate 37 millions of them between the ages of 21 and 45. Of these, however, about 10 per cent are not naturalized citizens which would leave as native born or naturalized citizens about 33 million between the ages mentioned. If we had only male suffrage in the United States and no educational or other qualifications except age, the total number of voters between the ages of 21 and 45 should be approximately 16½ millions, but as there are nine states in the Union where the women have the full right of suffrage and other states in which they have limited rights of suffrage, there would have to be added

to this estimate at least a million voters. The total theoretical voting population of the United States is about 28 million. Experience shows that less than 60 per cent of those supposed to be of voting age actually go to the polls and vote. At the election in 1912 the total vote cast for all presidential candidates was 15,036,542.

As to Whipping a Boy.

Is it against the law for a man to give a boy a licking? Suppose a boy is abusive toward a man who had done nothing to provoke him. Could the boy's father prosecute the man if he got a blacksnake whip with good keen buckskin cracker on it and just literally skinned the hide off the boy? Suppose a young man 18 or 19 years old picks a fuss with a man and hits him a lick, is the man permitted under the law to defend himself and give the young fellow a good pounding? E. H.

I can imagine cases where impertinent boys deserve to be whipped, altho scarcely to the extent of "just literally skinning the hide off them," but law gives no such permission to the aggrieved citizen. If E. H. does that he will be clearly guilty of assault and battery, and subject to criminal prosecution by the state and also to civil prosecution by the parent of the boy.

The right of self defense still exists. If a young man 18 or 19 assaults another, the latter certainly has a right to defend himself.

The Sister's Share.

Grandfather had two children by his first wife, my mother and her brother, who went away 32 years ago. After the death of his first wife grandfather married a widow with three children. Two of these are dead. Five children were born to grandfather and his second wife, all now living. Is my mother entitled to her brother's share? We do not know whether he is alive. A will was left by grandfather but we do not know how it read except that at the death of his wife the estate was to be divided. His wife died a few months ago. Grandfather's land is in Pottawatomie county where the will was made. Would the will be recorded in the county? Hymer, Kan. C. L. P.

If your mother's brother is alive he is, of course, entitled to his share of the estate whatever that may be. If he is dead and has left children they will inherit his share of the estate unless there is some provision in the will to the contrary. If he died before his father, your grandfather, his inchoate right in the estate would revert and become merged with the inchoate rights of the other heirs, and your mother would share equally with her half brothers and sisters. The will should have been filed with the probate court of Pottawatomie county, but as this is not compulsory it may not have been so filed. You can, of course, ascertain whether it was filed by writing to the probate judge of Pottawatomie county.

Boys' Hunting Licenses.

1. Are minors allowed to buy hunting licenses, and if so at what age?
2. If boys, of say 10 and 12 years, are allowed to carry shot guns or other guns along the streets and roads what can the residents do to stop this practice and who is responsible for the damage done by these offenders? To whom should complaint be made?

3. If a person trades with one merchant for 10 or 12 years and learns after this lapse of time that the merchant has instructed his help to set the scales 1 ounce light on all weights given and give down weight on all the purchases from his customers, is there any way in which he can be forced to make up some of the shortage?
4. Was it our duty to report to the food inspectors when we have proof that the merchant was doing this, when we were badly in debt to said merchant, and thereby render ourselves liable to garnishment or a suit on which he could get judgment against us at a time when we were unable to meet our obligations? N. KANS.

The law does not prohibit minors from procuring hunting licenses. Nothing is said about an age limit. All cities may by ordinance forbid the carrying of firearms within the city limits. The ordinance might prohibit all citizens except police officers from carrying arms or it might prevent minors under a certain age from doing so. There is no general state law prohibiting minors from carrying firearms. If a minor shoots so as to wound or kill any person or animal he is subject to be arrested and tried for a criminal offense just as an adult is, but if under 16 his punishment would be different. The parent of the minor is civilly liable for the acts of his minor child unless the child has been removed by an order of court from his parental care and jurisdiction.

3. If the merchant has been deliberately and knowingly giving false weights, he might be arrested and punished for obtaining money and goods under false pretenses.

4. You must determine for yourself what is your duty under the circumstances. There is no law so far as I know that compels you to make such a complaint.

When Ghosts Walk Abroad

An Outdoor Hallowe'en Frolic That Was a Success

BY STELLA GERTRUDE NASH

EVERY one who went to Edith Riley's Hallowe'en party said it was the most delightful one they had ever attended. Edith lives in the country and she and her two brothers were busy several days before the party getting everything ready for the big event.

The boys hauled a few loads of pumpkins and corn shocks from the fields and stored them in the barn and then began preparations by stringing strong wires from the branches of the trees on each side of the driveway. When the pumpkins were carved and candles placed in them they were placed on the wires and gateposts ready for lighting.

The posts and rafters of the barn were draped with orange-colored tissue paper and several jack-o-lanterns and black cats cut from paper were fastened about the posts. In the center of the barn three witches were stationed around the stump of an old tree. They were built upon scarecrow forms that the boys had brought in from the cornfield. Each carried a broom and wore a peaked hat.

When the guests arrived they were met at the gate by a ghostly figure with white stockings drawn over his shoes and white gloves on his hands. The bones of the feet were drawn in black on the stockings and the bones of the hands on both sides of the white gloves. When this white draped figure greeted the guests and, in a most mysterious manner placed his fingers on his lips ordering silence, the outlines of the skeleton on the white gloved hand had a most uncanny effect in the darkness.

The ghost escorted the guests to the barn where Edith and her brothers were ready to receive them and start the evening's fun. One of the boys had built a passageway that day into one of the stalls and placed a mirror at the end of it. Each girl in turn was told to walk backward thru this passageway with a lighted candle in her hand to behold her future husband. Someone stationed nearby caused either a darky's head, a skull or a grinning pumpkin face to appear in the glass when the girls turned to look and everyone enjoyed the fun.

Next the crowd was divided into groups of 10 and with their hands tied behind them each group was given 5 minutes in which to take a bite out of 10 big red apples that were suspended on new twine from a rafter. Only five persons out of 35 succeeded in getting a bite from an apple, so this eating contest was more amusing than filling.

A large tub of water was next placed in one corner of the barn and lighted candles with paper wings stuck on corks were floated on it. Each guest wrote his or her name on the wings, and if they were singled the wedding of the one whose name was on the float was to occur within the year.

The crowd was then called together to take part in a fortune-telling game. In the afternoon Edith had taken long strings of equal length and woven a web in an open place among the shrubbery. She used only half as many strings as there were guests expected and the ends were left hanging on opposite sides of the web. Little rolls of paper were tied to the ends of each string to make it easier to find the ends and to wind the string up as it was untangled.

Everyone took an end and when a whistle was blown began to untangle the strings. The young man and girl who found the same string were fated to marry within a year, while those who met their own sex at the ends of their strings were to be old maids or bachelors. The first couple to learn its fate was awarded a prize.

Everyone was then told to form a line single file and follow the ghost. They were led to a grove a short distance away where they marched thru the trees, each one holding tight to the person



ahead of him. It was a fearful walk. It was dark and ghosts and witches stationed along the way groaned and moaned and icy hands reached out and touched their faces as they passed.

Finally after walking around in the darkness for about 5 minutes they were told to sit down around a big bonfire, and luncheon soon was served. Each person received a jug of cider and two straws and then sandwiches, pickles, deviled eggs, olives, pumpkin pie, cake

and coffee were passed around. After luncheon was cleared away story telling was in order. The ghost started by throwing a stick on the fire and while it burned he began a story, bringing his chapter of the serial to a thrilling end as the fagot burned out. The next person threw on a fagot and continued the tale until there was nothing left of his stick, and so on around the circle until the last person brought the story to a brilliant finish. It was getting very late by that time and everyone went home feeling that they had thoroughly enjoyed the evening.

The Perfume of Flowers

The perfume of flowers does not come from the beautifully colored petal as you would suppose, but from an oil-manufactured by the plant. It is called volatile oil and is different in every plant. That is the reason there are so many kinds of perfumes. The oil is taken from the flower and bottled and then it is ready to sell.

Nature had a reason for giving the flowers this perfume. In order that a flower may produce seeds the pollen, or small yellow grains that are found in the center of one flower must be transferred from another flower of the same kind. Where flowers have tall stems this is accomplished by the wind but many of the flowers have such short stems that the wind cannot get to them. Just here is where the perfume of the flowers gets in its work. It attracts the bees that are in search of honey to the flowers. The bees collect the pollen from the flowers on the little brushes or hairs on their legs and scatter it from flower to flower as they go about their work.

Guess This Square

A group of words having the same number of letters and so arranged that they read the same downward and across is called a square. Can you guess this square? It is composed of four words. Send in your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by November 1. A package of postcards for the first five boys and girls sending in correct answers.

We did not FIRST that stranger's name; He told his SECOND when he came. It seemed good THIRD to his good men; He FOURTH and did not come again.

The musicians in the puzzle in the issue of September 30 are: Schumann, Flotow, Beethoven and Handel.

No Secrets to Hide

The Republican cause this year is just and it is easy to espouse it. Governor Hughes possesses the Kansas spirit. He is our kind of a man and stands for our kind of government. The national platform is sound on every vital issue. Governor Capper speaks the Kansas language all the time. His administration has been an open book and as clean as a hound's tooth. No secrecy, no mystery, no dark lantern methods about it. Everything has been done in broad daylight.—Lyons Republican.

Wheat of good quality is too high in price to feed to hogs.

Burn less Coal —and get more Comfort



A searchlight comparison as to the relative amount of coal required by the different heating methods to do an equal amount of heating work

When you honestly consider all facts and know what great savings and comforts will result from IDEAL heating, you cannot help but decide to have it.

Briefly—here is what you get:

**AMERICAN & IDEAL
RADIATORS & BOILERS**

A warm-all-over house. No repairs, no setting up or taking down. No labor, dust, gases, or smoke. An even, healthful heat all winter. A fuel saving that pays for the outfit. Adds big value to your home.

Thousands of farmers have found this out by installing IDEAL heating and their families now enjoy Winter better than Summer. There is such a thing as paying for IDEAL heating even if you don't have it now because in the meantime, you suffer all the ills and bills of old fashioned heating—but you can't get real comfort by only wishing for it. Why not decide now to have IDEAL heating and all the comforts and conveniences it brings to your home.

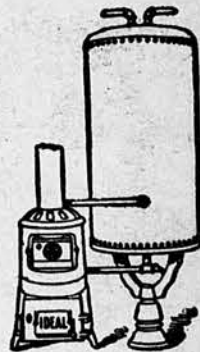
An IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators can be put in any old or new house whether you have a cellar or not. Water system is not required as the same water is used over and over for years. IDEAL heating lasts longer than the building and frees you forever from labor, drudgery, and the dangerous effects of a cold, drafty house. Burn any local fuel.



IDEAL Boilers do not rust or wear out—no repairs.



A No. 020 IDEAL Boiler and 262 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner \$185, were used to heat this farm house, at which price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent fitter. This did not include cost of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions. The IDEAL outfit is the only feature of the house which is never worth less than you paid for it.



Our IDEAL Hot Water Supply Boilers will supply plenty of warm water for home and stock at small cost of few dollars for fuel for season.

Get this book about Ideal Heating

Don't put it off another day. Read up and get all the information as to comfort, cost, and fuel economy that an IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators will give you. Write today and get a copy of "Ideal Heating." Puts you under no obligation to buy.

Sold by all dealers. No exclusive agents.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write to Department F-5 Chicago

FREE Beautiful 48-Page Book FREE

Send for this FREE book today! Tells you all about the interesting subject of photography—how you can soon have an album full of pictures to be proud of—how, when and where to take pictures for the best results. Beautifully illustrated with 37 photographs.

You'll be surprised how much pleasure there is in taking "snaps" at home, around the farm, at picnics—of family, friends, the stock, your pets—any subject, anywhere. Everybody likes photography. Send for "The Kodak on the Farm" and see for yourself.

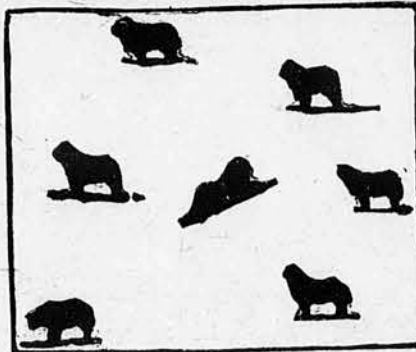
Remember, It Doesn't Cost You One Cent

We'll send "The Kodak on the Farm" absolutely without cost to you. Besides the interesting story it tells, it contains prices and descriptions of cameras from \$1.25 to \$22.50. There's a Brownie No. 2 at \$2.00 that's a winner. And there are nine other styles to select from. Just mail a postal to

Erker's 606 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Established 1879



Solve This Puzzle and Win a Prize



Here are seven sheep in a pen. By drawing three straight lines you can put each one in a pen by himself. If you can do this we will send you as a prize, a packet of five beautifully embossed postcards lithographed in rich colors, and also a certificate of entry in our grand contest for a \$395 Saxon Automobile. All you have to do is to enclose a two cent stamp in your letter to pay postage and cost of mailing.

Saxon Car Given Away

Remember the Saxon car will absolutely be given away at the close of the grand contest. In case of a tie a Saxon car will be given to each person so tied. Send at once so you can be entered in this great contest. Full particulars by return mail.

SAXON MOTOR, 521 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.



When Your Battery Needs a Drink

A little thing like drinking water for a storage battery may not seem important, but—

If you use water which contains minerals, these minerals will be deposited on the battery plates and cause serious damage.

Pure water is what your battery must have. That means either distilled or rain water.

The soft, pure water that used to flow from a shingle roof into the old rain barrel was all right.

But in these days of metal and slate roofs and metal gutters, the best plan is to use *distilled water*. It costs little and is absolutely safe.

Other Things You Should Know

Look up the nearest Willard Service Station and get acquainted with the storage battery expert in charge. He'll gladly give you valuable hints on keeping out of battery troubles—and if you do need repairs or other help, he's the man to go to for his one biggest job is to give satisfaction to Willard owners.

Ask about our special free service to new Willard owners.

Willard Storage Battery Company

Cleveland, Ohio

NEW YORK: 228-230 W. 58th St.
CHICAGO: 2524-34 So. Wabash Ave.
ATLANTA: 8-10 East Cain St.

SAN FRANCISCO: 1433 Bush St.
MINNEAPOLIS: 36-38-40 So. 10th St.
INDIANAPOLIS: 316-318 North Illinois St.

DETROIT: 736-38-40 Woodward Ave.

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRIBUTORS:
Willard Storage Battery Company of Texas, Dallas, Texas.

Direct Factory Representatives in Philadelphia, Boston, Kansas City, Omaha, Seattle.
Service Stations in all Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

Willard Storage Batteries are for sale by car dealers, garages, and all Willard Service Stations and Factory Branches.

Willard

STORAGE BATTERY

YOU CAN SELL IT

through the advertising columns of Farmers Mail and Breeze. You read the advertisements of others. Others will read yours. If you have purebred poultry for sale, a few hogs or dairy cows, a piece of land, seed corn, or almost anything farmers buy, it will pay you to tell about it through our advertising columns, either classified or display. The circulation of Farmers Mail and Breeze is 105,000 copies each issue. The cost of reaching all these subscribers and their families is very small. If it pays other farmers in your state to advertise with us, will it not pay you? Many of the largest, most experienced advertisers in the country use our columns year after year. It pays them or they wouldn't do it. Others in your own state are building a growing, profitable business by using our columns in season year after year. Why not you? If you don't know the rates, address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

When writing to advertisers please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Bees and the Winter

BY J. H. MERRILL
K. S. A. C.

Bees should be wintered properly to insure large, strong colonies in the spring to carry on the season's work. If the colony is strong, it will raise plenty of brood, thus enabling it to take fullest advantage of the honey-flow which is to come.

Bees do not hibernate in the true sense of the word. They form a cluster for protection whenever the temperature in the hive drops to 57 degrees. This cluster is formed by some of the bees occupying the empty cells in the comb while the others press together with their heads, turned inward and their bodies touching. The hairs on their bodies add to the insulation. The center of this cluster is hollow and moving around in it are those bees which raise the temperature by muscular movements. After a period of activity, the bees in the center of the cluster exchange places with those on the outside of the cluster.

A bee may be compared to a storage battery. It has just so much energy to expend and after that is consumed the bee dies. A colony of bees which has been severely taxed by maintaining the proper temperature within the hive will have but few bees left in the spring to care for the issuing brood or perform their other duties in the hive.

The single-walled hive does not offer enough winter protection in the northern part of the United States. There are on the market double-walled and other hives designed especially for wintering bees. However, the single-walled hive will, if properly packed, prove perfectly satisfactory.

The tendency in wintering bees is toward abandoning cellar-wintering in favor of outdoor-wintering in packing cases. When properly protected, the bees will be safer than in a cellar and will be in better condition at the time of honey-flow. Two or more hives may be placed together in one packing case. If this is done, each hive helps keep the other warm.

After the hives are placed in the packing case, the spaces between them and the sides of the case should be filled with some good packing material. This open space should be from 6 to 8 inches, the wider the better.

Insulation may be obtained by using ground cork, chaff, sawdust, shavings, paper, or dry leaves. If leaves are used, they should be well packed down, while sawdust should be lightly poured in to fill the space. A tunnel, 8 inches wide and three-eighths inch high, should be made from the hive to an outside entrance. These openings, however, should not be on the north side of the case.

These packing cases should be put on soon after the first killing frost and, if the bees are well supplied with stores, there will be no need of disturbing them until late the following spring.

A colony of bees to winter well should have from 25 to 30 pounds of stores. Honey is the best winter food for bees and should preferably be the lighter colored honey, such as White clover. Honeydew honey should never be left in the hive for winter. If, after the honey-flow ceases, it is found that there are insufficient stores, a sugar sirup should be provided for them. This is made by boiling for 15 minutes from 2 to 2½ parts of sugar to 1 part of water by volume. One ounce of tartaric acid should be added for every 40 to 60 pounds of sugar used.

If the stores are insufficient, this sirup may be fed before freezing weather sets in. If the bees have stored undesirable food, such as honeydew honey, it should be removed and the sirup fed.

The necessity for plenty of young bees is that they can pass thru a severe winter and emerge in the spring in much better condition than older ones. A good queen will insure having plenty of young bees at the beginning of winter and she will begin brood-rearing in due season in the spring. The colony of a weak or failing queen is not likely to have strength enough to winter well.

A block of wood 20 inches long and 8 inches thick was found in the stomach of a tuna caught near Seguin, Me. It is now in the Maine Historical society collection.

If a horse is in poor condition, and fails to respond to feed and care, there usually is something wrong with the teeth.

Household Apron Pattern

No. 7356 FREE

is a popular, practical design that is easy to make and easy to launder. This apron, so designed as to cover the entire dress, gives the wearer an exceptionally neat appearance while performing the daily household duties. The raglan sleeves extend to the neck and form a small yoke. The closing is in the back and extends only part way down. The neck is finished with a flat band, as are also the sleeves, and there is a flat girdle at the waistline. Appropriate materials are gingham, percale or chambray, with the belt and trimming bands of contrasting material. Pattern 7356 is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 4½ yds. of 36 in. material with 1-3/4 yds. of 57 in. contrasting goods. We will send this Our Free Offer Household Apron Pattern No. 7356 free to all who send their order for three months' subscription to the Household Magazine at 10c.



HOUSEHOLD, Dept. AP-6, Topeka, Kansas

TAYLOR PAYS MORE FOR FURS

Trapping pays big if you sell where you get the most money. St. Louis is world's greatest fur market and F.C. TAYLOR FUR CO. is oldest and largest house here. It will pay you to join the happy family of Taylor shippers.

TRAPPERS WRITE FOR THIS FREE BOOK

Our catalog-Booklet entitled "Opportunities for pleasure and profit in trapping" is different; you will say so when you get your copy. It's FREE if you mail a postal to-day. Our trappers supply department will help you get started. Write Today.

SHIP YOUR FURS TO
F.C. TAYLOR FUR CO.
170 FUR EXCHANGE BLDG. ST. LOUIS, MO.

FURS
BIG ADVANCE IN PRICES
Muskkrat away up. Skunk higher than a year ago. Fancy prices for all other furs. Sizes and most. Get Our RAW FUR PRICE LIST FIRST.
FREE Send for "Trappers' Exchange," our free monthly Trappers' Magazine. Full of pictures and stories of actual trapping and hunting adventures. Subscription free. TRAPPERS' SUPPLIES—Guns, Ammunition, Traps, Bait, etc. ACTUAL FACTORY PRICES. CATALOG FREE. E. W. BIGGS & CO. 632 Biggs Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

FURS & HIDES ARE HIGH!
Get what they are worth this year! Deal with a House—Western House, that Grades Liberally, Remits Quickly, and has Ample Capital. (Ask your bank). Try us. Valuable Hightest and Price-List and "Tags" for the asking. Get your name on our Season's Mailing List. Trappers' Guide on request. Big money trapping this year. Money-saving Tanning Catalogue sent free. Harness Leather exchanged for Hides. This is the House you've been looking for. Write.
Lincoln Hide & Fur Co. 1004 Q St., Lincoln, Neb.

FURS
Write today and get a price list on Raw Furs that you can depend upon.
We pay what we quote with a liberal grading.
T. J. BROWN FUR CO.
COR. 30 & DELAWARE STS. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

SPECIAL OFFER
To Trappers and Merchants
By Wire On Shipments Amounting to \$50 or Over
Get our quotations before shipping elsewhere. No disappointed trappers on our list. We pay every cent we promise—give you benefit of increased market price. No matter how small or large your shipment is—send it along—you'll get highest prices. Cash sent immediately. No delay—every dollar counts—get more money for your efforts. Write for our Price List now.
MAAS & STEFFEN, Inc.
The Standard Fur House
308 N. Main St. St. Louis, Mo.

FREE TO TRAPPERS
Get started right this season and make more money. Send your name today for RUMBAUGH'S MARKET REPORTS
now ready to mail. They quote latest market prices. Furs from northern states are my specialty and I'll pay the most money for them. Correct grading means more money for you. I guarantee my grades or return your furs. Write today.
W. R. Rumbaugh, 212 Court Ave., Des Moines, Ia.

TRAPPERS WE BUY FOR CASH
And pay highest prices for Coon, Mink, Skunk, Possum, Muskrat, and all other Furs, Hides and Ginseng. Best facilities in America. Send for Free Price List and Shipping Tags. No commission charged.
ROGERS FUR COMPANY,
Dept. 196 St. Louis, Mo.

Lovely Peacock Ring
Latest Novelty FREE
Peacock Rings are all the rage. They are sterling silver, bronze finish. The Peacock is enameled in brilliant natural peacock colors making a very attractive appearance and a ring that any person would be proud to wear.
We will send this handsome ring to all who write to the Household, a big story and family magazine. If ring is not satisfactory we will return your money. Mention size wanted.
FREE OFFER: send 35 cents to pay for a year's subscription to the Household, a big story and family magazine. If ring is not satisfactory we will return your money. Mention size wanted.
HOUSEHOLD, Dept. PR-2, Topeka, Kansas

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the Farmers' Mail and Breeze

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

The Season for Colds.

Mary had a newborn cold. The cold was in her head. And everywhere that Mary went That cold was bound to spread.

She took it out to church one day. And that was awkward, too. For when the parson rose to pray, Our Mary cried "Ka-Choo."

On Monday Mary went to school. The cold was with her still. And there it scorned the teacher's rule And "visited" at will.

"What makes old Doc love Mary so?" The children all did cry. "Her cold paid for his car, you know," The teacher did reply.

This may be nonsense but it serves its purpose if it jingles into your mind the thought that Mary's cold spread wherever Mary went. Every cold should be quarantined, and there are two persons concerned in the quarantine. One is the person who has it and the other the person who hasn't. The person who has the cold should stay at home while the fever stage is on, both for his own good and that of his neighbors. When he emerges from obscurity he should carry a supply of paper napkins and a large envelope to receive them. All sneezing, coughing, nose-blowing and other assaults should be carried on under cover of the paper napkin, which is much better than a handkerchief because of ease of final disposal. The person who hasn't the cold should keep himself out of striking distance of any suspected subject—say 15 feet. He should avoid public towels, common drinking cups and other known sources of contamination. He should cultivate his resistance to infection by keeping his skin active through the medium of frequent bathing, by wearing clothing that covers but does not coddle, by maintaining good elimination thru bowels and kidneys in a normal manner.

It is not necessary for a cold to "spread thru the family" if the first victim will recognize the state of infection and make a reasonable effort at control. The same is true of an office or a community. A "cold" must be recognized as evidence of a contagious disease which is sufficiently grave to demand great circumspection in the conduct and movements of the subject.

Just a word for the person who is quite sure that his colds always come from exposure to wet or draft. You are correct in a measure. The explanation is that your mucous membranes constantly give a home to a certain number of infectious bacteria. When you get very cold or very wet the skin blanches; so do the mucous membranes. Your tender places are left without their usual protection of vigorous blood corpuscles. If the condition is not quickly remedied, the invading hosts of bacteria make your house their home, and a real "cold" is started. That is why it is important to get your skin so active that you can hunt ducks in raw November without a quiver.

Bunions.

J. E.
Bunions sometimes are caused by weak arches. In such case they are much relieved by artificial arches worn in the shoes.

Not Hopeless Blindness.

L. V. L.
No. Cataract does not mean hopeless blindness. The natural lens of the eye is dead, but a skillful oculist can remove this under a local anesthetic, and after recovery fit you with glasses that will give a very fair amount of sight.

Ringworm Remedy.

B. C.
Iodine is a good application for ringworm and may safely be used on the scalp. There is no need to use it strong enough to destroy the hair, but if the hair does come out it will grow again.

Bathe Oftener.

I have a friend who at times has a very unpleasant odor; even after bathing it can be noticed. At times it is very offensive. Can you give any advice or cure for this? This friend has tried different toilet waters in bath but still at times this odor is there. MISSOURI.

Your friend will get no benefit from toilet waters. They usually have an odor of their own and are not nearly so valuable as soap and plain warm water. Unpleasant odors from the body are ab-

normal. They may come from decayed teeth, diseased tonsils, nasal catarrh, abscess of the lung, chronic bronchitis with enlarged bronchial tubes, obstinate constipation, chronic ulcers or other skin diseases, or from a lack of personal cleanliness. Your friend must look for the cause. Some persons are so unfortunate as to inherit a tendency to offensive perspiration as a family trait. The only remedy in such a case is frequent bathing and changes of clothing, both of which are essential. Certain persons become obsessed with the idea that they are distributing a disturbing odor when it is purely imagination.

As to Blood Pressure.

My doctor says I have blood pressure. What can I do to relieve the pressure and pain? J. P.

Disturbed blood pressure is a symptom of many different things. If lower than normal it may indicate anemia, valvular heart disease, or general debility; if above normal, which is the more common form of disturbance it may be due to insufficient kidney action, to nerve tension, to indigestion, or to chronic disease of the arteries.

Your symptoms lead me to think that you are suffering from overstrain. You would be greatly benefited by a complete rest in bed for a week. Rest from work, from visiting and from eating. Live on a milk diet. Drink freely of water to increase elimination. After a week of it you will feel so much better that you will be willing to continue a modification of diet and labor. Persons with high blood pressure are usually helped by leaving off protein food such as meat and eggs. You will get enough in milk and cheese.

We All Need Iron, But—

I am reading a good deal in the papers lately about taking iron. It used to be when I was a boy that everybody had to take iron tonics and take 'em thru a tube so the teeth wouldn't get black. Now it is being stirred up again and the papers say you can't live without it. How about taking some? L. C.

It is true that you can't live without iron, but the proper way to take it is not as a drug. Read this:

Foods richest in iron in order named are egg yolk, dried beans and peas, whole wheat foods, spinach, raisins, oatmeal, beef and eggs. Those foods commonly in use which contain the smallest percentage of iron are milk, cornmeal, rice, and wheat flour. Whole wheat contains four times as much iron as white flour. We cannot supply a deficiency of iron in our food by using medicines, such as "iron tonics," because this form of iron is not taken up to any degree by the body, but has been found to be mostly eliminated by the natural passages of elimination, and even if stored in the body, it is not used by the blood. Hence it is important to know what foods would supply us the needed iron should occasion demand.

This is a clipping from a new book "Fight for Food" just published by Lippincott's and written by Leon A. Congdon who is chief of the food and drugs division of Kansas state board of health. The book contains many other good things about how to feed the body wisely rather than too well, and is a valuable addition to our literature on foods.

Varicocele.

What would you advise in the case of a man 47 years old who was operated on eight years ago for varicocele in the left side? This operation, performed without the use of the knife, did no good. Two years ago another operation was performed with the knife for the same trouble. This has left the patient really worse off than before. He is a farmer and works hard but is never out of pain. In case another operation is necessary where would you go, to a specialist, or to a local hospital? How soon after the operation should he return to hard work? E. R.

Never trust yourself in the hands of a "specialist" unless he is one to whom you are referred by your own doctor. Any first class surgeon should be able to do a successful operation for varicocele. Make sure that he is really first-class and then leave it to him. Wear a suspensory bandage after the operation, and have it done at a time when you can be free from heavy work for three months, since this is evidently a bad case.

As to a Goiter.

A young man has a goiter coming on his neck. Have used iodine for two years; has done no good. Is there any cure besides operation? Is operation a success and is it dangerous? J. W. C.

When a goiter impairs health seriously, a surgical operation usually is the best treatment. It is not an operation of unusual danger at the hands of an experienced operator, but there are many large vessels and nerves in that part of the anatomy, so it is no job for a novice. Very satisfactory results are obtained in most cases that are well handled.

High Quality Farm Land In the South

GOOD, fertile land that will grow all the crops you are familiar with in the North, and many more besides. Here is a wonderful opportunity to get away from the bitter winters, the short growing season and the frequent droughts of northern states. We offer you a new home in a mild climate of generous rainfall, where live stock thrives and vegetable growth continues the year 'round. Well drained, gently rolling upland, in the "Ozone Belt" of the southwestern Louisiana Highlands, "the land of perpetual growth."

\$22 An Acre Until November 2 Easy Terms

After that date the price will be \$25 per acre. Climate, soil, shipping facilities, market—all combine here to make this the ideal locality for dairying, cattle feeding, hog and sheep raising. All-the-year pasturage; two and three crops a year on the same ground. Beef, pork and mutton can be produced far more cheaply than in any northern state. You can grow

Corn.....40 to 70 bu. per acre.
Oats.....40 to 60 bu. per acre.
Corn Silage.....12 to 20 tons per acre.
Cane.....10 to 20 tons per acre.

Send for our big sixty-four page illustrated book—"Where Soil and Climate are Never Idle." It's free, absolutely without obligation. With it comes a map of Louisiana in full color; plat of land; and our latest Bulletin—all free to you. Send today and learn about the wonderful development now going on in this region. A postal brings it.

Long Bell
FARM LAND CORPORATION
Directly affiliated with The Long-Bell Lumber Co.
424 E. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Sunshine Lamp
300 Candle Power FREE
To Try in Your Own Home
Turns night into day. Gives better light than gas, electricity or 15 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. For Homes, Stores, Halls, Churches. A child can carry it. Makes its light from common gasoline. No wick. No chimney. Absolutely SAFE.
COSTS 1 CENT A NIGHT
We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.
SUNSHINE SAFETY LAMP CO.
119 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

ARMY AUCTION BARGAINS
Saddles, \$3.00 up. New uniforms, \$1.50 up. Army 7 shot carbine \$8.50; rifles, 1 1/2 each. U. S. Winchester high power rifle 6m/m. \$9.95. Team harness \$21.50 up. C.W. Army Revolver, \$1.65. Remington Army Revolver, \$4.95. Remington High Power rifle with 200 edges, \$19.95. 15 Acres Government Auction Goods Bargains Illustrated and described in 428 large page wholesale and retail cyclopedia catalogue, mailed 25c each and 30c west of Mississippi River.
FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 601 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Get the Top Fur Prices From
your fur—ship to Funston! Men and boys make big money trapping. You can, too. It is easy to trap raccoon, muskrat, fox, etc. We teach how. John Funston of Wagon, Iowa, has a Funston Perfect Smoker, Price \$1.50. Parcel Post \$0.80 extra. He has a box of Borneo, Texas, caught in one setting fourteen animals in eight days with Funston Animal Traps. Price \$1.00. Three books in one FREE. Trapper's Guide, Supply Catalog, Game Laws. Tells how to make money fur and when and where to trap; preparing skins for shipment. Write today.
Funston Bros. & Co.
1105 Funston Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

TRAPPERS
FUR BUYERS
Write us first. Get our price list and shipping tags—find out for yourself that we pay highest prices for furs. We buy any quantity—every kind—give your furs a liberal grading and remit cash in full the same day your shipment is received. Write at once.
MCCULLOUGH & TUMBACH
Established 1893
128 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

TRAPPERS WRITE NOW
Send your name to oldest Kansas City Fur house for Free trapping information. Trappers' supply catalog. Classified price list and tags. Write today.
M. LYON & CO., Established 1870,
226 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo.
LYON WANTS YOUR NAME
FREE
Write today for 20 pkgs. Art Post Cards to sell at 10c per pkg. When sold send \$2.00 and get your choice of presents.
PEARLESS WATCH CO., Dept. 105 Chicago, Ill.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for October 29: The Voyage. Acts 27:1-38.

Golden Text. Commit thy way unto Jehovah; Trust also in Him, and He will bring it to pass. Ps. 37:5.

A few days after Paul's address before Agrippa, Festus committed him to the charge of a centurian named Julius, of the Augustan band, who, with some other prisoners, was sailing on a government ship toward Rome. Julius and his soldiers had a camp at Rome, were engaged in the commissariat of distant legions, and in bringing in political prisoners. Luke, Paul's physician, and Aristarchus his Thessalonian friend, were among the passengers who set sail from Caesarea August 17, A. D. 59. The day after leaving Caesarea the ship reached Sidon, a city 67 miles north of Caesarea. Here Paul received permission to go ashore and visit his friends. Fourteen days later they reached Myra in the province of Lycia in Asia Minor. They had travelled 600 miles. The northwesterly winds had blown them 200 miles out of their course.

The usual way to Rome from Myra, was on up the Aegean sea route with a great portion of land travel. But the centurian found a grain ship from Alexandria ready to sail for Italy and he put his prisoners and their guards on board. On leaving Myra they took a westerly course, but progress was slow for the wind was contrary for rapid sailing. When opposite Cnidus, the southwest point of Asia Minor and 130 miles from Myra the wind blew from the north-west down the Aegean so fiercely, that they had to leave the direct course and turn southward toward the eastern end of Crete, against Cape Salmone, and coast along its southern shores to ward off the severity of the wind until they entered the harbor of Fair Havens near the middle of the south shore of Crete.

During the stay at Fair Havens the Fast of Atonement occurred. This gives us the date October 5, A. D. 59. The Jews often reckoned time by their great feasts and fast days.

A discussion arose as to the advisability of remaining in Fair Havens for the winter. It was now an accepted fact that it was too late to tempt the open sea, but part of the company wished to reach the more important port of Phoenice. Paul advised remaining, but the navigating authorities thought they could reach the port safely. About the middle of October they sailed from Fair Havens toward the west end of the island. Suddenly the southerly breeze changed to a northeast gale beating down from the Aegean sea. This wind was so strong that the ship could not keep her course, but had to run before it, thus getting dangerously far out to sea in a stormy season.

There was a wild run of about 20 miles before the ship neared the little island of Claudia and ran in under its lee. Here in calmer waters the sailors were able to perform the tasks on which their future safety might depend. The first thing was to haul up the little boat towed behind the stern. The one great sail on the single mast was more than the hull could bear without something to help relieve the strain, so the ship was undergirded. This was accomplished by passing ropes or chains around the vessel.

The quicksands which they feared were the terror of all Mediterranean sailors, and lay on the coast of Africa. These dangerous shoals were a long distance away, but the wind was blowing the ship directly toward them.

After all was made as safe as the conditions permitted they rounded the prow of the vessel on the starboard tack as

near the wind as possible and let her drift on broadside to leeward at the mercy of the wind and waves. It was a miserable ending to a day begun with a gentle breeze and high hopes.

For days and nights the sun and stars were hidden until all were wild with hopeless despair. Then one morning Paul brought a message of cheer. His God had revealed to him their safety.

During all the journey Paul had been treated with courteous respect but now he stands forth as a leader in directing and saving all the people on the storm tossed ship.

Be Careful Whom You Pay

The attention of city marshals and subscribers is again called to the fact that they should be careful to whom they pay their subscriptions for the Daily Capital and the Farmers Mail and Breeze. There are still a few dishonest solicitors in Kansas. The following district managers are alone authorized to solicit subscriptions. Do not pay subscriptions to anyone except those whose names are mentioned below.

Allen, V. E. Shuster;	Lyon, C. H. Drehmer;
Anderson, V. E. Shuster;	McPherson, D. R. Hawley;
Atchison, B. M. Butters;	Marion, Walter Wright;
Barber, —;	Marshall, M. C. Peters;
Barton, Charles Schick;	Meade, J. H. Kauffman;
Bourbon, H. J. Hargrave;	Miami, A. H. Dodge;
Brown, W. J. Schuenigh;	Mitchell, L. N. St. Cyr;
Butler, Thos. Tunstall;	Montgomery, G. L. Mur-
Chase, Walter Wright;	ph;
Chautauqua, G. L. Mur-	Morris, Walter Wright;
phy;	Morton, I. F. Thorne;
Cherokee, C. B. Anderson;	Nemaha, W. H. Valentine;
Cheyenne, S. F. Groom;	Neosho, B. Y. Edelen;
Clark, J. H. Kauffman;	Ness, W. T. Coolidge;
Clay, —;	Noelton, W. O. Brookens;
Cloud, L. N. St. Cyr;	N. ½ Osage, W. A. Hast-
Coffey, C. L. Cotton;	ing;
Comanche, A. I. Wolf;	S. ½ Osage, M. D. Duffey;
Cowley, Walter Mathews;	Osborne, E. E. Jones;
Crawford, —;	Ottawa, J. E. Gish;
Decatur, S. F. Groom;	Pawnee, H. O. Sare;
Dickinson, J. E. Gish;	Phillips, W. O. Brookens;
Doniphan, W. J. Schue-	Pottawatomie, B. F. Sweet;
nigh;	
Douglas, W. H. Vaughn;	Pratt, J. I. Wolf;
Edwards, H. O. Sare;	Rawlins, S. F. Groom;
Elk, —;	Reno, J. K. Herron;
Ellis, Thomas Gibbs;	Republic, E. V. Nelson;
Ellsworth, C. G. Leander;	Rice, J. K. Herron;
Finney, R. T. Edson;	Riley, B. F. Sweet;
Ford, H. O. Sare;	Rooks, W. O. Brookens;
Franklin, A. H. Dodge;	Rush, W. T. Coolidge;
Geary, B. F. Sweet;	Russell, Thomas Gibbs;
Gove, A. H. Long;	Saline, C. G. Leander;
Graham, H. M. Shaw;	Sherman, S. F. Groom;
Grant, —;	Sedgwick, E. Huff;
Gray, J. K. Herron;	Seward, J. H. Kauffman;
Greeley, R. L. Edson;	S. ½ Shawnee, W. A. Hast-
Greenwood, C. L. Drehmer;	ing;
Hamilton, R. L. Edson;	Hastings;
Harper, E. N. Pugh;	N. ½ Shawnee, E. J. Weber;
Harvey, D. R. Hawley;	Sheridan, A. R. Long;
Haskell, J. J. Miller;	Shoemaker, C. F. Groom;
Hodgeman, H. O. Sare;	Smith, E. E. Jones;
Jackson, John Davis;	Stafford, Charles Schick;
Jefferson, E. J. Weber;	Stanton, —;
Jewell, E. V. Nelson;	Stevens, I. F. Thorne;
Johnson, W. H. Vaughn;	Sumner, Thos. Tunstall;
Kearny, R. L. Edson;	Thomas, S. F. Groom;
Kingman, E. N. Pugh;	Thompson, W. A. Shaw;
Kiowa, J. I. Wolf;	Wagoner, W. A. Hast-
Labette, C. D. Lynd;	ing;
Lane, W. T. Coolidge;	Wallace, —;
Leavenworth, —;	Washington, —;
Lincoln, E. E. Jones;	Wichita, R. L. Edson;
Linn, H. J. Hargrave;	Woodson, Albert Coe;
Logan, —;	Wilson, Karl F. Spellman;
	Wyandotte, —;

Tractors Gain in Popularity

Tractors are gaining in popularity in Kansas, according to the returns to the state board of agriculture showing 3,932 in the state March 1, 1916, as compared with 2,493 for the year preceding. The increase in the year amounts to 1,439, or only a little less than 60 per cent. This verifies the general belief that Kansans rapidly are adopting this new farm power. Under suitable conditions its use is an important factor in reducing cost of production and in bringing more extensive areas under cultivation. Tractors in Kansas are more numerous in the prominent wheat-growing counties.

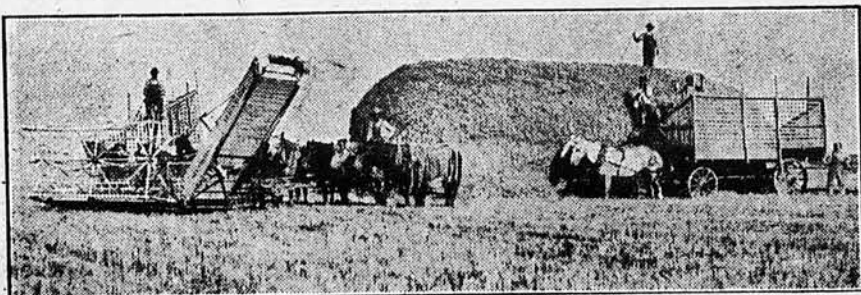
This year's census reveals tractors in every county except Wichita. Pawnee county reports the largest number of tractors with 113, followed by Ford and Sedgwick with 108 each, Reno 107, and Barton 106.

Good Wheat at Rush Center

I am sending you a picture of our harvesting crew, on our farm 8 miles west of Rush Center. The wheat in the stack made 243 bushels, testing 65 pounds. Results like these in wheat growing are encouraging.

Glenn Campbell.

Rush Center, Kan.



Wheat on the Farm of Glenn Campbell, 8 Miles West of Rush Center; Both the Quality and Yield Were Good on This Farm.

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.)

"It's not so important that WE are for Mr. Wilson—
MR. WILSON is FOR US."

President Wilson's Record of Service

—To the Farmer —To the Country —To Humanity

Demands Your Support

WE have never had a man in the White House who so thoroughly represented ALL the people of this country as the man who is there today. Representing no interest of special privilege, he has the interest of ALL at heart. He has been steadily and steadfastly "on the job" for us. Even now when the Republicans are doing all in their power to befog the issue, criticize and misrepresent his actions, impugn his motives—he has gone steadily on, giving his time to the duties of his office rather than campaigning for re-election.

President Wilson does not ask for a vindication of his administration by re-election to office. He does not ask for four more years for personal satisfaction—but the country demands it, because the country needs him.

He stands on his record and his record is clean—a record of service—a record of deeds, not words. Space is too limited to give it in full but as an illustration, look at this record of service to you, the farmer. Then remember that the same keen insight into conditions—the same rare courage that has achieved this bettering of conditions for you—has guided the administration's legislation for the benefit of the whole country and humanity. Here is the record:

President Wilson Has Maintained Peace With Honor

No greater service was ever rendered to any country by any man in any time. This alone warrants your support of him. But this is not all. On the record of his administration's service to you, see what has been accomplished. In brief, here is the record:

- 1—Appreciation of the importance of agriculture has been shown through greatly and intelligently increased appropriations for its support.
- 2—Greatly increased provision has been made, through the enactment of the Co-operative Agricultural Extension Act, for conveying agricultural information to farmers.
- 3—Through the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, systematic provision has, for the first time, been made toward the solution of problems in that important half of agriculture which concerns distribution, marketing, rural finance and rural organization. The appropriations for this office, including those for enforcing new laws designed to promote better marketing, have been increased to \$1,200,000.
- 4—The United States Grain Standards Act will secure uniformity in the grading of grain, and enable the farmer to obtain fairer prices for his product.
- 5—The United States Warehouse Act will enable the Department of Agriculture to license bonded warehouses in various states. It will lead to better storage facilities for staple crops and make possible the issuance of reliable warehouse receipts which will be easily negotiable.
- 6—The Federal Aid Road Act will conduce to the establishment of better highways and better marketing.
- 7—The Federal Reserve Act benefits the farmer by guaranteeing better banking, safeguarding the credit structure of the country and preventing panics, making larger provision for loans through national banks on farm mortgages and by giving farm paper a maturity period of six months.
- 8—It was essential, however, that banking machinery be devised which would reach intimately into the rural districts, that it should operate on terms suited to the farmers' needs, and should be under sympathetic management. The need was for machinery which would introduce business methods into farm finance, bring order out of chaos, reduce the cost of handling farm loans, place upon the market mortgages which would be a safe investment for private funds, attract into agricultural operations a fair share of the capital of the nation, and lead to a reduction of interest. These needs and these ideals have been met by the enactment of the Federal Farm Loan Act.

So much for legislation. This is not all, but it is enough to indicate what has been accomplished. Now consider what just one recent act of President Wilson has done for the farmer.

Preventing Nation-Wide Railroad Strike Saved Millions!

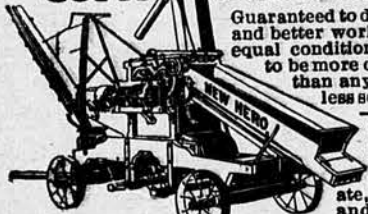
Despite the perverted arguments of opposition spellbinders and fact-twisters, the cold figures show that President Wilson's work in preventing a nation-wide railroad strike saved tens of millions of dollars for the farmer, without injustice to any class. Take the value of the 1915 crop of apples, peaches and potatoes (comparatively perishable crops). The 1916 figures will greatly exceed them. Had the strike lasted only a week, shipments would have been thrown off schedule for a month or more—and at a minimum, 33 1/3 per cent of these crops would have been ruined. In the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Kansas and Missouri alone the value of 1915 Apples, Peaches and Potatoes was \$82,875,380. A railroad tieup of one week would have meant a dead loss to FARMERS of at least \$27,000,000.

The Republican Party buncoed and bamboozled the farmer—that Wall street and allied interests might be benefited. The Wilson administration has fought the farmers' battles for him. The 1915 value of farm crops and livestock products amounted to \$10,500,000,000, as against \$9,300,000,000 in 1912—a gain of \$1,200,000,000, notwithstanding Republican prediction that Democratic administration would ruin the farmer and the prices of his products.

The Farmer Is Too Sensible to Exchange the Substance for the Shadow —Too Wise To Give Up Prosperity for Promises. That's Why the Farmer Will Vote to Retain President Wilson

This advertisement is published and paid for by the Democratic National Committee, 42nd Street Building, New York

APPLETON Corn Shellers



Guaranteed to do more and better work under equal conditions; and to be more durable than any. Clogless self-feed—simple trouble proof parts—separate, shell and clean big or little ears, wet or dry, without injuring kernels or breaking cobs. A size for every requirement. Get new catalog now.

Appleton Mfg. Co., 1097 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.



Drain That Farm

this season and begin clipping the golden coupons. Kansas farmers find it pays to borrow money to tile their farms. In some instances the increased yield from one crop paid the whole expense. Names of farmers given to those who would investigate. Get the booklet "Proper Methods and Results of Draining Land," sent free post paid, by

Humboldt Brick Mfg. Co., KANSAS

Motorists! Free Tubes

To every car owner interested in saving money on tires, we make this offer: Send in your name and address, and you will be in a position to receive absolutely free a guaranteed Wilson pure gum inner tube, any size desired.

TANLO RUBBER PRODUCTS CO.
950 Tanlo Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Name.....

Address.....

KEROSENE ENGINES
OTTAWA LATEST DESIGN

Durable, Powerful, Reliable, Massive. Built to last; to do hard, heavy work. Uses Cheapest Fuel. Pull 1/2 to 1/4 horse-power more than rated. 3 Months Trial, Easy Terms. Sizes 1 1/2 to 2 H.P. Easy to start. No Cranking. No batteries. 10 Year Guarantee. Most practical engine ever built. Engine book free. A Postal brings it.

THE OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.,
551 King Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

BETHANY COLLEGE
LANSBORG, KS.

Thoro Business, Music, Art, Expression, Piano Tuning and College Courses. For catalog write Prof. ERNST G. PIHLBLAD

LEARN AUCTIONEERING
At World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught in five weeks. Write for free catalog.

JONES NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING
50 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill., Carey M. Jones, Pres.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY
Students earn board while learning. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. EARN FROM \$55 TO \$165 PER MONTH. Write for catalogue.

Santa Fe Telegraph School,
Desk G, 505 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

\$150 PER MONTH AND EXPENSES
Salary or Commission—Introducing our King Butter Separator. Produces best grade of butter from cream or milk, sweet or sour, in less than 5 minutes. Retail \$3 up. Write for free sample and salary proposition.

DE KING MFG. CO., DEPT. 66-0, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
TOPEKA, KANSAS
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

School Companion FREE!
Contains pencils, penholder, eraser, 6-inch ruler, box 8 inches long. Sent free if you send 12c for three months' subscription to our big magazine.

HOUSEHOLD, Dept. PB 7, TOPEKA, KANSAS

GLEASON'S VETERINARY HAND-BOOK
SYSTEM OF HORSE TREATING

Here is a book that should be in the hands of every horse owner! Admittedly the greatest book on the subject ever written and practically worth its weight in gold to horse owners and livestock breeders. 320 large pages profusely illustrated. Part I deals in plain language with the theory and practice of Veterinary Science—Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Swine and Dogs—with tested and proved remedies. Part 2 contains Prof. Gleason's famous System of Horse Breaking, Taming and Training. Gleason's marvelous skill in training and treating horses is known throughout the entire world and he is considered the world's greatest authority in this field.

Our Great Offer! By a special arrangement we are able for a limited time to offer "Gleason's Horse Book" absolutely free—postage prepaid—to all who send \$2.00 to pay for a three-year—new or renewal—subscription to our big farm weekly. Send your name and \$2.00 at once.

Mail and Breeze, Dept. H-10, Topeka, Kansas

Trapping the Gophers

BY HARRY A. HUFF

Pocket gophers have begun to show that they are preparing for winter. They are throwing up mounds in the alfalfa fields and pastures, and they are getting ready to be caught. Now is the best time of the year to get rid of them. Some persons take sweet potatoes or apples and cut them into pieces and put some poison in each piece, generally using strychnine. Make holes in the gophers' main runway and put in it a piece of the poisoned bait. An endgate rod or any other straight rod will do very well. By pushing the rod into the ground it is easy to find the runway. If done carefully several acres can be cleaned in a short time. This bait will kill anything else as easily as gophers so you'll have to be careful. Most counties pay a bounty on gopher scalps and boys are glad usually to earn a little money that way. This county pays a bounty of 10 cents a head for gophers and some of the farmers will pay the boys an additional 10 cents for catching them. Some of the boys going to the county high school here have made a business of trapping gophers during the early autumn and have earned money at it. They generally have from a dozen to several dozen traps, and they try to visit them twice a day unless they are too far from town.

The trap most commonly used is the common gopher box-trap, but all of the boys here have a few steel traps. With the box trap the boys go to the freshest mound they can find and dig down to the hole that leads back to the main runway. They set the trap in the mouth of the side hole. The trap is all covered except the end that has the little hole in it and this is left open so that a little light can shine in. When the gopher comes along this main run and sees the light at the side, his first thought is to examine it and close it. If he has not had any previous experience, he is very likely to run his head into the trap and be caught. Some of them will begin pushing dirt ahead of them to stop up the hole and will sometimes spring the trap without being caught.

After the gopher has sprung the trap two or three times without being caught try something else. You will scarcely ever get him after he is wise. This is where you need the steel trap. The best way to set the steel trap is to dig the side hole out until you get back to the main runway. Then dig a hole the size of the trap in the bottom of the main runway deep enough so that the top of the steel trap will be level with the bottom of the main runway. Make it a little lower rather than a little higher. Then put a board or anything over the side hole to keep the dirt from falling on the trap and fill up the side hole. Shut out all light and be sure that you stake the chain of the trap securely or you are likely to lose the trap if you do not catch the gopher so that the trap kills him. Many times you will find that the gopher has fallen into the trap on his head, and he will be dead when you find him. Other times you will catch him by the front feet. If you will work at it and use your head there is seldom a gopher that you cannot catch. If you find one that you cannot catch, and you must kill him, take a shotgun and go out some evening when he is working. Sit down 8 or 10 feet from where he is working on a fresh mound and when he comes out with a load of dirt, shoot him. If you have patience enough you can get him this way sure. The gophers are the worst here in the alfalfa fields and in some pastures and meadows. They never make much trouble in fields that are cultivated and worked every year. It is very difficult to get rid of them because there are always some pieces of land where the owners will not get rid of them.

One of the best gopher traps we have is the common bullsnake. A snake 4 or 5 feet long will kill and eat Mr. Gopher, and he will keep the gophers out of a field if he is protected.

The Stockmen and Capper

From the address of W. J. Tod, of Maple Hill, president of the Kansas State Livestock Association, at its annual meeting at Wichita, Kan., Feb. 4, 1916:

"In this connection the experience of the past year prompts me to make a suggestion for your consideration, but

before doing so I must remind you that this is the first time in the history of the state where the stockmen, as a body, have been entrusted to guard their own interests in the matter of the selection of a livestock sanitary commissioner, and the credit is due to our present governor—a man of remarkable business capacity, a man of single purpose, the welfare of the whole community.

"He recognized at once the justice of our contention that the stockmen are capable of being entrusted and have a right to be entrusted with the selection of men to protect their interests. Governor Capper has been the consistent and constant friend of the livestock and agricultural interests of the state."

Talking of Clean Seed

BY ROBERT McGRATH.

One often finds farmers very scrupulous in cleaning their seed, thru fear of introducing into their fields undesirable weeds. But too often the scrupulous farmer lets weeds grow unmolested in the fields; no amount of clean seed will revive a dirty field. We believe in the theory of using exclusively clean seed. But in some instances it is for the reason that we do not wish to pay hard earned money for weeds. Weeds will thrust themselves into any field and some are peculiar to certain fields. Every year our English bluegrass ground has a scattering of wild oats in it; the seed we plant is always well cleaned. But yet the wild oats grows; grows, it would seem, despite drastic attempts to eradicate it.

The seed purchased this year cost 7 cents a pound. It is selling at 5 1/2 cents here today. It is a policy foreign to the ordinary farmer here, to use home-grown seed, altho if cleaned properly and of a high-producing strain, our conscience would not rebel against its use. At 7 cents, the expense of sowing English bluegrass is in no way comparable to wheat, as the crop is good for two or even three years.

A good seedbed is necessary for the proper reception of the bluegrass seed. It is best to provide one, we think, even if it is at the expense of time, which is also a factor when the season is late. Every small depression in the bluegrass field must be filled up, the ridges made low, all of which can be done admirably well by the use of harrow and disk. To sow bluegrass and get best results, the aim should be to make the ground like an onion bed.

A neighbor has a large crib of fine corn, held over from last year. He has also a fine bunch of shotes. The problem of fattening these hogs was solved by letting them run in his cornfield. He fattened them on this year's corn crop, an inferior quality, and thus saved his superior quality in the crib.

With eggs at 20 cents and butter 25—those two substantial props of the farmer in lean years, the hen and the cow, are proving themselves. The poultry on this farm, up to the time this is written, have been content to draw their main source of food supply from the oats bins; now they are fed corn for variety's sake. Oats does not make good poultry food when fed exclusively. But it is better relished when soaked in water for 24 hours.

The rainy days gave us ample opportunity to catch up with the job of manure hauling. We hauled it on the grass land. Fall is the acceptable time for applying manure to grass lands. The work is more conveniently done in the fall; the ground is more compact; and the wheels sink less. The fertilizer acts as a protective for the plant roots, which too often become stunted or entirely killed on account of the severity of winter.

A Report on Alaska

In Central Alaska south of the Yukon River there is a large area which prior to 1915 was practically unknown. In the summer of 1915 a small United States Geological Survey party in charge of H. M. Eakin made a rapid exploration from the Tanana River at Cosna to the headwaters of Nowitna River and thence down the Nowitna to the Yukon. A preliminary statement of the important geologic and topographic observations made on that expedition has recently been published by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, as part of Bulletin 642, entitled

"Exploration in the Cosna-Nowitna Region." A copy of this report, which is included in Bulletin 642-H, may be obtained free from the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Some Institute Dates

The farmers' institutes will start again next month. Here are the dates for October, with the speakers:

October 9 and 10.....Neosho Falls
October 11.....Thayer
October 13.....Humboldt
October 14.....Moran
October 17.....Hepler
October 18 and 19.....McCune
October 20 and 21.....Girard

The speakers on this circuit are T. H. Parks, specialist in entomology, Kansas State Agricultural college, and C. G. Elling, district agricultural agent, Southeast Kansas.

October 9 and 10.....Morganville
October 11 and 12.....Clifton
October 13.....Hollis
October 14.....Concordia
October 16.....Barnes
October 17.....Linn
October 18 and 19.....Vermillion
October 20 and 21.....Summerfield

The speakers on this circuit are H. J. Bower, specialist in soils, Kansas State Agricultural college, and Miss Stella Mather, specialist in home economics. Karl Knaus, agricultural agent of Cloud county, will speak at the institutes at Clifton, Hollis and Concordia; and F. B. Williams, agricultural agent of Marshall county, will speak at the Vermillion institute and also at Summerfield.

October 10.....Potwin
October 11 and 12.....Burns
October 13 and 14.....Mount Hope
October 16.....Andover
October 17.....Geuda Springs
October 18 and 19.....Wellington
October 20 and 21.....Argonia

The speakers on this circuit are Carl P. Thompson, specialist in animal husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural college, and Miss Minnie Sequist, specialist in home economics.

October 9 and 10.....Altamont
October 11 and 12.....Oswego
October 13.....West Mineral
October 14.....Galena
October 16 and 17.....Tyro
October 18.....Havana
October 19.....Elk City
October 20 and 21.....Independence

The speakers on this circuit are N. L. Harris, poultry specialist, Kansas State Agricultural college, and Miss Marion P. Broughton, specialist in home economics. E. J. Macy, agricultural agent of Montgomery county, will speak at the institutes at Tyro, Havana, Elk City and Independence.

October 9 and 10.....Burlingame
October 11.....Homewood
October 12 and 13.....Colony
October 14.....Kincaid
Week of October 9 to 14.....Savonburg, Carlyle, Geneva, Iola

The speakers on this circuit are G. E. Thompson, specialist in crops, Kansas State Agricultural college, and Miss Mary Wright, specialist in home economics. W. A. Watkins, agricultural agent of Allen county, will speak at the institutes at Savonburg, Carlyle and Geneva.

October 9.....Whiting
October 10 and 11.....Powhattan
October 13 and 14.....Everest
October 18.....Elmont
October 19.....Meriden
October 20 and 21.....Oskaloosa

The speakers on this circuit are D. H. Branson, specialist in animal husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural college, and Miss Louise Caldwell, specialist in home economics.

October 11 and 12.....Hanover
October 13 and 14.....Mahaska
October 16 and 17.....Clyde
October 18 and 19.....Miltonvale
October 19 and 20.....Jamestown

The speakers on this circuit are George O. Greene, specialist in horticulture, Kansas State Agricultural college, and Miss Winifred M. Fortney, specialist in home economics. H. J. Bower, specialist in soils, will speak at the Mahaska institute; Karl Knaus, agricultural agent of Cloud county will speak at the institutes at Clyde, Miltonvale and Jamestown; and Ambrose D. Folker, agricultural agent of Jewell county, will speak at the Jamestown institute.

Avoid the Pear Blight

(Continued from Page 5.)

great extent. It makes the growing of the pear almost impossible in many places, however.

This disease is caused by a bacterium. The infection usually takes place at blossoming time thru the blossoms. It travels down the branch or twig just under the bark and causes it to turn black and die. Infections are also common at other places. The young, succulent wood, which is growing fast, is easily attacked.

Can You Play Checkers?

Nearly every man who spends his evenings at home thinks he can play checkers. And so do many of the women and children. Father played the fine old game as a boy, probably, and later in life taught it to his boys and girls. A disposition to revive the play is springing up everywhere, but particularly in the country where there are fewer distractions than in the city. And it is a mighty pleasant pastime, too. The Farmers Mail and Breeze thinks so much of it, indeed, that it has determined to make it easy for all its readers, and others whom it hopes to bring into the family, to have a real, old-fashioned championship tournament this winter.

We don't like the idea of playing by mail or in the columns of the paper. For one thing it is too slow and too involved. We intend to let you nominate someone in your county as champion checker-player, and play the game at home—on the home grounds. The man so nominated will be supposed to have issued a challenge to any one in the county who believes he is a better player. The champion will be expected to notify the Checker Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze when and by whom he is defeated, and the winner—just for full measure—will send in notice at once when he defeats the leader, two out of three games or three out of five, whichever rule has been agreed upon. We shall print complete reports of all the contests with names of the players and of the winners, every week or two.

In order to get the game started properly we shall have ready a large supply of checker boards and checkers which readers may obtain by filling out a coupon at the bottom of the page and sending to us with \$1 for a year's subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze, or by giving the money to authorized solicitors accredited to their counties.

Prizes will be awarded the winners of all championships. These prizes will be sent to winners by the Circulation Department of the paper when the various contests close January 31, 1917. In addition to the prizes awarded the champions other prizes will be given to the oldest woman champion, youngest girl champion, oldest man champion, and youngest boy champion.

By reading the foregoing carefully it will be seen that this is a game for men and women and boys and girls, old and young. Few persons will remain champions very long, but no one will lose interest in the game for that reason, because it is one of the great pastimes when it is played for all it is worth. Everyone knows that after a certain number of plays have been made the limit has been reached, but not the limit on mental quality. After the limit shows up it all depends on how keenly you watch your opponent, and the more closely you do watch him the more likely you are to "put over something."

Letters were sent out ten days ago to 105 responsible persons, one in every county of the state, asking for nominations. A number of replies have been received and the entries have been made for the opening games. Here is the coupon you are to use. If you want a checker board in your home fill it out, sign it, and send it with the necessary money to the Circulation Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.:

Checker Board Coupon.

I enclose \$1.00 for which please send me the Farmers Mail and Breeze one year. Also send me, absolutely free, one of the checker boards with box containing the checker men.

Name.....
Postoffice..... R.F.D.....
State.....

Field Selection With Corn

In most counties in Kansas the seed corn situation is serious. A few counties in the northeastern section have a good corn crop, but farther west and south there is a need to conserve all the good ears that were produced. The way to get these is to select them in the field this fall, before the corn is gathered. Some corn is available from the crop of 1915, also, and this should be sorted over. The price of seed corn next spring will be high, for the supply is deficient.

The only proper way to select seed corn is from the stalks standing where they grew, as soon as ripe and before the first hard freeze. As soon as the crop ripens go thru the field with seed-picking bags and husk the ears from the stalks that have produced the most corn

without having any special advantages such as space, moisture, or fertility. Avoid the large ears on stalks with an unusual amount of space around them. Preference should be given the plants that have produced most heavily in competition with a full stand of less productive plants. In all localities the inherent tendency of the plant to produce heavily of sound, dry, shelled corn is of most importance. Late-maturing plants with ears which are heavy because of an excessive amount of sap should be ignored. Sappiness greatly increases the weight and is likely to destroy the quality. All other things being equal, short, thick stalks are preferable. Short stalks are not so easily blown down and they permit thicker planting. Large stalks are not so easily broken, and in general are more productive than slender ones. The tendency for corn to produce suckers is hereditary. Other things being equal, seed should be taken from stalks that have no suckers.

The same day seed corn is gathered the husked ears should be put in a dry place where there is free circulation of air and placed in such a manner that the ears do not touch each other. This is the only safe procedure. Good seed frequently is ruined because it is thought to be already dry enough when gathered and that the precaution mentioned is unnecessary. Many farmers believe that their autumn ears are so dry that such care is superfluous. Seed corn in every locality gathered at ripening time will be benefited by drying.

A Horse Saver

When a man owns a horse team that is worth five or six hundred dollars, and that is what a good team is worth now, he does not feel much like risking it out in the plowing field when the mer-

Liquor is the great issue this fall in six states, and "without a statistic to stand on" the saloon promoters haven't hesitated to make some. They are deluging these states with fake statistics issued by fake prosperity and welfare associations. They have a Home Rule league in Michigan, a Prosperity league in Nebraska, a Local Option league in South Dakota, a Commercial and Labor league in Montana and a Merchants' association in California. These are better sounding names, no doubt, than the Amalgamated Order of Home Wreckers, the White Apron Society for the Promotion of Poverty, Vice and Crime, the Social Evil Promotion league, or the Society for the Destruction of Promising Young Men—all properly descriptive names for the real organization under which the saloon thrives and grows rich and politically powerful.

cury is hovering around the hundred mark. If he is a good business man and if he cares for his horses he begins to long for a tractor to save his horses if for nothing else. If he has mares and raises a few colts every year he knows he is risking them on the plow and considering the prices of horses and the relatively low price of tractors he is justified in purchasing a tractor to save his mares. He will get enough more colts to pay him for making the investment. A good many horse farmers have already come to that conclusion and they were the original knockers of the tractor. Another thing they have come to realize is that the tractor is not going to break the horse market. We shall always need horses. We are selling them to the allies and to our own armies. There is already a world's scarcity of horses that cannot be made up in the next generation. The horse market is secure. The tractor is a horse saver.—Gas Review.

Some Friendly Words

I have had my mind made up for some time to vote again for Arthur Capper for governor. I think he has done his duty and I think he will keep on along the same lines. Hurrah for Hughes and Fairbanks!

Parsons, Kan.
I want to thank Governor Capper for the work he is doing in behalf of better citizenship. I hope some day to see him filling the highest office a grateful people can bestow upon him.

Goodwell, Okla. C. W. Read.

Magazines at Bargain Prices Art Picture With Frame Free



One Remittance and The Work is Done

This is a splendid opportunity to order your favorite magazines and to renew your subscription to Mail and Breeze. Best of all we have arranged so that you can send us your order for all the publications you want in one order at greatly reduced prices. With each clubbing offer we include free a lovely miniature Art Picture in beautiful colors in a neat gilt frame, size 2x2 5/8 inches.

BARGAIN OFFER NO. 1

Mail and Breeze.....	\$1.00	} \$2.35 Value for
Capper's Weekly.....	.50	
Woman's World.....	.35	
McCall's Magazine.....	.50	

BARGAIN OFFER NO. 2

Mail and Breeze.....	\$1.00	} \$2.00 Value for
McCall's Magazine.....	.50	
Today's Magazine.....	.50	

BARGAIN OFFER NO. 3

Mail and Breeze.....	\$1.00	} \$2.50 Value for
Today's Magazine.....	.50	
Boys' Magazine.....	1.00	

BARGAIN OFFER NO. 4

Mail and Breeze.....	\$1.00	} \$2.25 Value for
McCall's Magazine.....	.50	
Household.....	.25	
Reliable Poultry Journal.....	.50	

BARGAIN OFFER NO. 5

Mail and Breeze.....	\$1.00	} \$3.00 Value for
Metropolitan.....	1.50	
Housewife.....	.50	

BARGAIN OFFER NO. 6

Mail and Breeze.....	\$1.00	} \$3.35 Value for \$1.75
People's Home Journal.....	.50	
Woman's World35	
Every Week	1.00	
Capper's Weekly50	

BARGAIN OFFER NO. 7

Mail and Breeze.....	\$1.00	} \$3.75 Value for
Boys' Magazine.....	1.00	
Modern Priscilla.....	1.00	
Home Needlework.....	.75	
		\$1.95

BARGAIN OFFER NO. 8

Mail and Breeze.....	\$1.00	} \$5.50 Value for
Youth's Companion.....	2.00	
Metropolitan.....	1.50	
Ladies' World.....	1.00	

Free McCall Pattern

To introduce McCall Patterns, The McCall Company allows each subscriber for McCall's MAGAZINE to choose from her first copy of McCall's any one 15 cent McCall Dress Pattern FREE. Send free pattern request to McCall's Magazine, New York City, giving Number and Size, with 2-cent stamp for mailing. McCall's Pattern given only with clubs containing McCall's Magazine.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

NOTE—If you do not find your favorite club in this list, make up your own combination of magazines and write us for our special price. We can save you money on any of the magazines above providing they are clubbed with Farmers Mail and Breeze.

NEW, RENEWAL OR EXTENSION SUBSCRIPTIONS ACCEPTED

Use This Coupon — — — — — Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$..... for which please send the magazines listed in Offer No. to the following name for one year and Art Picture free.

Name..... Town.....

St. or R. F. D..... State.....

FARMERS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Farmers Mail and Breeze is the greatest classified advertising medium in the farm paper field. It carries the most classified advertising because it gives the best results. The rate is low: 5 cents a word; four or more consecutive insertions 4 1/2 cents a word. Here is a splendid opportunity for selling poultry, livestock, land, seeds and nursery stock, for renting a farm, or securing help or a situation. Write us for proof that it pays. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a classified advertisement now.

POULTRY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

DUCKS.

FINE LARGE PEKIN DRAKES \$1.50. A. H. Friesen, Meade, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks, 75c if taken at once. V. Laws, Melvern, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS, extra layers, 80c each. Mrs. E. E. Williams, Sabetha, Kan., R. 6.

LANGSHANS.

FINE BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS. Reasonable. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

FOR SALE—BROWN LEGHORN HENS. Mrs. L. Baccus, Ada, Kan.

COCKEREL \$2 FROM (YOUNG'S) \$20 eggs. Elsie Thompson, Mankato, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN pullets. H. W. Dickson, Quenemo, Kan.

WANTED—BEST PRICES ON 25 TO 50 Buff Leghorn pullets. Mrs. Oliver Butcher, Sedan, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, cockerels 75 cts. each. Josephine Reed, Oakhill, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS from prize winning strain. Geo. R. Dunkin, Sharon, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS from prize winning strains \$2. F. J. S. Miely, Ozawie, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.00 each. Eggs \$1.00-15, \$5.00-100. Write A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN pullets, yearling hens and cockerels \$1.00 each. Daisy Denlinger, Frankfort, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$1. John Laws, Melvern, Kan.

FINE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS—some from winners—two to five dollars. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, early hatched. Price \$1.50. C. M. Snodgrass, Rt. No. 1, Chase, Kan.

THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON pullets and hens \$1.00. Cockerels and cock birds \$2.50. J. A. Blunn, Sta. A, Wichita, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50. Mattie Elliott, Melton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM \$1 to \$2 each. Eldred I. Miely, Larned, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS \$1.00 each. Irvin Kreutziger, Marion, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, COCKERELS at \$1.00 each if taken soon. Wm. Luckeroth, Seneca, Kan.

PURE BRED RINGLET BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$1.50 and up. Mrs. W. E. Schmittendorf, Vassar, Kan.

YOUNG BARRED ROCK HENS AND NICE large bone yellow leg cockerels. Priced reasonably. Moore Bros., Cedar Vale, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCKS, COCKERELS \$1.50 and up. I invite all my old customers back. Henry Hankey, Goessel, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. MARCH HATCHED. Cockerels \$1.50 each, six for \$8.00. After Dec. 1st \$2.00. Chas. Koepsel, White City, Kan.

CLOSING OUT SALE A. H. DUFF'S BIG type Barred Rocks. Account death of Mr. Duff we are closing out entire flock Barred Rocks. Exceptional values in cockerels, pullets, breeding pens. Write for prices quick. Charles Duff, Larned, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

LARGE UTILITY AND FANCY R. C. REDS. guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

BOURBON RED TOMS \$3.00. HENS \$2.50 this month. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, COCKERELS \$1.00 TO \$2.00. Pullets \$1.00 to \$1.50. Mrs. J. H. Bundy, Penokee, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS OR PULLETS \$5.00 C. O. D. Suitable for pen use or winter shows. Baldwin Red Farm, Conway, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL RICH DARK VELVET RED cockerels, Bean strain. Hatched from special matings. \$3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Route No. 3, Erie, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

BUFF WYANDOTTE STOCK \$1.00 UP. Mrs. Lucy Lowe, Pierceville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. GOOD HENS \$1 each. Dwight Osborn, Delphos, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. PURE BRED cockerels cheap. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS or pullets \$10 per dozen. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla., R. R. No. 4.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

WANTED TO BUY—LIGHT BRAHMA OR White Cochlin hens. H. E. McCabe, Corn-ling, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN AND Buff Orpington cockerels \$1. L. R. Francoeur, Concordia, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50. WHITE Leghorn cockerels \$1.00. Until Nov. 1. S. F. Schneider, Stafford, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Young hens and cockerels. S. Sp. Hamburgs, M. B. turkeys. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

TWO HUNDRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels. Franz, D. W. Young, my own strain, bred for egg production. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. English Baron strain direct from Morris farm. 270 eggs. Two and two fifty each. Order direct. R. W. Bradshaw, White Leghorn Man, Ellsworth, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE PAY FOR POULTRY. PRICES PUBLISHED in Daily Capital. Copy free. Coops loaned without cost. Address "The Copes," Topeka.

PET STOCK

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

AIREDALE TERRIERS FOR SALE. Registered. Paul Wood, Elmdale, Kan.

ESKIMOS SPITZ PUPPIES FOR SALE—Spitz Kennels, Clay Center, Neb., Box 12.

GENTLEMEN, IF YOU WANT REAL Wolf hounds I have them for sale. Address W. M. Greer, Box 313, Guymon, Okla.

SHETLAND PONIES

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

CLOSING OUT MY SHETLAND PONIES. Henry Tangeman, Newton, Kan.

SHETLAND PONY 30 DAY BARGAIN sale. Circular free. Wm. Harr, Riverside, Ia.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

PLANT THIS FALL—BUY DIRECT, SAVE agent's and middle-man's profits. Big anniversary Fruit Book Free. Wichita Nursery, Wichita, Kan., Box B.

SWEET CLOVER WANTED—WE ARE IN the market for fifty to hundred bushels cleaned Hulled White Bloom Sweet Clover. Submit sample, and lowest price. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

LIVE STOCK

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

BELGIAN HARES: PEDIGREED RUFUS Reds. Everett Griggs, Garden City, Kan.

WE OFFER A BARGAIN IN FEW HIGH class Jersey Bulls. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

FOR SALE. TWO EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED Red Polled bulls. Geo. Haas, R. F. D. 6, Lyons, Kan.

FOR SALE—20 GOOD REGISTERED Shorthorn cows, 30 early calves, 8 yearling bulls. Frank H. Yeager, Bazaar, Kansas.

BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, 4 YEARS old, a good breeder, weight 1900 pounds at a bargain. Wm. Luckeroth, Seneca, Kan.

SEVEN REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS for sale. 7 to 12 mos. Bargain prices. Fred O. Peterson, Lawrence, Kan., R. R. No. 5.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOAR. 20 months old, an extra good one. Also some April pigs of his get, nicely belted. Price reasonable. Wm. Luckeroth, Seneca, Kan.

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS AND heifers. Two loads or more, mostly due to freshen soon. The salable kind. Also 25 choice Shorthorn Dairy Cows, soon to calve. Calves sent by express. Concord Cattle Company, West Concord, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—THE FINE GREY PERCHERON stallion Comet No. 79390 P. S. of A. Six years, 17 hands, heavy bone and should make a ton horse. Grandson of Casino dams of Brilliant breeding. Winner blue ribbons 1915 and 1916. Price \$750. Cash. Sid. S. Tate, Lakin, Kan.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE. 10 COWS, herd bull, 4 bulls coming 2 years old; all registered. J. E. Diefenbough, Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE—CASH ONLY. 255 YOUNG Delane ewes, will lamb Nov. and Dec. Good shape, well bred. Price \$7.25. Address P. O. Box 17, Ft. Chadbourne, Texas.

LANDS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

TEXAS LAND—40 ACRES. 3 MI. TOWN, near oil, \$1,600. E. G. Hoffman, Dillon, Kan. R. 1.

WILL GET YOU CASH FOR YOUR PROPERTY, anykind, anyplace. Have cash buyers, buyers. Stanford's Exchange, Box 103-D, Rulo, Neb.

WANTED—FARMS AND RANCHES! OWNERS send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-to-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Illinois.

SOMETHING GOOD—306 ACRES. WELL improved, 3 miles of Parsons, Kan., 18,000 population, at a bargain if taken soon. For particulars and price write owner, Wm. Luckeroth, Seneca, Kan.

IMPROVED 71 ACRE FARM, 30 MILES southeast of Topeka, 2 miles of town, 1 1/2 miles of high school. Never failing water. \$60 per acre. G. V. Louk, owner, Michigan Valley, Kan., R. F. D. No. 1.

FOR SALE—620 A. STOCK FARM, 100 A. bottom, 100 good wheat upland, bal. good pasture, never failing water, good buildings. Part cash. Bal. easy grain payments. \$30 per acre. J. L. Bashor, Russell, Kan.

ARK. RIVER BOTTOM FARM, RICH AS valley of Nile, 310 A. All till. Leveled. No crop failures, crop rents \$7.00 to \$25.00 per acre, 260 A. open \$60.00 per acre. A rare bargain. Bahner & Co., Conway, Ark.

SMALL MISSOURI FARM. \$10 CASH AND \$5 monthly; no interest or taxes; highly productive land; close to 3 big markets; write for photographs and full information. Munger, C-142 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

TWO BARGAINS FOR SALE OR TRADE. 120 acres irrigated in alfalfa, one mile Ordway, Colo., best imp. Rents \$1200 yr. cash. Telephone exc. N. Central Kansas just rebuilt, 400 phones, 4 toll lines, good income, quick deal. Bargain. Owner, Box 885, Ordway, Colo.

4,000 ACRE COLONIZATION PROPOSITION in Northwest Arkansas. Will grow alfalfa and clover, wheat, oats and corn. Good automobile road from good railroad town to land; surrounding conditions good. Improved lands near by selling for from \$25 to \$100 per acre. Price \$6.00 per acre. Southwestern Investment Co., Pangburn, Ark.

PROSPERITY IN CANADA—\$900,000.000 in new wealth added in 1915. Enormous crops and low taxation make farmers rich. Wheat average, 36.16 bushels per acre in Alberta, 28.75 bushels per acre in Saskatchewan, 28.50 bushels per acre in Manitoba. Taxes average \$24 and will not exceed \$35 per quarter section, includes all taxes; no taxes on improvements. Free schools and full religious liberty, good climate. Get your farm home from the Canadian Pacific Railway. 20 years to pay. Good land from \$11 to \$30 per acre; irrigated lands from \$35 and the government guarantees your land and water titles. Balance, after first payment, extended over nineteen years, with interest at 6%; privileges of paying in full any time. Before final payment becomes due your farm should have paid for itself. We will lend you up to \$2,000 in improvements in certain districts, with no security other than the land itself. Particulars on request. Ready-made farms for sale. Special easy terms. Loans for livestock. In defined districts, after one year's occupation, under certain conditions, we advance a cattle, sheep and hogs to farmers up to a value of \$1,000. We want you; we can afford to help you. We own the land; we want the land cultivated. Our interests are mutual. Buy direct and get your farm home from the Canadian Pacific Railway. Send for free book, J. S. Dennis, Assistant to the President, Canadian Pacific Railway, 14 Ninth Ave., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

FARMS WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

FARMS WANTED—HAVE 7,000 BUYERS; describe your unsold property. 506 Farmers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE your property, write me. John J. Black, Desk 9, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

FOR SALE

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

EVERY 40-80 TRACTOR AND PLOWS. J. R. Shidler, Anthony, Kan.

HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS, ALMOST new. G. P. Gill, R. 27, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—20-40 CASE TRACTOR, 15 IN. Ohio ensilage cutter. A. R. Miller, Grenola, Kan.

SET OF EXTRA FINE DRIVING HARNESS, good as new, sell for 1/3 cost. W. H. McClure, Concordia, Kan.

FOR SALE—MOTOR CYCLE REPAIR shop and garage; will sell separately or together. 403 N. 4th, Iola, Kan.

WILL EXCHANGE DESIRABLE TEN room Denver home for a good farm. Address post office box 446, Pueblo, Colorado.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND STORE building. About five thousand. Trade for improved farm about same value. Box One, Haskell, Kan.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MY NEW HOME there, convenient to State University and schools, will sell, or consider North Central Kansas farm, W. H. McClure, Concordia, Kan.

SALE OR EXCHANGE. TELEPHONE exchange of 260 phones. Would trade for quarter or extra good eighty, clear. Will give cash price on trade. Elmer Christie, Quenemo, Kan.

30-45 CATERPILLAR TRACTOR AND 8 Bottom John Deere Plow for sale. Would consider trade on larger tractor of same make. A. E. Karnes, R. F. D. No. 1, Anthony, Kansas.

GOOD CLEAN STOCK OF HARDWARE, fixtures and implements, for sale or would consider trade for good farm land. Stock will involve about \$4,000. No old stuff or junk. Address, Lock Box 173, Capron, Okla.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 61 1/4 by 205 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E., care Mail and Breeze.

FENCE POSTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

FOR SALE: HEDGE, CATALPA AND walnut. Car lots. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

BEEES AND HONEY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

NEW HONEY, TWO 5-GALLON CANS white extracted largely Mesquite, \$11; amber, largely alfalfa, \$10; bulk comb, white, \$12.50. Delivered prices any Kan. station. V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

LIVESTOCK FIRMS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

CREAM WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kansas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for particulars.

LUMBER

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

LUMBER DIRECT FROM MILL TO THE consumer. Send us your itemized bills for estimate. Mixed cars our specialty. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.

PATENTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABILITY should write for new "List of Needed Inventions," Patent Buyers, and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—WRITE FOR HOW TO OBTAIN a Patent, list of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send Sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our Four Books sent free. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans Co., Patent Attys., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

4 LB. PACKAGE FINEST GREEN RIVER Long Green Natural Leaf Tobacco, in the hand, \$1.00 prepaid by parcel post in 1st to 6th zones. Beyond 6th zone 3 lbs. for \$1.00. State whether wanted for chewing or smoking. Satisfaction or money back. Green River Tobacco Co., Box 193, Owensboro, Ky.

MALE HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE. OLDEST and cheapest. Men wanted. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED TO SELL NURSERY stock. Permanent employment, payments weekly. F. H. Stannard & Co., Ottawa, Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. Carman Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan., Dept. A.

NO STRIKE. 8 HOUR DAY. MEN EVERYWHERE. Firemen, brakemen, baggage men \$120. Colored porters. Experience unnecessary. 796 Railway Bureau, E. St. Louis, Ill.

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT A tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Then write Banister Tailoring Co., Dept. 421, Chicago, and get beautiful samples, styles and a wonderful offer.

WANTED 500 SALESMEN TO SELL MAGIC Motor Gas. One quart price \$2.00 equals 50 gallons gasoline. Not a substitute. Great product ever discovered. Large profits. Auto Remedy Co., 824 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MEN—RAILWAY TRAIN SERVICE means big money and steady work. Let us help you get on any road you wish. Hundreds placed. No experience necessary. Great opportunity now. Inter Railway, Dept. 115, Indianapolis, Ind.

LEARN THE AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS—We teach chauffeur, mechanics and salesmanship by practical experience with tools. Short time required; diplomas given; satisfaction guaranteed. Positions pay \$100 up monthly. Write for free booklet, "The Way to a Better Job." Wichita Automobile School, 122 N. Lawrence, Wichita, Kan.

HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS MEN AND WOMEN over 18, for stationary and traveling positions. Big salaries; new locations. Write, Ozment, 302, St. Louis.

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to farmers—Men and women. \$65 to \$150 month. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for list positions easily obtained. Franklin Institute, Dept. P 51, Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4¢ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

WANT TO BUY ONE CAR LOAD OF NUMBER one alfalfa hay. Louis Benson, Randolph, Kan.

LAST CHANCE CLUBBING BARGAINS. Best Magazines and Farm Journals. Send for circular. A. S. Kyne, Clay Center, Nebraska.

HEAVES CURED OR MONEY BACK—Baird's Heave Remedy is guaranteed. Write Baird Mfg. Co., Box 302, Purcell, Okla., for particulars.

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



Lovely Picture Free

To introduce our line of beautifully colored pictures we will send a copy of picture "Rock of Ages" free to all who send 4 stamps to cover mailing expense and will agree to show the picture to four friends. The picture is Size 12x16 inches many colors. Only one picture sent at this rate. Additional pictures 10 cents each. Remember, this sample is free if you send 4 cents in stamps to cover mailing expense. Address R. C. McGregor, Dept. 11, Topeka, Kan.

"Macon Moore"

By Judson R. Taylor

This is a story of detective work among the MOONSHINERS in the mountain wilds of GEORGIA. There is not a slow line in the entire book of 251 pages; it is written in a style that commands attention right from the start. The best part of it all is that MACON MOORE is a gentleman detective and in no sense a swash-buckled ruffian. He has the courage to meet even criminals and desperadoes on the level; in short, he is what the schoolboy would call "a corker." Like all fiction there are places where the story strains the probable, but is within the possible. We think it certainly a mighty clever, well-written, interesting book.

SPECIAL OFFER: This dramatic story book sent free and postage paid for one new or renewal subscription to the Missouri Valley Farmer at 30c. MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, Book Dept. M. M. 2, Topeka, Kan.

MACON MOORE

THE SOUTHERN DETECTIVE

By Judson R. Taylor



Fall Pastures are Excellent

Fall pasture is the best it has been for several seasons in Kansas. While there is not a superabundance of feed, the recent rains will make pasture enough to last thru the first leg of the winter. Fat hogs are scarce because of the price of corn. Eggs are 30 cents a dozen now. Much of the wheat has been drilled.

KANSAS.

Decatur County—Wheat sowing about finished. Farmers are alarmed about the wheat because of the lack of moisture. Potatoes and apples are being shipped in.—G. A. Jern, Oct. 14.

McLain County—A little frost September 29. Corn is making from 15 to 30 bushels. Some cotton is to be picked which is a good price. Public sales are numerous. All livestock is selling well.—L. G. Butler, Oct. 14.

Lincoln County—Ideal fall weather but very dry. Stock water getting scarce. Lots of sales and stock is selling well. Horse and mule buyers are sure getting all the surplus stock in this county.—A. M. Marple, Oct. 14.

Washington County—No rain for about a month. Rain needed badly for wheat. Some afraid wheat will have to be sown wet unless it rains soon. The least interest taken in hogs for years. Fat hogs are scarce.—Mrs. Birdsey, Oct. 13.

Rawlins County—Wheat nearly all sowed. The wheat that was planted early is dying out as it is getting too dry. Farmers are wanting a good rain and if it does not come soon, there will be much wheat killed by dry weather.—J. S. Skolout, Oct. 14.

Osage County—Some kafir and corn stalks still standing. An increased number of farmers are sowing wheat on account of the high price of flour. Young stock brings good prices at sales. Good horses and mules that are for sale have been all taken out by horse buyers. Corn 85c; cream 32c; eggs 27c.—H. L. Ferris, Oct. 13.

Sumner County—The early sown wheat is looking fine, that sown later is not so good. The rain today will bring up the late sown wheat in good shape. Stock are doing well so far. Wheat \$1.50; oats 56c; corn 75c; eggs 24c; butterfat 35c; apples 10c to \$1.10; potatoes \$1.80; hens 11c and young chickens 13c.—E. L. Stocking, Oct. 14.

Butler County—Fine weather but too dry for wheat. No rain to speak of since July 19. Not much wheat sowed yet. Corn husking is starting with a yield of from nothing to 25 bushels. Not much feeding as grain is too high. Corn is selling around 85c; oats 50c; wheat \$1.50; hogs \$9.50; hens 12c; springs 15c.—M. A. Harper, Oct. 10.

Dickinson—Several light rains last week. Wheat all sown. We need a good rain to put the wheat in shape for winter. Corn picking on the upland will be a small job. Considerable alfalfa seed threshed but the yield is light. Will have some feterita but not much kafir. Lots of wheat going to market at \$1.50.—F. M. Larson, Oct. 15.

Morton County—The frost we had killed the blades on the crop but did not check the sap. We are not near done cutting feed which will be scarce in some localities. Wheat is not all sowed. A whole lot more ground is being put in this year than previous years and in better shape. Broomcorn is about all harvested. Wheat \$1.45.—E. E. Newlin, Oct. 12.

Lyon County—The shower October 14 was fine for wheat and alfalfa. Several fields of wheat out of the ground with good stand. The last cutting of alfalfa harvested is very good for milk cows and pigs. Kafir, cane, and feterita are harvested. Some fields will have heads matured for seed. Cattle are in good condition. Fat hogs are scarce on account of high priced corn.—E. R. Griffith, Oct. 14.

Republic County—Still dry. The early sown wheat refuses to come up except in low damp places. Some talk of the wheat dying if we do not get rain soon. Some still saying. Pastures all gone and water is getting scarce. Wheat \$1.50; corn 76c; oats 45c; hogs \$9; butterfat 36c; alfalfa seed making from 1 to 5 bushels an acre.—E. L. Shepard, Oct. 16.

Geary County—Weather continues dry and windy. Wheat nearly all sown and rain is needed badly. It is not making much growth. Some fields are a bare stand while some fields will not come up until we have a good rain. Have had two hard frosts. Pastures about gone. Stock looks well and is bringing good prices at sales. Wheat \$1.50; corn 79c; oats 38c; fat hogs \$9.—O. K. Strause, Oct. 14.

Cowley County—The first rain for three weeks is falling now and it's not too soon. Some of the early sown wheat had begun to turn brown. More wheat than usual is being sown. Quite a bit is being sown on the land which has been double disked. A good many sales being held. Stock bringing fair prices. Wheat, hard, \$1.50; soft \$1.45; corn 80c; oats 52c; hogs \$9.25; eggs 28c; butter 30c.—L. Thurber, Oct. 14.

McPherson County—Wheat seeding is in order, although several farmers sowed their wheat three and four weeks ago. There has been a lack of moisture or most of the wheat would have been sowed long ago. The acreage of wheat this fall no doubt will be as big as any previous, recorded and maybe the biggest ever, on account of the near failure of corn. There has been thousands of bushels of alfalfa threshed.—John Ostlund, Jr., Oct. 12.

Harper County—Nice rain October 14 which was badly needed for late wheat. This rain insured plenty of pasture, much will be needed for feed, as there isn't much in the country. Stock looks fine. Corn not much of a crop. Kafir very poor on account of early frost. Hogs scarce with prices high. Not much wheat left in the county, high prices taking the most of it. Wheat \$1.50; oats 55c; corn 70c for 75 pounds.—H. E. Henderson, Oct. 14.

Douglas County—Very dry and cool nights. Wheat sowing about done and a poor stand is coming up spotted and some is dying for want of moisture. Corn husking began with a poor yield. The last cutting of alfalfa is nearly all up and very heavy and good. Some alfalfa to thresh yet and some Red clover. Alfalfa hay \$14 a ton; wheat \$1.50; oats 48c; corn 75c; Irish potatoes \$1; sweet potatoes 90c to \$1; eggs 30c; hens

14c. Lots of public sales. Stuff selling well.—O. L. Cox, Oct. 14.

Kiowa County—Big rain last night has put the ground in fine shape for plowing and seeding. Probably the largest acreage ever sown to wheat will be planted this fall. Wheat is up to a good stand and is growing fast. Many public sales and good prices for livestock. Farms to rent are very scarce. Pastures are pretty good and stock is doing well. Early cotton will soon be all picked and the price is around 16c for lint, and seed is \$41 cash a ton or \$43 trade. Hens 12c; eggs 25c; butter 25c; cream 31c and oats 50c.—T. Holmes Mills, Oct. 16.

Cleveland County—Light rains in the last few days have put the ground in shape to finish wheat sowing. The early sowings have greened up nicely. Not much early wheat pasture, tho stock is doing well on grass yet; corn and kafir stalks will be ready soon. Not many feeding cattle here tho interest in dairy cattle is growing. Improved stock being shipped from the dairy centers, also from parts of Oklahoma. Hogs doing fine; some cholera reported. Last cutting of alfalfa put up in fine shape. Eggs 30c; butter 30c; chickens 16c.—H. J. Deetle, Oct. 14.

Hamilton County—No rain for several weeks. Farmers have been continuously busy harvesting their feed crops. Abundance of feed being gathered last crop. Alfalfa being cut and stacked. Grain crop is light generally. Stock of all kinds in fine shape for winter fat. Lots of hogs in country and many going to market. Grass is better than in last 10 years, insuring good winter pasturage. But little frost yet. Leaves on the trees are all green. Eggs 30c; butter 30c; flour \$3.20 a cwt.; hogs \$6.50; corn 90c and seed wheat \$1.65 a bushel.—H. H. Brown, Oct. 15.

OKLAHOMA.

Kiowa County—Weather fine. Rain needed. Wheat coming up in spots. Local wheat price \$1.50. The wheat sowing is over, elevators are crowded. Car shortage continues. Very little corn to gather. Plenty of money and prosperity.—H. E. Stewart, Oct. 13.

Pawnee County—Two or three public sales every week. All things selling well. Most of the wheat is up to a good stand; about the

Swift & Co., packers, have paid dividends regularly and accumulated a surplus of \$45,800,000 in the last seven years. Swift dividends last year were 8 per cent. Swift shares are worth \$150, or \$50 better than par. Fine business. And other members of the "Big Four" are doing as well or better. But the American livestock industry is going to the devil. The farmers say the packers rule the market and they can't make a living raising stock in these times of high prices for meat. The consumers are finding they cannot afford to eat meat. It looks as if something more than resolutions of condemnation and disrespect and whitewashing investigations and fines, would soon be called for.

same as usual was sowed. Cattle still on grass doing well. Corn husking is the order of the day. It is good, worth 65c but none selling.—V. Funkhouser, Oct. 16.

Custer County—Still no general rain; a few local showers but nothing general since July 19. Not much wheat sowed yet, considerable ground ready. Sales numerous with cattle prices considerably down. Feed will be scarce if no wheat or rye pasture can be grown. Milo a fair crop. Kafir late but putting on grain.—H. L. Tript, Oct. 16.

Oklahoma County—Cotton picking is about all done. A nice rain fell October 12 which will help the wheat and plowing. Kafir and feterita are about all out. Some public sales. Cattle bring good prices. Horses and machinery do not bring good prices. Cotton 16½c to 16¾c; butterfat 34c; eggs 30c and chickens 16c.—Lake Rainbow, Oct. 11.

NEW MEXICO.

Quay County—Fine fall weather. No rains. No frosts. Farmers getting most feed cut and crops gathered. No cattle is being sold. Lots of cattle for sale. All crops are fairly good. Maize heads \$20 a ton; corn-chop \$2 a cwt.; flour \$4.50; beans 8c; eggs 25c; butter 30c; hogs 7c; calves \$20 to \$30.—D. L. Winans, Oct. 10.

State Budget, the Meaning

At the close of our last Pomona Grange meeting, several members asked the lecturer to tell them just what the phrase "State Budget" meant, why we need it, and how it is made up in other states. We were asked to send the replies to the Farmers Mail and Breeze for publication. The Michigan State Grange committee on taxation, in recommending the budget system said in part:

Steadily and surely, despite promises of economy on the part of governors and legislatures, despite re-valuation of property by tax commission, the amount taken from the people for the support of state and local governments and institutions, is constantly increasing. . . . Whenever increased expense comes from enlarged public demand, increased usefulness, or greater efficiency, the people will willingly bear the burden. But it is a matter of common knowledge that public expenditures are not controlled by the rigid rules that apply to private business. The necessity for economy is not felt by the man who expends public money.

The time has now come, however, when slipshod methods in the management of public finances will no longer be tolerated. . . .

The people are asking everywhere for greater publicity as to the expenses of government, careful study and expert examination of the needs of the various public institutions, and the most rigid scrutiny of all appropriations.

They are asking that those who spend the public funds shall be able to give a reason for their acts that shall tally with the public welfare, and secure the greatest good to the greatest number. Hence the demand for what is popularly known as a budget.

It has been defined as a "Comprehensive plan for financing any undertaking, submitted by competent authority for the consideration of the ultimate voting power."

The budget should consist of:

1. A statement from the various institutions for which public funds are expended, with the amounts appropriated to each for the past and present year or term for which these are made;

2. The amounts at present available for the use of these institutions, and their probable revenue from other sources than appropriations;

3. Estimates by those in charge of, and responsible for these institutions, as to the needs of the same for the ensuing term;

4. Recommendations by some recognized authority, after careful examination of the needs of the various objects of government support as to the amount which should be appropriated to each one;

5. The total amount of appropriations recommended.

These statements and recommendations are to be published before the assembling of the legislature for the information and use of the members of that body, and the enlightenment of the general public. Budget making should be separated as far as possible from all political intrigues, and partisan politics. In Maryland, Iowa and Nebraska the governor is named as the one to prepare the budget. In Minnesota the governor is assisted by the other executive officers. In Oregon the secretary of state prepares a tentative budget. The governor revises this, and submits the result to the legislature. New York passed a law in 1913 providing for a budget commission composed of a number of state officers, but the politicians adroitly nullified it, and had it repealed. Then Governor Whitman presented a budget to the legislature this year without the law. This raises the question if other governors might not properly assume the responsibility of such action. In Washington the governor, auditor, and treasurer constitute a board of finance to receive the reports and estimates of the various state institutions, and revise them, and make up the budget from them to be submitted to the legislature. In North Dakota the state budget board consists of governor, auditor, attorney general, and the chairman of the appropriations committees of the state senate and the house of representatives, a commission of five. Vermont has a board of seven, with the governor at its head. It has the further provision that at the end of the time in which bills may be introduced in the legislature this board shall examine all bills that carry money appropriations, summarize them, and report the amount they would carry if passed.

It is said Ohio has the most carefully prepared law, with the most thorough checks on would-be grafters. The governor submits a budget to the legislature prepared from estimates made by the state auditor showing the balance standing to the credit of each department, institution, commission, and office of state, and for all current expenses of state government at the end of each fiscal year. There must be a statement of the monthly revenues and expenditures from each appropriation account of the present fiscal year, and of the last year. There must also be a statement showing the annual revenues and expenditures for the last four years; also a statement showing the monthly average of such expenditures from each of the several appropriation accounts for the last fiscal year, and the total monthly average from all of them for the last four fiscal years.

Beside all this the governor has power to appoint any competent, disinterested person to examine, without notice, the affairs of any department, institution, public works, commission, or office of state for the purpose of making findings, and recommendations relative to increasing the efficiency, and curtailing the expenses therein, with power to compel the attendance of witnesses and such persons as may be necessary, administer oaths, and compel the production of books and papers.

Whatever the personnel of the budget-making body, whatever the means employed to secure the facts, the greatest and most valuable result will be a better knowledge of the details of the state's business affairs by all the people who care to know; a degree of publicity which will make carelessness, extravagance or graft easily detected, unsafe and unpopular.

E. Gasche.
Grange Lecturer.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinued or change of order 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 electrolyzed.

\$15 TO \$30 BUYS BEST wheat land in Gove Co. P. J. Highley, Grainfield, Kan.

FOR SOUTHERN KANSAS land information write Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kan.

160 A. IMPROVED, half cultivated, mile to town, \$5,000. Fred A. Reed, Salina, Kan.

SNAPS, 80 and 160, 3 mi. out; fine imp. Possession. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

PROSPEROUS Meade County, Land, \$12 and up. No trades. J. A. Denslow, Meade, Kan.

590 A. HIGHLY IMP. 200 a. bottom cult., bal. fine up land. Force sale; price \$37. Good terms. F. J. Brown, Howard, Kan.

30 ACRES 3 miles town. All good land, 30 acres clover, 6 room house; fair barn. Price \$65 per acre, \$1500.00 cash, rest long time. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

880 A. 10 mi. town, 440 cultivated; spring water. 80 a. alfalfa land. \$25 per acre. \$5,000 cash, bal. terms to suit. Well improved; some rough land. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

SHAWNEE COUNTY FARM, 74 acres, 12 S. E. of Topeka; 1 1/2 miles of Watson; nearly new four room house; new barn; 10 acres alfalfa; 19 acres prairie hay; 13 acres pasture; rest in corn. Price \$5500. Terms. Address I. H., care Mail and Breeze.

A FINE BOTTOM FARM, 347 acres, 8 mi. from Parsons. Extra good improvements; does not overflow. Price \$55 an a., half cash; time on balance. Will compare favorably with \$100 an acre land. Many other bargains. Reeve & Staats, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE at Arkansas City, Cowley County, Kan., 24 acres of 1st class land on the Arkansas River. 200 acres in cultivation. 8 room dwelling. Price \$75 per acre. Above adjoins Arkansas City, a city of 10,000 people. C. Lytal, Arkansas City, Kansas.

FOR SALE: 80 acres, joins the city of Wichita; all level and every foot alfalfa land. Nothing as good around it at \$200 per acre. Price for a short time only \$125 per acre. There is a mortgage company loan on this. \$5000 long time 6%. Wright & Edminster, 415 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

NESS COUNTY, 6 quarters to sell on "Wheat plan"—80% tillable; good, rich, level wheat land, 240 a. in cult., 8 mi. Ness City, 8 mi. Ransom. Might sell a section without the half. \$21 a. Terms, \$500 per quarter down, bal. all payable from crop, including 8% int. C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL Shawnee Co., Kan., 160 a. farm near Topeka; only \$60 a., half cash. J. E. Thompson, Tecumseh, Kansas. (The Farmer-Land Man.)

WE OWN 100 FARMS in fertile Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water. Will sell 80 acres or more. E. E. Frizell & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

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

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

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man of moderate means. Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs, dairy cows and beef cattle increase your profits.

You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address

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

WABAUNSEE COUNTY FARM, 400 acres, 10 miles N. E. of Council Grove. About 175 acres in cultivation (corn and alfalfa); balance good pasture and meadow. Well built, seven room house in good repair; barn 36x40; abundant well and spring water. Other improvements. Price \$50 per a. Terms. Address I. H., care of Farmers Mail and Breeze.

360 ACRES all smooth, fine laying land, 15 acres timber, 8 room house, good barn, stock scales, double corn crib, well and cistern. No. 1 stock and grain farm, special price for immediate sale. Write for full description and list of farm bargains. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

NESS AND TREGO COS. Land for sale; reasonable prices and terms. Write for list. V. E. West, Ransom, Kansas.

200 A. HIGHLY IMPROVED; 140 bottom, 60 pasture; 2 mi. town. \$65 per acre. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kansas.

ATTENTION. A fine 240 acre stock farm, well located, well improved. \$40.00 per acre. Some fine 80 acre farms, \$25 to \$50 per acre. F. D. Greene, Longton, Kan.

QUARTER SECTION near good town in S. E. Kansas. \$4,000 house, barn, 100 a. cultivated. Extra fine soil. Price \$10,000. Cash \$2,000. Balance time if wanted. W. G. Bowman, Coffeyville, Kan.

160 A. WELL IMPROVED; near the El Dorado Oil fields, Butler Co., Kan. All good smooth farm land; never-falling water; fine neighborhood. Must be sold; write for description, price, terms, etc. M. E. Smeltz, Alta Vista, Kan.

312 A., 185 cult., 107 pasture, 20 timber; modern improvements. Water in house, barn and corral. Hydraulic ram from spring, 20 a. alfalfa; elevator. \$70 a. Reasonable terms. 80 a., 40 a. alfalfa, bal. meadow and pasture. Abundance water; \$7,000. J. B. Fields, Alma, Kan.

SELL LAND AND LOTS AT AUCTION. It is the surest, quickest, most successful method, proven by hundreds of auction sales this season. For terms, etc., write **LAFE BURGER, LAND AUCTIONEER**, Wellington, Kan.

FOR SALE. Good 1/2 sec. of land 1 1/2 mi. Sylvia, Kan. 240 a. in cult., 90 a. in pasture; sandy loam soil; 100 a. sowed to wheat this fall. Large house and barn, between \$4,000 and \$5,000 worth of improvements on place. Farm located in one of the best farming communities in the State. A good bargain. Price \$15,000. Terms. E. G. Howell, Sylvia, Kan.

160 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED FARM. 4 miles from railroad town; 85 acres of wheat, all good; possession now. You will miss a bargain if you do not hurry. Price \$24 per a. Terms on \$1,500. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

330 ACRE SHEEP FARM for sale, including 100 head of pure bred registered Hampshire ewes, 2 rams, one three-year-old, imported by Cooper & Nephews and one yearling bred by same firm. Also a full line of good machinery necessary to run place. Good improvements, all fenced and cross fenced sheep tight, stone posts, 135 acres bottom land, limestone soil; best in the world for alfalfa and corn. 40 acres in alfalfa, 65 acres in wheat; 1/2 to go with the place delivered in town. Balance ground for spring crops. 6 mi. to town; daily mail route, 40 rods to school; phone in house. Price per acre \$50. Perpetual running water and plenty of good hard wood timber for posts, shelter and fire wood. New stone basement barn. If interested write to E. S. Taliaferro, Route 3, Russell, Kan.

GOVE COUNTY

this year has produced two million bushels of wheat from one hundred thousand acres. If you want good, rich wheat land at fair prices—\$15 to \$20 per acre—address J. E. Smith, Grainfield, Kan.

Any Purpose Farm for Sale

190 acres, improved, 50 mi. south of K. C. 6 mi. from station. Phone, R. F. D., 1 mi. to school and church on county road. \$50 per acre. No trades. Write for particulars. Investors L. & A. Co., Opposite P. O., Paola, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE. Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

TRADES EVERYWHERE. Large list free. Reeve & Staats, Emporia, Kansas.

FOR EXCHANGE: 3 flats, rental \$7,000. Leslie Land Co., 315 Ridge Bldg., K. C., Mo.

CASH buyers and trades for properties anywhere. Dunlap System, 504 Victor, K. C., Mo.

160 A. good farm land, about half in meadow and pasture, no rock; lays well; improved; 3 miles from town, Anderson Co., Kan. Will exchange for general merchandise. Price \$12,000; inc. \$3500. Wilson & Ressel Land Co., Colony, Kan.

WANT TO SELL OR TRADE for Western Kansas or Colorado land. Mill and feed store combined. Doing about \$3,000 business a month. This is the only mill and feed store in town. \$3,000 will handle. Send description and price first letter. Address Lock Box 6, Elk Falls, Kan.

NESS CO. WHEAT LAND

Write for free list and county map. Land, \$20 to \$30 a. G. P. Lohnes, Ness City, Kan.

320 Acre Ranch, \$36 Per Acre

320 acres smooth land 5 miles from town; 200 a. fine pasture. Never-falling water, good large buildings. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

80 Acres Only \$250.

Near Wellington; good loam soil; 60 a. cult.; 20 past.; fair house, barn; poss.; 100 hens; only \$250 cash, \$250 Mch. 1., bal. \$500 year. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

"LAND, YES"

We sell it in Seward County. Finest quality, \$15.00 per acre. Ask for list. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, 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.

CHASE CO. STOCK RANCHES

640 a. improved, 2 1/2 miles railroad, 100 a. cult. 50 a. alfalfa. \$40 per a. Send for list. Stock ranches in best county in Kansas. Also alfalfa farms. J. E. Becook, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

ROOKS CO. FARM

160 acres with good 5 room frame house, good barn 30x35, cow stable, cattle shed, 2 chicken houses, corn crib, hog sheds, well with windmill. Buildings in first class condition. 65 acres in cult., 60 a. more tillable land; 85 acres fenced for pasture, bal. used as hay land. School house on farm. Price \$40 per acre; will give good terms. A. L. Graham, Real Estate Dealer, Stockton, Kan.

4000 ACRES

Smooth level wheat land 2 1/2 miles from town. 3 sets of improvements. Price \$15 per a. 3200 acres shallow water pump land, 3 miles from town; average depth to water, 30 feet. Write for price and detailed description. Terms and acreage to suit purchaser. John Brenemen, Scott City, Kan.

COLORADO

FOUND—320 ACRE HOMESTEAD in settled neighborhood. Fine farm land; no sand hills. Price \$300, filing fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Ft. Morgan, Colo.

BIG IMMIGRATION to Sterling, Ill. and Snyder, Colo. Want farmers, investors; need hotel, bank, garage, etc. Irrigated farms, rainbelt lands, town property. Cheap, easy terms, to close estate. H. Davis, Sterling, Colo.

CHEAP FARMS AND RANCHES.

I have the best cheap farms and ranches in the three best counties of East Colorado. Finest climate, soil, water, crops, schools, people, opportunities, the best stock country in the U. S. Write for FACTS and my references. It will pay you. Get my lists. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

NEBRASKA

808,812 BUSHELS OF WHEAT 1915. Free booklet of Cheyenne County, Neb. Greatest wheat section. Land \$10 acre, up. D. R. Jones, Sidney, Neb.

FARM LOANS

\$1,000,000.00 TO LOAN on farm, ranch or city property. Write Agency, Lincoln, Neb.

FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow. Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

OKLAHOMA

OKLA. LANDS, 40 to 500 a. tracts. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

280 A. imp. bottom farm. Black sandy loam, near R. R. All tillable, running stream, timber, 70 a. in alfalfa. Price \$35 per a. Terms. No trades. W. H. Wilcox, Woodward, Okla.

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

20 A. 1 MI. CITY limits, McAlester, city of 15,000. 10 a. strictly first class dry bottom land. 8 a. cultivation. \$25 per a. Terms. Fine for vegetables, fruit, poultry. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

HERE AGAIN with 160 a. 1 mi. of R. R. station; splendid 7 room house, good barn; nice garage and other outbuildings, 120 in cultivation, fine corn and wheat land. School 1 mile; phone in house. Worth \$6000. Price \$4500. You'll have to hurry. I sold two yesterday. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE OF INDIAN LANDS IN NOVEMBER, 1916.

Time payments with reduced interest rate. Tracts from 10 to 600 acres. Prices from \$2 to \$25 per acre. Suitable for agriculture, grazing, fruit-growing, dairying, poultry raising. Prospective value for oil and gas. Correspondence solicited and any available information gladly furnished upon application to the undersigned.

Gabe E. Parker, Muskogee, Oklahoma. Superintendent Five Civilized Tribes.

Dewey, Washington Co., Okla.

Located in a splendid oil, gas and agricultural country. Has two steam railroads, one electric interurban, water works, sewer system, electric lights, natural gas, paved streets, free mail delivery, manufacturing plants, two National banks, splendid schools, the best county fair in the state and three thousand live energetic citizens. Want more folks like those already here. For information, write Joe A. Bartles, Dewey, Okla.

ARKANSAS

160 A. 5 mi. county seat. All timber. \$750. B. H. Atkinson, Berryville, Ark.

IMPROVED FARMS \$10 an acre and up. Stroud & Benedict, Green Forest, Ark.

120 A. imp. Springs, \$6.50 an a. Terms. John P. Jones, Alpena Pass, Ark.

20 acres joining town; imp. \$17200. Terms. Progressive Real Estate Co., Heber Spgs. Ark.

265 ACRE stock ranch on Big Creek; good range. Bottom land; two houses. \$10 an acre. L. D. Kennedy, Marshall, Ark.

COME TO CLEBURNE county, Arkansas. Land \$5 up; easy terms. Send for list. Claude Jones, Heber Springs, Ark.

180 ACRES, 2 miles from R. R. 60 a. cultivation. Well improved; well springs. \$1200. Terms. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

FOR SALE: Farms, timber, mineral lands, and city investments. Request information. Heber Springs Development Co., Box 176, Heber Springs, Ark.

160 A. 7 miles from Waldron, county seat. 50 a. in cult.; 4 room house, good new barn. Orchard, meadow, plenty timber and water; good schools and churches. \$1,600, half cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 7%. Frank Bates, Owner, Waldron, Ark.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS. Right prices. Also mines and mineral lands. Spring water and healthy. \$5.00 an acre to \$50.00. Ozark Real Estate Co., Everton, Ark.

PERRY COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

A farming district with golden opportunities; IMPROVED FARMS, rich level land, no rock, no overflows; soil that will produce wonderful crops of corn, wheat, oats, clover, and alfalfa at prices ranging from \$15 to \$35 an acre; good terms. Fine crops this season. Come, join a live community. CHAFIN-COLVIN LAND CO., Perry, Ark.

MISSOURI

STOP! LISTEN! 80 acre farm, \$850. Free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

120 A. IMP. Missouri land, \$1400. Exchanges made. D. Carlisle, Willow Springs, Mo.

HOMES in the Ozarks—an impr. 120, \$600. Write for list. W. T. Elliott, Houston, Mo.

FOR SALE: Small Missouri farms \$10 to \$15 per acre; terms to suit. Write for information. G. A. Long, Williamsville, Mo.

BIG BARGAIN: 80 acres poultry and dairy farm, 60 cultivation, small house and barn. \$1600. \$500 down, balance on time. J. A. Wheeler, Mountain Grove, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres good land, near R. R. town; some timber; price \$200. \$10 monthly buys 80 a. Write for list. Box 425-D, Carthage, Mo.

FINE CARROLL CO. FARM

142 a. highly improved in best farming district in Missouri. On public highway between Bosworth and Hale. Worth \$125 an acre; owner leaving state and will sacrifice for \$80 an acre. F. T. Crowley, Owner, Lawson, Mo.

TRADES

Farms, property, stocks. Write Ochiltree, St. Joseph, Mo.

Lower Prices for Hogs

BY W. H. COLE
Cowley County

The rapidity with which the bottom is falling out of the hog prices is causing a great many farmers to wonder where it will end and how long the depression will continue. There is no panic, nor even rumors of one, so the drop in prices cannot be credited to that. It is simply another instance of packers manipulating the market to suit their needs. Corn is high; at the local elevator it is selling for 85 cents a bushel. With other feeds as high in proportion the present prices make the feeding of hogs a risky proposition, and usually a losing one. But if one has the hogs on hand what else is there to do but feed them out? There is no demand for thin porkers, at least locally, so a person is forced to shovel the high priced feed to them hoping that the price will be better at the time they are sold.

We noticed, in walking thru the young orchard recently, that the rabbits are gnawing the trees. This is unusually



A Kafir Field in Cowley.

early for them to begin for as a rule they wait until the first snow before starting their winter feasting on the budded fruit trees. So one of our jobs in the near future will be the wrapping of these young trees to prevent their being ruined by these pests. For the wrapping of young trees we prefer old screen wire. Some farmers use stalks, weeds and boards but we prefer the screen wire as it does not offer any harbor for insect pests.

The stock has been brought in from the pastures. In most instances the gains have been satisfactory. Despite the prolonged dry period the grass remained good thruout the season and had it not been for the hosts of flies which came to bother the stock the gains in flesh would have been excellent. The worst feature about the flies in a large pasture is that there is no way to combat them successfully.

The frost which came during the latter part of September injured the sowed cane so much that a great amount of it has been cut and shocked, and while the growth of fodder is not so heavy as usual there will nevertheless be much good winter feed from this source. It used to be a common idea that cane which had been frosted before it was mowed was greatly damaged as a feed but that idea, like many others, has been changed, and now many feeders prefer to feed cane, and kafir too, which has had at least one good frost on it before it was put in the shock.

With hard frosts holding off for two weeks more the kafir which escaped the first frost has a chance to make some feed. To see a field of kafir heading and maturing after some of the leaves have been killed by a freeze is quite a novel sight but not an unusual one this fall. The heads are in all stages of maturity.

A Big Swine Show

About 1,600 choice hogs, representing 171 herds, from 21 states, were shown at the first National Swine Show at Omaha. There were entries from Rhode Island and Texas, from Alabama and Washington, Minnesota and Kentucky, and most of the other states between. The show brought together the finest lot of hogs that ever have been seen in one exhibition in America. The only exhibits that have approached this one in the high quality of the animals shown were the shows at the world's fairs at Chicago in 1893 and St. Louis in 1904. A very large proportion of the entries had been

winners at their state fairs, and in numerous instances it was a case of champion against champion.

Six breeds were represented in the show. In the order of numbers exhibited these six breeds ranked as follows: Hampshires, Duroc Jerseys, Chester Whites, Poland Chinas, Berkshires, and Spotted Polands. Herds of Yorkshires, Tamworths and Mulefoots were on hand merely for view and sale purposes, as they were not provided for in the premium list. The fact that the Hampshires led all breeds in size of exhibits was one of the surprises of the show. Here are the championship awards:

Chester Whites—Senior and grand champion boar, W. T. Barr, Ames, Ia., on William A. Junior champion boar, Barr on Highland Improver. Senior and grand champion sow, J. L. Barber, Harlan, Ia., on Queen Viola. Junior champion sow, Barr on Better Goods 2.

Hampshires—Senior and grand champion boar, Wickfield Farm, Cantril, Ia., on Look-out Lad. Junior champion boar, Cahill & Sullivan, Newboro, Neb., on Sticker. Senior and grand champion sow, R. C. Pollard, Nehawka, Neb., on Maud's Best 3. Junior champion sow, C. L. Moore, Tremont, Ill., on Moore's Queen.

Poland Chinas—Senior and grand champion boar, Fred Sievers, Audubon, Ia., on Long Big Bone. Junior champion boar, Gillis & Allender, Mt. Pleasant, Ia., on G. & J's King Joe. Senior and grand champion sow, Sievers on Big Maid 2. Junior champion sow, Phil Dawson, Endicott, Neb., on Pana Uhlan.

Spotted Polands—Senior and grand champion boar, Bock & Shirk, Kempton, Ind., on O. K.'s Pride. Junior champion boar, A. S. Bocco, Jeffersonville, O., on Michigan Boy 14. Senior and grand champion sow, Bock & Shirk on Queen Bess. Junior champion sow, Bocco on Perfect Sass 8.

Berkshires—Senior and grand champion boar, Colt Farm, Bristol, E. I., on Longfellow's Double Rival. Junior champion boar, C. H. Carter, Westchester, Pa., on Imperial Rival. Senior and grand champion sow, Hamilton Farms, Gladstone, N. J., on Duke's Champion Lady 4. Junior champion sow, Jenkins Brothers, Orleans, Ind., on Superior's Duchess 11.

Duroc Jerseys—Senior and grand champion boar, Ira Jackson, Tippecanoe City, O., on Orion Cherry King Jr. Junior champion boar, J. Wellendorf & Son, Algona, Ia., on Alge's Giant. Senior and grand champion sow, U. S. Indian School, Genoa, Neb., on Critic's Perfection. Junior champion sow, Jackson on Orion's Willetta 3.

A Gain in Population

Kansas has the largest population in its history, according to a report issued by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board of agriculture. The report gives the total population as 1,715,463. This is a gain over 1915 of 42,918, and is more by

Our forefathers hated kings, and with reason. They hated them so cordially that when they came to set up a government of their own in America, they divided up all authority. That is why the American executive is a manager without power to manage. To cure this, the people next created a lot of elective officials, each one independent of the other and responsible to nobody except the mass of voters who can't tell whether these officers are doing right or not. To fix this, we next set up commissions, and they play politics and defy control. Now each little czar magnifies his office. Each one thinks his office is most important and should spend the most money. There is no head to anything. Expenses grow. Mismanagement, graft and waste are great. From Maine to California the American people are demanding a better system, and this is what Governor Capper is striving for in Kansas.

nearly 8,000 than the population in the prior record year. The enumeration, made March 1, 1916, was by assessors and returned to the board thru the various county clerks, in abstract form, certified. Here is the record in detail.

Population, 1916.....	1,715,463
Gain in past year.....	42,918
Prior record year, 1909.....	1,707,491
County of largest population, Wyandotte.....	113,130
County of smallest population, Stanton.....	881
County making largest increase, Butler.....	3,936
County reporting heaviest loss, Montgomery.....	1,522
Counties reporting increases.....	84
Counties reporting decreases.....	21

Wyandotte easily leads all other counties, with 113,130 inhabitants, Sedgwick second with 72,694, Shawnee third with 64,842, and Crawford fourth with 61,736, each ranking as a year ago.

Fasten the gates shut or else fasten them open.

MISSOURI

FOR SALE—Good farm of 480 acres, two miles from Lamar, Mo. Two good houses and two good barns, one house six rooms and one of four rooms. Houses and barns in good repair. No waste land. Price \$65.00 per acre. Now rented but can give immediate possession. Address
Antrim Lumber Company, St. Louis, Mo.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS.
Write for descriptive price list. Farms will prove profitable and satisfactory.
Hamilton & Crenshaw, Box 7, Fulton, Mo.

BUY 160 a. imp. \$600 cash, bal. time.
M. D. Mosier, Cabool, Mo.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut-over lands; good soil, plenty rain, prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us.
Brown Bros. Lbr. Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

TEXAS

ALFALFA, hogs, corn, dairying, on irrigated farms. Northwest Texas. No floods, no droughts. Good climate, good schools, good roads, good water, good soil, good markets, good neighbors. Easy terms. Write to me about this land. Stevens A. Coldren, 601-4 Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FREE RAZOR

Would you like to have a real razor—one that you can absolutely depend upon. Razor shown above is made of tempered razor steel, hollow ground, highly polished blade. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. We will send this razor free and post-paid to all who send us one yearly subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$1.50 or free for one three-year subscription at \$2.00. With this offer we will include a year's subscription to Capper's Weekly. They can be new, renewal or extension subscriptions. Address
FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. B, TOPEKA, KAN.

Dispersion Sale Holstein-Friesian Cattle!

25 head of registered and high grade Holsteins will be sold at Holstein-Friesian Stock Farm

Sedgwick, Kan., October 30

If interested in the best milking strain, write or wire for catalog. Registration, transfers and extended pedigrees furnished.

JOHN W. CADLE, Sedgwick, Kansas

Dispersion Sale Holstein Cows

At the Wm. Opler farm, 3 miles southwest of

Clay Center, Kansas, Tuesday, October 31

14 high grade Holstein cows giving milk, that will freshen commencing in December. The herd was founded three years ago and the cows bought under the direct supervision of an expert. The herd bull, Prince Johanna Segis 115724, is four years old and will weigh 2200 pounds. Also four heifer calves will be sold. Ask for catalog at once.

Wm. Opler will sell on the same day and at the same place, 8 good milk cows and all his horses, farm machinery and feed.

PERRY COLE, Clay Center, Kansas

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

A Grand Dispersion of Poland Chinas

John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan., is dispersing his great Poland China herd at his farm (Maple Lane Farm), two miles from Jewell and about eight miles from Mankato, Kan.

Thursday, November 2

A grand lot of brood sows will be sold and the two herd boars, Big Bobby Wonder and Long King's Best Son. Big Bobby Wonder is very likely the best herd boar proposition offered in a sale ring this year. He was sired by Big Bob Wonder and is a yearling boar of unusual merit. If you are looking for an outstanding boar you better attend this dispersion sale. Long King's Best Son is a splendid breeder as will be shown sale day by the string of good things in the sale by him.

The sow offering consists of eight tried sows, three spring yearlings, 12 yearlings, 27 spring gilts and 20 spring boars. Also 22 weanling pigs. All the young stuff by the two boars mentioned above. The tried sows are of great value and proven producers. Nothing is offered in this sale for breeding purposes that is not right in every way. The ordinary and common stuff has gone to the fattening pen. Send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan. Catalogs are ready to mail. Address

John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.

Col. J. C. Price, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

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.

Nov. 6-11—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Dec. 11-16—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Shetland Ponies.

Oct. 24—W. J. Thompson, Dorchester, Neb.

Percheron Horses.

Nov. 15—Harris Bros., Great Bend, Kan.
Dec. 14—J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kan.
Feb. 9—Breeders' combination sale, Manhattan, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 24 and 25—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.
Feb. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 24—J. L. Leidy, Robinson, Kan.
Oct. 24—J. E. Carlisle, Bradshaw, Neb. Sale at York, Neb.

Oct. 31—Perry Cole, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 6—E. R. Violett, Altoona, Kan.
Nov. 15—H. L. Cornell, Lincoln, Neb.
Nov. 22—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

Dec. 14—S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 24—M. W. Babb & Son, Attica, Kan.
Nov. 1—F. W. Wilson, Wellsville, Kan. Sale at Ottawa.

Nov. 8—L. Chestnut & Sons, Geneva, Neb.
Nov. 16—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Nov. 22—Tomson Brothers, Carbondale and Dover, Kan.

Nov. 23—C. A. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
Dec. 6—Lock Brothers, Pawnee City, Neb.
Dec. 14-15—Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Grand Island, Neb.; Con McCarthy, York, Neb., sale manager.

Dec. 28—B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 25—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.
Oct. 26—Von Forell Bros., Chester, Neb.
Oct. 27—E. E. Matticks & Son, Spring Ranch, Neb.

Oct. 27—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Nov. 2—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
Nov. 2—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.

Nov. 9—J. M. Lockwood, York, Neb.
Nov. 9—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 11—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.

Nov. 16—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb.
Jan. 27—J. B. Roberts, Pierce, Neb.
Feb. 6—Frazer Brothers, Waco, Neb. Sale at Utica, Neb.

Feb. 7—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 7—T. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 8—Wm. McCurdy & Son, Tobias, Neb.

Feb. 8—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Feb. 9—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 12—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.

Feb. 15—T. W. Cavett, Phillips, Neb. Sale at Aurora, Neb.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

Feb. 23—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.
Feb. 28—John Naiman, Alexandria, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

Oct. 26—O. S. Johnston, Bonner Springs, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Jan. 22—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.
Jan. 23—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 31—J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Natchigall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 1—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan.

Feb. 3—Dave Boselger, Cortland, Neb.
Feb. 8—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Feb. 16—J. C. Boyd & Son and Ira Boyd, Virginia, Neb.

March 15—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 26—A. H. Lindgren, Jansen, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 27—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., is advertising March boars by King of Kansas and is pricing them to move them quick. Better write him today if you need a boar.—Advertisement.

S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan., is the pioneer Jersey cattle man of that place and is offering four choice young bulls from 8 to 24 months old for sale at the usual fair prices. Also a few choice females. Write him for descriptions and prices. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. B. Copeland, Waterville, Kan., has some choice March Poland China boars for sale sired by Sunflower King and some great gilts of the same age and breeding for sale at farmer's prices. He would like to hear from anyone desiring a good March boar or a few gilts. Write him today if you are interested.—Advertisement.

The advertisement of N. M. Ballor & Son, Allen, Kan., starts in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They breed Poland Chinas and while their herd is not a large one it is one of the best young herds in the state. Those who are on the lookout for a good boar will do well to write this firm. They have some nice fall pigs they

are offering at weaning time. They are the big growthy kind. One especially fine sow in the herd was sired by B's Big Orange and was bred by John Blough, of whom they bought her. Write them today for prices on boars or the pigs.—Advertisement.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan., report splendid results from their advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in which they have been offering Red Polled bulls, cows and heifers. They still have a surplus and will sell more cows and heifers to further reduce their herd. Write them your wants.—Advertisement.

T. J. Dawe, Troy, Kan., pulled off his sale of Poland China boars and gilts at South St. Joe last Saturday as advertised. The attendance was light and the prices received were not nearly enough and of course was a disappointment to Mr. Dawe, who has spent lots of time and money in building up his Poland China herd. However he expressed himself as satisfied as he had done his part and scattered some good seed that will do the purchasers good. Thirty-eight head sold at an average of \$24.—Advertisement.

John Blough, Bushong, Kan., has for sale Poland China March boars of the strictly big kind. If you want a boar that will get big and sire the big kind don't hesitate to write John Blough about one of his big March boars he is advertising in the Farmers Mail and Breeze right now. He has just purchased a new boar from Iowa sired by Big Knox and out of Hillcroft Orphan. He is a half brother to the grand champion sow of the Iowa State Fair this season. Write Mr. Blough at once for prices and descriptions of his boars.—Advertisement.

Kemmerer's Dispersion Sale.

John Kemmerer's dispersion of Poland Chinas at Maple Lane farm 2 miles from Jewell, Kan., and 8 miles from Mankato, Kan., on Thursday, November 2, will provide one of the greatest offerings of Poland Chinas made in Kansas in some time. One of the best herd boars ever sold at auction will be sold in this sale. We refer to the great yearling boar Big Bobby Wonder, by Big Bob Wonder. He is making this dispersion and will retire from the business, and in selecting the offering he has culled closely. It is a big sale of really big Poland Chinas. There will be more outstanding sows and gilts in this sale than have been included in one offering in a long time. Go to this sale if you need something choice to strengthen your herd. If you can't go send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Kemmerer at Mankato, Kan.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Frank J. Rist, Poland China breeder, of Humboldt, Neb., will sell Poland Chinas in the sale pavilion at Humboldt, November 2. The offering consists of 40 spring boars, five spring gilts and five sows with litters. Everything is immune and will sell in ideal breeding condition. The offering as a whole is the get of King Giant, a grandson of Hadley. The boars are well grown and all of them have lots of quality. They are out of big, smooth sows that are the equal of any to be found in Southern Nebraska. Four boars included, were sired by a son of Big Timm. A catalog will be sent upon request. Please mention this paper when writing. Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Combination Sale.

L. Chestnut and L. P. Loghry, both of Geneva, Neb., will hold a joint sale of Shorthorn and Double Standard Polled Durham cattle at the fair grounds in Geneva, November 8. Mr. Chestnut is including in this sale a fine lot of mature cows, all of them having several good Scotch tops on a Bates foundation. All of them will have calves at foot sale day or well along in calf to the splendid herd bull Cumberland Star.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Hugh B. Huls, Oak Hill, Kan.
Sells livestock, Big farm sales—Real Estate. Address as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. References: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

FLOYD YOCUM
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER
ST. JOHN, KAN.

Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan.
Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

Be An Auctioneer

Make from \$10 to \$50 a day. We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog. We are also starting a new breed of horses known as "Wagon Horses." We register 25 of the best mares in each county. Foundation stock mares to weigh about 1,200 pounds. Stallions must be registered Percherons.
W.B. Carpenter, Pres., Missouri Auction School, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

HORSES.

Pioneer Stud Farm

Established 1870

50 Registered Stallions and Mares

If you are in the market for a good Percheron stallion or mare now is the time. We can show you more bone, size, action and conformation than you will see elsewhere. Write or come today.

C. W. LAMER & SON
Salina Kansas



Registered Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

39 heavy 3 and 4 yr. stallions, 68 rugged 2 yr. olds. Can spare 25 reg. mares, 24 reg. Belgian stallions. Priced worth the money and you can easily pick what you want from this big bunch. 40 coming 3 yr. stallions running out, priced cheap to sell before time to catch them up this fall. Above Kansas City. 47 trains daily.

FRED CHANDLER RANCH, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa

HORSES.

For Sale: Home-Bred Stallions Also Draft Mares for sale. A. LATIMER WILSON, CRESTON, IOWA

THOMPSON'S PONY FARM
300 head in herd. All sizes, ages and colors for sale. Kind and gentle and priced reasonable.
W.J. THOMPSON, DORCHESTER, NEBR.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

JACKS AND SADDLE HORSES All ages. N.B. GUTHRIE, BOX A, MEXICO, MO.

FOR SALE OR WOULD TRADE for other Livestock. Percheron Stallion, Jack and 6 Jennets. A. AIKINS, Valley Falls, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

50 BIG SMOOTH O.I.C. PIGS pairs or trios not akin. Prices right. Harry W. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

O.I.C. HOGS For sale—Yearling boar, Spring and Summer pigs, bred gilts and tried sows. Priced to sell. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS

O.I.C. Fall Boars for sale. Also booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. Everything immune. Registered free. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANS.

Kansas Herd of Chester White Or O. I. C. Swine Pairs and trios not related. Also big growthy, boar pigs Pedigrees with each pig. Priced for quick sales. Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

SILVER-LEAF STOCK FARM Cholera immune, early spring pigs either sex. Pairs or more not related. A fine bunch of August pigs of popular breeding at \$10 each at weaning time. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. A. CARY, Route 1, MOUND VALLEY, KAN.

Greiner's Heavy Boned O.I.C. Choice bred fall gilts, spring boars and gilts, descendants of champions, grand champions and blue ribbon winners. Special prices on fall pigs at weaning age. Write for circular, photos and prices. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI

50 Chester White Boars Early farrow, big and white. Plenty of real herd boars among them. Best of breeding. Buyer must be satisfied or no sale. Also gilts and younger pigs. AMOS TURNER, WILBER, (Saline Co.,) NEBR.

CHESTER WHITES 40 March and April boars at a bargain. 100 fall pigs of August and September farrow, \$5 each, both sexes, not akin; pedigrees with each pig. If you want the best, write quick. WM. BARTLETT, Pierce, Neb.

FEHNER'S HERD OF O.I.C.'s 100 head of selected spring pigs. Every one immune and shipped on 10 days approval. Don't buy before convinced of a square deal. Registered free in either O.I.C. or C.W. Ass'n. All ages for sale. Henry F. Fehner, Higginsville, Mo. Send for list today.

MURRY OFFERS WHITE BOARS Prize winning blood and good individual. Weigh only the best. Also fall and spring gilts. Row sale Feb. 15. 40 Spring Boars CHAS. H. MURRY, Friend, Neb.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

HAZLEWOOD'S BERKSHIRES Bred gilts all sold. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices reasonable. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANSAS

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

HIGH CLASS DUROCS Spring boars by our herd boars, also Elk Col., by Perfect Col. Grand champion Ill. State Fair. 2 extra good fall boars. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

DUROC-JERSEYS For Sale: pedigreed baby boars old enough to wean. Price \$10.00 per head. WILL ALBIN, Saffordville, Kan.

Immune Duroc-Jerseys 12 March and April boars for sale. Tops of this season's crop and at fair prices. Best of breeding. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Taylor's World Beater Durocs The large good kind of spring boars \$25 each. Booking orders for fall weaned boars \$14 and \$15; also sow pigs \$15 and \$16. Prepay express charges anywhere in Missouri, Kansas or Oklahoma.

JAMES L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MILLER CO., MO.

The Home of Fancy Pal. Boar Sale, Sabetha, Kan., Oct. 17. Bred Sow Sale, Sabetha, Feb. 7. Requests for catalogs booked any time. Duroc-Jerseys of merit. All correspondence promptly answered.

F. J. MOSER, GOFFS, KANSAS.

Two Pure Bred Duroc Pigs for \$27 A boar and a gilt not related, of Golden Model and Critic breeding for \$27.00. Pedigree with each pig. For full information address S.P. & F.M. Oldham, Murray, (Cass Co.) Neb.

Open gilts \$20, or for \$30 will keep and breed to "Graduate Prince", our new herd boar, that has won as many State Fair prizes and sired as many prize winners as any boar in the state. Weight 900. Call and see him. Service boars \$25. Some extra choice baby boars at \$12.50, sired by "Model Top Azala", a prize winner at both the Kan. State fairs last year. Order now. \$100 takes the pick. R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kan.

BALDWIN DUROCS

DUROCS

DUROCS

DUROCS

DUROCS

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

IMMUNE DUROCS: Choice fall boars. Best of blood lines, one and two years old. Every animal guaranteed. E. L. Hirschler, Halstead, Kan.

Immune Duroc Boars Herd headed by farmer's kind, bred close to grand champions on both sire and dam side. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Write today. C. B. Woodell, Winfield, Kan.

15 DUROC-JERSEY BOARS Good Spring boars, Col. and Crimson Wonder breeding. Also a herd boar two years old, his sire by King the Col., dam by Crimson Wonder 3rd. Price \$100.

ARTHUR A. PATTERSON, Ellsworth, Kan.

SCHWAB'S IMMUNE DUROCS 50 BOARS Fall and Summer yearlings and spring boars, the blood of Pals Col. and Buddy 4th. Attractive prices. We ship on approval to everybody. GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEBR.

King the Col. Breeding Booking orders for pigs at weaning time sired by a splendid son of this great sire. Either sex. Ralph P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.

Duroc-Jerseys Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM Duroc-Jerseys Bred gilts and spring pigs by A.C. Critchout of sows by Grand Champion Tat-A-Walla.

SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Big Type Herd Boars 25 husky spring boars. Crimson Wonder, II-illustrator, Good Enuff, Golden Model breeding. All immune. Prices right. Descriptions guaranteed. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

GUARANTEED DUROCS DUROCS Duroc boars with size, bone and stretch; immune and guaranteed breeders. Shipped to you before you pay. F. C. Crocker, Box B, Filley, Neb.

Trumbo's Duroc Boars 20 big, husky spring boars shipped on approval. Immuned by double treatment. Prices, \$15, \$20, \$25. WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

DUROCS OF SIZE and QUALITY Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Spring boars and gilts, from the champions Defender, Superba, Crimson Wonder and Golden Model. JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

Private Sale, Boars and Gilts 20 Duroc Jersey boars, March farrow and 15 gilts same age. Priced to sell. Also a choice lot of fall pigs, either sex. Address A.E. Sisco, Topeka, Kan., Phone (3026) Wakarusa

DUROC BOARS AND GILTS by five different sires, are on the bargain counter. Pairs not related—herd, boar and herd sow prospects. Also plenty for the farmer and stockman: 49 boars and 62 sows shipped the past 8 months. Write J. E. WELLEN, FAUCETT, MO. one before buying.

Bancroft's Durocs Guaranteed immune. No public sales. Fair private sale. Spring boars and gilts open or will breed to order for spring farrow. Pairs or trios not related. September pigs weaned November 1st.

D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kans.

Jones Sells on Approval This means just what it says. 30 March boars that are outstanding good ones. 30 gilts same age sold open or bred to your order to either of my splendid young herd boars, sons of Orion Cherry King and Illustration 2nd. These boars and gilts shipped on approval.

W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan. (Write for private sale catalog just out.)

The Home of Fancy Pal. Boar Sale, Sabetha, Kan., Oct. 17. Bred Sow Sale, Sabetha, Feb. 7. Requests for catalogs booked any time. Duroc-Jerseys of merit. All correspondence promptly answered.

F. J. MOSER, GOFFS, KANSAS.

Two Pure Bred Duroc Pigs for \$27 A boar and a gilt not related, of Golden Model and Critic breeding for \$27.00. Pedigree with each pig. For full information address S.P. & F.M. Oldham, Murray, (Cass Co.) Neb.

Open gilts \$20, or for \$30 will keep and breed to "Graduate Prince", our new herd boar, that has won as many State Fair prizes and sired as many prize winners as any boar in the state. Weight 900. Call and see him. Service boars \$25. Some extra choice baby boars at \$12.50, sired by "Model Top Azala", a prize winner at both the Kan. State fairs last year. Order now. \$100 takes the pick. R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kan.

BALDWIN DUROCS

DUROCS

DUROCS

DUROCS

DUROCS

DUROCS

DUROCS

DUROCS

DUROCS

DUROCS

DUROCS

DUROCS

DUROCS

DUROCS

DUROCS

DUROCS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Regis. Spotted Poland Chinas

16 thrifty, extra choice boars (spring farrow) for sale \$30 each. Also fall pigs, either sex at attractive prices. **CARL F. SMITH, CLEBURNE, KAN.**

Spotted Polands

10 spring boars and two Nov. boars for sale at farmers prices. Also five Hereford bulls from 8 to 15 months old. All stock registered. **C. T. Drumm & Son, Longford, Kansas**

I Ship On Approval

Best of big type breeding Poland China boar and gilts no relation; also a fine lot of summer and fall pigs at farmer's prices. Immune and guaranteed every way. **ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI**

Nebraska Type Polands

40 Spring Boars sired by four different sires. Pairs not related. 40 Spring Gilts. Descriptions guaranteed. **P. O. Oswald, Wisner, Nebraska**

NO BETTER GROWS

Big type. Herd Boars and Sows. Can furnish one or fifty. Write your wants or inspect the herd.

L. C. WALBRIDGE RUSSELL, KANSAS

Big Type Polands!

Herd headed by the 1020 pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson, 1915. Fall boars by Big Hadley Jr. and Young Orphan, by Orphan Big Gun that was 1st in Oklahoma Futurity, 1915. We are booking orders for spring pigs out of our best herd and show sows. **A. J. EHRHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.**

TOWNVIEW FARM

Big Type Herd Boars

10 big, thrifty, winter boars for sale. They have the size and age to go in your herd and make good. All immune and strictly big type breeding. Write for description and prices.

Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kans.

Private Sale

March boars by the half ton Hercules 2nd. Choice gilts same age. Summer and fall pigs at bargain prices. Summer pigs ready to ship. Pedigree with each pig. **ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.**

SPOTTED POLANDS

Private Sale

20 March and April Boars. Also 20 gilts, same age, for sale, bred or open. Pedigrees with each pig. Special prices. **R. H. McCUNE, LONGFORD, KAN., (Clay County)**

Sunflower King

25 Spring Boars, 25 Spring Gilts

by this great boar, at private sale. One litter (March) by Big Bob Wonder. One litter by Gephart. Headquarters for boars and open gilts. Prices will suit. **N. E. COPELAND, WATERVILLE, KAN.**

King of Kansas Boars

20 King of Kansas boars (private sale) at farmer's prices. About the same number of gilts. All March farrow and very fine. 75 fall pigs for sale. Bargains! Papers with each pig. Write at once.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

DOUBLE IMMUNE POLAND BOARS



50 Big March Boars

Sired by Blue Valley, Blue Valley A Wonder and Blue Valley Tim. Largely out of Blue Valley and Blue Valley A Wonder dams. They are the kind that improve the breed. Write for prices and full descriptions. **Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.**

a son of Cumberland Again, the bull that stood next to Cumberland Type as a calf in all leading shows. The young bulls that go in the sale range in age from 8 months up to yearlings. Cumberland Star is also selling, as his helpers are being retained in the herd. Mr. Loghry is leaving the farm and is selling out entirely. His offering includes the Double Standard herd bull, Fern's Lad, that won first at South Dakota State Fair and second at Nebraska State Fair as a junior yearling. Mr. Loghry's cows are nice individuals but sell without any fitting. All of them will have calves sale day or be bred to Fern's Lad. This will be one of the good places of the year to buy good useful cattle at prices within the reach of all. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Nelson & Sons' Shorthorn Sale.

November 10 is the date of the S. A. Nelson & Sons Annual Shorthorn sale. The sale will be held as usual on the farm near Malcolm, Neb., and a special train will be run over the Burlington from Lincoln in the morning and return in the evening. They sell Poland Chinas the following day and the same service will be given on that date also. The cattle to be sold consist of 35, all of breeding age. About 25 of them will have calves at foot and many of them rebred, some to the great young bulls Villager's Best, by Villager and Nelson's Type, by Cumberland's Type. These young fellows are to take their place at the head of this good herd and the older bulls are to go in the sale. Royal Sultan, the senior bull, is a 2,400 pound son of Burwood Sultan, by Whitehall Sultan. He won first in class at Nebraska State Fair this year. Royal Robin is a son of Roan Victor, and his dam was Sweet Charity Robin by Imp. Cock Robin. This pair of bulls should prove an attraction. The young bulls include real herd headers and the females, mostly Scotch, are of the very best breeding. Write at once for big catalog that gives breeding and photos of different animals to be sold. Mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

In other columns of this issue will be found the display ad announcing the dispersion sale of F. W. Wilson's Shorthorns. Twenty-seven head of registered cattle will be sold. Included in the 27 is the herd bull, Searchlight Bloom (367944), by Searchlight (292031). This bull is among the best ever sired by Searchlight. He is roan in color, and will weigh around 1800. He has a nice lot of calves to his credit and will make someone a good herd bull. Catalogs of the offering are ready and will be sent to all who write for one. Address F. M. Wilson, Wellsville, Kan. Remember the sale will be held in Ottawa.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

Conservation and Safety.

The ravages of hog cholera and other diseases among farm stock and poultry annually cost American farmers millions of dollars, which scientists attribute to unsanitary farm conditions. Government bulletins lay stress on the general importance of sanitation. Barns, buildings, poultry houses and pig pens should be made sanitary with strong germicides. Where germs cannot live there is no danger from disease. A preparation that has proved a wonderful success, both as a germicide and a preservative for fence posts, silos, barns, and other wooden buildings, is "No Decay." "No Decay" is manufactured and sold direct to the farmer by the Charles C. Curry Company, 2145 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo. Originally this preparation was sold strictly as a preservative, but many farmers using it reported their stock singularly healthy. Laboratory tests proved that "No Decay" contained strong germicidal powers, and as such, is a great preventive of the many diseases attacking the farm livestock and poultry.—Advertisement.

The Stock Tonic—Time to be Getting Animals Ready for Winter.

With the approach of winter the farmer is naturally seeing to it that his stock is in best possible condition. One of the first things he wants to be assured of is that his animals are free from worms. Then follow closely such matters as appetite and digestion. He wants his animals to eat well and digest well; to get the benefit of all or at least of the greatest possible amount of the feed they consume. Along this line readers will always be interested in the series of advertisements of Dr. Hess & Clark, now running in these columns. It is not doubted that a good stock tonic has a very proper place in animal feeding. And Dr. Hess Stock Tonic lays claim to being one of the very best preparations of this kind on the market. As a worm expeller it is admittedly of high value. Don't take it for granted that your stock do not have worms. Many a man who supposes his horses, for example, to be entirely free from worms is greatly surprised at the worms that will pass when he starts in to feed Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. With the purging of worms, the other good effects follow naturally—such as toning up the animal system, aiding the digestion and putting the animal in good condition generally. To put it briefly, Dr. Hess Stock Tonic expels worms and makes all animals healthy. A close study of the advertising is commended to our readers. There will be no trouble in finding this Tonic in your town, as there are now some 28,000 Hess & Clark dealers in the United States and Canada.—Advertisement.

John Bull to Bay His Own Wheat

(Owing to the fact that this paper is necessarily 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.)

Two sensational events last week added to the confusion of sentiment that prevails in the wheat market regarding the future course of prices. One was the destruction of several English merchant vessels and one

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

BIG MEDIUM POLANDS The smoothest big ones you ever saw. March boars and gilts at private sale. Prices right. **C. D. CLOSE, GORHAM, KANSAS (Russell County).**

BIG APRIL BOARS BY YOUNG AMAZON Smooth, heavy bone also fall pigs by half ton boars. Beauties at rock prices. **W. C. MILLIGAN, Clay Center, Kan.**

BIG, STRETCHY BOARS

Immune, ready for service. Gilts, bred or open to your order; satisfaction guaranteed. Write to save money. All stock immune. **W. A. McIntosh, Courtland, Kan.**

N. M. Bailor & Son, Polands

Spring boars for sale. Big, growthy kind and priced reasonable. Also pigs at weaning time. Write at once. **N. M. BAILOR & SON, ALLEN, KANSAS**

Satisfaction or Money Back

Big Type Poland China March boars and gilts. Can sell stock not related. Best of big type breeding. Write for special prices. **A. T. GARMAN, COURTLAND, KANSAS.**

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

Our prices on heavy-boned February and March boars, with size, quality and most popular bloodlines, will prove interesting. Write us today. **P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS**

Albright's Private Sale

of more quality, big type Poland China spring boars and gilts is now on. You can't beat my spring boars at the price. Also open gilts. **A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan.**

Original Big Spotted Polands

Spring boars and gilts for sale. Booking orders for fall pigs, pairs and trios not related. Address **ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.**



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

SOLD ON APPROVAL

Choice Hampshire pigs, either sex not related. Special prices for 30 days. **F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS**

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholesterol immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. **C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.**

Shaw's Hampshires 150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immune, double treatment. Special prices on spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Walter Shaw, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.**

Special Prices on Hampshires

Farmers' Prices on stock registered to you. 20 picked spring boars. Good ones. 25 spring gilts. 3 last fall boars and two good spring yearling boars. Write quick for special prices.

OLSON BROS., ASSARIA, KANSAS 12 Miles South of Salina.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

200 Immune Mulefoot Hogs all ages, priced to sell. A fine lot of purebred sows, bred to champion boars. Catalog free. **C. M. THOMPSON, LETTS, MO.**

SHEEP.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS Yearlings and two, square built, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. 412 head. Near Kansas City. **Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa.**

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th, 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. **Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

JERSEY CATTLE.

Buy Your Herd Bulls From Us

We have big strong, robust fellows brimming over with type and beauty. We have cows that give 1200 to 1650 lbs. of milk per month. As high as 81 lbs. fat on official test. **J. A. COMP, WHITE CITY, KANSAS**

FANCY BRED JERSEY BULLS

Four bulls from eight to 24 months old. Some choice young females. Ask for prices and descriptions. **S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS**

Linscott Jerseys

Kansas' First Register of Merit Herd. Some choice mature bulls for sale. Inspection of herd desired. Write for illustrated descriptive list. **R. J. Linscott, Holton, Ks.**

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. **C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.**

MORRISON'S RED POLLS

Cows and heifers for sale. Write us your wants. **Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas**

Red Poll Dispersion!

25 cows with calves at foot by Nov. 1. 8 two-year-old heifers bred. 4 yearling heifers. Nine yearling bulls. Also the herd bull, Gladhand. Sickness in my family compels me to leave the farm. A young herd of real merit. Write at once. **U. E. HUBBLE, STOCKTON, KANSAS.**

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

For Sale: 3 Registered Guernsey Bulls Glenwood breeding; 6, 10 and 16 months old. Write for description and photos. **John Perrenoud, Humboldt, Kan.**

GUERNSEY Pure Bred Bulls

Bred up your Herd. High class young individuals from Wisconsin, with Advanced Register ancestry at bargain prices. A rare opportunity to secure some of the best blood in the Guernsey breed. Tested for tuberculosis and guaranteed as breeders. Send for List. **HELENDALE FARMS, 700 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wis.**

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

Double Standard Polled Durhams Young bulls for sale. **C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.**

Ed. Stegelin's

Double Standard Polled Durhams

A prize winning herd that has won everywhere again this season. 50 breeding cows in our pastures at home. Young bulls for sale. Address, **ED. STEGELIN, STRAIGHT CREEK, KANSAS.**

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Two Registered Hereford Bulls

for sale. One 4 years old (wt. 1950) and one 2 years old. Also some good Percheron stud colts. **Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas**



HEREFORD FARM

Our Herefords prove profitable in the hands of their purchasers. Best of breeding and individual merit.

T. A. Wallace, Barnes, Kan.

Hereford Bulls

I have for sale 7 head, 7 to 12 months old. Good individuals. Reasonable prices.

FRED O. PETERSON Rural Route 5, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Norton County Breeders Association

SAMUEL TEAFORD, President **CARL BEHRENT, Secretary** **H. A. JOHNSON, President** **FRED STROWWIG, Secretary**

Norton County Fair, August 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 1917

HEREFORDS--POLANDS Grover Mischief, a grandson of Beau Mischief heads herd. 85 spring pigs. A small cattle and hog sale in February. **C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.**

20 Poland China Boars The Giant by Big Ben. Strictly good ones at fair prices. Write at once. Can ship over Rock Island or Burlington. **J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Kan.**

Poland China Pigs March and April farrow for sale. Pairs and trios not related. Ship over R. I. or Mo. Pac. All immune. **Geo. W. Goodman, Lenora, Kan.**

POLANDS PRIVATE SALE No public sale. 50 Spring boars and gilts and choice brood sows with litters. Farmers prices. **PETER LUFT, Almene, Ks.**

SHORTHORNS 4 yearling bulls, by Pilot, by the 2700 pound Victorious King. Pioneer, a grandson of Avondale and Whitehall Sultan heads our herd. **N. S. LEUSZLER & SON, Almene, Kansas.**

Percherons--Shorthorns--Polands October gilts, bred or open, for sale. Bampton Bruce, by Lord Bruce heads my Shorthorn herd. **C. E. Foland, Almene, Kan.**

Percherons--Shorthorns--Polands 18 Sept. and Oct. gilts, by Jumbo Prospect, by Luft's Orange for sale open or bred to your order. **C. E. Whitney, Almene, Kansas.**

Shorthorns--Poland Chinas For sale, a 30 month old herd bull, Matchless Prince, got by His Highness. I am keeping his get. Write **J. W. LIGGETT & SONS, Almene, Kan.**

COL. W. M. PATTON, Livestock Auctioneer Almene, Kansas. Devoting my time to the business. Address as above. Write or phone.

COL. C. H. PAYTON Almene, Kansas. Address as above. **NORTON, KANSAS** **L. J. Goodman, D. V. M. Lenora, Kan.** Hog vaccination a specialty.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS
Double Marys (Flatbrook Strain) and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls for fall and winter trade. **R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS**

Scotch and Scotch Tops

24 bulls, 15 of them from 10 to 15 months. Balance 6 to 10 months. Reds and Roans. Half of them pure Scotch. Write for prices and descriptions.
G. F. HART, SUMMERFIELD, KANSAS (Marshall County)

Shorthorn Dispersion
At Private Sale

A nice young herd consisting mostly of females of breeding age. Pure Scotch and Scotch tops. Have sold my farm and changing locations.
Dr. P. C. McCall, Irving, Kan., (Marshall Co.)

Cedarlawn Shorthorns!

Scotch and Scotch Tops
For Sale: 11 bulls, six to 12 months old. Some younger. Also a few choice cows and heifers.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Village Knight 398231

Three years old, a beautiful roan, weight 2400 pounds. Our herd is small and we are keeping every heifer he has sired. A Scotch bull seldom equaled in breeding and individual merit. Address,
WM. WALES & YOUNG, Osborne, Kansas

Scotch and Scotch Tops

A Choice Lot of Spring Bulls (Reds and Roans)

Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe. Write me your wants. Address,
C. W. TAYLOR
ABILENE KANSAS

Thirty Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Eight to 10 months old. Half of them Double Standard. A choice lot of youngsters of choice breeding, size and quality. Address
V. A. PLYMAT, Barnard, Kan.
(Mitchell county)

Shorthorns-Private Sale

Herd Established 25 Years.
25 cows and heifers bred to Scottish Buck by Scottish Gloster. 5 yearling bulls and 10 bulls younger.
Scottish Buck is a ton bull five years old that is a proven sire of merit. We are keeping all of his heifers and three of his sisters and offer him for sale.
This is a reduction sale because of a shortage of feed and pasture. Everything offered is very desirable. Address
H. C. WILLIAMS & SON, Sylvan Grove, Kansas
(Lincoln county)

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

High Class Grade Holsteins COWS AND HEIFERS.
See us before you buy elsewhere. Have a hundred good ones to select from. **Eager & Flory, Route 8, Lawrence, Kan.**

I will sell at my farm, one-fourth of a mile north of Dennison, Kansas, on October 24th.
17 Head of High Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers
Write for description. **Ira Chestnut, Dennison, Kansas**

Two Bulls of Serviceable Age

one a grand son of Hengerveld King, the other a son of Sir Johanna Payne. Priced very reasonable. Pictures and description on application. **Tredico Farm, Route 3, Kingman, Ks.**

Montgomery County Holstein Friesian Association

Young stock for sale. **T. M. EWING, Sec., Independence, Kan.**

Registered Holstein Bulls

One 9-months-old bull by Canary Butter Boy King and out of a 20 lb. dam. Others younger. Write for further information and prices. **Dr. Schuyler Nichols, Herington, Kan.**

HOLSTEIN CALVES

High grade Holstein calves either sex 3 to 4 weeks old from good milking strain of grade Holstein cows \$20 each. We pay the express. **Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.**

Dutch ship by a German submarine a few miles out to sea from New York.

The other was the announced decision of the British government to take over the entire business of importing wheat into Great Britain and the determination to command the use of ships wherever necessary for this purpose.

The startling news that a German U-boat was operating in the trade courses out of New York and that in one day several vessels loaded with supplies for the Allies and one boat with 1/4 million bushels of wheat destined for the Dutch government had been sunk immediately aroused fears of a serious interference with exports. Insurance rates advanced and sailing of some vessels was stopped.

The second incident, England's decision to control importations of wheat was received with conflicting opinions. Some traders accepted it as another evidence of extreme difficulty anticipated in attaining an adequate supply of wheat for the current year's consumption; others feared that government control would concentrate buying and eliminate competition between buyers to such an extent that agents of the Allies would be able to control the situation and depress the market by refusing to take wheat, except at their own prices. If the English government undertakes to devote all its energies to getting this wheat to Europe, and succeeds in getting enough vessels to transport it, restricting purchases in the United States in the meantime, there may be a radical change from the present extremely bullish market sentiment.

The question at once arises, however, Why expect England to succeed any better in the next few months than in the past year in getting vessels to carry Australian and Indian wheat to Europe?

In the market gossip of the week more attention was paid to crop news from Argentina than to any other factor. Some rains were reported in the drought district of that country Thursday, but apparently not enough to relieve the situation. Latest estimates of the exportable surplus of the new crop range from 45 to 64 million bushels, and there remains about 30 million bushels of old wheat to be moved, according to the Broomhall estimates.

The Canadian wheat movement is large compared with any other year than 1915.

Corn prices moved narrowly all week, closing the same as a week ago. The October government estimate of the crop, 2,718 million bushels, was 8 million larger than the September forecast, indicating that the damage by frost in September was insignificant. This year's crop is only 47 million bushels under the average of the last five years. Only four larger crops have been raised. With a high record hay crop and an oats crop that has been exceeded only twice, it would seem as if economics resulting from high prices might result in leaving liberal supplies of feeding crops for next spring's markets.

According to official estimates Iowa has 74 million bushels more and Illinois 36 million bushels less than in 1915. The biggest decrease is in Kansas, 115 million bushels.

The five Western markets received more cattle last week than in any previous week this year, trade was active and in some cases prices were higher. At Kansas City receipts in the first days of the week were comparatively small, but later they overran the estimates and the total for the week was the second largest this year. However, there was large demand and net gains of 10 to 15 cents were reported.

The supply of corn fat beefs was small and most of them with finish brought \$10.25 to \$10.75. One bunch of "S. M. S." yearlings, native fed, brought \$11 at Kansas City, the highest price this year for that class. Some short fed steers sold at \$9 to \$9.40 and the heavy grass fat steers at \$7.75 to \$8.75. The lighter weight grass fat steers sold at \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Demand for butcher cattle continued active. The top price in butcher grades, \$10.60, was paid for steers and heifers mixed, but few yearlings show any feed or sold above \$8.50. Cows sold largely at \$5 to \$6.25 and veal calves up to \$11.

Nearly 50 per cent of the \$5,000 cattle received at Kansas City last week were shipped back to the country. Light weight grades predominated. Commission men say that fewer heavy steers are going back to feed than usual, and they believe this indicates the smallest winter feeding operations in a number of years past. Northwest beet and hay districts are buying thin cattle freely, and on the basis of purchases thus far they will fatten more cattle than last year.

Receipts of livestock with comparisons are here shown:

	Last week.	Previous week.	Year ago.
Cattle—			
Kansas City	85,825	82,950	73,950
Chicago	66,000	57,000	52,700
Five markets	242,625	219,200	218,550
Hogs—			
Kansas City	49,500	61,050	47,250
Chicago	145,000	135,000	86,000
Five markets	272,200	288,750	218,550
Sheep—			
Kansas City	57,125	62,550	52,250
Chicago	118,000	155,000	74,000
Five markets	304,975	358,250	271,950

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES
10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old; nicely marked \$30 each crated for shipment anywhere **EDGEWOOD FARM, WHITWATER, WIS.**

Holstein Heifers to Freshen Soon
One yearling bull, one eight months and one three All registered **BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.**

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS
A R.O. bull calves always for sale; just now a few cows to make the herd **H.B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.**

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS
A choice bunch of high grade 2 and 3 year old heifers coming fresh. Also a few young cows and one well bred registered bull, old enough for light service.
IRA ROMIG, STA. B. TOPEKA, KANSAS

Sunflower Herd of Holsteins
Bulls of serviceable ages from 29 lb. sires, bull calves by 30 lb. sires and A. R. O. dams. Cows and heifers due this fall by 29 and 33 lb. sires. All good stuff, tuberculin tested. **F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

Northview Herd Holsteins
For Sale: Five young bulls, seven to 18 months old. A big bargain in a three-year-old herd bull. Also a few cows and heifers to freshen this fall.
LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, 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, Kan.

40 Head High-Grade 2 yr. old Holstein Heifers For Sale

every one a good one, due to freshen early this fall; bred to a pure bred Holstein bull; sold under a positive guarantee to be just as represented, or animal returned and money refunded. See photograph of Canary Butter Boy King, the bull that stamps superiority on every calf that he sires. He is the herd sire at the Maplewood Farm. We have five young bulls for sale, nearly ready for service. Come or send your order at once.
W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS



Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.

Pure Bred Holsteins, all ages, strong in the blood of the leading sires of today, headed by Oak De Kol Bessie Ormsby 158789. Special offering in choice young purebred bulls, ready for service, from tested dams. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. TWENTY-FIVE purebred females, young useful Holsteins with A. R. O. records from 12 to 26 lbs. butter in seven days.

BEFORE YOU BUY, TALK WITH US
We have an especially large, choice selection of extra high grade young cows and heifers due to freshen this fall and early winter, all in calf to purebred bulls. These females are large, deep bodied, heavy producers, with large udders, all well marked individuals and the right dairy type. Our offerings are at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. High grade heifer calves \$25. Send draft for number wanted. Let us know what you want in Holsteins, and we will be pleased to send you descriptions, and prices. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas



HOLSTEIN COWS and HEIFERS

I have for sale a very choice lot of springing cows, heifers and bred heifers. They were personally selected from the very best dairy herds of the east.

In selecting them special attention was given to size, color, markings and milk production. I do not think you can find anywhere a larger or better herd to make your selection from than you will find here; all are

BRED TO PURE BRED BULLS
of the very best families. I also have some good registered bulls for sale. If you want Holsteins, and will come to see my herd you can find what you want and at very reasonable prices. Write, phone or wire.

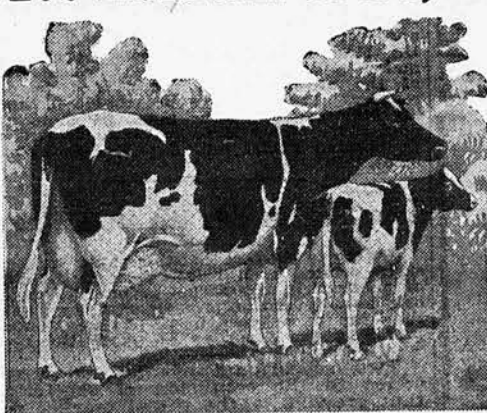
J. C. ROBISON, Box A, TOWANDA, KANSAS

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1916 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

200 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Registered and High Grade

3 Cows and a Registered Bull \$325



We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you? 100 cows and heifers that will freshen in 30 to 40 days, all bred to A.R.O. bulls. We have others to freshen on up to March. We have A.R.O. bulls from calves up to three year olds. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 8 weeks old. Price \$33.50 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm and can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.

Shorthorn and Polled Durham Cattle Sale

Geneva, Nebraska

Wednesday, November 8th

40 Head of good useful young cattle selling without fitting. 15 bulls in age from 8 mos. to 3 years, including 3 choice Double Standard Polled bulls one the herd bull, Cumberland Star. Mr. Chestnut's big herd bull also sells. He is a splendid son of Cumberland Again.

The females comprise a choice lot of mature cows all with calves at foot or bred and well along in calf. They are bred to Cumberland Star and the polled Durham bull, Fern's Lad. Among the attractions will be three very choice Double Standard heifers. This is one of the most useful and well bred offerings of the season. Write for catalog, giving complete information.

L. CHESTNUT, Geneva, Neb.

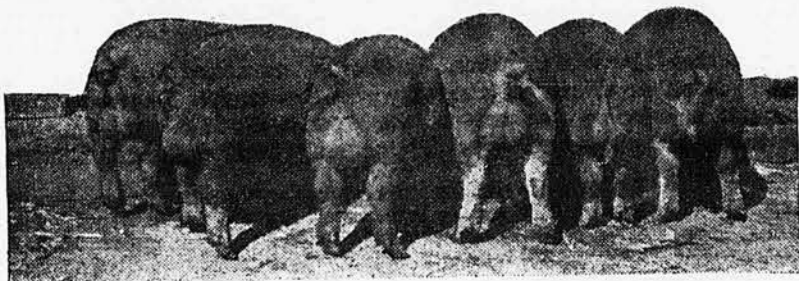
L. P. LOGHRY, Geneva, Neb.

Auct., H. S. Duncan. Fieldman, Jesse Johnson.

Rist's Immune Poland China Sale

In Sale Pavilion

Humboldt, Neb., Thursday, Nov. 2



40 Spring Boars 5 Spring Gilts
and a few sows with litters at foot.

Mostly sired by KING GIANT, one of the best big boars in Nebraska. Others by SHOW MAN, a Hadley boar. Among the attractions will be four boars by a son of Big Timm and out of a dam by Maple Grove Orange. Everything immune and selling in ideal breeding form. Write for catalog and mention this paper. If interested and unable to attend send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care. Free entertainment.

Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Nebraska

Col. Herman Ernst, Auctioneer.

Nelson's Big Shorthorn and Poland China Sales

Two Days

Malcolm, Neb., Nov. 10 and 11



A Part of the Offering.

50 Registered Shorthorns Sell Friday, Nov. 10

35 choice young cows, 25 of them with calves at foot, the others all bred to our herd bulls, Royal Sultan, first prize aged bull at Neb. State fair this year, and Royal Robin, a two year old son of Roan Victor 2nd. 15 bulls in age ten months up and including the herd bulls just mentioned, as we are keeping their heifers and will mate them to sons of Villager and Cumberland Stamp. Over 40 head of the offering will be straight Scotch and most of them represent the best known and most popular families. We have issued a big illustrated catalog. It is free for the asking. Mention this paper when writing.

Nov. 11, 60 head of immune Polands

35 spring boars. 25 top spring gilts. Sired by such boars as Mable's Big Wonder, A. Mastodon, Big Bone Sampson, Big Price Equal and Long King Model. They are out of big, mature sows and well grown. Write for catalog and mention this paper.

We are putting in nothing but good, useful stock in these sales and invite inspection. Everyone is welcome as a buyer or visitor. Special train will be run over Burlington road from Lincoln, Neb., the morning of each day and return in the evening. Bids may be sent to Mr. Johnson, representing this paper. Send them in our care.

S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.

H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer. Jesse Johnson, Fieldman.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale

Ottawa, Kans., Nov. 1, 1916

27-Head-27

**1 Herd Bull
4 Yearling Bulls
10 Cows**

Yearling and two-year-old heifers,
heifer and bull calves.

**SPECIAL
ATTRACTION**

**Searchlight Bloom
by Searchlight (292031)**

Calved Jan. 4, 1912
Color roan, weight 1800 lbs.

This will be a genuine dispersion sale. Nothing reserved. The cattle are in good breeding condition. The sale will be held in pavilion at Ottawa. Catalogs sent on request.

F. W. Wilson, Wellsville, Kans.

Auctioneers—Rule Brothers. Fieldman—C. H. Hay.

SMITH Form-a-Truck Saves three out of every four hours it takes horses to haul your produce.



SLOW-TEDIOUS-MONEY WASTING



HITCHES UP
AT 3:30 AM.

Horses are the most extravagant form of hauling any farmer can employ—slow—tedious—money wasting. High first cost—time wasted on the road—driver's wages—feed—stabling—vet bills—upkeep—combine to make a hauling cost with horses of 23c to 50c per ton mile.

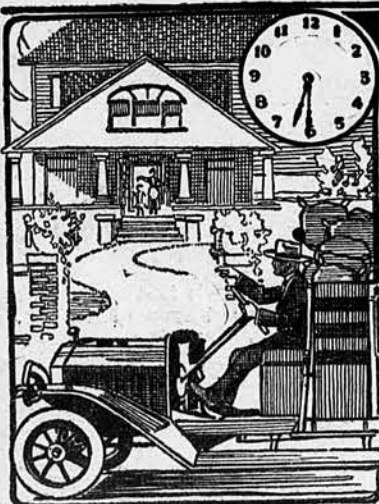
On long trips to town, it is often necessary to start away at three or four in the morning, not getting back until seven or eight at night, and the team is out of service for general farm work all day. Additional equipment is necessary for work that has to be done—additional drivers must be employed and hauling costs doubled.

Smith Form-a-Truck cuts this cost to 5c per ton mile exclusive of the driver—costs half the price of horses to do the same work—saves the farmer \$500 to \$2,000 a year—doubles the output of work—puts speed and economy into every farm operation.



STILL ON THE ROAD
AT 8:30 P.M.

FAST-COMFORTABLE-PROFIT BUILDING



SMITH STARTS
AT 6:30 AM.

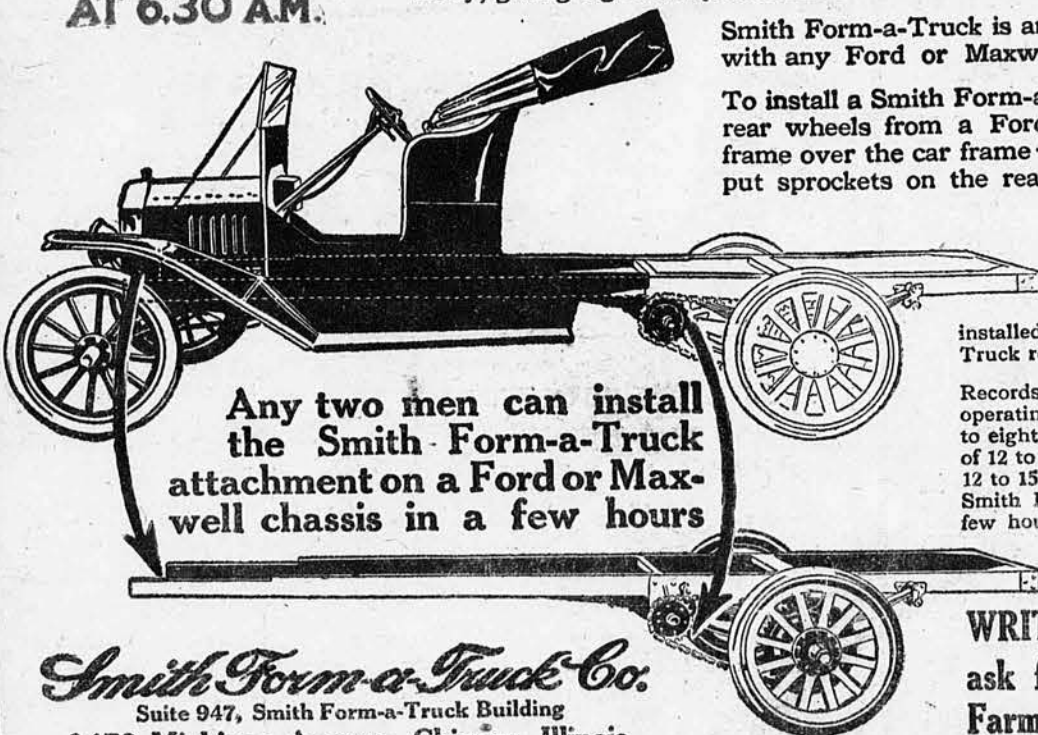
Smith Form-a-Truck not only goes anywhere horse-drawn vehicles can go, but many places where horses would be stuck. It hauls a bigger load and saves not only in time, but in the number of men employed to do the hauling you must have done.

On long trips to town, instead of starting away at three or four in the morning and getting back at seven or eight at night, the man who uses Smith Form-a-Truck can easily make the trip in the morning and have his Smith Form-a-Truck for general work around the farm the balance of the day.

You can equip the Smith Form-a-Truck chassis with any regular or special type body, and as a special feature to farmers, we are offering at a moderate additional price, our famous Eight-in-One Convertible Farm Body, giving eight complete farm bodies on one chassis.



HOME FOR SUPPER
AT 6:30 P.M.



Any two men can install
the Smith Form-a-Truck
attachment on a Ford or Max-
well chassis in a few hours

Smith Form-a-Truck is an attachment which combines with any Ford or Maxwell chassis to form a fully guaranteed one-ton truck.

To install a Smith Form-a-Truck attachment it is only necessary to remove the rear wheels from a Ford or Maxwell chassis—fit the Smith Form-a-Truck frame over the car frame—bolt it securely at the front end of the car frame and put sprockets on the rear axle spindles which formerly carried the car wheels.

This work can be done by any two men in a few hours. The result is a fully guaranteed one-ton truck; double chain drive; 125" wheelbase; 9' or 12' loading platform, as desired. Rear wheels furnished with solid tires; pneumatics optional at higher cost. The Smith Form-a-Truck is so constructed that when installed on a Ford or Maxwell chassis, the Smith Form-a-Truck rear axle carries 90% of the load.

Records of service from thousands of owners show an operating cost per ton mile of 5c; a tire mileage of six to eight thousand miles per set; a gasoline mileage of 12 to 18 miles per gallon; an average speed of 12 to 15 miles per hour in actual farm service. Smith Form-a-Truck is doing work in a few hours which requires horse-drawn service all day to accomplish.

CUT THIS
OUT—MAIL
IT TODAY

Smith Form-a-Truck Co.
Suite 947, 1470 Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:—Without obligation on my part please send me full details of your attachment and the new convertible body for farm use. I am interested in how the Smith Form-a-Truck can save me money and give me better service than I am getting with horses

WRITE TODAY—
ask for our new
Farm Book

Name
Town County
State Number acres owned

Smith Form-a-Truck Co.
Suite 947, Smith Form-a-Truck Building
1470 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois