

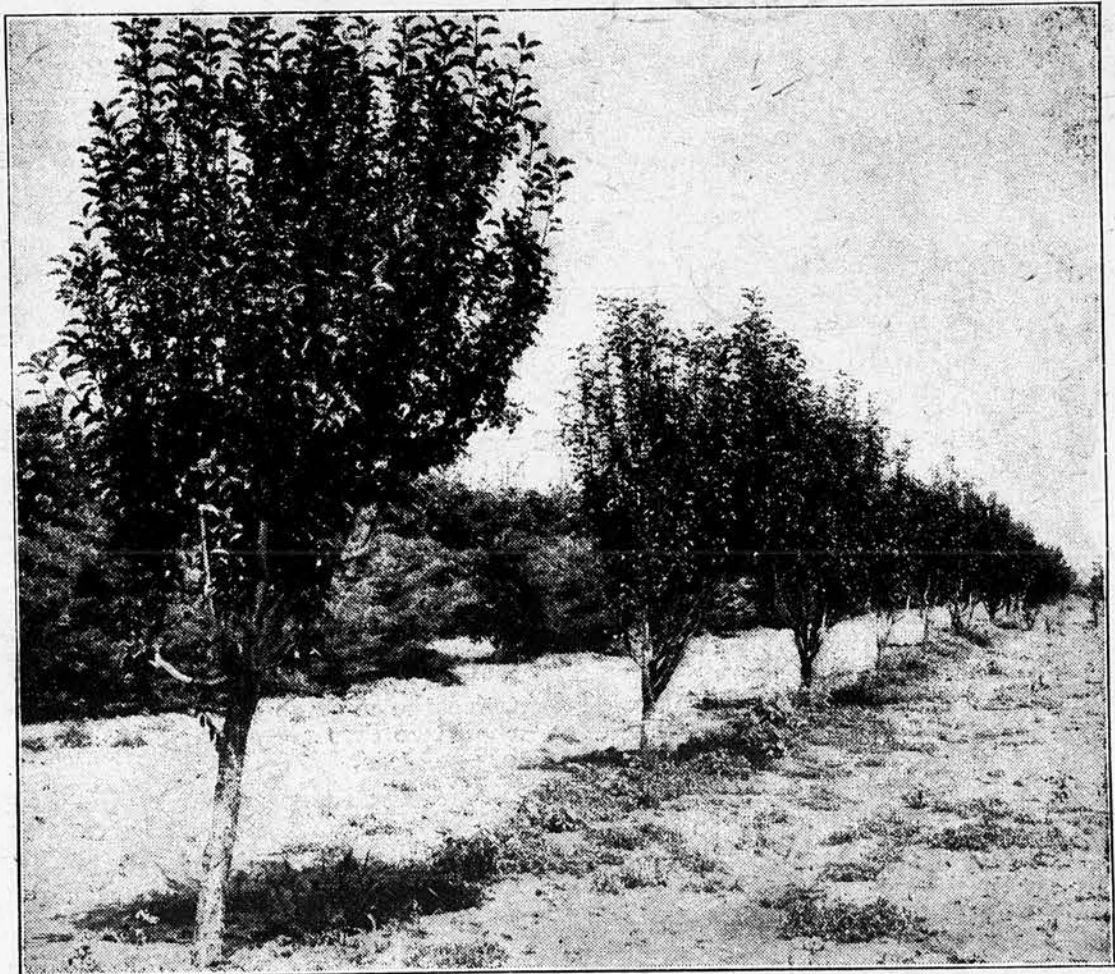
Cop 2

November 24, 1917

Price 5 Cents

# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

47:47



## More Fruit for Kansas Farms

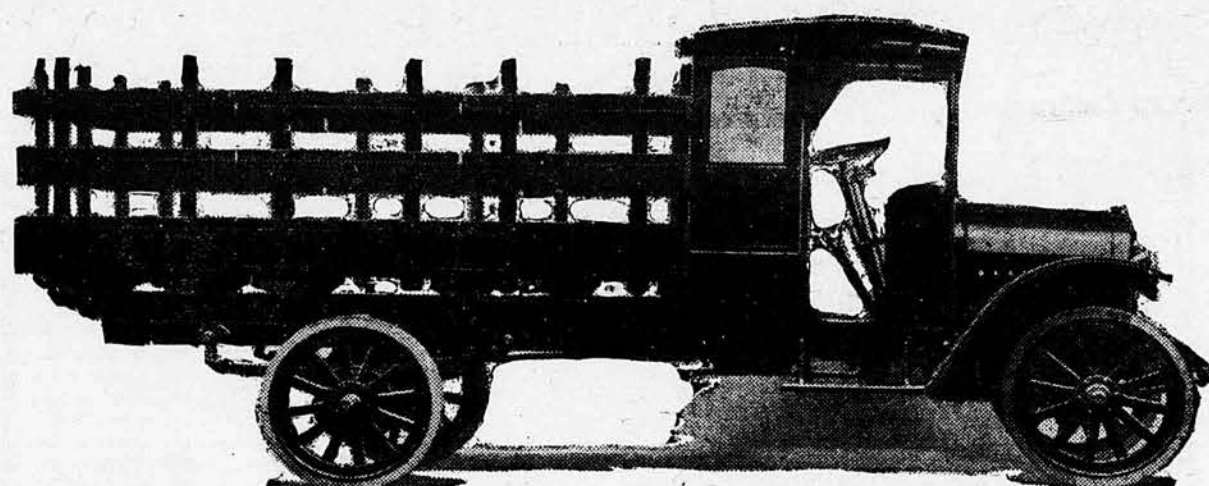
**F**RUIT GROWING should be a part of the system of every Kansas farm. A good supply of fruit from the home orchards will do much to make the living conditions more satisfactory and rural life better. This has been demonstrated in every county. The progress that Western Kansas has made in fruit growing in the last few years has been especially encouraging. The cover this week shows a part of the orchard on the Colby Experiment station. This farm is on high upland, where the conditions are very unfavorable. The progress which has been made here under the dry land conditions shows what can be done on the higher lands. You will notice that the windbreak behind the fruit trees supplies good protection. If results of this kind can be obtained at Colby, on high upland, Central and Eastern Kansas certainly can make great progress with fruit. This will come in the next few years.



# MAXWELL

Most Miles  
per Gallon

Most Miles  
on Tires



## A Great Farm Tool —the Maxwell Truck

Mechanical devices to take the place of human hands and muscles—these are vital necessities on the farm today.

The farmer is a manufacturer—a manufacturer of food products.

American farmers, too, are business men, applying efficiency methods.

The world is crying for the products of our fields.

The yield **MUST** be multiplied.

And human labor is becoming more than ever difficult to get.

The efficient, economical, durable Maxwell one-ton truck is doing a splendid part in meeting this emergency.

It is bringing goods from the field—from the barns—from the granaries—to market at a speed our fathers, with their slow horse-drawn wagons, never dreamed of.

A Maxwell truck covers, in one day,

twice the mileage of **TWO TEAMS** with their two drivers—and does it at the cost of one team.

A Maxwell truck saves **TIME—LABOR—MONEY.**

It increases the yield of a farm—and increases, too, the **NET PROFITS** of that farm.

And it is sold at a price that can't be touched by any other motor truck of anything like its mechanical efficiency and economy of operation.

The specifications and measurements of the Maxwell truck equal or surpass any truck sold for \$1,500.

Be sure to inform yourself about the construction of this great vehicle before buying any truck.

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Maxwell one-ton chassis \$865; Chassis with cab and windshield \$900  
Chassis with cab, windshield, and stake gate body \$950  
All prices f. o. b. factory

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Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation  
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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

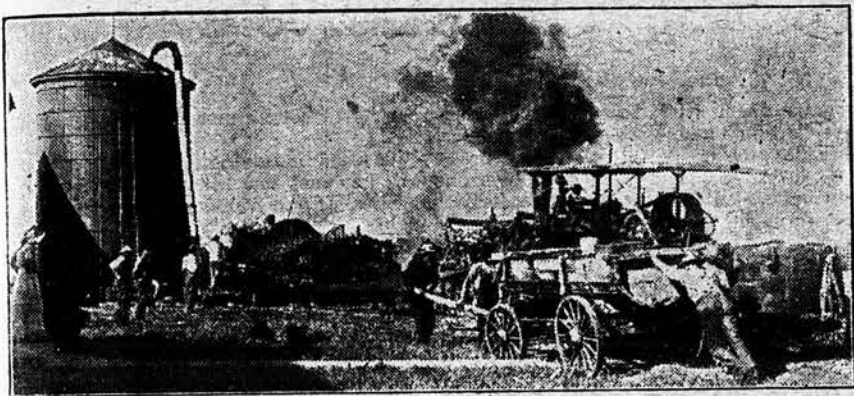
An Agricultural and Family Journal for the People of the Great West



Volume 47  
Number 47

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**W**ASTE IS a considerable drag on the agriculture of Kansas today, and it is a factor that is increasing all the time. High prices have made the leaks in our farming system all the more important. With the abnormal conditions under which we are operating, a higher standard of efficiency is required than in any past time. How are you going to meet it?

This is strictly an individual problem in farm management. What we must recognize is that all of the solid structure of agricultural practice on which the farming operations of Kansas have been built has all been changed completely—we are in a time when conditions are being made over every few days, and a man must keep his wits about him as he never has before. This condition has caused many by-products to become valuable; it has made it possible to get a good profit from materials that formerly were allowed to go to waste. This probably will be true to a much greater extent next year, and also in 1919.

As an example of some of the wastes that are being considered, take with hay. We never have seen such a remarkable effort as has been made this year in cutting out the corners, the slough grass, and rocky, sumac land that formerly had been allowed to keep its coat of hay. Or take with walnut logs: farmers in Eastern Kansas, in sections where this valuable lumber is being grown, are now reaping a harvest in selling this crop. Prices are from \$40 to \$100 or more a thousand feet, depending on the size—and these, let it be remarked, are good prices for logs.

On many farms a very real effort was made in saving the straw. More straw was stacked as it came from the machine this year than I have ever known; in many communities every pound of it was stacked carefully, and considerable feed will be obtained from it, especially the oats and soft wheat straw. There is a considerable demand for hard wheat straw, and much of this will be baled and sold this winter.

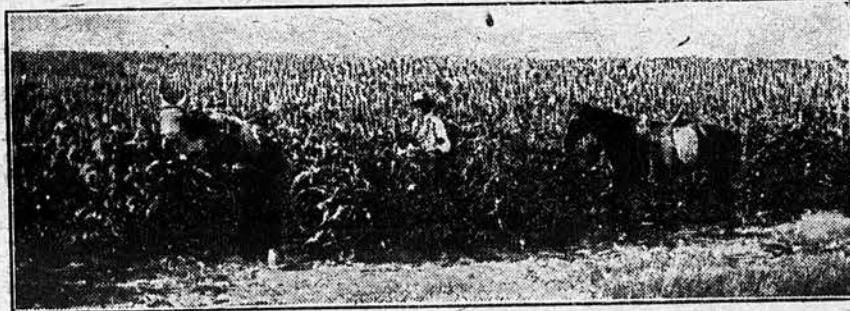
Farmers have saved a higher proportion of their corn and kafir fodder than I have ever known before. Almost every silo was filled, and from the reports that I can get from over the state, and from talking with farmers, I believe that a high proportion of these will be filled the second time. It seems to be recognized generally that the greatest damage to fodder comes from January on to spring. If one can fill the silo after it is emptied, say along in January, the fodder then can be taken thru to spring in the best condition.

Men who do not have silos cut a higher proportion of their corn and kafir than usual. Much of this was stacked; especially that part which must be carried thru until after February. There will be a pretty general substitution of kafir and corn fodder this year for prairie and timothy hay. The prices for these hays are so abnormally high that they are being sold, and the cheaper materials such as fodder are being used as much as possible to take their place.

And so the program of conservation

goes. It is a mighty encouraging thing in the effort that agriculture is making to do its part in the winning of the war, and for the future of the business after peace comes again. Eastern farmers have always said that Kansas men "waste enough on the average quarter section farm to feed a family." I think that perhaps they are a little severe on us, but almost every man will admit that there are wastes on his farm that could be stopped. In the past it perhaps would not have paid to have stopped some of these; now, with the higher prices, it will pay well.

There is still another problem which every farmer and every organization, especially the farm bureaus, should consider most carefully. This is the matter of idle land—we are going to have some land next year that will not be used at



Good Results Were Obtained from the Sorghums in Most Communities in 1917, and the Fodder Has Been Saved Carefully on Many Farms.

all unless a system is worked out, by the co-operation of every one, that will make it possible. There will be a serious shortage of farm labor, it is true, but if the proper distribution is made of the man power available it will be possible to get some use out of every acre. Many of the county agents already are after this problem, especially E. J. Macy of Montgomery county. "We are trying to get in condition to handle all of the land in this county to the best advantage in 1918," said Mr. Macy. "There were many acres of idle land in the county this season. In fact, there were entire farms that were not worked. These conditions should not exist and if persons who are informed will report the location of farms or land not operated, giving the name and address of the owner, the bureau will investigate and if possible place these farms in the hands of some of the many tenants who are asking for places on which to locate.

"Recently a dairyman sold his entire herd of cattle at public auction because he could not find a farm. Owners of farm land should give first preference to tenants who will keep livestock, and haul out manure, thus building up their soil and its earnings instead of depleting both. The best landlords of the county are the ones who have very few changes of renters. The majority of renters prefer to have long term leases and these will leave the soil in better condition than under a short lease system. A better tenant system and more acres farmed will do much toward improving the standing of agriculture in Montgomery county and in other counties."

## To Save the Waste Much Care is Needed in Planning the Farming System for 1918

By F. B. Nichols

I think that the main thing needed in getting the higher efficiency into farming is for every man to take a careful inventory of his farm and the conditions under which he is operating. Of course the deficient labor supply must be kept in mind. There is a danger that we shall spread out too far next year in planting crops, with the result that we will not be able to tend or harvest the crops on some places. That would be unfortunate. It seems to me that we should plan the farming system for next year with the idea that the labor supply will be the limiting factor, and move accordingly. If you can't handle the acreage that you have with the labor that will be available—and there will be thousands of farms in Kansas in just this condition—it will be best to change the plan until you can spread the labor over it. And the time to make this plan is now, and not at the last moment next spring, when a change will disrupt your whole system and reduce the profits.

Feeding milk or watering from dirty vessels is likely to cause digestive disorders in the calf. More than one calf should never be allowed to drink milk from the same vessel as some of the calves are likely to be over-fed and others under-fed by following that practice.

"Skim milk, if warm and sweet, can be supplemented for part of the whole milk when the calf is 3 or 4 weeks old, gradually reducing the whole milk until it has been replaced entirely by the skim milk. Grain and hay should be included in the calf ration at an early age. Calves will soon learn to eat grain and hay if these are kept before them constantly from birth. The new born calf should be allowed to remain with the cow the first day after birth to receive the first milk.

"Feeding the calf in regular amounts, preferably three times daily, provided the milk is fed in uniform conditions, will keep the calf in a thriftier condition than irregular feeding. T. M. Ewing, southwest of Independence, has had excellent results with feeding skim milk to calves. You can obtain further information along this line from Farmers Bulletin No. 777, which you can get free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and from Circular No. 48, which can be obtained from the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan."

"To bring our farming operations up to the highest possible state of efficiency, all farm by-products must be used in an economical manner," says S. H. Ray. "Nearly all managers of the great industries of this country have learned that by-products constitute a very large source of their income and about all the profits. Farming is the greatest industry in this country today, but farm by-products have received very little attention from the average farmer. Now, however, conditions are such as to urge the conservation of every available farm resource and every American farmer must make a study of conditions existing on his own farm with the idea of utilizing such products as are now being wasted."

Efficiency must be the watchword with every farm operation until the war is finished. This will make it possible to obtain the best profits, and more than this it will give one the satisfaction of knowing that he has done his best in the fight for humanity and for the better days that are to come to our country.



Marketing the Walnut Logs; the Business Has Developed Rapidly in the Last Few Weeks in Southeastern Kansas.



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

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# Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

## Land Partnerships

A reader in Southeastern Kansas writes to me asking what would be a fair agreement between a land owner and a tenant who wish to form a partnership in the running of a place which comprises 480 acres. One hundred acres is in cultivation and the remainder is pasture land.

I cannot answer the question definitely without knowing what is a fair valuation of the land. A fair valuation would be the price at which it could reasonably be expected to sell if placed on the market, not at a forced sale, but in the ordinary run of buying and selling land.

Let us assume for purposes of illustration that the land is worth an average of \$50 an acre. In that case the owner puts into the proposed firm \$24,000 of land capital. As against this the tenant puts in his labor and skill and the labor and skill of his wife in the management of the place. What would be a reasonable estimate of the value of the labor of this man and his wife? If they are industrious and competent I should think that \$125 a month would be a very reasonable estimate. If so while they have this earning capacity they should be capitalized at the amount which, at the prevailing rate of interest, would earn a sum equal to their wages. Assuming, for example, that the prevailing interest rate is 6 per cent and they reasonably earn \$1,500 a year, they should be capitalized at \$25,000. In this partnership then the man and his wife have put in \$25,000 in capital as against \$24,000 put in by the land owner. Then comes the stocking of the farm and the purchase of the necessary implements and machinery to run it. If it requires \$10,000 to stock and equip the farm, the land owner should supply \$5,500 and the tenant \$4,500, the capitalization of his and his wife's labor and skill being \$1,000 more than that of the land.

Here, then, is a partnership with \$59,000 capitalization, \$24,000 of it represented by land, \$25,000 by labor and \$10,000 by livestock, implements and machinery. Each partner is an equal contributor, or rather the land owner's share of the capital equals the joint capital contributed by the tenant and his wife.

Further expenditures should be shared equally according to capital. If an extra hand is needed to till the land or care for the livestock his wages should be shared equally by the owner and his tenant. Likewise taxes and necessary repairs should be charged up to the partnership as expenses.

The trouble with our tenant system is that the only things recognized as capital have been property such as land, livestock, cash, stocks and bonds. Somehow people generally do not look on labor as capital. Labor organizations and labor writers seem to believe that labor is not capital by constantly drawing a distinction between capital and labor.

Every wage earner is justly entitled to be capitalized or to be considered the possessor of capital equal to the amount which if placed at interest at the current rate would produce a sum equal to his earnings. If, for example, the current rate of interest is 6 per cent and a wage earner can earn on the average \$100 a month, while he has that earning power his capital is \$20,000.

In the readjustment which is certain to come after this war is over, there will in my opinion be a new view of capital and labor. They will become partners naturally and easily because the man who happens to have money or other property is a capitalist to that extent, and the man who possesses nothing but his ability to perform useful labor also will be recognized as a capitalist. Then I think the antagonism between labor and capital, which has resulted largely from assuming a wrong premise, will cease.

## The Psychology of Pessimism

I listened to a speech a few nights ago from a well known man who recently has visited Russia. It was an eloquent speech but was so filled with pessimism that I went home feeling blue and discouraged.

This man is filled with patriotic fervor or seems to be. He strongly urges the United States to throw its whole force into this war, which he rightly designates as a struggle between the forces of democracy and autocracy. He belongs to that school of speakers and writers which acts on the theory that the way to make the people of the United States give this

war enthusiastic support is to scare them stiff, to make them believe the allies are "all in" and that the United States must hereafter do practically all the fighting.

Unless I have misjudged human nature entirely no surer plan could be taken to dampen enthusiasm and make the danger of a premature peace, with the advantage of the terms on the side of Germany, than that. It is true of course that men will fight with desperation when crowded to the wall, but if a man feels that he must fight with his back to the wall he will get next to his own wall if possible. He is not going to go thousands of miles away from home to find a wall to back up against.

Some of these pessimists paint first a hopeless condition and then ask us to perform the impossible, if their picture of conditions is correct.

If it is true that German agents have gone about among the Russian people and poisoned their minds so that their armies refuse to fight then the United States cannot help the situation there. How in the name of common sense can the people of the United States prevent the Russian people from listening to German agents? Or if it is true that the Russian soldiers have made up their minds not to fight, how can the United States help the situation?

It may be that our war preparations can be hastened and ought to be, altho I believe that we are pushing along about as fast as reasonably could be expected, but one thing is entirely evident to my mind, and that is that you cannot arouse the enthusiasm of the people of the United States by giving them to understand that from now on the whole burden of this war is to be laid on our shoulders. Neither will it stiffen their backbone and determination to tell them that we are in for a long, long war.

## Brutal and Unjustified

I certainly have no love for the organization known as the I. W. W.

Its methods are wrong at any time and especially at the present, but that does not prevent me from condemning, with all the might I have, the cruel methods used last week by the mob at Tulsa, Okla. Why is the I. W. W. to be condemned? Because it is based on lawlessness and terrorism.

But our laws are sufficient to deal with that sort of lawlessness.

The mob which took 17 men, some of them old men, and after whipping them brutally, smeared the wounds with hot tar, is as lawless as the I. W. W. and deserves as strong condemnation. The members of the mob wore masks and therefore must be guilty of cowardice. The man who is engaged in what he really believes is a justifiable action should be brave enough to do it openly. Mobs are generally cowardly. This mob has placed a formidable argument in the mouths of the defenders of the I. W. W. They can now say that justice and law are not for all alike and that violence, arson and all forms of brutal retaliation on the part of the members of the I. W. W. are justified.

So far the operations of the self-appointed regulators of persons accused of disloyalty have been confined to states in which mob law is common, but the spirit of lawlessness is likely to spread.

There should be the utmost vigilance exercised in suppressing and punishing persons who either individually or thru organizations are plotting treason and disorder and undertaking to hinder the government in carrying on this war. I have no sympathy whatever for traitors or slackers. It is in the interest of humanity and civilization that we win this war, and win it as speedily as possible, but one of the principal reasons why I am so earnestly loyal to the cause of this government and our allies in this war is that we are fighting against savagery and brutality and for a higher order of humanity and civilization.

The hope of the idealist is that when this war is over there will as a result of it be ushered in an era of world wide peace, justice and law. Mob violence is the very opposite of what I believe to be the great object to be attained by this war. Every member of the I. W. W. is entitled to a fair trial under the law. To refuse him that is injustice, and to the extent that he is denied that right he has justification for his bitter slogan "To hell with government."

The fruit of injustice, of failure to deal with crime and criminals in a lawful, impartial manner, is

anarchy, and anarchy of course means the overthrow of government.

Why are we justified in giving loyal support to our government? For just one reason. We look to the orderly processes of government to protect the citizen in his rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If the government does not so protect the rights of the citizen it is not entitled to support and is not worth fighting for.

Mob law is an indictment of government. It never can be justified except where the government has failed to perform its proper function in the preservation of order and the protection of the just rights of life and property.

## Reaping What was Sown

There is not a charge made against Germany so far as its design to dominate Europe and afterward the world is concerned that has not been proved conclusively. While some specific charges of barbarism and fiendish brutality on the part of the Germans may not have been substantiated, there are plenty of other cases, fully as brutal and utterly revolting, which have been proved. The case against Germany from the standpoint of the prosecution is perfect, and Germany stands convicted before the bar of public opinion of the world.

But while this is true, the rest of the world, our own nation included, cannot escape condemnation for a partial responsibility for the present world wide calamity.

All the facts in regard to the German conspiracy against civilization were not known before the war, but enough were known to condemn that government. Every intelligent man either in public or private life knew or could have known long ago that Germany was preparing for a war as soon as the conditions seemed favorable. Every intelligent individual knew or should have known that it was the settled policy of Germany to take by force what might seem to be to the advantage of that government to take. Every reader of history knew the precepts that had been handed down to his successors by the patron saint of the Hohenzollerns, Frederick the Great, and that those precepts meant—in fact openly declared—that the proper policy of a state was to violate treaties whenever the keeping of them would operate against the interests of the state which made them.

Every intelligent individual knew that the present German empire was founded on the policies and governed according to the theories of that master criminal. Every intelligent individual knew or should have known that the confederation known as the German empire was founded on false pretenses and treachery.

Every intelligent individual knew or should have known that the three last wars in which Germany or Prussia engaged were provoked for purposes of aggression and ruthlessly carried out on the principles proclaimed by Frederick the Great. A war was provoked with little Denmark in order to rob it of part of its provinces. It was a cowardly war, because while Prussia was alone vastly more powerful than Denmark Bismarck induced Austria to come in and help rob the weak neighbor on the strength of a promise to divide the looted territory. Every one knows that after this robbery was accomplished, a quarrel was deliberately picked with Austria in order that Prussia might in turn take from her what she had helped Germany take from little Denmark.

Every reader of history knows that it was the cold blooded scheming of Bismarck that brought on the war with France in 1870 with the object of robbing France of a part of her territory, compelling her to pay an enormous indemnity and, as Bismarck believed, so crippling her that she never again could hope to be in the way of German ambitions.

Every one knew that the infamous doctrine that war is not only necessary but commendable was being taught to the German people from the universities, in the lower schools and from the pulpits.

Every intelligent observer knew that the people of Germany were being moulded into a vast military machine and taught to believe that they were a superior people, that their system of government and their "kultur" were superior to the government and civilization of any other land and that it would sooner or later become the privilege and duty of Germany to impose that "kultur" on the world.

Knowing all this, no steps were taken to counter-



act it. On the contrary the whole world, and nowhere more than the United States, was paying tribute and praise to this monstrous political creation. In Washington stands a statue of Frederick the Great, the greatest criminal perhaps who ever inhabited a felon's cell or sat upon a throne. It was the gift of Germany thru her "egomaniac" emperor. It was received with expressions of gratitude and extravagant praise of the monster it represented by the then president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, who afterward visited Germany, witnessed with keen delight the review of the imperial forces and it is said expressed to the German emperor the opinion that his army was unconquerable.

Is it any particular wonder that the time came when Germany or rather its autocratic ruler and his military advisers believed that "the day" had arrived when their ambition was about to be realized?

Is it any wonder that the German people or a vast majority of them had been educated to believe that they were really a superior people and that they could and should impose their ideas on their neighbors by force of arms?

This war might have been avoided if the nations now at war with Germany had 25 years ago formed a commercial compact to check the ambitions of Germany. If only the nations of Great Britain, France and the United States had formed such a compact then this war might have been avoided. If they had said to Germany, "This military program of yours must be abandoned. There must be virtual disarmament and if you will not consent we will put up the bars of commerce against you. We will neither sell goods to you or buy goods from you until you accede to our demand for disarmament and an international agreement," Germany would have been compelled to yield.

It is too late to talk about that now. This war must be fought out regardless of cost in blood or treasure. This is the penalty the other nations must pay for their former stupidity and neglect to do what was so obviously right. We are reaping what we have sown and so are the other allied nations. It is a bitter, awful harvest but we must reap and gather the bloody sheaves to the end.

But when it is over, in God's name, let us not take up and adopt the very system which has so nearly wrecked and may yet wreck our civilization.

### Let's See it Thru

From the Address of Oliver Wilson of Peoria, Ill., Master of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the National Grange at St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, November 14.

The history of the Grange, from its very inception, is a continuous and unbroken record of devotion to the principles of peace, to the championship of justice, fairness and fraternity, and a repeated avowal of its faith in arbitration as a means of settling all differences between individuals and between nations. All its declarations, upon every issue, and every organized act of the Grange, have been thoroughly consistent with this fundamental teaching of the order; hence, without prejudice, and with a breadth of vision born of long and consistent action, the Grange is now qualified to state its position with the fullest freedom and with the certainty that such a statement of purposes will be as widely listened to, and perhaps fraught with as influential consequences, as was that other declaration of purposes, proclaimed and unanimously adopted in this very city more than four decades ago. It is our opinion that the National Grange should here and now declare to the world its unqualified consecration to the great world task now facing civilization—of driving forever from existence the greatest world outlaw that history has ever recorded, an empire that has prostituted itself in the worship of brute force, that has hurled to the winds all the ideals of honor, morality and decency, that has stooped to acts of murderous lust and wanton destruction unparalleled in all the annals of human affairs, and that constitutes, until destroyed, a menace to every principle of civilization and even of Christianity itself.

This is no time for soft words. We may as well face facts as they are, and we must reckon with the full magnitude of the task which we have undertaken. It is the mildest sentence that can be pronounced upon the German empire to assert that we look upon that nation with a feeling akin to those with which we might contemplate an insane man running amuck in a peaceful community; but with the same inherent sense of self-preservation no effort will be left undone to check his destructive course and to restore the safety of a threatened community. I, therefore, believe that this National Grange in annual session assembled, as the most representative body of tillers of the soil in the country, should put itself squarely and unreservedly on record in support of the American nation, of the American President, of the American soldiers and a speedy and thorough finish of the job upon which the United States has entered. To this end let us pledge to that nation, to our President and to those soldiers the utmost limit of our energies—backed by our acres and their productiveness; by our labor and its skill; by all our resources, that those soldiers may be well fed, and that the awful burden and sacrifice they have been called to make may be lightened so far as possible.

Let us make this National Grange provide the leadership for all this great nation-wide organization down to the last member of the remotest Grange, that thru every possible channel for their energies, the organized patrons of this land may stand as an unbroken unit for the defense of liberty and democ-

racy and for the overthrow of autocracy and ruthlessness.

No less a declaration than this, no pledge of support for our government less clearly spoken, is worthy the spirit of the Grange and the patriotism of its founders. Standing squarely upon this declaration, let us call upon every Grange in the land, state, pomona and subordinate, to give of the last full measure of devotion to the speedy accomplishment of the great world task of nations, exerting such energies thru every local channel which may be afforded, that the total of these endeavors may constitute the splendid answer of the Grange to the present challenge of barbarism and ruthlessness. At a time like this we must stand steadfast in our convictions of right and in our purpose of action.

Our declarations here made, as a national body, must be so positive that no possibility of misunderstanding can exist and no chance of misrepresentation be afforded.

The Grange has long contended for a league of nations to enforce world peace, and its declarations on this subject one year ago were especially emphatic. By the unforeseen shaping of events we are rapidly approaching the very realization of such an actual league, as nation after nation is arraying itself with the cause of humanity, in a common defense against German aggression and destruction.

Clearly we now witness the supreme struggle of the race—the world's best arrayed against the world's worst. Can there be any doubt of the outcome of such a struggle, and can we hesitate for a moment to throw the full weight of our great organized power into such a cause? Out of such a struggle, grown to its present dimensions, must come the end that peace-loving men have long and fervently hoped and prayed for—the overthrow of war worship, the destruction of the gods of militarism, of force and of mere physical strength, and the exaltation of that code of international morale that shall spell the ultimate peace and progress of a world.

The cost of the present struggle, in treasure and in blood, represents the most frightful price humanity has ever paid to secure an ideal. Thus in the midst of the darkest hour in humanity's history, we catch a glimpse of the dawning of a new day, even the triumph of the very peace towards which Grange energies and Grange hopes have unceasingly been directed, and to whose complete attainment by the only possible means now available, we here and now highly resolve to rededicate all that we have and all that we are. Thus shall real and lasting world's peace be attained and the opportunities of freedom and liberty be guaranteed to every people.

### Regulation of Wheat Prices

If you do not think the discussion has already gone too far, permit me to express an opinion regarding the farmer, the fixing of the price of wheat, and the so-called square deal. Judging from the letters you have published that have been written by farmers complaining of the fixing of the price of wheat one would think that the complaint was almost universal, while but very few persons feel that there has been any injustice done, and quite generally the farmers are well satisfied and feel that a price of \$2.20 for this crop and a guarantee of \$2 a bushel for next year's crop are just and liberal prices.

Show me another class or industry that is permitted by the consuming public an advance price of 100 to 200 per cent on his product as the farmer is now receiving as a result of this war, and this given without a murmur or complaint by those who have to endure high prices on everything they buy to eat or wear. We note with quite a little humor the unjust, unpatriotic, outrageous and altogether unreasonable prices complained of by these farmers for the things they have to buy, and yet they take a price of \$2 for wheat without complaint and apparently would accept \$4 or \$5 a bushel for wheat from the famished consumer without batting an eye.

As a result of the increased prices for farm products land values have increased all over the United States—\$25 and \$50 an acre not being an unusual advance. These advanced prices together with the increased prices for all farm products are sure to make the farmers better off at the close of the war than at its beginning. And still they would complain? No, not many of them. A FARMER.

Another farmer also seems to be well satisfied. He says:

I like your stand. The man who can't raise wheat at \$2 a bushel had better try broomcorn. Here is the way I figure the cost of a wheat crop: Plowing with harrow attached to plow, \$1.75 an acre; drilling, 45 cents; seed,  $\frac{3}{4}$  bushel at \$2.25, \$1.69; harvesting with header, \$2; threshing, 10 cents a bushel, \$1.40; hauling, 42 cents; total, \$7.71. I am a renter. Counting the renter's share at two-thirds, his part would be  $9\frac{1}{2}$  bushels an acre, worth at \$1.90 a bushel, \$17.73, giving him a profit of \$10.02 an acre. I have counted the crop at 14 bushels, the Kansas average. At half that a man could well afford to hire all the work done. Why be a chronic kicker all the time? I have three brothers in the United States army and myself in line to be drafted and am proud of the fact. Ford County. J. M. COOK.

And here is a letter from a Decatur county man:

I believe these complaints are from natural born "kickers" and do not represent the majority. Every one here tried to sow every acre of wheat possible, even our own "kickers." I sowed this farm in wheat and turned down offers to supply the seed. I can name business men in Oberlin who never before supplied seed, who even went thru the county trying to get farmers to take seed, but few accepted because the last two or three years of good wheat crops and war prices placed most farmers in a position to buy their own seed. Now why did they all wish to go into the wheat business? Because for the first time the price is guaranteed. We know what the price will be. It might have been more; it could have been less, but we know that it will be somewhere around \$2, according to quality, and that is some inducement to sow. I paid \$2 a bushel for seed wheat, knowing that if I raise a crop I will get the same for every bushel raised, and if Western Kansas will do as well in 1918 as she did in 1914, 1915 and 1916, prosperity can continue out here. No prosperity out here?

Ask the bankers and merchants. Some persons will say: "Of course the bankers and merchants prospered, but what about the poor farmers?" Ask again. Does the banker or merchant in a strictly agricultural community prosper unless the farmer does? I can name men out here who were almost hopelessly in debt a few years ago who can buy Liberty Bonds now with wheat money. Four years ago I could count the automobiles in this county on the fingers of my two hands; today there are but few men who do not have one. How did they get them? On \$2 or \$3 wheat? No, on wheat they sold at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel. Of course wheat reached \$3 and better for a little while, and those who had wheat on hand then and held it for a still greater price are "kicking" now. But \$2 is enough. Let the other fellow live too. I have not always been a farmer. I know the other side as well as the farmers' side and know whereof I speak. Come, fellow farmers, let us reserve our kicks for the kaiser and when our chance comes, kick and kick hard. CLYDE CORCORAN. Oberlin, Kan.

A farmer from Grainfield calls me down because I have not objected to the grasshoppers. Now, I must say that is nearing the limit. If I have ever shown an inclination to favor grasshoppers I am not aware of it. But here is what he has to say:

Well, I am still reading the Farmers Mail and Breeze and it is a good farm paper and has always been a valued friend of mine. But when it fails to say anything about the "grasshopper pest" it shows either news unreported or oversight or both.

It makes anyone with any "get up" about him sick to hear these so-called farmers say that it is useless to poison 'hoppers and to see those bugs eat up their wheat right behind the drill. There is plenty of good evidence that poisoning 'hoppers pays in the shape of fields of good wheat now growing near fields entirely destroyed by 'hoppers. But there is no way under the sun to make these "know it alls" work up ambition enough to look over these fields and take lessons therefrom.

But it is only a matter of time until we must exterminate the grasshoppers or the grasshoppers will exterminate us, and I speak as a farmer and not as a spectator. I increased my wheat acreage 130 acres over last year. I had in but 70 acres last season and poisoned every 'hopper on it, and wheat grew clear out to the very edge of the field, while adjoining fields had from 75 to 100 feet destroyed by 'hoppers all around the edges.

Silence may be golden but the golden line of a wheat field waving at us next harvest means gold, and it takes that article to silence Germany and her militarism forever, so why go on feeding our crops to the grasshoppers? With 200 acres of wheat sown in defense of the United States and many a loud, fierce whoop for the complete extermination of grasshoppers, I am Grainfield, Kan. F. I. WOLFE.

### Our Two Deadliest Foes

Governor Capper reviewed the all-Kansas regiment, the 353rd, at Camp Funston recently and spent the night in quarters. In a heart-to-heart talk with the boys, he said these things:

I am here to bring you a message of appreciation and good wishes from the people of Kansas. I don't think it is possible for you boys to realize the great place you now occupy in the minds and hearts of those at home—of all your countrymen. We shall all watch, and pray, and hope you may tread the fiery furnace unscathed if possible, for we know you will do your duty whatever the cost.

When everything humanity and civilization holds dear is the issue in the greatest war of all time, there is only one thing that can give a real man any satisfaction. And that is to train himself systematically and thoroughly, as you are doing here, until he is magnificently fit, and then go straight to it, as you will do. If I could change places with one of you and put on the uniform you wear, I would do it. God bless you boys, keep fit, keep clean, be manly morally, and you will be doubly armed. Then your happiness and well-being is assured, whatever may befall you, and you will constitute the finest and the most invincible army the world has ever seen.

It is a great comfort to me and to all of us to know that while science has increased the diabolism of war, it has more than atoned for this by wiping out many of the greater horrors of camp and barrack life. There are only two of war's wretched camp followers left—immorality and drunkenness—and they have slain millions to war's thousands. The word has gone forth that the camps of America's soldiers are to be clean and decent—a model for the world. So far as it is humanly possible it is the purpose of your commander-in-chief, your officers and the American people to protect you from these curses. But your own sterling manhood will be your best shield and buckler against those treacherous and deadly foes.

I am told that in the war zone, it's the clean, decent fellow, the man who behaves himself at home and wherever he is, and not the mucker and the rowdy, who makes the real fighting man. The men of this camp, I understand, grade first in these highest qualities of manhood and all Kansas is proud, mighty proud, that it does.

I want you to know that while you are offering all any man may offer in support of any cause, that I promise, and Kansas promises, to shield and protect, to watch over and to care for those left at home, who, in consequence of your leaving, may be bearing heavier burdens. We shall do everything possible to sustain and help them, that you may with quiet mind and firm purpose give your whole attention to the great task, the glorious task of smashing the most diabolical thing ever let loose from hell—Prussianism.



# A Future for Hogs

## More Care is Needed in Selecting the Foundation Stock

By George M. Rommel

**N**O BRANCH of livestock farming in Kansas gives better results than the raising of well-bred swine when conducted with a reasonable amount of intelligence. The hog is one of the most important animals to raise on the farm, either for meat or for profit, and no farm is complete unless some hogs are kept to aid in the modern methods of farming. The hog requires less labor, less equipment, less capital, and makes greater gains a hundred pounds of concentrates than any other farm animal, and reproduces himself faster and in greater numbers; and returns the money invested more quickly than any other farm animal except poultry.

In feeding hogs for the market, as also with any other class of meat animals, larger returns are obtained when the stock is as nearly uniform as possible, and as it is profitable for every farmer to breed his own feeders, special attention should be given to selecting the original breeding stock. Uniformity is of primary importance, for to have a uniform crop of pigs there must be uniformity in the breeding herd, and to obtain this must be one of the first considerations in selecting the original herd.

The females of the herd may be obtained by purchasing bred sows or gilts safely in pig to a boar of recognized worth. As it is often difficult to obtain a sow which has shown herself to be a good breeder by the previous litters she has produced, it is advisable for economy's sake to purchase bred gilts. These should be about 12 months old, being bred after the age of 8 months, and if possible all should be in pig to the same boar. Here is the first opportunity to practice selection for uniformity; whether purebred or not, the sows should be similar in color, marking, type, and conformation. The type of the sows selected should be the one the market demands. While there is some variation between the different breeds, it is largely a matter of characteristics, as a good individual, no matter what breed.

### Quality With the Sow.

In conformation a brood sow should show first of all femininity. This is well marked in the hog if a close observation is made, and is characterized by quality and refinement in all parts of the body. The bristles are finer and less erect than those of the boar, giving the sow a smoother appearance. The forehead is smoother, the neck much thinner, and a little longer in proportion to the rest of the body.

The shoulders are not so heavy, although they must not be narrow, for such a condition is an indication of a lack of constitution. Accept no breeding animal that is narrow-chested, for it is a sure indication of lack of vitality and consequently of breeding ability. Ample capacity in the middle should be provided by well-sprung ribs, and long, deep sides. Many judges of hogs regard roomy sows as being especially high in fecundity, and this characteristic certainly is no detriment to their conformation, provided it is combined with quality.

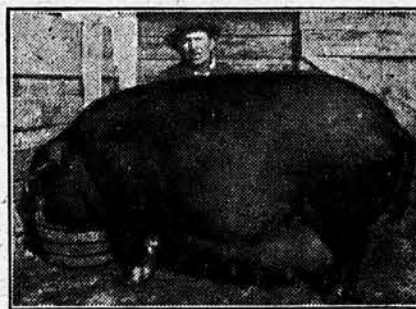
A sow should show the type demanded in a market animal, namely, a strong, wide, deeply-fleshed back; smoothly covered shoulders; plump, well-rounded

hams; and a trim, neat underline. A wide, well-developed pelvic cavity will insure easy parturition, and the udder should be evenly and well developed and have at least 12 teats. Her legs should be strong and well placed, have good clean bone, and strong, straight pasterns. It is not of so great importance to have perfect feet and legs in a sow as in a male, but she should show no weakness at this point. A sow should have scale and size, combined with quality. Strong, clean, hard bone, trim joints, neat ears, fine glossy bristles, and freedom from folds and wrinkles in the skin are all indications of quality. A large, raw-boned sow, having plenty of capacity and size, but lacking in femininity and quality, is one of the poorest investments a breeder can make, for her pigs will be slow to develop, hard to fatten, and lacking both in numbers and in uniformity. Quality combined with femininity and scale in a sow of the accepted market type will, as a rule, insure a profitable breeding animal, and a lack of any one of these factors is likely to result in failure.

If possible, the first purchase of sows should be made from one herd, for in this manner it is easier to get uniformity. Uniformity goes deeper than the mere visible type or conformation; it is determined by past ancestry and is controlled by the characteristics contained in the germplasm. The germplasm is continuous, extending from individual to individual, and any member of the chain shows in its visible conformation only a few of the possible combinations. In other words, a sow may not produce offspring similar in type to herself unless her ancestors were of the same type. By selecting the sows from one herd, it is not only possible to choose animals similar in visible type, but they also are likely to be similar in dormant characteristics as well. In buying such animals a farmer is not purchasing separate individuals to form so many breeding units but rather kindred individuals, all parts of a single established line or type which will blend together to form a single breeding unit.

At best, it is impossible to choose sows that will produce true to type, for as yet no line of breeding is absolutely pure, but by selecting the sows in this manner the chances for uniformity are immeasurably increased. Some mistakes are bound to be made and their correction will be difficult, but by keeping records of the breeding stock and their produce, it will be possible to dispose of undesirable individuals as their poor reproductive ability becomes known. One ideal must always be uppermost in the breeder's mind, and the stock must constantly approach nearer to that one ideal to make any real progress. It is relatively easy to raise hogs, but to produce uniform animals, hogs that will build up and advance the breed, requires time and constant effort.

The farmer who lives in a community where it is possible to obtain the services of a good boar, and who has only a few sows, will not find it profitable to keep a male simply for use in his own herd. However, if he has six or more sows, or if it is impossible to get the use of his neighbor's boar when necessary, it will



A Sow With Real Quality.

be well to purchase one of his own. It often is desirable to delay the purchase of the boar until some time after the original female stock has been selected. If the gilts were bred at the time of their purchase, the service of a boar will not be needed until several months later, when it is necessary to breed for the second lot of pigs. This is not only a saving of money at the time of starting the herd, when expenses are heavy, but it also gives the breeder time to study the original sows along with their offspring and select a boar that will correct their faults.

There is a hackneyed but nevertheless true expression that the "male is half the herd." He really does represent 50 per cent of the breeding stock, and therefore is the most important individual in the whole herd, but granting that he forms half, the sows most certainly constitute the other half, even though their influence is divided into several parts. Certainly both halves are important.

Every pig in the herd is sired by the male, while any one sow can influence only a relatively small number. For this reason the boar should be as excellent an individual with as high breeding as possible; certainly a better representative of the breed than any of the sows, for only by such a process will it be possible to grade up the herd. The succeeding generation must always be kept in mind and be provided for, and to produce a gilt for breeding purposes which is not of a better type, nearer the breeder's ideal than her dam, is to be taking a step backward, not forward.

### A Male 8 Months Old.

It is well to select a boar at least 8 months old, for the selection of a weanling pig that will mature into the kind of breeding animal demanded in any particular case is a difficult undertaking. In selecting the male, aim to correct any faults which may be present in the conformation of the sows. These faults may be discovered in the several months between the first purchase of the bred gilts and the time when it is necessary to breed again for the second litter. It is seen here why uniformity is of such importance in the herd, for the common fault of the sows may be corrected in the offspring by the use of a boar strong in that characteristic; but if the sows are not uniform—if, for example, one has high quality with lack of scale, while another has the opposite characters—it will be impossible to select one boar that can correct the faults of both.

The boar must show masculinity first of all. This is characterized by a strong head, a thick, well-crested neck, well-developed shoulders, stiff bristles, and a little coarser hair than is found in a sow of the same weight and age. His visible reproductive organs should be well developed. By no means select a boar having only one testicle, or one having two small, ill-defined ones. Constitution should be strongly in evidence, for this indicates the vitality necessary to get strong, healthy pigs. The market type indicated for the sows should be found in the boar, namely, a long, strong, well-arched back, thickly covered with flesh—not fat; a well-rounded, plump ham; a deep, smooth side; and a trim underline. He must have quality, but with it strength of bone and scale. A small, over-refined boar is often lacking in masculinity. Strength of bone is shown in the development of the feet and legs, and the manner in which the animal carries himself upon his toes.

### Water for the Cattle

BY W. H. COLE  
Cowley County

The dry weather still continues. For kaffir topping it is of course all right, though a ½-inch shower would prevent the seed from shattering so badly. But for the wheat a good old soaker is needed badly. Stock water is getting exceedingly scarce and only along the larger streams is there a plentiful supply. This applies only to the Flint hills. The Western portion of the county, being on the Arkansas slope, has an abundance of sheet water, but here, where vein water is the rule, there are but few wells that will water 100 head of stock the year around, so the stockman who has a large bunch must get some other source for his water supply when conditions are such as now prevail.

Rough feeds are beginning to sell and various prices are being realized by farmers who produced them. The price of kaffir butts is ranging from \$5.50 to \$9 an acre, while cane butts are ranging from \$10 to \$12. Sowed cane, cut and shocked, is ranging in price from \$20 to \$30 an acre. We have not heard of any corn fodder selling, but when it does the price will no doubt be fully as high accordingly as the other rough feeds. With alfalfa bringing more than \$25 a ton and prairie hay a close second at about \$17 there is a real demand for feeds that as a rule are slow sale.

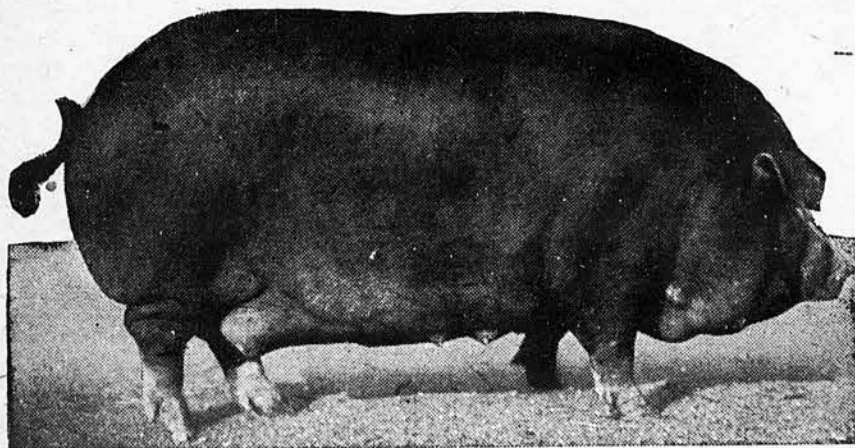
The pigs that were shut up two weeks ago, to wean them, are growing the best of any bunch we have handled in years, and we believe their good appearance is due to the abundance of oats which they have had at all times, both before shutting them up and since. They have all that they can eat of oats at least once daily, and a casual observer, on seeing the oats hulls that are left in their pen, might think that there was nothing to the oats ration, but the thrifty appearance of the young porkers would prove otherwise. Sometimes some of the kaffir that shatters off in the topping rack forms their other ration and sometimes they are given corn. Well water, in which shorts has been mixed, serves as a drink to wash their feed down. We had hoped to increase their appetites by providing a ration of tankage, but when we tried to purchase some recently we were told by the dealer that he had none in stock.

Twenty acres of oats were grown on this farm this year. Soon after the crop was cut it was put into the stack and as the threshing was delayed until late in the season the straw is very bright. The weather was somewhat damp when the threshing was done; this made the straw rather tough and the machine broke it up but very little. We have been thinking about baling it and the local hay buyer told us that such hay would be worth \$10 or more a ton. It has not been many years since a large oats straw stack could be bought for a little more than that price.

With hog prices fixed for the future the farmers are taking an added interest in the swine industry. Many who have not raised hogs for years, owing to the manipulation of the market by the speculators, are now stocking up with gilts or tried sows, and it is an assured thing that a year hence will find the swine population greatly in excess of what it is at present. And along this line it would seem to us that if it is a good thing and a necessity to make the farmers safe in war times that it would be a very good system to follow in time of peace. Why not eliminate the speculator?

One would think that as much as the country has been gone over by the horse buyers in search of horses and mules for war purposes that all of the available material would be purchased by this time. Yet we observe that several buyers are able to make a good living by working in the town and surrounding country. The present preference seems to be for mules. Of course the buyers will buy anything, provided they can get it at a satisfactory price, but when they get hold of a good mare, which they often do, they usually try to trade the animal to some farmer for a mule suitable for war purposes. And usually they are able to make such a trade.

Nearly all the chemical and bacteriological changes in cream take place in the serum or milky part; therefore the richer the cream the better it will keep, other conditions being the same.



Great Care is Needed in Buying the Foundation Stock for the Hog Herds in Kansas; it Doesn't Pay to Feed High Priced Grain to Scrubs.



# Give Trees a Chance

## Farm Woodlots in Kansas Easily Can be Improved Greatly

By C. R. Tillotson

**W**OOD GROWN in the farm woodlot is a farm crop. It is, however, often overlooked, because, unlike other farm crops, timber requires a small amount of labor and a long period of years to bring it to a marketable condition. If properly cared for, a woodlot will supply material for market at intervals, and will afford a supply of timber and fuel for home use at all times. If neglected or abused, it is bound to deteriorate, and may eventually disappear altogether.

The woodlot crop, like any other, should be judged by its quantity and quality. To secure a full stand of trees of high quality, therefore, should be a farmer's aim. Fortunately, the quality of timber is determined largely by how dense the stand is; that is, how close together the trees are. To be of high quality, timber must be, to a considerable proportion of its height, free of limbs, which are the cause of knots; it must be tall; and it must not decrease rapidly in diameter from the butt to the top of the last log. In a dense stand of timber there is considerable competition for sunlight among the individual trees, with the result that height growth is increased. Trees in crowded stands are taller than those in uncrowded stands of the same age. When the trees are crowded so that sunlight does not reach the lower branches, these soon die and become brittle; they then fall off or are broken off by the wind, snow or other agencies. By this process trunks are formed which are free of limbs, and hence of high quality. Further, when trees are crowded their diameters do not decrease rapidly from the butts to the tops.

### For Good Sawlogs.

In uncrowded stands just the opposite is true; height growth is less; the lower branches continue to live, increase in size, and form large knots; and there is a much greater taper in the trunks of the trees. It is evident therefore, that trees in the woodlot should be crowded so the crown or top of every individual tree may be in contact with those of its nearest neighbors. A crowded stand of trees produces not only a larger number but also a greater proportion of high quality sawlogs than an uncrowded stand of an equal area.

Most farm woodlots in Kansas are in need of improvement. Poorer species are in the majority and are crowding out the better ones and many of the trees are overmature. Some show evidence of insect or fungous attack, some are dead, young trees are entirely wanting in the open places, and grazing is allowed to the extent of damaging the older trees and preventing reproduction. Improvement of these conditions can be secured thru the judicious use of the axe, by assisting natural reproduction, by the exclusion of stock at least from portions of the woodlot, and, where necessary,



Cutting Trees Along the Edge of the Woodlot; Care is Necessary in Kansas in Getting the Highest Production of Timber.

thru planting or sowing. Nearly every individual woodlot presents its own specific problem for solution in these respects.

There are two general types of woodlots, each of which requires a different method of handling: (1) Woodlots which are characterized by the presence of old trees which dominate the stand, and (2) woodlots which are made up of a nearly even-aged stand of second growth.

Woodlots characterized by the presence of old trees may almost totally exclude the younger growth, or they may exist only as a few scattered individuals thruout the stand. Such material is likely to be deteriorating in quality, and the problem is that of removing it, and at the same time providing for a new stand of seedlings. From the standpoint of strict business management timber when mature should be cut just the same as wheat or oats; and usually this also is desirable for the good of the woodlot itself. No dead or diseased timber should under any circumstances be allowed to stand. The first operation necessary then, in woodlots of this type, is the cutting out at once of the dead and diseased material. The second is to cut the mature living trees as soon as sufficient reproduction is started in the openings and marketing conditions permit a satisfactory sale. Heavy stands composed almost wholly of mature trees should not be removed all at once unless the owner expects to provide for the new crop by planting.

To secure natural reproduction the old stand will have to be removed in two or three cuttings, each taking from one-third to one-half of the trees. The first cutting is designed to open up the crown cover somewhat, so the leaves on the forest floor may decompose more rapidly, the mineral soil become exposed, and the germination of seed be more certain. The remaining trees become more wind-firm, and as a result of their crowns receiving more sunlight they produce more seed. When the forest floor is in good condition the second cutting can be made during the winter following a heavy seed year. With the removal of these trees the conditions will be favorable for the

germination of the seed and the growth of the seedlings. Neither of the first two cuttings should be so heavy that abundant light will reach the ground and encourage a heavy growth of weeds or grass. The third cutting should be made after the seedlings are well established and no longer in need of the protection of the old trees. In woodlots where the stand of old trees is not dense and reproduction is well started, the older trees should be cut as soon as practicable. Unless removed these will suppress and kill out the young trees which eventually would be highly valuable.

In woodlots which are made up of a nearly even-aged stand of second growth, trees of undesirable species may predominate in the stand and may be crowding out the better ones; the whole stand may be overcrowded; or it may be understocked and not reproducing. The improvement of such woodlots may be brought about by various cuttings, known as "improvement cuttings."

Any cutting designed to remove a portion of the trees in a stand for the benefit of the remainder is called an "improvement cutting." When made in stands of seedlings or small saplings, such cuttings are for convenience designated as "cleanings"; when made in somewhat older stands they are known as "thinnings"; when made in stands where scattered old trees are suppressing valuable young growth, they are known as "liberation cuttings."

### Cut the Growth Carefully.

Often in young stands some of the less valuable species threaten to overtop, crowd out or damage the more valuable species; sprouts sometimes arise too thickly from the stump of trees recently cut; or the reproduction of good species is too dense. In any of these cases some of the trees should be removed. Cleanings are nothing more than the weeding out of the poorer species or the poorer individuals where these interfere with the better ones. The practice of lopping the tops of the inferior species rather than cutting them off near the ground level can be followed. These trees will then continue to live, force the growth of the better species, and still continue to shade the ground. Both to decrease costs and to avoid overcutting, only those inferior trees which actually are interfering with the better ones should be removed. The material cut out usually is too small to pay for the expense involved. The justification for cutting it lies in the bettering of the remaining stand.

In from 15 to 20 years young stands ordinarily reach a condition which makes the cutting out of some of the trees advisable. By thinning, the stand of trees that is to form the final crop can be regulated and improved. The principle is the same as that applied by truck gardeners or orchardists who thin out their crops to secure the best development of a portion rather than a poor development of the whole. By crowding at the beginning, trees of high commercial quality are produced; but if crowding is allowed to continue after the lower branches die, it will cause a stagnation both in diameter and height growth.

The presence of dead or dying trees in the stand, a very dense interlocked crown cover, stems very slender in proportion to their height, or an apparent stagnation in the height growth indicates that a thinning is needed. Unless the condition of the stand makes earlier thinnings

desirable, the best practice is to defer the first one until the product is merchantable and of sufficient size to pay for the operation. Thinnings should be repeated as often thereafter as the material has accumulated in sufficient quantity again to pay for the cost. Cordwood and post material ordinarily will be obtained from the first thinnings, and larger sized material from the later ones. In small woodlots, thinnings may be carried on by the owner at odd times at no cost other than his own labor. When poles are cut for some farm use, a little care in their selection looking to the betterment of the stand will insure a crude form of thinning.

The trees which remain after a thinning should, as a rule, be those which are of the best form regardless of species, the most rapid growing, and presumably of the highest final market value. The trees to be removed should, accordingly, be principally the dead ones and those of the least valuable and the most slowly growing species in the suppressed and the intermediate classes; but insect and fungous infected specimens of all classes should by all means be taken out. In order to obtain a proper opening of the crown canopy, some of the older trees also may have to be cut. In thinning, it must be remembered that the health and vigor of the forest trees are very much influenced by the condition of the soil. The soil should be kept fresh, soft, loose and free of a mat of grasses. With field crops, this condition is attained by cultivation. In woodlots it must be secured by keeping the ground shaded. In making thinnings, therefore, it is desirable to retain any of the intermediate or suppressed trees which are necessary for shading the ground.

### Blasting Stumps Near a Building

BY CHARLES M. PATTERSON

Members of the school board called on me to blast four stumps, 3 to 5 feet in diameter, of sycamore and elm, from the line of foundation for the new school house annex.

The stumps were about 20 feet from the walls of a fine two-story building. The line of the new building ran exactly thru the stumps so that one-half of the stump must be removed for the wall. As the drainage tile had been laid and cemented within 4 feet of one stump and a concrete wall was within 6 feet of another and large windows almost above, it appeared to be impossible to use dynamite. I began by using small charges of farm powder to remove dirt from the sides of the stumps to be blasted. When I had made a basin under the side of a stump, I sawed a notch across the middle of the stump on the line and filled it with 1½ pounds of farm powder, mud-capped and fired. I succeeded in blasting off one-half of the stump. The others were taken out in the same way.

Contractors say that not a wall or tile was injured. School was in session thruout, 500 children being in attendance. Every porch along the square was filled with persons watching the work.

Fifteen pounds of dynamite was used and the workmen stopped only for the blast. There was no damage except one window glass in a window above the engine room hit by a splinter from a board which was used to keep dirt from flying.

### A School of Tractioneering

The announcement that the Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co., will hold more schools of tractioneering this winter comes as good news to farmers interested in tractors. Fourteen schools of tractioneering will be held this year at the company's branch houses in the following cities:

|                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Rockford, Ill.     | Omaha, Neb.        |
| Peoria, Ill.       | Sioux Falls, S. D. |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | Minneapolis, Minn. |
| St. Louis, Mo.     | Fargo, N. D.       |
| Kansas City, Mo.   | Dallas, Texas.     |
| Denver, Colo.      | Billings, Mont.    |
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## Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**Fuel Values With Coal. Manure Is Worth Money This Year. High Prices for the Corn. Watch the Corn Grades. Kafir Is Valuable. Forget the Bunc Artists. Farmers Buy Flour at Dealer Prices.**

NOVEMBER has been saving of both feed and fuel. In this locality the farmers are fairly well supplied with fuel because they did their own ordering and handled their own coal. On this farm we have our winter's supply in the bin, most of which is Osage City coal, but for the coldest weather we have McAlester coal, thanks to a coal dealer friend who was kind enough to phone us from a nearby town that he had a supply on hand.

Our last Osage City coal cost us \$4 a ton at the mine and when we came to pay the freight we found that it had been raised 15 cents a ton, making a total of 97 cents a ton to be paid. Then there was a much larger shortage than usual, which brought the cost to us to \$5.30 a ton on our sidetrack. It was evident that some one had helped himself from the car enroute for it was plain to see where about two wagon loads had been taken from one corner of the car. The mine owners said the car was loaded level when it was shipped. We have made claim on the road for the shortage and if it is allowed it will make the price of the coal at just about even \$5 a ton here.

I am writing at length on the coal question because so many persons have written to me regarding the values of the different kinds of coal. Probably there is no great difference in the value one will receive for a dollar in buying any of the different kinds of coal for in most cases such values have a way of adjusting themselves. For instance, Osage City coal cost us \$5 a ton here and McAlester \$7.50; probably we will get almost the same fuel value for \$1 out of each kind despite the difference in price a ton. The cost of McAlester coal will be greater than this on all railroads other than the Missouri, Kansas and Texas as the freight charges will be more. The cost of Colorado coal is about the same as that of McAlester in most Kansas towns and the fuel value probably is about the same, altho for our

personal use we prefer McAlester to any other soft coal we have ever used.

The work on this farm for the last week has been manure hauling and corn husking. We husk in the forenoon and haul manure in the afternoon. It is rather warm these afternoons for corn husking and we find that by working as we have been doing both jobs go easier. We find we have more manure than we thought but we are not grieving over that; we are well satisfied to keep on at the hauling just as long as the material lasts. We put in every day last week at work and were not sorry to see Sunday come.

The yellow corn on the higher land is not quite so good as we thought. It is all husked now, however, and I am not sorry for I do hate to husk such a large proportion of little curly nubbins. It made barely 15 bushels to the acre of rather poor corn, but the hogs are still so hungry that they do not question quality but are interested only in quantity. The white corn on lower ground is of good quality and is making 20 bushels to the acre. We are saving our seed mostly from the white corn as it is sound and solid. Both the white and yellow corn were surface planted and so the soil is drier than much of the listed land.

A little corn is being sold here at a weight of 75 pounds to the bushel. The price so far is \$1 a bushel but I do not think much will be sold at that price. In the first place there is not much to sell and in the next place the price in Kansas City justifies more than \$1 here. A great deal of the corn is still too heavy and green to sell, and it seems to be drying out slowly despite the favorable weather. Probably good sound corn will bring as much as \$1.25 a bushel here by December, and I should not be surprised to see sound corn sell for \$1.50 here before next spring.

I have been looking into the corn marketing proposition pretty closely for the last two weeks and find that a much greater proportion of the new crop is soft than most of us had thought. The proportion of sound milling corn to the bulk of the crop raised is smaller than for many years. Much of this soft corn is available only for feeding on the farm. Many steers will be fed or warmed up on it. This may mean a drop in price for such cattle about the time this soft corn is fed out. We all know that such corn will not make good gains and many persons who feed it will be disappointed in the results it gives. I would suggest that men who buy corn in carlots this winter should tie the seller down pretty closely on grades or they may get corn of very poor quality.

Grain buyers of this locality have during the last week received bids of \$1.25 a bushel for snapped corn from Texas, the weight being 75 pounds to the bushel, husks and all. It is doubtful if farmers would haul snapped corn any distance as it would require too much bulk to make a paying load. It also is doubtful if the railroads would accept snapped corn for shipment in view of the shortage in cars. I am told that this corn would be taken on its arrival in Texas and husked by machinery and the husks baled and sold for feed. It is said that husks are now selling in Texas for \$10 a ton, baled. Feed of all kinds is very scarce and high in price in Texas, and in many places in that state I fear that animals will suffer greatly with hunger before grass grows again.

We scarcely know how fortunate we are here to have such a fine forage crop as the kafir is supplying. I have never seen kafir of such fine feeding quality or which was so relished by animals as this crop seems to be. For the last 10 days we have been feeding some alfalfa of the finest quality to calves, but we have found that if they can get kafir they care nothing for the alfalfa. The cattle to which we are now giving kafir twice a day eat it all to the last scrap. There is not even a stalk butt to be found in the yard. This is going to make feeding a pleasure this winter and this part of Kansas is, as I said most fortunate in having so large a tonnage of this fine feed. It releases a good

deal of high priced hay for sale which would have to be fed were it not for the kafir.

I received this week a letter from a Southern Kansas friend who feels rather keenly the criticisms of the farmers which are appearing in the daily papers. Our friend should not take these to heart. They are the work of irresponsible persons or those ignorant of farm matters. To say that the farmers of this locality are getting rich at the business is stating a plain falsehood as all persons conversant with the crops raised here during the last six years know. I still stick to my former statement that those who are doing the most howling in the papers are the ones who produce the least. If farming were as pleasant and profitable as our critics state the tide of immigration would turn back to the farm. As it is, city industries are drawing labor from the country every day simply because they can afford to pay larger wages.

The roads are so good that the farmers are cutting loose from their wheat and it is coming to market in large quantities. The price paid at the mill for wheat of good quality today is \$2.07 a bushel. The mill is selling the best grade of flour for \$2.65 a sack, straight patent for \$2.60 and clear for \$2.55. Retail dealers in all towns near here charge \$3 for the best flour but the mill charges the consumer who takes his flour from the mill in 500 pound lots no more than the dealer. This is only fair; the farmer who produces the wheat certainly is entitled to as low a price as any dealer; there is no reason why he should be compelled to pay an extra profit of 35 cents a sack.

### Ever Have a Cleanup Day?

Last Saturday afternoon was designated as a sort of cleanup day at our place. It was planned somewhat after the cleanup days they have in the cities in the spring. All other work about the place was dropped for that half day and our experience proved to be an eye opener not only to myself and help, but to the women folks as well. One thing we learned was that it takes more than half a day to do up such a job in the proper way.

We had not gotten very far before our original plan was enlarged to include odd jobs of repairs about buildings and the rearrangement of equipment for feeding and choring. Just one example: We had been carrying the mash feed for the poultry flock from a supply in the cellar. A box holding about a bushel was nailed up to the wall inside the scratching shed and will hold a week's supply. Gates and doors on sagging hinges were fixed and new warbles or hooks put on. Barnyard fences were repaired, loose boards on buildings re-nailed and broken ones replaced. In short, every job, big and little, that had been waiting for attention thru the rush season, was looked after. And you would be surprised how many such jobs there are about the average farm place, if you will just stop and look for them, and get them out of the way as they are discovered.

I want to recommend a cleanup day on every farm where it is not already on the calendar. Fall or early winter is the best time for it, according to my notion. We can learn something from the women folks in this line. They have their house cleanings regularly twice, or at least once, a year. You actually will enjoy doing this; at least, that was our experience. And after it is all done you will have a lot more satisfaction in seeing everything in neat, ship-shape order. Such work not only makes the home place more sightly, but it may be made to save steps and time in choring, and last but not least a good cleanup is quite likely to prevent accidents, both to human beings and stock. It gets rid of rusty nails in loose boards, pieces of barb wire, broken glass, broken pieces of machinery with sharp edges, and similar accumulations. **A. H. Wolf.**

### When Trapping the Muskrats

Farmers Bulletin No. 869, The Muskrat as a Fur Bearer, with notes on its use as food, has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and a postcard request will bring it to you promptly. It was written by David E. Lantz, a Kansas man, and it is of special interest to every person who expects to trap muskrats this winter.



**TWO GREAT WORLD GRAINS** are combined in the perfected ready-cooked cereal—

## Grape-Nuts

This appetizing blend of Wheat and Barley is over 98% Food.

**ECONOMICAL  
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# Dad's in the Pep Game, Too

## More Teams Line Up for the Fifty Dollar Prize

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

DAD'S getting into the game right. From every section of the state fathers and mothers of our members are writing and telling me how much they like the new plans. Putting up premiums for pep appeals to Kansas folks, and I'll be surprised if the dads who are getting into the father and son contest don't keep the younger boys hustling to keep up.

"I think Dad will make a fine partner," wrote Clark Jenkins of Miami county, and so Clark and his father are



Martin Oliver of Chautauqua.

in the contest again. Clark is the only 1916 member who has shown pep enough to line up for record keeping for the third year. The Father and Son Contest is the only contest open to 1916 members, so far as competition for pork production prize goes. By retaining breed club membership, tho, they can compete for the pep prizes, altho they are not eligible for county leadership unless they line up in the father and son department. Clark Jenkins proved to be one of the best leaders in the club. This will make him eligible for leadership next year in Miami county. Miami county boys will have to go some to win over him.

Here's the second list of applications for membership in the father and son club: Emil Schwandt and Glen Schwandt, Wamego, Pottawatomie county; Frank Holtman and Darlington Holtman, Randolph, Riley county; A. W. Jenkins and Clark Jenkins, Paola, Miami county; E. M. Simpson and Monroe Simpson, Clyde, Cloud county; J. C. Stewart and Harvey Stewart, Emporia, Lyon county. All of the boys named are competing in the 1917 contest. A number of additional applications have been received for the father and son contest, but the boys have not yet filed recommendations. Tell Dad to "come on in; the water's fine." Mr. Holtman and Mr. Simpson are keeping records this year. They didn't find it difficult.

Only one criticism of the proposed mutual insurance plan has been received. That came from one of the fathers who believes that every boy should choose for himself. As it happens, tho, the plan was adopted by a majority vote of the 1917 members who wish to enter the new contest. The vote in favor of mutual insurance was almost 100 per cent. "Yes," I believe this mutual insurance plan will be one of the best features ever introduced in club work. We do not want to compel any boy tho, to carry insurance if he does not wish to. The better plan would be to drop out of the club, and let some other fellow take his place. With the plans announced last week, no member could be compelled to pay more than \$3.60 for protection. That amount would be based on an average valuation of \$60, and there is not one chance in a hundred that the assessment will go over 50 or 75 cents. You can't carry insurance in any other company for several times that amount.

### Shawnee Wins First Honors.

The home boys have the honor of first completing membership in the ten-boy club. But they had an advantage over you other fellows; most of them brought their recommendation blanks direct to the office. The first four named are 1917 members. Here's the list:

### Shawnee County Pep Club, 1918.

| Name and Postoffice                 | Age |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Cable O. Wilson, Silver Lake, R. 12 | 16  |
| Roy Gooddell, Tecumseh              | 12  |
| Edward Holliday, Topeka, R. 8       | 14  |
| Raymond Curry, Elmont, R. 8         | 12  |
| Lincoln Eller, Jr., Tecumseh        | 12  |
| Glenn Bulkley, Wakarusa             | 16  |
| Frank White, N. Topeka, R. 4        | 12  |
| Earl Ford, N. Topeka                | 14  |
| William Stuart, Topeka, R. 8        | 15  |
| Clyde Meek, Rossville               | 13  |

Applications still continue to come and we soon will be able to publish complete membership in many county clubs. In many counties every boy enrolled this year has lined up for the work again. Every boy who has notified me that he wishes to retain membership has been enrolled. Boys who sent cards in answer to my letter of inquiry need not file any additional application. There has been considerable misunderstanding about this.

One of the finest profit records for the entire club will be made by Paul Buck of Larned, Pawnee county. Paul paid \$40 for a purebred Duroc sow. He has six fine pigs entered in the contest and at the Pawnee county fair in September, Paul won \$30, taking all the first prizes in open competition. All the second prizes were won by Bruce Mather, another Capper Pig Club member. This year Ralph did not exhibit, as his pigs were too small. Paul sold his two male pigs for \$65 and has four gilts left. They will bring him at least \$35 apiece. The sow, too, has doubled in value. Apparently Paul will have more than \$200 profit to show. Do you wonder that he has lined up for the 1918 contest work? Some remarkable profit records are going to be made this year. There is going to be a close race for the profit trophy as well as for the pep trophy.

The Capper Pig Club has received mighty few knocks and a great many boasts, but one of the compliments that pleased me most comes from F. C.

Crocker of Filley, Neb. "I know what this pig club work means," wrote Mr. Crocker. "For 5 years I was president of the Nebraska Swine Breeders' association, and I want to say that this club is the greatest movement to boost the hog business I ever saw or ever thought of." Mr. Crocker is one of the best known swine breeders in the country, and he not only knows swine, but he knows what the business training we are giving the boys means.

The Capper Pig Club catalog has been printed. More than 800 pigs representing every breed in the clubs have been listed for sale. About 250 members have listed pigs. That is pretty convincing evidence that we are living up to our new motto, "Trained Business Boys for Kansas Farms." These catalogs can be had for the asking. About 400 purebred gilts are offered for sale. Sales are to be made direct by members, and we are urging prospective purchasers to buy from the boys nearest them. This is the only way to have a square deal. In addition to the pigs listed by our club members, I am having bred sows and gilts listed by all of the best swine breeders in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

### Let's Have Trapping Letters.

Chautauqua county is well up in the alphabet, but somewhat down the list in exhibition of pep. Most of the boys are young, tho, which may account for their failure to have many county meetings. Roy Nance is county leader and also assistant secretary of the Berkshire Breed club. Every member has shown a lot of interest in the club work and all of the boys except Glenn Byron have lined up for next year. No pictures of the Chautauqua county club have been sent to me, but I can show you Martin Oliver, who came to the pep meeting and brought his dad along. In addition to being a good hog man, Martin is a "trapping scamp" as one of my boy friends describes a fellow who could catch more muskrats than he can. Martin does considerable trapping every winter and last winter sold enough furs to pay for the feed given his sow. I suspect that a great many boys in the club will do some trapping this winter. Send a letter telling about your trapping experience. Give your methods. Tell about the best catch you ever made and about the best season's catch. I will send \$1 for the best letter received. Any Kansas boy can compete for this prize.

The Chautauqua county members are Martin Oliver, 11; Roy A. Nance, 12; Glenn Byron, 11; Ralph Cunningham, 12; and John Myers, 13. Martin, Glenn, Ralph and John have Duroc Jerseys and Roy has a Berkshire.

Better hustle and get your application in for membership in the 1918 club. Remember, more than \$500 in prizes is offered and that we hope to increase this amount of \$1,000. Kansas breeders are requested to put up prize pigs for first and second prizes for the best records made by members of the different breed clubs, the first prize pig worth \$50, the second prize pig worth \$25. We now have the first prize for the Duroc club. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan., will send a registered gilt to the boy who makes the best record with Durocs. Mr. Bancroft offered to give the prize pig for the contest this year, but W. W. Jones of Clay Center was ahead of him. Mr. Bancroft was determined to do something to encourage the boys, so he offered a special \$10 prize which will be awarded to the boy who makes the best record in the open contest this year with a sow purchased from Mr. Bancroft. Quite a number of our members are in this little contest arranged by Mr. Bancroft. W. A. McIntosh of Courtland, Kan., also offered a special prize to be won by the boy who makes the best record with a Poland sow purchased from him. Mr. McIntosh's prize is a purebred Poland male pig. We had quite a number of similar offers, but when the breeders discovered that I did not think it would be fair to give them publicity they failed to offer prizes. The prizes offered by Mr. Bancroft and Mr. McIntosh were made without any publicity being given in this department. That shows that they have the proper interest in the work of the boys. I hope that other breeders will show some pep and put up some prizes for Poland, Spotted Poland, Chester White, Hampshire and Berkshire clubs.

Come on in, fellows, there's still a place in your county. All you need to do is send in your application and secure recommendations.

## THE CAPPER PIG CLUB

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

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

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

Approved ..... Parent or Guardian

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

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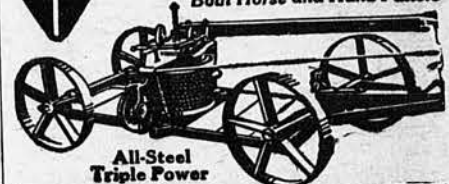
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## With the Home Makers

### Let's Count Our Blessings

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

WITH THE country in a state of war, quite different is the Thanksgiving of 1917 from any that have preceded it, in the recollection of most of us. The mother whose son has gone to the front, or who may go at almost any time, is asking what she has to be thankful for. Altho prosperity may be greater than in years past and the bank account larger than ever before, what are these, she asks, when balanced up against a son. Yet no mother or father or brother or sister can consider himself without blessings, when he takes account of the blessings which have come to the nation as a whole.

In counting our blessings this Thanksgiving Day, we know that one of the greatest of them is that the war has brought us to the realization that we have been sinfully wasteful. In the midst of abundant prosperity, we have been called to stop in our mad rush for gain. We have paused to think. For years the home economics experts have been telling us that a French family could live off of what an American family wastes. But France seemed so far away. French women, we said, did not have food to waste, but in America, where there was plenty, was it not waste of time to save the waste?

With our boys on French soil, France seems a less distant country. With the government urging that we conserve, women all over the United States are beginning to realize that to be wasteful is to be unpatriotic. Feeding the allies is going to help us win the war.

Wheat and meat are two food articles with which we must be most economical. Wheatless days in the hotels of the large cities have meant the saving of thousands of barrels of flour. How to substitute for wheat and yet serve foods with like constituents is a problem which the government is working out thru its experts. Everyone is asked to save 2 ounces of wheat flour or 3 ounces of bread, the equivalent of three ordinary slices, a day. France needs wheat more than any other cereal and France needs wheat more than any other country because French women have never used any flour but wheat flour.

"We cannot put a greater burden on the women of France than they already have," said Mrs. Alice P. Morton of the National Home Economics association. "Practically all the bread used in France is baked in the shop. Because of its nature cornbread cannot be sold over the counter, but it can be used in our homes."

When various requests came from the government, women at first thought that they were merely to be given "busy work," but now they know that conservation is going to form an important part of the United States war plan.

"I could never see any sense to learning about proteins and carbohydrates, but now I am willing to learn even the meaning of the calorie, if you'll only be patient with me." This is the confession that many housekeepers in the city are making and so they are going to the home economics experts for instruction. Their meals are being planned with an effort to serve foods with the greatest food value and the smallest amount of waste.

Domestic art work in the schools of the large cities is feeling the effect of the war also.

"We realize that we must teach things that are of real, practical value," said Miss Jenny Snow of the Chicago Normal school.

Therefore overcasting seams and seams and seams for days that seem endless to the children, and making dainty finishing stitches has been done away with, and the pupils in the grades are permitted to make outside garments which they can wear. Not only this but each child has pledged herself to complete an article of wearing apparel for a refugee child. These include such garments as dresses, cotton flannel petticoats, booties and knitted hoods and stocking caps. At the end of a sewing period when they can turn in to their teacher a finished product to keep some little French child warm, the children are delighted. Many of the youthful seamstresses complete a garment in a day. They are taught to

use the sewing machine because Miss Snow believes it is fallacy to confine children to hand work of which they tire. The garments are, for the most part, made from left-overs and here again the pupils learn conservation. Bits of yarn remaining from the garments which women enrolled with the Red Cross society are making for the soldiers, are worked into warm baby hoods and caps and are really charming because of the mixture of colors.

### Organize a Red Cross Society

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County

If a canvass were made of good knitters, it is probable that more farm women than any other class would be in the list. This locality, however, would show fewer farm women helping in Red Cross work than town women. There may be several reasons for this. Many farm women, like the writer, have helped in harvesting one crop or another until there is enough housework and family sewing on hand for 10 women to do. There may be another reason, however. Few farm women, I believe, realize the need for such work. We do not hear,

the first hand descriptions of army life that town people do. We do not meet so many of the soldiers home on furloughs. In some places school children are knitting squares of colored yarns. These fastened together make a blanket. The men in Camp Grant, where big barracks were hastily built, without heating arrangements at first, and training in the rain left garments wet for days, would have appreciated such blankets. Those, "knee deep in mud" would certainly enjoy the comfort of a warm pair of socks. Any group of farm women could learn what services they could best render by becoming a branch order of some Red Cross society near them or by sending to the general Red Cross secretary, W. G. Evans, 809 Central Savings Bank Building, Denver, Colo.

We are cautioned more earnestly than ever that Christmas packages should be mailed early this year. It takes only a little thought to see that the thousands of soldiers gathered in the big cantonments will cause a tremendous increase in the mail and express business. By a little careful planning, we could send most of our gifts two weeks early, at least.

The food pledge has made the use of cornbread seem a duty. Later we can vary the diet by using buckwheat cakes. This flour, at present, is not so cheap as wheat. It is quoted in Lawrence papers at 10 cents a pound or 3 pounds for 25 cents. In either case—cornbread

or pancakes—the work may be lessened by sifting, in correct proportions, a quantity of the dry ingredients. If a table of the kitchen cabinet order is used, one of the flour divisions may be used for the mixture of cornmeal, flour, sugar, salt and soda or baking powder. The last issue of the Ladies' Home Journal contains a suggestion for using cooked breakfast cereals in pancakes. We have often used rice with eggs, sugar, flour, baking powder and milk. We had not thought of substituting cooked rolled oats, wheat cereal, mush and the like. Any woman could do a little experimenting in this use of cereals and so add to her "conservation list."

A friend once wrote that his boy of a few months had "already made his mark—on the furniture." We have had four young experimenters in line drawing and shoe scratching. As a result some chairs and tables, even those with fumed surface, show wear. We are told that we might have prevented this worn appearance if we had rubbed the fumed surfaces several times a year with boiled linseed oil.

The same authority suggested that scratched mahogany or oak woods finished with a bright, glossy finish should be treated first to an application of prepared varnish remover. Thirty minutes after the first application a second one should be made. In 10 or 15 minutes the varnish should be ready to scrape off with a dull-edged knife. If necessary, a third application of varnish remover may be made and rubbed off. Different grades of sandpaper should be used, beginning with fairly coarse and ending with finer. Then a finishing touch may be made by rubbing with oil and powdered pumice stone, wiping off all the oil, and polishing with a woolen cloth. If desired, the article can then be waxed with a mixture of beeswax or floor wax and turpentine.

We have just sent a request that our name be put on the mailing list for mothers' articles published by the Kindergarten Division of the United States Bureau of Education at Washington, D. C. These pamphlets are distributed free to any who wish them. They are written by mothers who have been kindergarten teachers. They deal with outdoor and indoor games, plays and toys, books, stories, pictures, pets and other kindred subjects.

### What Shall the Dinner Be?

Patriotic housewives will not serve extravagant dinners this Thanksgiving. In planning the meal for this day, let us remember the thousands of men, women and children in Europe who will have almost nothing to eat, and not forget the Food Administration pledge.

All the dishes suggested in the following menu can be made of products grown on the farm. This dinner is as good as one could wish and yet it does not include the meats, fats, wheat or sugar which we are asked by the food administrators to save.

#### THANKSGIVING MENU

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Roast Fowl               | Giblet Sauce |
| Mashed Potatoes          | Cauliflower  |
| Cornbread                |              |
| Fruit Jelly or Preserves |              |
| Lettuce and Pepper Salad |              |
| Pumpkin Pudding          |              |
| Nuts                     | Raisins      |
|                          | Coffee       |

Prepare the cauliflower as follows: Drain a cooked cauliflower, separate into flowerets and pour over it a sauce made in the following way: Mix together the slightly beaten yolks of 2 eggs, 1/4 cup of thin cream, 1/2 teaspoon of salt, 1/2 teaspoon of nutmeg and the juice of 1/2 lemon. Stir constantly in a double boiler until the mixture thickens. Then add 2 tablespoons of butter and, when melted, pour at once over the cauliflower.

For the lettuce and green pepper salad, wash and put 6 green peppers into a hot oven; bake for 10 minutes; remove, plunge into cold water and remove the skins and the seeds; and set in a cold place. When ice cold, shred with a sharp knife, place on 2 cups of shredded lettuce and cover with salad dressing. Serve with crisp crackers and cheese.

Pumpkin pudding is delicious. Drain 4 cups of cooked pumpkin in a colander for 1 hour, then mash it thru the colander; add 2 cups of milk, 2 well-beaten eggs, 1 cup of sugar, 2 teaspoons of ground ginger, 1 teaspoon of grated nutmeg and 2 teaspoons of salt. Mix well; pour into a baking dish brushed with butter and sprinkle the top with 1 teaspoon of cinnamon. Bake in a slow oven for 1 hour. Serve while warm.

## Make Your Gifts This Christmas



THESE PATTERNS give some excellent suggestions for those who are planning to make their Christmas gifts this year. Santa Claus is shown in all the glory of his fur-trimmed coat and tasseled cap. The suit is cut in one size and is very easy to make. The children will adore the life-like animals. There are patterns for a lamb, rabbit, pig, cat, elephant, a lion with a woolly mane, Billy possum, puss in boots and "Tige." The last three have movable heads and legs and all of the patterns are cut in one size.

Of course, every small girl expects a doll on Christmas morning. Even if it is only a happy-looking rag doll like No. 7450, which comes in sizes 10, 20 and 24-inch length. The kind of dolls' clothes which come off easily are dear to the heart of every little mother, and a fine collection is to be found in this group.

She will be delighted with the perfect little Red Cross nurse, 8570, the little coat dress, No. 8569, and the little lingerie dress, No. 6953, are equally fascinating. The boy and girl dolls shown in No. 6943 are easily outfitted, and the little lady shown in No. 7398 has a complete wardrobe. All of the doll patterns are cut for 14 to 20-inch dolls.

Mother or big sister will appreciate any one of the bags as a gift. No. 8574 will keep the dust away from the best hat. A traveling apron which holds every toilet necessity and which folds up when not in use, is shown in No. 8590. A clever knitting bag has a lining which pulls out to form an apron in No. 8587. All of these bags are cut in one size.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each.



## Young Kansans at Work

### A Thanksgiving Borrower

BY JOSEPHINE E. REED

**M**Y DEAR, DEAR little children: I am very sorry to have to write that I cannot be home Thanksgiving day. I am much better but not quite well enough to leave the hospital. Daddy will be here with me and I would be very happy if it were not for the thought of my lonely little boys and girls in the old farm house. Try to make each other happy.

"Your loving mother."

Alice looked up from the letter in dismay. The old farm house did look dreary in the gathering twilight and to think of tomorrow—Thanksgiving—without father or mother, made it doubly dreary.

"What are you crying about?" demanded Tom.

"I'm not crying," she denied indignantly.

"Well, you'd better not be if those children see you."

"When's muvver comin' home?" asked little Ruth.

"Real soon after Thanksgiving and we're going to have the best time tomorrow."

"Oh, Tommy, what are we going to do?"

"It's a secret a fairy told me. You'll find out tomorrow."

"What's the fairy's name?"

"Get-up-and-dust! He's a Kansas fairy. That's the kind we have out here."

"Oh, Tommy, you're fooling."

"I'll show you tomorrow."

"Tom, do tell me what you're going to do," pleaded Alice.

"Oh, no, Alice, I want to surprise you, but you had better go ahead and write to mother. I'll tell you what to write about and I'll mail the letter tonight and mother will get it by special delivery tomorrow and it will make her happier."

"Tom, you're lots nicer than some brothers."

But Tom had gone to help the hired man do the chores. However, the hired man came in quite awhile before Tom did and when Tom finally arrived he asked Alice for her letter and rushed off to mail it. The children all went to bed early and in the morning awoke to the sound of their big brother bustling around the kitchen. Soon glowing fires tempted them to leave their beds and then they remembered about the surprise.

"Tom, what's going to happen?"

"Please, Tommie," coaxed Ruthie.

"You'll find out pretty soon," he said, so Alice cooked breakfast, Ruthie helped set the table, Johnny placed chairs, and their big brother did all sorts of mysterious things. After the breakfast dishes were washed, Tom helped Alice tidy the rooms. Then Alice baked a beautiful cake for the Thanksgiving dinner. Just as these preparations were completed there came a knock at the door. Alice opened it and outside stood Mr. and Mrs. Martin, an elderly couple who lived half a mile away.

"Tommy said you wanted to borrow some grandparents for today," said Mrs. Martin.

"Oh, I guess we do. We have no mother or father nor even a grandma close today."

"Well, I'll be glad to be grandma I've been so lonely since my daughter and her children moved away."

As she sat by the fire, cuddling Ruthie in true grandmotherly fashion, she told how Mr. Martin had been sad and despondent the night before because there were no children nor grandchildren to be loved on Thanksgiving day.

"And then Tom came and said he wanted to borrow us and we forgot all about being lonesome when we knew some one wanted us."

When Tom came in bringing the big turkey, Ruthie was so excited she was glad to climb down from Grandmother Martin's lap and Johnny ran to be ready to help pull out the feathers. Everybody was busy helping to make pumpkin pies and cranberry sauce and Grandfather Martin was cracking nuts. After dinner they all took a sleigh ride to the home of Mr. Briggs, whose wife had died a year ago. They brought him and his little daughter, Mabel, back for supper

and to spend the evening. Such a lovely day! They played games and sang, and Mr. Briggs told them stories, and no one thought of being lonely.

In the city mother and father gathered the children who were well enough into mother's room, and visited the others in their own rooms, and read them Alice's letter:

"Dear Mother: We have decided that we will be just as happy as we can be with the father and mother we have



Alice Baked a Thanksgiving Cake.

adopted for the day and we want you to borrow all the children in the hospital and play they are yours and then every one of us will be happy and nobody lonesome."

"And that was better than sitting around crying," said Tom.

### You Can Make This Toy

For a toy called "Stick and Wheel," a stick 8 inches long by 1 inch thick is needed.

Cut trenches the length of the stick at equal distances apart, leaving a plain space of an inch at each end. Then cut notches around the stick as closely as you well can, making each ring of notches meet neatly. With a large spool cut out a cardboard paper wheel; mark off spokes and tire with pencil, stick a pin thru the center of the wheel and drive the point of the pin half way up into

the end of stick. With the metal back of a jackknife rub briskly from end to end of the stick. The paper wheel will fly around so fast it is a mere blur.

### You'll Enjoy This Game

What do you do on days when you have to stay in the house and mother has a headache? Here is an old game, which perhaps you have never heard of: "How do you like it, when do you like it, and where do you like it?"

One child decides upon a word such as ice cream. The others ask him, "How do you like it?"

He says, "Very much."

The next question is: "When do you like it?"

Answer: "On a hot day."

Question: "Where do you like it?"

Answer: "On a plate."

The first child who guesses the answer chooses the next word.

### Taking Mother's Place

I am 14 years old and am doing all I can this summer to help increase the food production and prevent any food from being wasted. I set out 50 tomato plants and from these plants I have sold \$3 worth of tomatoes, canned 12 quarts, besides having all we wished to eat.

I gathered wild plums and sold enough to get sugar to can 20 quarts and make 8 quarts of jelly. I have saved enough money from my garden in three weeks to buy four gingham dresses for myself and several small articles. My mother has been away most of the summer and my little sister and myself have canned all the fruit and vegetables. Besides my garden work I have braided a large, round rug for my bedroom floor out of old clothes.

Guthrie, Okla.

### The Volunteer

All summer long we boys had played  
At soldier in the poultry yard,  
And up and down the long parade  
With Johnny stationed as a guard.

Old Ebenezer, with one eye  
Cocked up to see the passing show,  
Each day had watched us marching by  
And all its meaning seemed to know.

And when at last Thanksgiving morn  
Dawned bright and early, and the rest  
Of turkey slackers, all forlorn,  
With frantic fear in every breast,

Rushed pell mell to the woods, why then  
Old Ebenezer, staunch and brave,  
Marched boldly to the poultry pen  
And life for his dear country gave.

—Josephine E. Reed.

## Here's a Mother Goose Puzzle

A Mother Goose rhyme is represented in this puzzle. Can you guess it? To each of the first five boys and girls sending correct answers a package of postcards will be given. Address Puzzle Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



The answer to the vegetable puzzle of the November 10 issue is string beans. Prize winners are: Vernon Sondlin, Conway Springs, Kan.; John Warner, Whiting, Kan.; John F. Simon, Mt. Ida, Kan.; Ethel Braden, Wakefield, Kan.; Lawrence Cook, Hutchinson, Kan.



### Easy to Make up Jell-O

For making the newest things in desserts and salads, Jell-O is being used by the best cooks as well as by women in millions of homes who do all of the work about the house as well as the cooking.

Cooks use Jell-O because it is more satisfactory than anything else for the finest desserts and salads.

Women generally use

## JELL-O

first of all, because better things can be made of it, at the price, than of anything else.

In wealthy homes Jell-O is popular because it is too good to go without.

In homes of people of moderate means it is a part of the noon-day meal regularly for the reason that it costs only 10 cents and can be made up into the most delicious and beautiful desserts and other dishes by any woman, cook or no cook, even if she can only "boil water."

Jell-O is sold at the low price of 10 cents a package in all grocery stores and general stores everywhere in America. There are seven different fruit flavors, as follows: Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon, Orange, Cherry, Peach, Chocolate.

The new Jell-O Book describes new Jell-O salads, "whips," knick-knacks, and dainties of almost unlimited variety. Recipes for everyday salads and desserts are given first place in it, and particularly the new things in fruity Jell-O desserts.

A copy will be sent to you free if you will send us your name and address.

**10¢**  
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**W**HY send your money out of town? Deal with your grocer. From him you get goods of known value, known weight—fresh, full strength, full value. Such goods are more economical, and the money you pay your grocer stays in town—to help make it a better place to live. Your grocer sells

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More calves have been raised on Blatchford's Calf Meal than on all other milk substitutes combined.

100 lbs. makes 100 gallons of milk substitute, costing only one-third as much as milk. Prevents scouring and insures the early maturity of sleek, handsome calves.

It is steam-cooked and no trouble to prepare or use.

**Write for Pamphlet** "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully with Little or No Milk." At dealers, or Blatchford Calf Meal Factory, Dept. 93, Waukegan, Ill.

## To Win With Poultry

**Neatness is Going to Count**

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT,  
Secretary.

**N**EATNESS makes a great deal of difference in the things we do. You have known people who were untidy in their dress and when you first met them they didn't make a favorable impression on you at all. Finally when you became better acquainted with them you found they had many good points, yet the first impression was never entirely counteracted. It's the same way with letters. One that is poorly written and blotted doesn't impress us favorably when we first glance at it, no matter what good things it may contain. Yet how much pleasure the one that is neatly written and also has good things to tell gives! Care in writing letters and



Elsie Miller of Brown County.

in making out reports shows that the poultry club member has other good qualities: she is more likely to be accurate in her farm flock reports and she is more likely to take good care of her contest chickens. So you see what an important factor neatness is in your poultry club work.

It's a good thing for us to stop to consider every now and then what we are really working for in our poultry club. As I have told you before the experience which you receive, not only in raising chickens but in making out reports, is going to be of lasting value to you, if you do it accurately and carefully. The poultry club letters which you write from time to time are going to make writing the contest story easier. All of these things are going to be considered in the awarding of prizes. The interest which you show in writing a letter is going to count, also. Here's a good pep letter from Marguerite Wells of Marion county that I know you'll enjoy as much as I did:

"I'm bringing my poultry club scrap book up to date. I started it last spring and then stopped pasting but I have saved all of the clippings.

"I have been waiting for the Leghorn Breed club officers to send in a selection of colors and slogan. May I suggest 'Loyalty to the Leghorn will win us leadership' for the slogan, and for the colors the different colors of our contest entries: brown, buff and white.

A trinity of colors in our Leghorn club is found.

In unity and strength by them we're firmly bound.  
Whether single comb or rose comb,  
Or brown or buff or white,  
Standing together,  
We're sure to come out right.

"I was glad to have your suggestions for a patriotic meeting. It will help me out a lot I think. I have been wanting to link up our club work some way with the food administration work and am planning for some kind of a public program for our next meeting.

"Everybody in and around Florence certainly has had a chance to hear about the Copper Poultry club and hardly a week passes that I am not asked some questions about the club and its work. One of the girls I asked last spring to go into the club is sorry now that she didn't and there are two other girls I know who would like to try the work. I hope there will be no quitters next year."

"I wish the Farmers Mail and Breeze came every day for I do love to read what the poultry club girls are doing," writes Catherine Pettier of Cloud county. "Our county is third and we are trying to be the leader next time."

And here's some more enthusiasm from Daisy Weltmer of Brown county: "I must tell you about my chickens," Daisy writes. "I am still prouder of them than I was. They took second prize at the Sabetha Fall Festival. Mamma took some of hers and she got first prizes on all of them."

Lillian Milburn of Douglas county is proud of her chickens also. She exhibited them at the Vinland Grange fair and they took first prize over three coops.

The Orpington Breed club has two new officers: Lila Bradley, R. F. D. No. 3, LeRoy, Kan., is now secretary, and Bertha Harms, R. F. D. No. 3, Westmoreland, is assistant secretary. The appointment of the new officers was made necessary by the resignation of Ruth Wood of Sumner county who is living in town attending high school. Members of the club who have not paid their breed club dues should send them to one of these officers, those whose names begin with a letter in the alphabet preceding N, sending them to the secretary and those whose names begin with N or a letter after N, sending the dues to the assistant secretary.

This week's picture is of Elsie Miller of Brown county and her Silver Laced Wyandottes when they were quite young.

### Poultry on Kansas Farms

BY G. D. McCLASKEY,  
Poultry Editor

The call for the conservation of poultry flocks on Kansas farms is being heeded. One farmer writes that his wife informed him they were going to have company for dinner and she wished him to kill a chicken. He rounded up the flock, all purebred White Plymouth Rocks, and found that they had only 80 pullets and a few cockerels, the pick of the season's poultry crop. So he took the shotgun and went out in the corn field and came back in half an hour with five young rabbits, enough meat, he said, for two days. The flock of 80 good pullets is going to be kept on the farm. They will have good care and will give good returns in eggs this winter. From a flock of this size hundreds of young chickens can be raised next year.

A greater interest is being taken among farmers in trap-nested, high producing strains of poultry than ever before. Many farmers now realize that heavy egg production is a matter of careful selection and breeding, as well as correct feeding and housing. Poultry fanciers and specialty breeders can supply a limited number of bred-to-lay fowls. This is the class of poultry raisers that starts most of the good things in connection with the breeding of better poultry. They are seldom in position to finish the good work they start owing to lack of room for building up and maintaining a large flock. But the farmer is in position to take up the work where the fancier is compelled to leave off. And every farmer who will do this will in a year or two have established a high-producing flock that will be far more profitable than his poultry of hit and miss breeding of former days. Letters are being received almost every day from farmers who wish to buy breeding birds from trap-nested, high-producing flocks. There is more demand for this class of stock than can be supplied.

It has been demonstrated thoroly that the male exerts a greater influence than the female in producing pullets that will be heavy layers. This being the case, farmers should try to secure cockerels that were hatched from eggs produced by hens of known laying qualities. This is the cheapest, quickest and best way to establish a flock of high producers on the farm. Poultry specialists who will keep trap-nest and pedigree records of their stock have a wonderful opportunity for selling to farmers the cockerels of high producing blood lines.

A Sedgwick county breeder of Rhode Island Reds writes: "I would suggest that you preach the gospel of early buying to your readers, as cockerels will be

scarce next spring." The suggestion is timely. Poultry prices have been good and owing to the increased cost of feeding poultry, a great many of the cockerels raised this year have been marketed. Many poultry breeders took advantage of the good market price rather than to hold the birds to sell as breeders this fall and winter. The supply of cockerels for breeders is far below normal. It would be well for poultry raisers who will need cockerels to head their flocks next year to buy now. It will be difficult to secure good cockerels later on.

Farm poultry raising does pay. That's why poultry production on the farms will not lag next year. C. F. Smith, a Shawnee county farmer has raised Single Comb Brown Leghorns for years. He is keeping a large flock of hens and pullets for next year's use. I asked him if it was because of the high price of grain that many farmers had sold most of their poultry. He said that the feeding of a farm flock is not a serious question with the farmer; that the chickens pick up most of their living during nine or 10 months out of the year, and that the reason farmers sold pretty short during the last year was because the market price was high. I also asked Mr. Smith if, in his opinion, farmers in general would make a special effort to increase poultry production next year, and he said they would. Mr. Smith told me that his Brown Leghorns paid their own way, including the cost of raising the chicks, paid the entire grocery bill for the family, and that quite frequently he had an extra \$10 from the proceeds from the poultry to add to the bank account. Mr. Smith said further that his flock of poultry made the greatest per cent of profit of anything produced on the farm. He keeps a record of the business he does with poultry and knows that it pays.

A Neosho county farmer, who makes a specialty of breeding White Plymouth Rock fowls, writes: "I had 125 as fine cockerels as you ever wished to see. They got to bothering the oats stacks with the result that too much new oats was soon killing them. I lost from four to six a day for several days before I discovered what was killing them." This same thing may account for some of the losses of poultry on other farms. When such a situation arises the only thing to do is to keep the chickens away from the new grain.

### Eggs That Keep Better

The eggs laid by a hen may be either fertile or infertile, depending on whether or not the male bird has been allowed to run with the female. A fertile egg is one in which the germ has been fertilized by the male bird. Except for this process of fertilization, the male bird has no influence upon the eggs which the hens lay. Egg production is equally great in flocks from which roosters are excluded.

A fertile egg does not keep as well as an infertile one because the fertilized germ responds more readily to high temperatures than the unfertilized one. It is impossible to hatch an infertile egg or to cause a blood ring to form in one. Such eggs are much more likely to reach the table in good condition and there is much less spoilage in shipments composed entirely of them than in mixed shipments of fertile and infertile eggs.

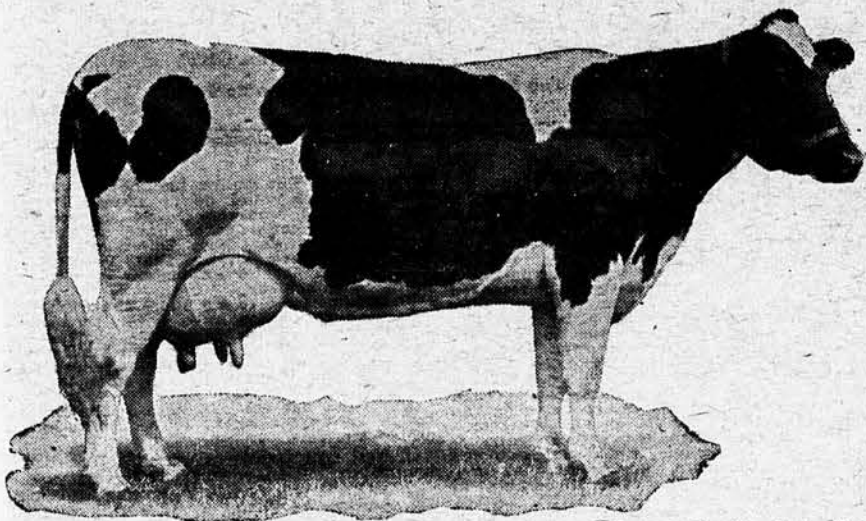
After the hatching season, therefore, the male birds should be cooked, sold or confined.

### Wonderful Egg Producer

Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs" and you will be amazed and delighted with results. A dollar's worth of "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit-maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 4588 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., who will send you a season's supply of "More Eggs" tonic for \$1.00 (prepaid). So confident is Mr. Reefer of the results that a million-dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied your dollar will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" cost you nothing. Send a dollar today or ask Mr. Reefer for his Free Poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.—Advertisement.



## Money from Dairying



Large and Crooked Milk Veins Extending Far Forward Indicate that the Udder is Well Supplied with Blood.

### Showing up Poor Producers

BY C. G. HUMPHREY  
University of Wisconsin

ONLY WHEN there is a thorough circulation of blood and all parts of the body are active in performing their respective functions, can the dairy cow be expected to yield a large flow of milk. When the cow is sick, or, by virtue of her poor individuality, is dull and sluggish, there is an inactivity of all the glands of the body, resulting in a dry, harsh condition of the skin, a staring coat and a low production of milk. The circulatory system includes the heart, lungs, arteries and veins. These organs, respectively, force, purify and carry blood to and from all parts of the body.

When the feed which the cow eats is digested and assimilated, the blood carries it to all parts of the body including the glands of the udder which are abundantly supplied with blood vessels. A large amount of blood circulating to the udder is important to milk secretion. The size of the mammary veins and the openings or "milk wells" at the ends of the veins on the underside of the body are the best indications of how much blood passes thru the udder. These veins, often called "milk veins," do not carry milk, as some believe, but rather carry blood away from the udder. Blood sometimes becomes gorged in the veins and as a result of too small milk wells, the size of the veins is misjudged. The blood passes into the udder thru arteries located deep on the inner sides of the thighs.

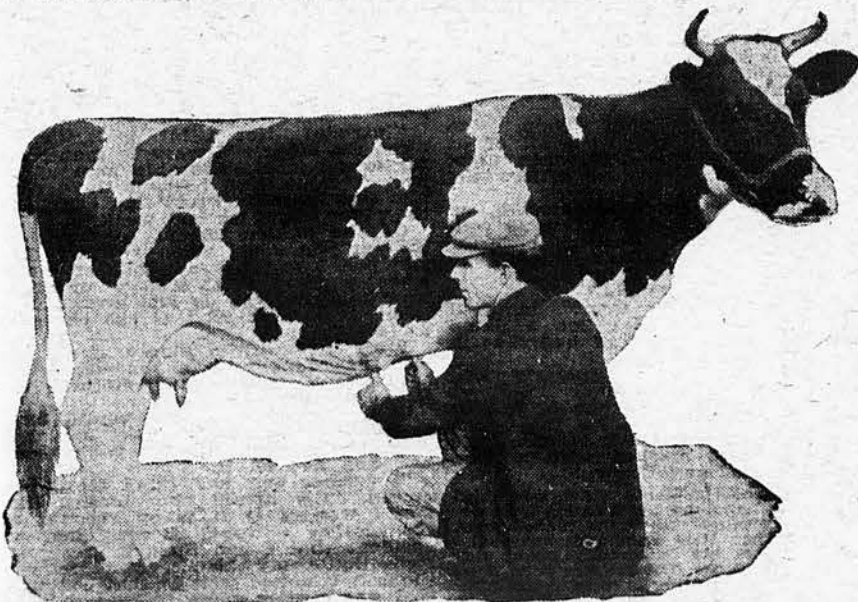
The oily condition of the skin and the oily secretion noted in the ears and at the end of the tail, are indications of a healthy circulation of blood to all parts of body and a general activity on the part of all healthy glands of the body, including those of the udder. The large, open nostrils providing ample air passages to the lungs for purification of the blood, are also important.

The escutcheon, which is outlined by a mark made by the difference in direction in which the hair runs at the rear

of the thighs above the udder, was thought by a French student of the dairy cow, Guenon, to be associated with the artery that carries blood to the udder, and, therefore, indicative of the dairy quality of the cow. If this is true, it should be given as much importance as the milk veins. Guenon also regarded the peculiar condition of spots of hair noted at the back side of the udders of some cows and termed "the thigh ovals," as an important point to consider in connection with the escutcheon. A lack of positive knowledge, however, concerning the relation of these features to milk production does not warrant giving them as much consideration as is given to the milk veins. An escutcheon which is wide and extends high up on the quarters, is considered most desirable and usually is allowed one or two points on the score card for dairy breeds.

No cow ever existed that could be called perfect in all respects when scored by a critical judge. It is expected that every animal will be more or less deficient and the eye of the judge should be quick to note the deficiency. In buying or selling, cows having deficiencies which tend to interfere seriously with their being economical producers should be discarded. Deficiencies in digestive capacity, dairy temperament, milk secretion and constitution should be given first consideration. Deficiencies in symmetry of form, breed characteristics and qualities which simply please the eye are more pardonable than those affecting production. In the show yard, ability to observe and give due consideration to minor deficiencies as well as the more important features, make the work of the judge satisfactory.

"Preventable fire is more than a private misfortune. It is public dereliction. At a time like this, of emergency and of manifest necessity for the conservation of national resources, it is more than ever a matter of deep and pressing consequence that every means should be taken to prevent this evil."—Woodrow Wilson.



Locating the Milk Wells. Several of Good Size are the Best Indications of the Amount of Blood Supplying the Milk Glands.

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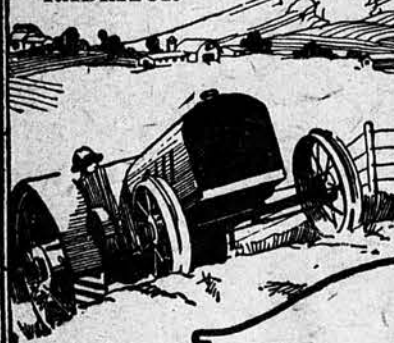
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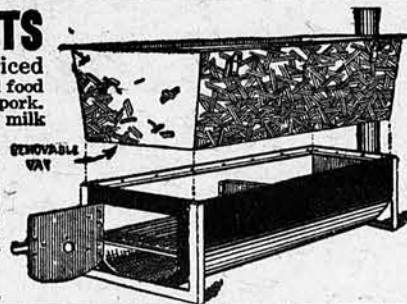
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## FIVE FRIDAYS

BY FRANK R. ADAMS

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

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### WHAT HAS HAPPENED.

Montmorency Blaney, a dramatic critic, is being entertained by Lucile Green and her mother at their cottage on Green's island. Lucile has been reading a book by Lipton S. Clair, which advocates periodic fasting. Lucile proposes that they try the experiment for a week, and has all of the food removed to the mainland. Montmorency consents only because his rival, Frank Bopp, is coming to visit the Greens. Bopp refuses to join the starvation squad when he arrives. But his attempts to reach the mainland are balked by the motor boat breaking down, and the telephone going out of commission. When the instrument is at last made to work, the water is too rough for the boat to bring provisions. Suddenly Mrs. Green disappears.

Blaney receives a telegram over the phone from Vida Dunmore, an actress he has praised. She says that she is coming to marry him. Believing Montmorency untrue Lucile promises to wed Bopp if that young man will find her mother. A steamboat with Miss Dunmore and four men on board is wrecked off the island. Montmorency saves Vida, and the others swim ashore, among them Lipton S. Clair. An effort is made, but without success, to save some of the groceries on the boat.

### Five Fridays.

HOW soon can I get away?" Clair asked Captain Perkins as we straggled up the path. "That sea out there," mused the captain, "don't look like it had any intention of quitting for a couple of days, anyhow."

"Then what can I do?" "Just set."

"Stay here?" "You guessed it."

Clair walked on in silence for a moment, then he voiced his thoughts thus: "I believe I can make copy out of this experience. I'll be a second Robinson Crusoe."

"Pears to me," debated the captain, "that you got an awful lot of society for a Robinson Crusoe. Seems like I recollect this fellow Crusoe had only one nigger to wait on him."

"His man Friday," Bopp interpolated. "That's the one. If you don't count the women and the dog there's six human souls on this island."

"That won't make any difference." I came to the rescue. "Every first-class 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' show nowadays has two Toppys and two little Evas, at least. We'll have one Robinson Crusoe and five Fridays."

"That's a good idea," assented Clair, enthusiastically following up the scheme with details. "I'll get a bell, and whenever I want anything I'll ring for you."

"Fine!" agreed Bopp, who began to see possibilities in the proposed scheme. "We'll get you a lot of musical bells so that the ringing won't annoy us any if you keep it up for some time."

"Maybe I could rig up an electric chime," Kent suggested, with an eye to mechanical details of which he alone was master. "We'd have to each have a number and only answer our own note on the chime. For instance—"

"do" would call for the gink who was Friday No. 1—that would be the captain here."

"Let me be Friday the thirteenth," Bopp continued; "and Jim, the galley mechanic, can be Black Friday. Kent, you're Good Friday—you get a hot cross bun. What shall I baptize you, Monty? I can't think of any more Fridays."

"Let me be Ash Wednesday. I don't care much for fish, anyway."

By this time we had reached the house. Lucile greeted us down-stairs in the living-room.

"Miss Dunmore is waiting for you." I looked around to see whom she was addressing.

"I mean you, Mr. Blaney."

"Who is Miss Dunmore?"

"The lady whose life you saved. Do you mean to say that you didn't recognize her with those things on?"

"I assure you that I don't know what you mean."

"That's right," said Bopp. "No matter what you say we'll all of us agree that it's true. We men must stick together. Monty never saw the lady before."

This was especially despicable on the part of Bopp, as he knew as well as I did that the telegram had been for the other Blaney whom Clair had spoken of.

"I certainly never did."

"How about this, then?" inquired Lucile sweetly, handing me a damp newspaper clipping. "She had that in her hand all the time."

"I took the paper gingerly and looked at it in amazement."

It was my own criticism of a production of "As You Like It" which had been staged a week before. One paragraph was marked with a blue pencil and read as follows:

The fashionable audience which assembled to see Miss Langland as Rosalind was obviously disappointed when the management announced that Miss Langland was indisposed, and that her understudy would play the part. Before the first act was over, however, the discriminating ones in front knew that they had been present at the birth of a new star.

The management need never again offer excuses for presenting Miss Vida Dunmore

as Rosalind. The public had never dreamed that Rosalind could be as physically perfect as Miss Dunmore made us see her. Shakespeare could never have written the part had he seen Miss Dunmore's figure. He would have known that Rosalind in tights could not for an instant deceive Orlando as to her sex.

It is impossible to say more than that the part and the boots have never been more perfectly filled. Miss Dunmore comes from a famous theatrical family, and neither her Cousin Ethel nor her Uncle Jack need fear that the family laurels will fade in Miss Dunmore's possession.

Her voice has the soft note of the thrush, which seems too sweet to be heard by an entire audience.

I had written in a burst of enthusiasm over a perfect bit of artistry.

I take pride in my work and like to praise the thing well done, as well as censure lack of adroitness. Taken away from the context of the review, however, the paragraph did sound a trifle eulogistic.

"He read the clipping," said Bopp, "then sank into a chair by the club window and ordered brandy and soda."

He might just as well have ordered ham and eggs, which are more nourishing.

"Hadn't you better go up and see her?" urged Lucile. "She is conscious now, and she seemed so pleased when I told her you were here. I didn't tell her that you were the one who rescued her. I thought she would prefer to hear that from your own lips."

If I had known as much then as I do now about girl psychology, I could have read jealousy into every word Lucile spoke, and it would have comforted me a lot. As it was, I let her drive me up-stairs and into the room occupied by Miss Dunmore.

I entered alone.

Dressed in one of Lucile's negligees, she was propped up in bed. My dramatic criticism was right. She was pretty.

There was a veil of charm about her such as one expects to find around a convent-bred girl who knows nothing of the world. At first I was at a loss to account for it.

She looked at me inquiringly.

"Did you wish to see me?" I asked. "You are Mr. Green?" she hesitated. "No? I have seen no one except the lady, and I didn't understand whether she was Miss or Mrs."

Her voice lost none of its quality thru not being heard over the footlights. It vibrated like the "G" string on a violin.

"Miss Green it is," I informed her. "She said you wanted to see me. I'm Mr. Blaney."

"Not the playwright?"

"No; the dramatic critic."

"I knew you didn't look like Ned Blaney. You see, I'm engaged to him, and I ought to know what he looks like unless I'm delirious. What dramatic critic are you?"

"I'm the only one who is not the author of an unproduced play."

"I'm sorry you're a critic. I don't like critics, except one. I had a clipping that he wrote about me that was the one thing that I saved from the wreck. I'd show it to you, but Miss Green borrowed it."

"This is it," I handed her the water-soaked fragment of paper.

"Did you read it?" she exclaimed with girlish enthusiasm. "Isn't he a dear?"

"Thank you," I murmured.

"Are you that dramatic critic?" she demanded, sitting bolt upright in bed and holding out her hands to me.

My impulse was to take her in my arms, just as any one would pick up a child; but I knew she did not intend anything like that, so I took both her hands instead.

Just at that moment some one rapped, and Miss Dunmore said "Come in."

Lucile entered, saw our hand-clasp, blushed, and stammered: "I didn't mean to intrude."

"Intrude? Not a bit of it," chattered the other. "I want to thank you for sending this adorable man up to me. I think I've been in love with him ever since he wrote that article in the paper about me last week."

Of course, she meant as much by that as you mean when you say that you just love ice-cream soda or buckwheat pancakes with sausage, or whatever it is that you do just love; but to Lucile it verified all that she had suspected.

With one scornful glance at me she left the room, with a murmured excuse about finding some clothing for Miss Dunmore to put on.

That look from Lucile would have spoiled for me the brightest day that ever was minted, but the young lady had not noticed it.

"I wonder why she didn't stay," she mused. "I'm afraid she doesn't like me. I wonder if it is on account of the clothes I wore? It was just an accident that I had them in my grip. Ned—that's my fiancé, you know—thought I looked well in that costume, so I was always going to keep it, even after I was an old married woman with ten children. I wonder if the water will hurt it?"



I told her I thought it would be all right when it was dried.

"The captain said my tailored skirt was too heavy to swim in and told me to take it off. I did—and put my costume on instead. Was it too dreadful?"

The naivete of this youngster was beyond belief.

In this day, when so many hammer-throwers, mostly women, are writing novels of the stage in which the actresses are always depicted as all that they should not be, it may be difficult to convince the reading public that there are girls in the profession who are as ignorant of viciousness as a farmer's daughter.

This is more apt to be true, as in Miss Dunmore's case, of the younger generation of a great theatrical family. A girl born to the footlights thinks nothing of the unconventionalities which charm and shock the newcomer. To her they are the accepted thing; it is the conventions of life that appear strange.

With the first class, artistic connections, which were her heritage, Miss Dunmore had an assured position in the theatrical world as soon as she entered it, and so was not at the mercy of the managers and agents who prey on the ambitious young girls beginning in the profession and convince them that without their aid advancement is impossible.

It may be that from this you can understand why Vida Dunmore was as sweet and girlish in heart and soul as you would expect your sister or daughter to be.

Soon Kent came up with a bundle of clothes for Miss Dunmore from Miss Green, and, promising to wait for her down-stairs, I excused myself and went in search of Lucile.

I found Captain Perkins and Jim, a nondescript picture in the evening clothes and blazer suit, wandering ill at ease about the living-room. I asked for Miss Green.

"She went out with that other young man," said the captain. "She said she was going to look for her mother."

I had almost forgotten the missing Mrs. Green. I was about to start out searching again, when I remembered my promise to Miss Dunmore.

"And where is Mr. Clair?" I asked. "I seen him out in the yard, looking for walnuts under the hard-maple trees," volunteered Jim. "I didn't tell him they weren't a nut-bearing tree on this island. What's the use? It ain't nutting time yet, nohow."

Miss Dunmore came down-stairs in a dress of Lucile's, or, rather, a blouse and skirt of the sailor-suit order. She seemed very little ruffled by her adventure on the high seas.

"Where is Miss Green?" she asked, looking around. "I want to thank her for her kindness."

"She is out searching for her mother." That sounded like a foolish statement, so I qualified it. "Her mother disappeared last night during the storm."

"Oh!" Miss Dunmore did not seem particularly impressed. "I don't see how any one could get lost on a little island like this."

"That's where the mystery comes in. There are only about half a dozen places she could be, and we've looked in all of them."

"I had a brother who walked in his sleep," said Captain Perkins, following up a train of thought suggested by Mrs. Green's disappearance. "Do you want to hear the story about the funny place where the zebra bit him?"

"A little later," I suggested hastily; "just now we all ought to scatter and help look for Mrs. Green."

"How was she dressed?" Captain Perkins inquired.

"I don't know. I'm not sure whether she was dressed at all or not—that is, she probably had on a kimono or something; but I don't think she had on regular skirts and things."

"We might take a stroll along the beach," suggested Jim, whom I suspected of wanting to display his striped clothing in public. "Possibly, we might find something we could eat."

After the captain and Jim had started out, Miss Dunmore seemed lost in deep and bewildered thought. I forbore to break in on so portentous a brain struggle.

At last she spoke.

"Where do you suppose the zebra did bite Captain Perkins' brother?"

"If you go with him perhaps he will tell you," I said, with an idea of doing my searching alone, with a weather eye constantly peeled for Lucile and Bopp.

"No," she demurred; "I would much rather go hunting with you. It will be more fun."

Evidently she thought that hunting old ladies in the underbrush was one of our innocent island pastimes.

I sighed.

We sallied forth. If I had wanted to run across Lucile when I was alone I was just as anxious to avoid her while I was in the company of Miss Dunmore.

"Do we have to find her before lunch?"

I explained painstakingly the remote possibility either of finding Mrs. Green or of having any lunch. Contrary to my expectations, she took the information about the lack of food just as cheerfully as she had everything else. I don't believe it would be possible to dampen the spirits of that girl. Not that she was unresponsive to another's distress, but she was persistently optimistic.

"I don't mind going without lunch a bit," she smiled. "I very seldom eat anything until after the show at night, anyway. Only there won't be any show tonight to eat after, will there? That will seem funny."

"I've always been in shows since I was a kid, except a few weeks in the middle of summer, and then generally I was rehearsing."

She laughed gaily.

"But I love it. I wonder how it will

seem after I am married to Ned. About eight-fifteen every night, I suppose, I'll be straining my ears for some invisible orchestra to pound out an overture. That always thrills me and puts me on my toes. When the overture begins it's like kicking aside a plank that connects you with the real world.

"You're committed to another life—a three-hour existence where the sunlight is turned off and on by a little man up on a bridge, and where the green grass and the flowers smell only of musty paint overheated by electricity. I wonder where I can find something in real life, in your world, that will smell like scenery? I doubt whether I can get along without it."

She had carried on this monologue while we walked along the shore. When I had suggested that we search inland, she had very properly objected on the ground that she was apt to get her feet wet.

It had stopped raining temporarily, so that the beach was fairly dry, although a trifle windy and very noisy, on account of the breaking of the waves on the rocks just off the shore.

Vida chattered away with all the heedless gaiety of a child who knows that some one was going to provide the next meal. She told me at length about her fiancé.

That took a lot of the romance out of our walk. Not that I was falling in love with Vida. Not a bit of it. But it was too bad, as long as I had lost favor with Lucile on her account, to have her tell me about her love affair with some one else.

I have since reasoned that she regarded me as being old enough to be her father or her Uncle Jack, and treated me accordingly. Nothing bores a man, I find, so much as girlish confidences about some other male being who is apparently pe ct.

"I wouldn't mind being all alone with you on this island," she confided, "if you were only Jack."

"Jack? Who is Jack?"

"I mean Ned!" she exclaimed. "I was going to marry Jack, but Ned wouldn't have it. We wouldn't care much about food, even," she went on.

"Ned would find something for me. He's dreadfully ingenious. That comes from writing plays, I guess. One has to be clever to think out plots for plays, don't you think?"

"Not most of them," I lapsed into my critical manner. "Not as clever as you have to be to sell them."

"He wrote a play once about two people on a desert island," Vida's eyes kindled as she recollected it. "There was a bully part for the girl in it. They found bananas and coconuts to eat and some kind of birds' eggs."

"In plays and stories dealing with castaways on an island," I explained, "the scene is always conveniently located on a tropical island, where all sorts of food products grow wild. May I ask if in Mr. Blainey's play there was any treasure buried on the island?"

"Yes," she assented.

"And were they attacked by savages armed with poisoned darts?"

"Oh, you've read his play!"

"No; but I know just what ought to be in every castaway story. This island that we are on, you see, is quite different. Nothing more nourishing than spruce-gum ever grows here, and there isn't a native with a poisoned dart within a thousand miles, unless you count Lucile."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I did not answer."

An idea had germinated from something she had said. There was a natural food resource on the island. I might be able to develop it quietly by myself, and then, if it was successful, confer it, as a boon, on the entire community.

When we were about two-thirds of the way around the island, and approximately a quarter of a mile from home, a sharp, stinging pattering of rain-drops drove us to temporary shelter.

There was a small lattice summer-house on a high part of the island, overlooking the lake near by, and we hastened toward it.

In our path, between the sandy beach and the higher bank, was a shallow strip of water, which had been left there by the highest waves of the night before and had been augmented by the rain.

Vida looked in dismay from her white shoes to the muddy water.

"I never can cross it," she wailed. "These are Miss Green's shoes, and I must not ruin them."

"We've got to get under cover," I argued.

"You could carry me across," she suggested practically; "that is, if you can lift me."

"I carried you farther than that this morning."

"Were you the brave man who risked his life for me?" she exclaimed impulsively, then added with naive conceit: "I know Ned can never thank you enough. Just pick me up in your big, strong arms and put me down the minute we get across."

So she gathered her skirts carefully about her and I picked her up easily and splashed thru the puddle.

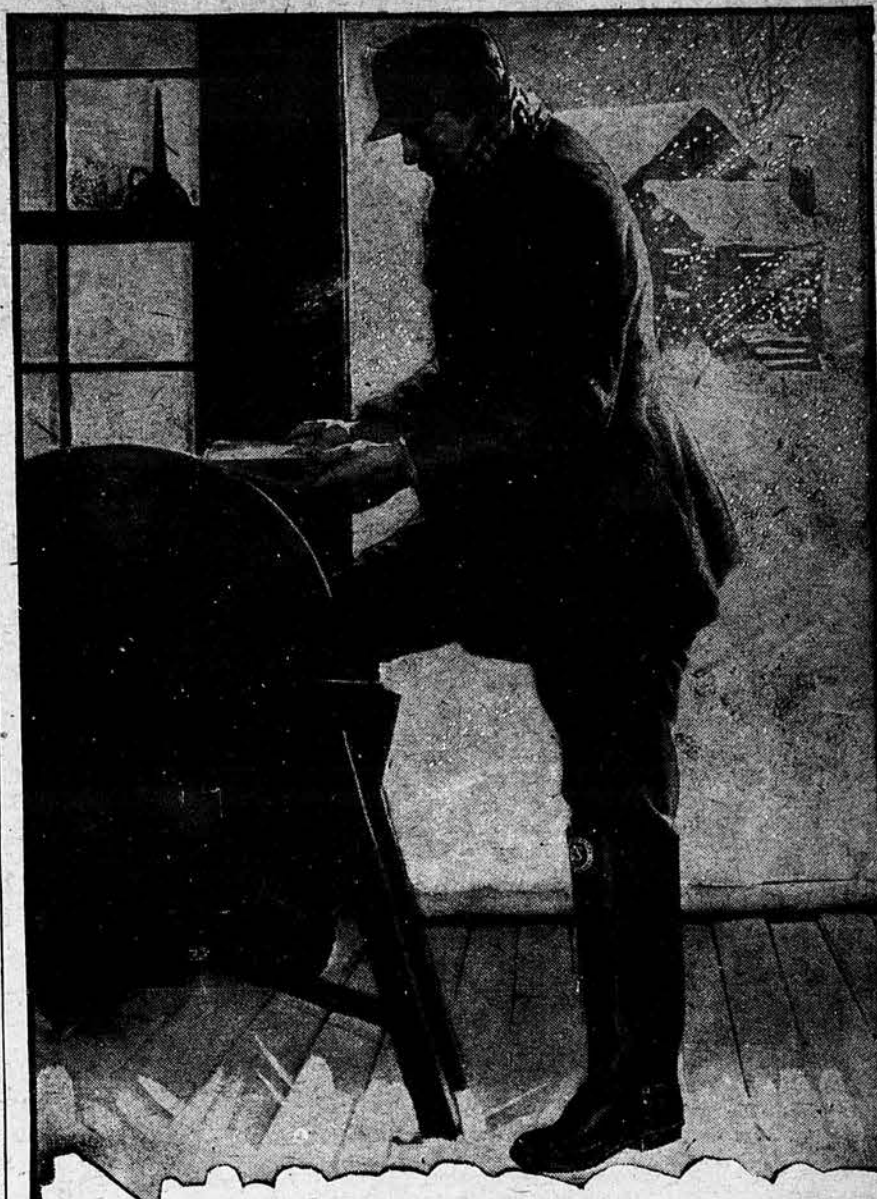
Then, just because she insisted upon being put down immediately, I carried her on farther, and, laughing and struggling, we entered the summer-house.

Lucile and Bopp were there. I stood a moment in stupefied silence. My luck would bring tears to an oculist's advertisement. I put Vida down.

"It started to rain," I stammered, "and we had to hunt up shelter. Miss Dunmore was so afraid of spoiling your clothes."

"That's all right," said Lucile sweetly; "I don't mind their being wrinkled a bit. I'm going to have that suit pressed, anyway."

"I didn't mean that," I explained after the fashion of any man floundering in the net of a woman's sarcasm.



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"I only meant she didn't want the rain to spoil them."

"Why, that's what I meant, too," responded Lucile in wide-eyed innocence. "What else could you have thought I meant?"

I blushed and held my tongue. "I do not suppose you have anything favorable to report about mother?"

"No," I rejoined shortly. "Nor we," sighed Lucile. "Nothing could have happened to her," cheered Vida. "We'll find her curled up somewhere, fast asleep."

The picture of Mrs. Green, dormant in a hollow tree, like a squirrel, made even Lucile smile. "I don't believe you have met Mr. Bopp yet," said Lucile. "At least, you were not conscious when you first saw each other."

"What name did you say?" "Mr. Bopp, my fiancé."

"Your fiancé?" I ejaculated. "Yes," Lucile turned to me. "I wanted to tell you two the first ones. I knew you would appreciate our happiness."

My mind refused to grasp this disaster. "It could not be; that was all. I had never seriously considered Bopp as running even a very dangerous second."

My mind puzzling over Lucile's statement, I heard Vida's clear, soft voice saying: "Mr. Bopp, I am pleased—why, aren't you Bopp?"

"Bopp?" repeated Lucile curiously. "Yes, don't you call him that? All the girls in the 'Show Girl' company did. I was in the chorus then. We used to regard him as almost one of the company, he has around with us so much. We had a good time that season," she added reflectively.

Lucile murmured, "I should imagine so."

I presume Bopp's stock sank about one thousand per cent.

Vida did not realize the damage she was doing and prattled on. It meant nothing to her that Bopp had been a hanger-on at stage-doors. In her world that was the only interesting place to be—that is, if you couldn't be before the footlights.

The man who went around with the company was the natural sort of male; the one who didn't, to her, must have seemed the freak of the species.

I was glad to let Bopp be the center of attention for the time being, while I railed inwardly at a fate which had twice placed me in a false position that morning.

"I know you will be happy," Vida was saying. "I've been engaged a good many times, and I enjoy it more every time."

"You must be terribly tired. Monty," I heard Lucile say; "no sleep for thirty-six hours and no food for three days. I wish that there were something that I could do for you."

I listened in amazement. Could this be Lucile, and was she addressing me? She was, I puzzled over the gentleness in her tones and the solicitude she was showing for my welfare.

I did not hit upon the answer then, but I have since. She was going to show me what a superior sort of person I had lost in choosing Vida instead of herself.

Now that she was committed to Bopp, she did not mind in the least making him suffer. Sometimes I think that women must be an invention of the devil, and then again I don't believe the devil would be capable of it.

A Promise With a String to It. AFTER a while the rain let up, and we went back to the house to see what the others might have discovered and to lay some definite plan of campaign.

Vida elected to stay out of doors, and I suggested that she take on Mr. Clair for a walk. I told her that he was a woman-hater, and thus inadvertently aroused her interest.

"I'll have to make him change his ideas," she looked up at me innocently. "Do you think I can do it?"

"Ask him," I suggested. "Meaning that you don't think I can. I'll bet my seal ring against yours that I can make him propose before dark. Mine is a very curious one, too. A Russian duke sent it to me. I never met him, but he sent it to my dressing-room with some flowers."

It seemed to me to be a possible way to gain a little solitude for reflection, and I assented to the wager.

"You don't intend to tell him, then, that you are engaged already?"

"Oh, no; not until he proposes. Of course, I might like him better than I do Ned. Then I'd never tell him."

I could see that Ned Blaney was going to have the time of his life immediately after he found himself hitched more or less for life to this volatile young person. Vida was not one of those who would pass by an inviting pasture-lot simply because she was in harness.

The rest of us went into the house. As we came in the telephone was ringing. Asking Lucile's permission, I answered it.

"Hello!" said a male voice speaking with staccato sharpness. "May I speak to Mr. Lipton S. Clair?"

I put my hand over the mouthpiece and turned around. Lucile had gone upstairs, but Bopp was gazing idly out of the window.

"Is Mr. Clair still there in the yard?" I asked him.

"No. He went off down the beach with Miss Dunmore."

"Hello!" I spoke again into the telephone. "Mr. Clair was here a moment ago, but he has just gone for a walk with a young lady."

"What?" "He has just gone for a walk with a young lady."

"Impossible!" The voice at the other end shot that emphatically at me. "It's so."

"Clair is a woman-hater."

"What if he is? This one is going to convert him."

"Humph!" It sounded as if the party were sniffing in my ear. "She can't do it. Who is she?"

"Her name is Miss Vida Dunmore."

"Vida Dunmore?" "That's what I said."

"Vida Dunmore there?" "Certainly."

"Thank Heaven!" he ejaculated fervently. "I've been waiting for hours for her to get here. How does she come to be there?"

I explained to the young man, who proved to be Ned Blaney, as I had already suspected, all about the wreck of the Mary Bell and the casting ashore of her passengers.

"Thanks very much," said Blaney. "I'll come right over after her. Don't tell her that I called up and I will surprise her. Good-by."

He hung up before I could tell him that he probably couldn't get any kind of a boat to come over to the island, but I judged that he would find that out soon enough for himself.

"Where's Miss Green?" I asked Bopp. "I advised her to lie down for a little while and rest. This search is wearing her out. She is leaving everything in my charge."

"I presume that congratulations are in order," I said, extending my hand with as good a show of cordiality as I could muster. "I do congratulate you, Mr. Bopp."

"We're not regularly engaged," Bopp said sourly. "She has promised to be mine if I can find her mother. That makes me just about as near engaged to her as if we had never met."

"So Lucile's promise had a string tied to it. My heart leaped exultantly. There was a chance yet."

"Let's have a drink on the strength of your engagement, anyway," I said, starting toward the kitchen.

"Water?" queried Bopp, hoping against hope.

"Why, yes."

"No, thanks. My tummy is looking for Mount Ararat now."

He sank disconsolately into a seat. In a moment he rose wearily.

"I've got to start out again. I promised Lucile I would search while she rested."

Hardly had he left the house when the telephone rang again. I answered it.

"Hello. Is that you, Mr. Blaney? Will you call Lucile to the telephone? I want to—"

The voice ceased abruptly. "Hello!" I cried. "Hello, hello!" There was no answer.

The voice I had just been listening to was that of Mrs. Green.

Mrs. Green Turns Up. AFTER a while I got Central's attention and demanded to be told why I had been cut off.

"That party called up from a private telephone," said Central sweetly. "She had no right to use it. It is a summer telephone only, and the instrument is to be taken out next week."

"But it was Mrs. Green who was talking."

"It couldn't be," Central was positive. "You are speaking from Mrs. Green's residence yourself."

"It was Mrs. Green. I recognized her voice."

There was a pause; then: "Hello. That party called up from Huntingdon's. What could Mrs. Green be doing there on a stormy day like this?"

I could not explain to a gossip telephone operator what had really happened to Mrs. Green.

I did not know much about it myself, and the few facts of her disappearance that I was cognizant of would hardly sound well if repeated.

"Mrs. Green," I hazarded, "went out walking, and I suppose she stopped in at Mr. Huntingdon's."

"Do you know," asked Central, "that Huntingdon's is on a small island and three miles south of where you are and three miles from the mainland? The walking is not very good."

I felt as if I had stepped off into space from a high platform.

"Probably—that is—the chances are"—I floundered—"the chances are that she decided to row, and the wind may have carried her out of her way."

I finally persuaded Central to call up Huntingdon's. I think it was curiosity that made her relent. I could be sure she would be listening to whatever might be said by Mrs. Green and myself.

After a few minutes a voice answered the call.

"Hello, Mrs. Green. This is Mr. Blaney."

"Hello, Mr. Blaney."

There was a ring of ladylike indignation in her voice.

"Can you explain to me, Mr. Blaney, how I happened to find myself in a row-boat out in the middle of the lake, wearing my red silk dress and a night-cap tied under one ear?"

"Wait a minute, Mrs. Green. Central is listening."

"I don't care. She always does. She probably wants to know just as much as I do. What happened? Was there an earthquake? I remember the island was sort of wobbly and hard to walk on."

"No, there wasn't any earthquake," I answered. "We were fasting, you remember?"

"Yes, I remember that; but I'm not any more. The first thing I did when I landed was to break into this house and cook myself a can of baked beans. It's funny if there wasn't any earthquake. I remember the floor of the house all running in funny little waves."

"I'm afraid our time must be nearly up," I suggested, in the hope of turning the conversation. "Central will cut us off."

"No, I won't," interposed a third voice, the sweetly professional one of the operator. "Talk all you want to."



There ain't anybody waiting for the line."

"I suppose I must have got into the boat when the earthquake commenced," persisted Mrs. Green; "but how did I get on the decollete red dress? And where did I get the night-cap? I haven't worn that dress for ten years."

I told her that we would have to wait until she got home to explain a number of things.

"Lucile will be very glad to know that you are safe," I added casually, as if she had just gone over to a neighbor's, hoping to deceive Central. "She was afraid you might get wet."

"Did Lucile know I was going?" inquired the startled Mrs. Green, who did not catch on to my acting.

"No, not until after you had started," I said, skirting the edge of the truth neatly. "She will be very glad to hear that you are all right. I'll tell her as soon as she wakes up. She is resting now."

"Sleeping? Now? What for?" "Why," I explained, "she was up all night."

"What? And all alone on that island with you two young fellows, and no chaperon?"

"Oh, no," I hastened to reassure her and Central. "Not alone with us. There are a lot of people here—six or seven, I should say."

"Holding a convention of earthquake sufferers, I suppose," Mrs. Green surmised caustically. "What sort of people are they?"

"Oh, very nice people," I answered promptly. "One of them is a lady."

"How do you know she is a lady?" inquired Mrs. Green. "Just because she happened to be wearing skirts when she arrived."

"Oh, no," I said hastily. How could I tell my hostess that our guest had not worn skirts on her arrival?

"Humph!" Mrs. Green was not particularly impressed. "The sooner I get back the better. You'll have to send some one over after me, because there weren't any oars in the boat I came in. I wouldn't go out in a row-boat again, anyway. Send a big boat or I won't leave here."

"I'll send for you just as soon as I can."

I was glad to have the conversation draw to a close. It had been bad enough already, but who could tell what else might come out if we kept on talking?

"The storm ought to quiet down soon now. Good-by for the present."

"Wait a minute. I want to ask—" I am afraid I was guilty of rank discourtesy in hanging up the receiver before I heard her question; but I knew I should be unable to answer it, anyway, and I had to have an opportunity to think what it was all about.

First of all, Lucile must be told and an end put to her anxiety. I went upstairs and called, "Lucile!"

There was no answer, and I stepped to the door of her room, which stood open. She was lying on her bed, dressed, with her head on her arm, sleeping the dead sleep of utter exhaustion.

Nature demands her toll of a healthy body, even in times of utmost mental distress. She seemed very small and childish, and her fingers curled adorably, like a baby's. I didn't have the heart to waken her, so I tip-toed out.

The news would be just as welcome when she awakened of her own accord, and sleep would probably do her more good for the time being.

When I came down-stairs I saw Bopp go thru the yard, looking under every bush and into every gully. I went out to tell him that Mrs. Green was located.

He stopped when he saw me approaching.

"I see Clair has cut you out with your actress friend," he said. "I saw them, arm in arm, on the beach a minute ago. There's no use talking. Monty, you can't seem to hold a girl's attention long enough to slip a ring on her. Why don't you try advertising in one of those matrimonial papers?"

I made no answer, but turned around abruptly and went back to the house. I don't suppose he was particularly happy, and hunger and fatigue may have loosened his tongue, but I was angry enough myself to let him hunt until the crack of doom before I would tell him that Mrs. Green was found.

When I entered the house the telephone was ringing again. I took off the receiver.

"Hello," I said.

"Hello," said a masculine voice. "I am a newspaperman, representing the Haniman Syndicate. I understand that you had an earthquake over there this morning, and that Mrs. Green, the wife of the president of the First National Bank, made her escape in an aeroplane dressed in a spangled red ball-gown. I want to know if I have these facts absolutely correct before I—"

I carefully lowered the receiver until it hung suspended from the wires and tip-toed away from the telephone, letting him talk to the empty air.

The story was out!

TO BE CONTINUED.

### Silage in Winter Rations

BY H. J. GRAMLICH

I should like to know how much alfalfa hay it would take to feed 40 head of yearling steers six months, with silage and corn. Also, how much alfalfa hay would dual purpose Shorthorn cows require with silage and no other feed?

I have 20 head of the yearlings of my own raising that will weigh around 600 pounds, and 150 head of hogs to go with them. Corn is selling at \$1 for 80 pounds husked, and hay is worth \$15 to \$20 a ton. The steers are all good grade Shorthorns from the dual purpose cows that I have. Would you feed them?

I take it from your letter that you have considerable silage on hand, and would figure on feeding a rather heavy

ration of this. Six-hundred-pound cattle, such as yours, on a ration of silage and alfalfa alone, should take about 25 pounds of silage a day, and 8 to 10 pounds of alfalfa hay. As you continue the feeding you undoubtedly would increase the corn and I should say that you could figure on getting these calves up to about 6 or 7 pounds of corn a head daily, after having them on feed from 10 to 12 weeks. Meanwhile, they would cut down the silage consumption to about 20 pounds and the hay to possibly 5 or 6 pounds a head daily. Then if the market looked favorable, and you should decide to full feed them on corn for the remaining three months, you possibly could work them up to 15 or 16 pounds of corn at the close and about 4 or 5 pounds of alfalfa hay. I should prefer to feed a rather liberal ration of silage during the first half of the feeding-period and reserve the major part of the corn for the finish.

If you preferred, you possibly could get these calves to take 30 or perhaps even 35 pounds of silage a day at the start. However, they would not consume much other feed then in connection with the silage. In case you wished to feed them that much silage I should advise purchasing some oilmeal or cottonseed meal, and feeding from 1 to 2 or 2½ pounds a head daily of this on the silage.

On a basis of this method of feeding these calves, to carry them thru the six months period should take an average of about 3 tons of silage a head, and about 1 ton of alfalfa hay. The corn, of course, would depend somewhat upon how heavy a grain ration you wished to feed them. However, if you desired to crowd them, you probably would feed an average of about 10 pounds of corn a head daily. This would be 1,800 pounds or approximately 30

### Some Wheat Profits Here

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bushels a head for the entire feeding period. I doubt if they would consume this much corn, the 3 tons of silage, and 1 ton of alfalfa in the time mentioned.

Corn at the price you mention, \$1 for 80 pounds, is a pretty good buy, providing the corn is reasonably well dried out and sound.

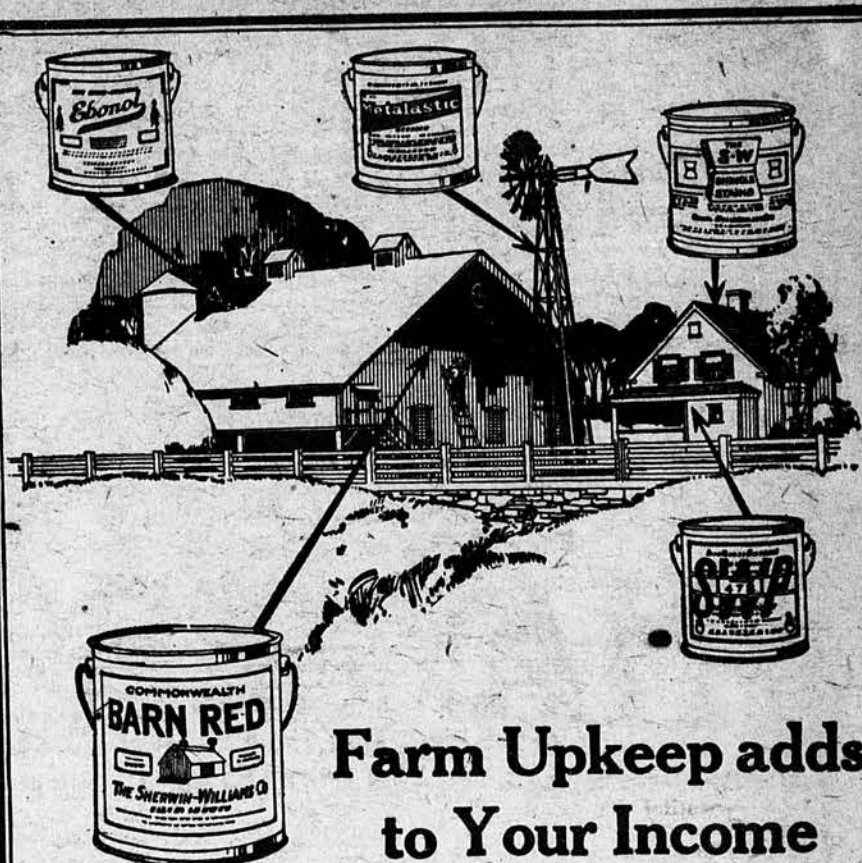
As to the advisability of feeding these calves, I am inclined to feel that you will be well repaid for holding them. Calves of the weight and description of yours at the present time are selling relatively low on the market. After carrying them for six months they will carry sufficient weight and finish to sell to good advantage. Prospects are that the cattle market will continue good thruout the coming winter and spring, as undoubtedly there will be a relatively small crop of beef cattle in many states.

You ask how much alfalfa hay it would take, together with silage, to run dual purpose Shorthorn cows during the winter season of six months duration. Cows of this description would doubtless take an average of approximately 35 pounds of silage and 10 pounds of alfalfa hay a day. For a period of 180 days this would figure out a little more than 4 tons. You might increase this somewhat in order to figure conservatively and not run short of feed late in the spring.

### An Increase With Tractors

Kansas had 4,504 tractors March 1, which was an increase of 14.5 per cent over a year ago, when the number was 3,932. McPherson county leads with 143 tractors; Reno is next with 138, and Ellis is third with 130. The average value of the tractors in Kansas is \$643.

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## What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

### Tuberculosis and Fat.

I wish to ask your advice about tuberculosis. I know of a young woman who has had tuberculosis for seven or eight years. She went to the mountains; was there quite a while in care of a very good doctor. She weighed only 120 when she left, and when she got back, she weighed 200 pounds, and she has been working hard.

MRS. A. L.

It is not safe to rely very much upon weight as an index to the condition of a tuberculous person. If a patient is doing well in other symptoms and also showing increased weight, the progress is considered most gratifying. But it may happen that increase of weight may occur without cessation of cough or relief from fever. This is especially probable in members of families that have a tendency to be "fleshy." Even in these, the gain in weight usually is a promising symptom, but it does not count as first class. More trustworthy signs of improvement are absolutely normal temperatures, steady rather than rapid gain in weight, absence of cough, and sputum, easy sleep, feeling of vigor, good appetite, and digestion. The continued absence of the germs of tuberculosis from the sputum is also a very good symptom. Your friend may sleep out of doors in the coldest weather, but she must be well protected, and have a warm room for dressing. She is far from well, but may count herself on the way.

### May Be Appendicitis.

I had a very sick spell in April. Had very severe pain in my bowels, which finally settled in my right side. This spell was accompanied with vomiting. Called a doctor and he pronounced it appendicitis. I consulted another doctor, who said that it was an inflammation where the small intestines empty into the larger, also that the intestines had partly lost the power to carry off the waste matter. I should like to know if salts are injurious to the bowels, if taken for a long time; also if there is anything that will cause a good bowel movement that is not injurious. I am 54 years old and accustomed to doing active work.

E. D.

My opinion is that this case is appendicitis. There is nothing more dangerous in a case of this kind than the attempt to purge the bowels with salts or anything else. Rest is the great essential. Nature is trying to take care of the inflamed surface. Purgatives that urge the bowel to action rarely do any good in overcoming the temporary paralysis of the bowel, and often do irreparable damage. My experience with appendicitis is that an operation should always be performed if an early diagnosis is made. If the case has already gone two or three days, it is often better policy to abstain from interference until after recovery from the acute attack. But as the trouble recurs very frequently, and very treacherously, an early opportunity should be taken for an operation to remove the appendix before the second attack occurs. Instead of daily doses of salts try drinking freely of cold water, eating bread or biscuits made of half flour and half bran, eating prunes and laxative fruits, and being particularly careful to encourage regular action of the bowels by allowing a regular time for it every day.

### Epilepsy?

Our little 4-year-old boy gets spells when he falls down and swallows and gets dizzy. He looks on one place and doesn't wink his eyes, and gets blue. He gets these spells either at night or in the day time. His tongue gets stiff and he can't talk. He has these spells every two, three or four weeks. They bother him for one or two days at a time. He gets the spells about three to eight times a day, and they don't last longer than a second until they are over. Afterward, he wants to sleep. He has no fever. So far as we can remember, he has been troubled with these spells two years. It is worse with him when he has a cold. He took treatments a whole year but without success. Our doctors said it was nervous sickness.

FATHER.

I fear very much that your little boy's complaint is epilepsy. It is difficult to make such a diagnosis by letter and it may be due to some other condition of the central nervous system. It is undoubtedly very serious. I advise you to take him to a large city, and consult a specialist in nervous diseases.

### Get Help from Specialists.

My wife has had liver trouble, her liver is extra large. She had an operation for gall stones, and had them removed two years ago. She is 34 years old and has had liver trouble for 12 years. She also has dropsy.

B. D.

While it is not impossible that the dropsy is due to the old gall-stone trouble it is not likely. I should be very cautious about a second operation. It is probable that some complication exists. I suggest as the first measure a laboratory examination of the urine. Your doctor will secure a specimen and send it

to a laboratory and report to you the result of the examination. You would not be able to understand the meaning of the report otherwise. It will cost you about \$5. After that I would suggest a careful examination of heart action and blood pressure.

### A Case of Whooping Cough.

Our little girl of 6 years has whooping cough. Can you tell me any helpful home remedies for relieving it?

MRS. J. J. P.

If the little girl shows no unusually bad symptoms all that she needs is usual attention, comfortable clothing, good food and fresh air. If she sleeps in doors have the windows wide open but keep her out of a draft. Do not let her exercise violently, as it brings on the cough, but have plenty of steady, regular exercise and quiet play. Remember that whooping cough is a serious disease and if the child does not stand it well let nothing keep you from having a doctor. There are no home remedies of any value. (I am quite aware that this statement will bring me many letters from persons who know better.)

### Give More Care.

We have a boy 3 years old who is troubled with bed wetting. We should like to know if it can be cured.

E. L.

There are many children of your boy's age who still have this habit for the sole reason that no systematic effort has been made to break it. Allow no drinking after the evening meal, see that the bladder is emptied at bedtime and when putting him to bed assure the little one that he will not need to perform the act again until morning. Do this for two months. If it does not cure him have his urine examined as to quality and quantity and also have the doctor see if he needs circumcision. Children with the bedwetting habit should be limited as to sugar foods.

### A Use for Chicken Gizzards.

Could you tell me where I could send the lining of chicken gizzards and get the profit offered for them?

A. A. C.

Write to Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., and to H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Some of the manufacturing chemists make use of this material in preparing certain aids to digestion, one of which is used to prevent or cure the nausea of pregnancy. Possibly one of the firms named will afford you a market.

### Bladder Trouble.

For the last two months I have had a disease of the kidneys that makes me get up four or five times every night. Is it Bright's disease? Is it curable? What shall I do?

It is more likely to be an inflammation of the bladder. Since it is not of long standing it probably can be cured. Drink freely of water and maintain a light diet. Dress warmly, especially the feet. Rest a great deal. Have a doctor examine a specimen of your urine.

### Miscellaneous Answers.

G. R. S.—I do not care to give any treatment for freckles. They do no harm.

B. A. C.—A man of 72 has no business to give up to a disease of "old age." Better go to a doctor and get a thorough examination. Your trouble may be curable.

T: You are too indefinite. The trouble probably is due to some circulatory trouble, but I cannot advise you without more details.

D: Your symptoms are due to the old indiscretion of 25 years ago. There may be found in all large cities reputable doctors who are known as specialists in genito-urinary diseases. They are not advertising specialists but your family doctor will know of them and can refer you to one. Such a case as yours needs their expert treatment.

Mac: Artificial impregnation sometimes is successful. It is not practicable excepting under the guidance of a physician who has given the matter expert attention.

### To Aid in Farm Irrigation

Three excellent Farmers Bulletins on irrigation were issued a few days ago by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and a postcard request will bring them to you at once. These are: Bulletin No. 864, Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation; No. 866, The Use of Windmills for Irrigation in the Semiarid West; and No. 882, Irrigation of Orchards. These should be in the library of every Kansas farmer who is interested to the slightest degree in providing water for crops, even if only for a small garden. Why not order your copies today?

The best way to take care of our big potato crop is to eat it. Then we can send more meat and wheat to our own and the allied armies.



## Experience with a Self Feeder

In my experience with the self feeder in swine feeding I have found it very satisfactory in every way. In fact, I am quite enthusiastic over the results I have obtained from this free choice system of feeding. If a proper variety of feeds is used in the self feeder the hogs will balance their own rations as well as is necessary. While eating they will go from one hopper to another and by the time they are satisfied they have taken into their system a sufficient quantity of the different food constituents to meet their requirements until they want to eat again. They will balance their rations just as well as if the different kinds of feeds were mixed by hand and fed in a trough. The young growing pigs will eat more of the protein feeds gradually consuming more of the carbohydrates as they grow older and fatter. This proves to a certainty that hogs know just about what they ought to have to make proper growth and good gains.

In raising hogs the free choice system of feeding is much better and more successful than any other method. The saving of labor, which is a big factor in the production of pork, by use of the self feeder is enough to more than pay for the extra food consumed to the pound of gain in case there should be any more consumed. Whether a man has few or many hogs he needs one or more self feeders. By this plan of feeding the hoppers are filled from once to twice a week, the hogs helping themselves as they desire, whereas, if the animals are fed by hand the feed must be placed before them twice each day, which requires considerable time and labor. In my experience in feeding hogs by the self feeder plan I have found that unless there is plenty of water kept where the animals can get what they want to drink they will not take enough of it into their stomachs to fulfill the requirements of their bodies and to assist in the proper assimilation of their food. If plenty of good water is accessible they will eat a while at the trough of the feeder then get a drink and return to the feeder. In this way they utilize the feed to much better advantage than when they must consume all the feed they want and have to wait some time for water to drink. Hogs require clear water to drink the same as other stock, even though they do receive a good deal of water when slop is fed.

I have three self feeders each 12 by 3 feet in size with troughs on both sides. Each has four compartments, three being used for feed and the other for a mineral mixture of 1 bushel wood ashes, 1 bushel crushed corn cob charcoal, 10 pounds of common salt, 5 pounds sulfur, 2 pounds copperas and 1 pound of lime. This mixture is of very great assistance in maintaining health and producing economical gains. Self feeders may be made at home or purchased from manufacturers. In making or buying one it is better that it be too large than too small. The feeder needs very little attention while in use. Those who have never tried this method of feeding hogs should do so. If the proper kinds of feeds are used in the feeder, if plenty of good water is accessible and a mineral mixture used such as the one named, this free choice system of feeding can be depended on to produce very pleasing results.

O. A. Choate.

## Help for Poultry Keepers

Much interest has been aroused in poultry in Kansas, as a result of the high prices. Opportunities are excellent if good methods are used. To help in supplying information along this line, the following valuable Farmers Bulletins, which are well adapted to Kansas conditions, have been prepared. You can obtain these free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- 51. Standard Varieties of Chickens.
- 267. Poultry Management.
- 452. Capons and Caponizing.
- 528. Hints to Poultry Raisers.
- 630. Important Poultry Diseases.
- 662. The organization of Boys' and Girls' Poultry Clubs.
- 674. Poultry House Construction.
- 685. Natural and Artificial Incubation of Hen's Eggs.
- 624. Natural and Artificial Brooding of Chickens.
- 656. The Community Egg Circle.
- 682. A Simple Trap Nest for Poultry.
- 703. Suggestions for Parcel Post Marketing.

The rough part of grains has two important uses. It contains mineral and other substances which are useful in keeping the body healthy; it adds bulk to the food, and so helps along normal digestion.



Plan now for next season. Get the utmost power from your tractor, automobile, gas engine or motorcycle. Begin to add to the life of your motor. Multiply its operating power. Eliminate carbon annoyances. Use En-ar-co White Rose Gasoline for gasoline powered tractors (or En-ar-co National Light Oil for kerosene powered tractors) and En-ar-co National Motor Oil.

## Read This Advice of Farm Experts

No engine manufacturer will contradict the statement that more gasoline motors are ruined by being burned out through insufficient or faulty lubrication, which means lack of oil or the use of improper oil, than through any other cause. In reality, lubrication is the life of the mechanism. Friction must be eliminated to prevent wear, and in no case is this more true than of gasoline engines. Effective service can be expected from any reputable make of gasoline engine if it is properly cared for. Poor results are certain with the best and highest-priced engine that money can buy if the requirements of lubrication are not observed.

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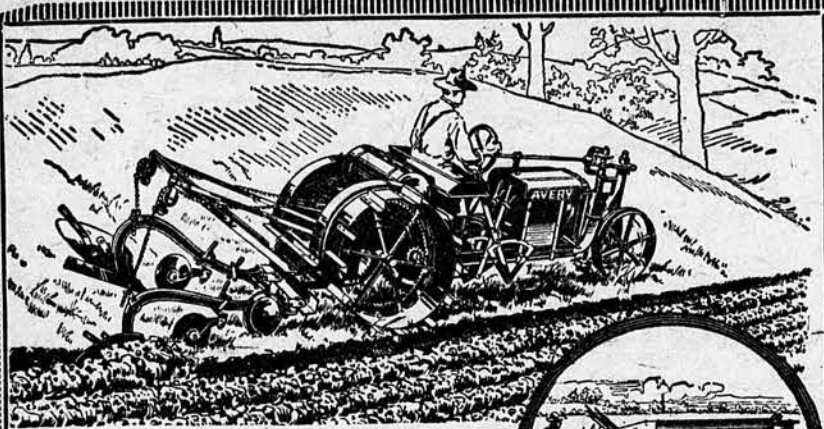


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There are a great many people to whom, for some reason, you cannot very well send an expensive Christmas present, nor do you want to send them the conventional calendar, or something everyone else sends.

For the small sum of 50 cents you can send a Christmas present to one of your friends. For \$1.00 you can send gifts to three of your friends—gifts that they will enjoy and appreciate. You will not have to spend time selecting gifts and you will have no packages to wrap.

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If you would make a lasting gift for the small sum of 50 cents, send us the name of some friend to whom you desire us to send Capper's Weekly for one year. For \$1.00, we will send Capper's Weekly to three of your friends, making a gift that will remind them of you every issue from one Christmas to the next.

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## Let's Grow More Good Corn

Stalk Selection Means Increased Yields on Kansas Farms

BY CHESTER MATHENY

**W**HEN you select breeding cattle or hogs you want to know the records of their ancestors, you want to know conditions under which they were developed, and if considering two equally good animals, you find that one had the best of care and the other a hard time, you will select the one which made good under bad conditions. With corn as high priced as it is, with times as hard for the farmer as at present on his high priced land and with the high cost of production, you should be just as particular about your seed corn.

Did you know that often the yields of two ears which look alike will be entirely different? Well, they will, and

also are likely to be transmitted to the next crop.

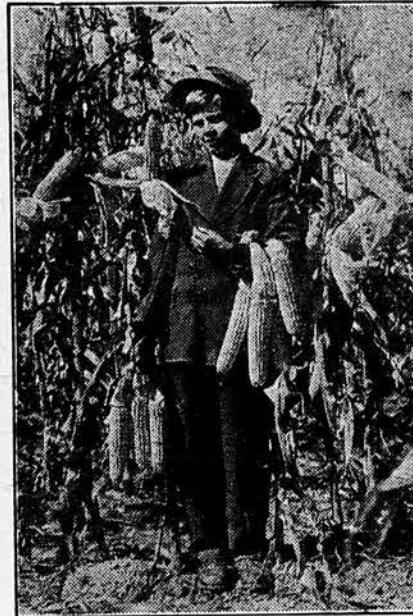
The ear which has made a good one of itself in spite of the fact that it was in a hill with one or two other stalks is preferable over one which has grown in a rich spot or in a hill with only one stalk. This choice should be made because this ear may have enough superior vitality in it to produce better than the other, by reason of inheritance of a hardy characteristic from the parent stalk.

After an ear is found with all the exterior features satisfactory, strip the shuck back and note the shape of the ear, the rows, tips, butts, kernels and purity. As a rule, in most varieties, the ears should be cylindrical and the rows should be straight, running from butt to tip and filled out well on each end. The kernels should be well shaped and uniform, rather deep and not flinty. There should be no mixture of kernels of the opposite color. Above all, be sure that the ear is mature and not decayed badly in any way. If everything is satisfactory, fold the shuck back and break the ear off, shuck and all, and put it in the sack. Continue this way until you have exhausted your time or have several times as much corn as you need.

After taking the corn to the house or barn, it may be stored for awhile by hanging up by the shuck or the shank, being very careful that it is put in a well ventilated place and not packed closely together. Later, of course, the shucks may be removed and the corn stored away in racks or crates where the air may continue to cure it.

If it happens that one cannot get to select the corn before gathering, the next best plan is to have a box on the side of the wagon bed, while gathering, and whenever a desirable ear is found it is put in this box, these ears to be sorted later in the winter when more time is available.

By following these suggestions a much better grade of seed corn may be had and that means a bigger crop of a better quality next year.



For a Bigger Crop Next Year.

sometimes one yield will double that of the other. But as this sort of testing of each ear must be done in a breeding plot and it is too late this year to test them out for next year's seed, why not do the next best thing?

Fall selection of seed corn is best. The best time to bring seed corn in is just as soon after it has matured as possible. An important advantage of field selection is that you can see the kind of stalk which produced the ear, the characteristics of the ear, stalk and roots, and the conditions under which it has grown.

In selecting this way it is best to take a sack or basket and start out. Select those ears which look the most typical of the variety, noting the length, size and shape. Notice the stalk and select from a healthy, thrifty looking stalk, with the ear a medium distance from the ground, and with the ear hanging at an angle which will allow water to run off the tip if possible. These characteristics have been found to be controllable to a large extent by selection of the type desired, year after year. Another thing to watch is that you do not get a real late maturing ear or one that grows on an excessively small, weak shank, as these characteristics

## Less Stringent Fish Laws

At the recommendation of the United States Food Administration, Massachusetts has removed almost all restrictions on its salt-water fisheries for the duration of the war. This action is confidently expected to be the beginning of a general loosening of fishing restrictions all over the country, including inland waters.

"Lakes and streams in the principal agricultural districts," said Kenneth Fowler, chief of the fisheries section of the United States Food Administration, "could yield at least 50 million pounds of 'rough' or non-game fish annually. These might just as well be taken out and distributed among the rural population for the mere cost of netting and the future supply still be conserved."

Without more meat and fat from America than the allies have received in the last three years, they cannot remain in fighting trim.



Study of the Stalk is Profitable in Corn Growing. It Means Increased Yields. Get Into the Seed Selection Game.



# A Uniform Aids the Soldier

Utility Value Has Been Considered by the Designer

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

"ALL THE world loves a uniform," but no one in all the world loves it quite so much as the young recruit who is still in citizen's clothing. No matter how fiercely the fires of patriotism may burn in his breast, no matter how ardent his zeal nor how fervent his devotion he cannot realize the full spirit of the soldier until he puts on the outward and visible sign of his new profession. Ah! what a change. He is in uniform! He has become a soldier!

It has been the misfortune of many a recruit in these late crowded times to have had to drill for one—or many more—days in the misfit assortment of garments, known as "citizen's clothing," that he brought from home. He recalls with wonder and contempt that there was a time when he looked upon this garb with admiration, when he considered it shapely and useful. Now that his civilian trousers have got in his way repeatedly and had the cuffs kicked clear off of them, he realizes the absurdity of such apparel, and will have no more of them. No more trousers for the soldier boy, hereafter it is "breeches" for him.

## Good Clothes Help Greatly.

He feels the change just as soon as he gets into the new articles. The whole question of drill is simplified at once. "About face" comes the command, and he realizes joyfully, as he reaches back with the toe of his right foot to get his balance for the turn, that he need no longer fear that he will entangle that toe with the wrapping known as trousers, for these have given way to a snugly fitting pair of casings that clasp so tight around knee and calf as to cause some speculation in the early hours of wear whether the function of the knee will still be possible. Below the knee his breeches have lace holes and a flap like the tongue of a shoe. It is awkward for the first day or two but the necessity of quick practice at reveille soon teaches him to get into the new garments and fasten them with two quick jerks of the laces, done with a speed that leaves his old style of dressing at the post.

"But the sock supporters," cried one recruit, "how can I wear them beneath these tight breeches?" He learned very shortly that the soldier doesn't wear sock supporters. His socks stay up because that is the only thing to do. They are drawn up outside of the breeches and immediately covering them are the soldier's leggings, for a legging of some kind, usually canvas, completes the uniform of every branch of the service.

It does not take the soldier long to learn that all this change from the civilian style of clothing is not made solely in order to present a natty appearance. An hour's wear proves to him with what greater freedom he can march and drill, and he soon learns that, when properly adjusted, the uniform is worn with ease and comfort.

The recruit who has been pinched and punished by civilian shoes has both a surprise and a pleasure coming to him. When he stands on the measuring rod and feels the sergeant's tape across his hip he will be surprised to hear the officer call out to his assistant, "Nine Double E." He is inclined to protest, and possibly he does. "Why I can't wear any such size as that. They'll slip off in the mud. I never did wear larger than a small seven and a half."

"That's what's the matter with your feet," responds the sergeant. "You'll get a Nine Double E. After you've been drilling a few weeks, if they cramp your feet, you can get a 10 O."

## Army Shoes are Popular.

He takes them with outward grace and inward rebellion and in two days he is ready to thank the sergeant from his heart, and declares that never again in all his life will he wear any other than a russet brown army shoe.

Army authorities are careful about fitting the soldier with shoes, believing that in the foot lies both the sole and the soul of the army. The commanding officer of every company is held personally responsible for the proper fitting of shoes in the initial equipment of the soldier, and, since observation shows that the feet alter in shape and develop in

size and strength as a result of using foot-form shoes during the early weeks of marching and drilling, he must again supervise the shoe fitting when that period is past. Then the size of the shoe is entered on the soldier's "Service Record," and, since all army shoe lasts are alike, the proper size can be obtained from then on without trouble. The socks are almost as important as shoes. The army issues some cotton socks, but not for marching service. For marching the choice is between "light wool," which is equal parts of cotton and wool, and "heavy wool," which is all that the name indicates. The boy who "can't wear wool" very soon finds that he can. The army sock is necessary with the army shoe, and the combination is excellent. Since a sock that is too small works as much damage as a tight shoe, the men wear a size or two larger than of old. The old-timers choose the heavy wool sock in preference to the one of lighter weight, and an old-timer's choice is likely to be a good one.

## A Flannel Shirt of Quality.

There is an Army Shoe Board that controls this matter of footwear, so important it is considered. Perhaps if underwear could produce corns and incapacitate a man from working there would also be an Army Underwear Board. The absence of such a board may explain the fact that the underwear is comfortable but not superior. Its deficiencies are helped greatly by the regulation army shirt which is a joy to every wearer. Few of the recruits have ever worn such a garment as this olive drab flannel shirt that is presented to them with the compliments

## Bluffing Uncle Sam

Kansas coal operators put one over on Fuel Administrator Garfield when they obtained an advance of 45 cents, to square a rise of 10 cents in wages. And it is no secret that makers of foodstuffs also are trying to bluff the government. But Uncle Sam is not without good cards in this kind of a game. He has power to call these bluffers and should use it. Putting half a dozen dollar patriots in prison would make the rest of them as tractable as sheep and greatly simplify the situation. It is perhaps impossible for the government to take over these industries all at once. That is a last recourse. But if it will use its big stick judiciously it won't have to adopt other measures. We have had enough palaver.

of the War Department. Officers wear exactly the same thing, and pay \$6 for it if made to order, or \$2.38 by buying the regulation garment from the Quartermaster at cost price. The shirt is well finished with a trim collar and buttoned pockets, for in all moderate weather it constitutes the soldier's "top dressing," the coat only being used when the boy arrays himself in his very best and goes forth to visit his "sister" or to have his picture taken to send home to the folks.

## The Country Teacher

O'er trackless prairies bleak with drifted snow,  
Cross swollen streams of mountain gorges, deep,  
Or on mud roads, soft with drenching rains,  
Forth to her task the country teacher goes,  
One of a mighty host and yet alone.  
No cheer of comrade over victories won,  
No laurel crown, no plaudits of the throng,  
But patient, day by day she lifts the veil from  
Wondering eyes that glow with knowledge gained  
As visions of new worlds are brought to view—  
Wonders of earth and air, of sky and sea;  
Beauties of art, of poetry and song;  
Deeds of great men and true. But greater far  
Than these, she sees awakening souls grow  
Conscious of their powers, God-given, waiting  
A magic touch. And what the need?  
Ah, who shall say?  
—Ora Gates in Ohio Farmer.

By supplying plenty of meat and fat to the allies the great American hog can fight quite as well as his wild-boar ancestry.



Stretch it  
—watch it  
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# The SPRING'S the Thing

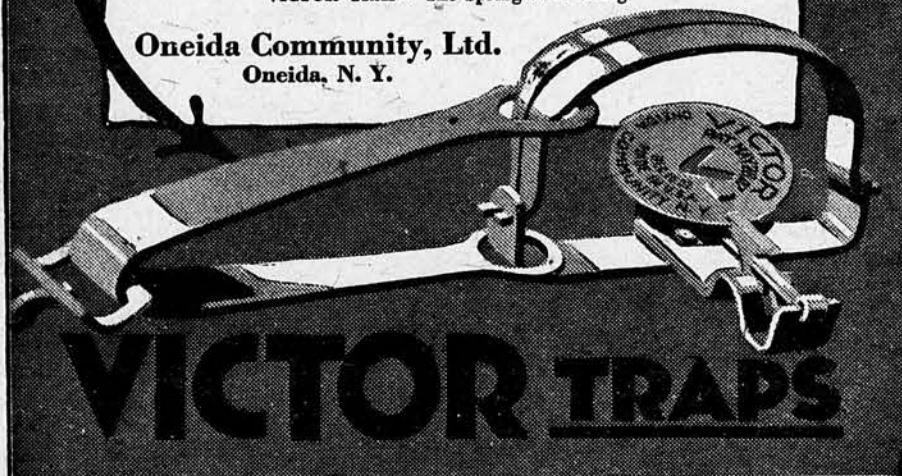
No trap can be faster, surer or stronger than its *spring*—which is one great reason why the Victor Trap gets them when many another trap lets go.

Look over the Victor Trap! Start with the *spring*—examine the jaws, the pan, the trigger. Then come back to the *spring*.

Seventy years' Experience in that *spring*—and it makes the Oneida Community Game Traps the most dependable traps in the world.

ASK YOUR DEALER TO SHOW YOU THE VICTOR TRAP—"The Spring's the Thing"

Oneida Community, Ltd.  
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STOCK  
LICK IT



STOCK  
LIKE IT

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS

DROP BRICK IN FEED BOX

CONTAINS COPPERAS FOR WORMS, SULPHUR FOR THE BLOOD, SALTPETER FOR THE KIDNEYS, NUX VOMICA, A TONIC AND PURE DAIRY SALT. USED BY VETERINARIANS 12 YEARS. NO DOSING. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR BLACKMAN'S OR WRITE

BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY COMPANY Chattanooga, Tenn.

### A Real Gun for A Real Boy

Here  
You  
Are  
Boys!

Don't  
Miss It

## 22-Calibre Hamilton Rifle FREE TO YOU

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

### SEND NO MONEY—JUST YOUR NAME

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

TED FRENCH, Manager Boys Department

314 Capper Building

Topeka, Kansas

When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze

### A New American Spirit

A new book by Winston Churchill, *The Dwelling Place of Light*, issued a few days ago, contains much material of constructive value. America, dynamic, changing, diverse, with new laws and old desires, new industries and old social rights, new people and old—this is the environment in which Mr. Churchill places the heroine of his new book. Janet, strong characterized, fine, impulsive, yet thoughtful, understands herself in part, but her environment not at all. Her father is the old, last, sad remnant of the Pilgrim force that settled and sterilized New England. She represents the new and old combined. About her is the new in the crowded, many tongued city, the never ceasing factories, the new woman-opportunities. The reader follows Janet from her narrow tenement home to the factory office; into that volcanic social eruption called an industrial strike; to the country village quiet of Silliston, where later she finds comfort and joy. For here the ancient spirit of Americanism holds up the banner of intellectual idealism and beauty and warm personal touch with life. Mr. Churchill has never written a more entertaining story; he has never written one that is more significant in its interpretation of human relationships today. The price of this book is \$1.60 postpaid; it can be obtained from The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. It would make an excellent Christmas gift.

### Care for the Bees

Beekeepers lose from one-tenth to one-half of their colonies every winter by failing to feed and protect them properly. That loss is too large and it can be reduced to less than 1 per cent.

Wintering bees is a problem of conserving the energy of the individuals in every colony. Three conditions in the hive cause a waste of energy. First, when the temperature of the air surrounding the bees falls below 57 degrees it is necessary for the bees to expend energy to keep warm. Second, when the temperature of the air is above 60 degrees the bees use energy by flying from the hive, removing the dead that may have accumulated, and in any other activities which the needs of the colony require. Third, an abnormal activity resulting in energy loss is caused by long periods of adverse weather which do not permit the bees to fly from the hive to void their excrement. This last condition may result in the death of many thousands of colonies.

Protection of the hive and providing foods of good quality for winter stores will conserve the energy of the bees and enable the colony to pass the winter safely outdoors. If the hive is placed within a box about 6 inches greater in every dimension than the hive itself, and the space between is filled with dry sawdust, leaves or other insulating material, the necessity of heat generation by the bees is reduced to a minimum. A small tunnel thru the packing material will make a passageway for the bees to the entrance of the hive.

Care must be taken to see that the hives have proper food stores. Food such as honeydew honey or honeys with a large percentage of gums, which may cause a rapid accumulation of excrement in the bees, are undesirable but may be corrected by inserting a frame of honey in the middle of the brood chamber after brood rearing has ceased. Another remedy for undesirable stores is to feed about 10 pounds of a sirup made of 2

parts of granulated sugar to 1 part of water. In either case when such food is given after brood rearing has ceased, it will be placed by the bees in positions most available for immediate use, and the poorest food stores will be saved until spring, when they may be used safely.

As long as the temperature of the air surrounding the bees is maintained at about 57 degrees and no other irritating factor is present, the bees live so slowly that very little food is consumed, the colony being almost in a dormant condition. A normal colony of bees thus protected and fed not only will endure six months or more of confinement, but also have sufficient vitality left to be useful when spring comes.

### Crops Yields for 1917

Here is a detailed report of the preliminary estimates of production of crops in 1917 for Kansas and the United States by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, with comparisons:

#### Corn.

State: Production this year, 128 million bushels; last year (December estimate), 69 1/2 million bushels.

United States: This year, 3,190 million bushels; last year (December estimate), 2,683 million bushels.

#### Wheat.

State: This year 51,382,000 bushels; last year (December estimate), 98,022,000 bushels.

United States: This year, 659,797,000 bushels; last year (December estimate), 639,886,000 bushels.

#### Oats.

State: This year, 60,078,000 bushels; last year (December estimate), 36,425,000 bushels.

United States: This year, 1,580,714,000 bushels; last year (December estimate), 1,251,992,000 bushels.

#### All Hay.

State: This year, 3,261,000 tons; last year (December estimate), 4,254,000 tons.

United States: This year, 91,715,000 tons; last year (December estimate), 109,786,000 tons.

#### Grain Sorghums.

Six States: (Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona) This year, 73,400,000 bushels; last year (December estimate), 50,340,000 bushels.

The first price given is the average on November 1 this year, and the second is the average on November 1 last year.

State: Wheat, 200 and 170 cents a bushel. Corn, 146 and 89. Oats, 59 and 53. Potatoes, 145 and 147. Hay, \$15 and \$6.90 a ton. Eggs, 35 and 29 cents a dozen.

United States: Wheat, 200 and 158.4 cents a bushel. Corn, 146 and 85 cents. Oats, 61.7 and 49 cents. Potatoes, 128 and 135.7 cents. Hay, \$15.20 and \$9.99 a ton. Cotton, 27.3 and 18 cents a pound. Eggs, 39.4 and 32.2 cents a dozen.

### Good Advice to Motorists

Here is a hint to the motorist who wants to help in our national campaign for food conservation. Have you ever stopped to count up the number of chickens that you run over in a season?

Statistical reports show that there are 3 million motor cars in daily use in the United States, and most of these cars cover some country roads every day. Many of these cars are operated by careful drivers and will not kill one chicken in a year, while other cars may kill several in one day.

To be very conservative, let us estimate that one-third of these cars kill one chicken a year. This means the sacrifice of 1 million chickens. These chickens will vary as to size, age, and value, but with present prices an average of 40 cents apiece is a very conservative estimate. Based on these figures, the value of this annual destruction is \$400,000. While it is impossible to know the actual loss, it is very likely that two or three times the foregoing figure would be more nearly correct.

C. S. Anderson.



This Apiary Made More Than 100 Pounds of Honey to the Stard in 1917. The Bees Were Given Excellent Winter Protection.



# REO

## The GOLD STANDARD OF VALUES

### Salient Features of The Reo Six

50 HORSE POWER, Six cylinder motor cast in threes.

REO DESIGNED, Reo made—as are also all other units including body and top.

126 INCH Wheel Base.

CANTILEVER rear springs—Semi-elliptic front springs.

FULL FLOATING rear axle.

TIMKEN BEARINGS throughout.

NOISELESS spiral-bevel driving gears.

REO ONE-ROD centre control.

HYATT QUIET bearings in transmission—at all points.

MULTIPLE Dry-disc clutch.

BOTH BRAKES operated by foot levers and provided with ratchet locks. Extra large and both operating on rear hubs. No hand brake.

CLUTCH AND SERVICE brake are interconnected.

TWO UNIVERSAL joints in drive shaft.

TORQUE SHAFT relieves driving mechanism of road stresses.

SUB FRAME carries motor and transmission.

EXTRA LARGE—and round—spokes in wheels.

OVER-SIZE TIRES—34 in. x 4½ in.

ONE PIECE drop forged front axle.

PERFECT LUBRICATION system at every moving point.

REO RADIATOR—Reo designed, Reo made.

REO-REMY Electric Starting, Lighting and Ignition system.

REO STEERING GEAR—exclusively Reo. No back-lash—self adjusting for wear. Positive.

MOTOR BEARINGS—even main crank-shaft bearings—adjustable from the outside.

50 PER CENT OVERSIZE in all vital parts—crank-shaft, axles, driving shafts, gears, frame, wheels, tires.

PRICE IS F. O. B. LANSING AND THE SPECIAL FEDERAL TAX MUST BE ADDED.

## But The Final Answer Is—Upkeep

IT'S ALL RIGHT to exploit the speed possibilities of a car.

IT'S PERMISSIBLE to extol its wonderful "pick-up" and acceleration.

IT'S PERFECTLY PROPER to prove by any kind of stunt you choose that it will climb a hill, though nobody doubted its ability in any one of these directions.

DEMONSTRATIONS of power and of prowess; feats of endurance; and spectacular performances of a momentary nature are legitimate.

BUT AFTER ALL what do such freak tests prove as to the actual staying qualities of the car?

AND ABOVE ALL, what do they prove on the very subject in which you are most interested—cost of upkeep over a long period of years?

WE COULD AN' IF WE would, write a volume—yes a library—on the subject of performance of this Reo Six in all phases of automobile activity.

WE COULD TELL YOU, not of one, but of scores of Reo Sixes that have crossed the continent, with all the feats of mountain climbing, and trail following as well as of speed and mud plugging that trip entails.

BUT WE DON'T consider that important. To a Reo it is about as difficult as is your daily journey to the barn.

WHAT WOULD IT PROVE? Nothing.

BUT WHEN OWNERS say that this Reo Six costs less, year in and year out, for upkeep—repairs and replacements as well as gasoline and oil and tires—than any other six of equal size and power with which they have had experience—that does prove something.

IT SHOULD INDICATE to you that a Six so built must be capable of any feat or test that any sane owner would ever call upon his car to perform.

AND THAT IS THE FACT—ask any Reo Six owner.

YOUR ORDER should be placed at once if you would secure a Reo Six of present quality and at the present price.

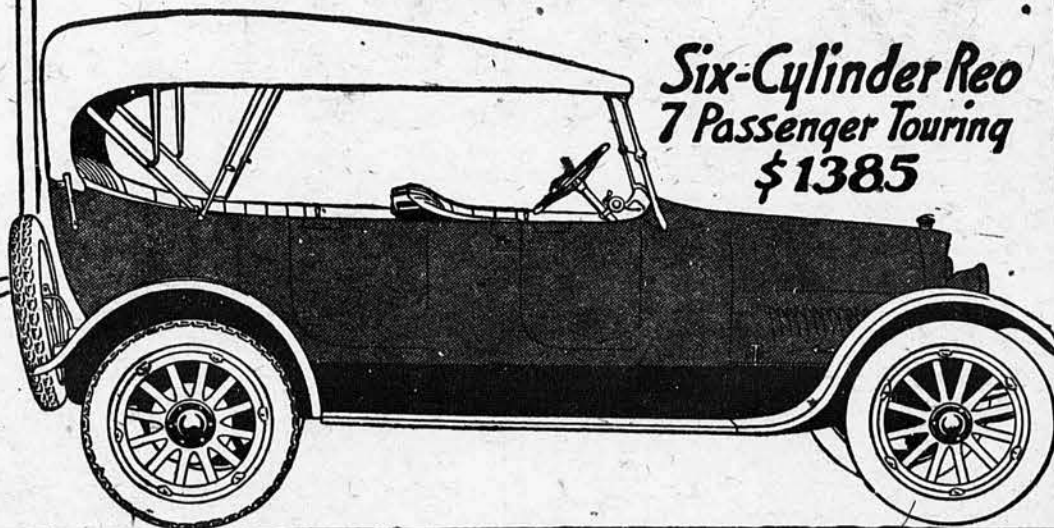
JANUARY FIRST there will be a substantial increase in price of this Reo Six—increased cost of materials and of manufacture render it impossible longer to make this car at this price.

SO ONLY ORDERS for delivery prior to and including December 31st will be filled at the present price.

SEE YOUR REO dealer at once. Place your order and obtain what is veritably a gold dollar for ninety cents.

### Reo Motor Car Company

Lansing, Michigan



*Six-Cylinder Reo  
7 Passenger Touring  
\$1385*



## HORSE EFFICIENCY

Lameness can't be avoided, but its duration can be reduced by using Sloan's Liniment as soon as the horse goes lame. See how quickly this effective liniment relieves stiff, sore muscles, bruises and enlargements and puts your horse back into the 100% class. Thousands of farmers heartily endorse Sloan's Liniment, the universal relief for pains and aches. Buy it at your dealers. 25c-50c \$1.00 Just six times more liniment in the \$1.00 bottle than in the 25c size. That's wise economy.



# Sloan's Liniment

## 25 Years of Grand Results

24 Little Ave.,  
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Mar. 7, 1911  
Gentlemen: I have used  
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for twenty-five years  
with excellent results.  
T. M. Nolan.

**KENDALL'S  
Spavin Treatment**  
Known for 40 Years as  
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Keeps legs sound and trim. It will add many dollars to the value of your horse. The old reliable remedy for Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Swollen Joints and Lameness. Equally reliable as household remedy. At druggists, \$1.10 a bottle. Get free book, "A Treatise on the Horse," or write to—

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.



## Save Your Winter Pigs Now

THEY WILL SOON BE WORTH  
25 CENTS PER POUND  
You cannot afford to lose ONE  
winter pig this season. SAVE  
THIRTY ALL—give them a chance  
to live—to be healthy and to  
grow into money for you.

**CHIEF  
SUNSHINE HOG  
HOUSE WINDOWS**  
Best insurance of strong, healthy  
pigs you can have. Admit the warming,  
invigorating sunshine every day the sun  
shines. Fit any hog house, old or new.  
Easy to install. Rot-proof. Rust-proof.  
Leak proof. Need no paint or repairs.

**FREE**  
New Hog House  
Plans. Four Blue  
Prints prepared  
by experts. Embroider all fees.

Write for them today.  
**SHRAUGER & JOHNSON**  
580 Walnut St.  
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The demand for  
capable auto and  
tractor men far exceeds  
the supply. My graduates  
earn high pay as Mechanics,  
Demonstrators, Factory Rep-  
resentatives, Garage Managers,  
Drivers and Tractor experts.

**Rare Method Insures Success**  
Here you get the advantage of enormous equip-  
ment—four big buildings and tractor farm. Only a few  
weeks required to learn this money-making business. Most  
complete instruction.

**\$50 Tractor Course Free.** Enroll now and receive  
this \$50 course in tractor  
and stationary engineering, free. Write today for  
my big 80-page book and free scholarship certificate.  
H. J. RAHE, Pres., RAHE'S AUTOMOBILE TRAINING SCHOOL,  
(Greatest Auto Training School in the World.)  
2610 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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Young men and women attend on credit.  
A practical school with railroad wires.  
Owned and operated by the A. T. & S.  
P. Ry. EARN FROM \$55 to \$165 PER  
MONTH. Write for catalog.

**Santa Fe Telegraph School,**  
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## A BETTER STRAW SPREADER WALLACE FORCE FEED.

Longest carrier—Saves Labor.  
Lowest spread with high clear-  
ance. Safest to operate—  
spreading path below floor of  
wagon—no flying forks—Eas-  
iest to attach and fits the  
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The double action, double  
duty Straw and Manure  
Spreader that has them all guessing. Write to-  
day for money-saving factory-to-you price and  
broadest guarantee ever made on a straw spreader.  
**LINK MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
4161 Mercier St., Kansas City, Mo.

## Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SYDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for December 2. Nehemiah re-  
builds the Walls of Jerusalem. Nehemiah 4.

Golden Text. The Lord is my helper;  
I will not fear what man shall do  
unto me. Heb. 13:6.

For three days after Nehemiah reached  
Jerusalem he lived a quiet life, telling  
no one who he was or why he had come  
to the city. During this time he became  
familiar with the way in which his peo-  
ple were living. On the third night,  
when the city was asleep, he took some  
of his devoted followers with him and  
mounting his horse rode out beyond the  
walls. As they slowly circled the city  
under the brilliant night skies, the moon  
clearly revealed the condition of the  
ruined walls and the defenseless state  
of the city.

Early the next morning Nehemiah  
went before the city's rulers, high priests  
and nobles and told them who he was.  
When the story was told, he asked for  
help to rebuild the walls, so they would  
no longer be open to the attacks of  
other nations. The spell of torpor caused  
by the hardships of the exile was broken.  
Nehemiah, a born leader, with his win-  
ning manner, the power to attract and  
his enthusiasm had brought the one  
essential for every noble undertaking,  
inspiration and courage. The people with  
one accord replied "Let us rise up and  
build."

The work on the walls was then  
divided into 44 companies in which every  
class of society and every district of  
their country took part in the rebuild-  
ing. In some instances whole families  
worked over their homes which were a  
portion of the walls. The nobles not  
only gave their money but also worked  
side by side with their slaves.

Always an intensely emotional people,  
the reawakened Jews worked with un-  
tiring energy, and the new wall was  
rapidly taking form. All the good  
material from the old wall was put into  
the new one. This was a saving in time  
and labor and also a step towards  
clearing up the unsightly piles of debris.  
But this use of old material stirred the  
contempt of Sanballat of Samaria, who  
had watched the progress of the wall  
with all the hatred of his wicked nature.  
He did not know that all broken or  
cracked stones and worn-out timbers were  
replaced with new ones from the supplies  
of the Persian king.

Thinking that with little trouble he  
could destroy the walls he began to  
throw out slurs and taunts which later  
became quite threatening. Then he  
started to make warfare. But Nehemiah,  
hearing the reports of Sanballat's de-  
signs, divided his forces. While some  
worked the others guarded them and all  
were armed.

About this time Nehemiah discovered  
that some of the richer men of the king-  
dom were oppressing the poorer men  
working on the walls at a great sacri-  
fice. For they had to support them-  
selves as no wages were paid for the  
work. The taxes exacted by the Persian  
government were high. Nehemiah set a  
good example by refusing to take the  
usual salary of the governor and bore all  
the expenses of his own establishment,  
giving liberally to all the poor.

## Fatten Geese With Cattle

I am preparing to raise geese another sea-  
son and wish to know something about what  
variety would be best suited for my wants.  
We have a beef cattle farm and feed much  
corn. We thought of allowing my geese to  
run with the cattle, but neighbors tell me  
that method will not do and I have been  
advised to write to you. I think I would  
prefer the largest geese I could get, to any  
laying variety, as my idea is to fatten and  
sell on the market. Will the geese do best  
on range and forage for a living after the  
manner suggested or should they have con-  
finement for a while and be fed a special  
ration? What variety would you suggest  
for me and is there any money in keeping  
geese? —MRS. C. H. D.

The foregoing query is a live one and  
should be considered by every wide-  
awake farmer. Geese are the most profit-  
able fowl grown on the farm today, as  
they are almost immune from disease and  
require no feeding if allowed free range  
where they can have ample green food.  
Your plan of allowing the geese to range  
with the beef cattle is a good one. "Don't  
be tossed about by every wind of doc-  
trine." You will find neighbors are prone  
to give advice, on poultry subjects much  
the same as they do in cases of sickness.  
Let one of your children get sick, and  
notice the 101 remedies you will receive

or just as many as you have friends to  
visit you. It's true some suggestions are  
good and some are not, hence it's best  
to know positively what you must use  
for best and most effective cure. This  
is true in the poultry business. Some  
methods used would destroy all your ef-  
forts, while others would place you on  
the right road and the results would be  
profitable. To allow your geese to range  
with the beef cattle is the very best  
method possible as you wish to raise  
for the markets. If you were running  
a dairy herd the results would be equal-  
ly good. Geese when running on grass  
and following cattle that are feeding on  
grain, will soon become in prime condi-  
tion for the markets and a large flock  
of geese can be marketed in a very  
few months in this way without any  
extra trouble on your part. I know of  
one farmer that has geese and hogs run-  
ning with his beef cattle and the re-  
turns from his geese alone are surprising  
as they feed largely from the droppings  
from the swine and a double profit is  
realized.

There is no question but v at the  
Toulouse or the Embden geese would  
fill your requirements the best of any  
variety grown. Both are large, running  
from 20 to 25 pounds when matured and  
frequently when grazed after beef cattle  
will weigh from 30 to 35 pounds. The  
Toulouse variety is somewhat the most  
desirable, as they are hardier and ma-  
ture a little in advance of the Embden.  
They are a large gray goose, while the  
Embsen is a pure white variety. The  
goslings should be yarded in a rather  
isolated place until they are about 2  
weeks old, when they can be turned out  
with the mother goose on range with  
the cattle. If they have plenty of wa-  
ter to drink they will thrive and do  
exceedingly well with your beef cattle.

## Why Not a Liberty Tax?

We all know the land hog. It  
is the big owners of slacker acres  
who hold on to them from year to  
year as a speculation, while the  
labor of farmers and the needs  
of the consumer make these acres  
grow in value; that make it still  
harder for a tenant farmer to be-  
come a farm owner. An additional  
tax of 1 per cent on the selling  
price of unimproved land would  
net Uncle Sam about 100 million  
dollars. Why not have Congress  
declare such a tax and call it a  
Liberty tax?

Don't get the idea that the goslings  
should be yarded and fed a special fat-  
tening ration for the two weeks sug-  
gested. Give them a small range to  
themselves where there is plenty of ten-  
der green grass and water. The only  
reason that we suggest separate pasture  
for them until 2 weeks old, is because  
the cattle will trample them to death  
quickly prior to this age, but after that  
they will take care of themselves and  
net a fine profit. J. C. Clipp.

## A Friend of Rural Life

Farmers here believe in Governor  
Capper. His following is very strong,  
for the farmers know he really repre-  
sents their best interests; that he is  
above petty politics. R. E. Woodard.

Haviland, Kan.

## How to Get Winter Eggs

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

## Grind Your Kafir with a "DIXIE KING"

There are many feed mills on the market  
but there is no mill that gives the universal  
satisfaction that a "Dixie King" does. Knives  
are dangerous and need constant sharpening.  
The "Dixie King" operates without knives.  
Feed mills with knives usually choke up very  
easily, our auger-feed prevents this—it is easy  
to operate and doesn't require an expert ma-  
chinist to run. It will grind all grain; damp,  
or dry, fine or coarse, without clogging or  
choking. The teeth are protected, and the  
Dixie King mill has very few parts, which  
means little up-keep expense.

## The "Dixie King" Mill Positively Grinds Kafir in the Head

Grinding Kafir in the head means a  
saving of the waste—this is considerable  
to any farmer feeding Kafir to his stock.

The "Dixie King" comes in three  
sizes. All mills  
sold under a  
positive guaran-  
tee against de-  
fects in material  
and workman-  
ship. Write for  
catalog and  
prices.



Dixie  
Engineer-  
ing Co.  
Enid,  
Oklahoma

## KAFIR MILLS

## Don't Thresh Your Kafir

Grind head, stems, and all. It makes a  
fine balanced ration for horses, hogs,  
and cattle. You save the thresh bill.  
That will pay for a Mill. It stores bet-  
ter in the head. We build the only head  
Grain Grinders that do not use knives.  
Our Auger Force Feed (pat.) takes their  
place and eliminates all choking.

**SAVE THE WASTE AND WIN THE WAR**  
Farming is not keeping up with fight-  
ing. There is a serious shortage of FEED  
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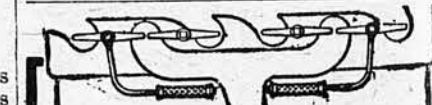


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Especially adapted to Ford's, but can be attached  
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There's a way to obtain high-grade tires  
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Shipped prepaid on approval. This  
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908 Webster Building, Kansas City, Missouri.



## Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHÉ

A sister has sent a paper for publication in the Grange column of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. She said she had compiled it from the articles of several writers in four Grange papers, and read it in her home Grange. The names of the papers were not given.

A prominent eastern man sent his son to the best Western college he could find. When asked why he sent his boy so far from home to a college that scarcely ranked with the leading university in his own state he said: "I believe it is an important part of every man's education, or training, to mingle with men of different standards and customs, different methods of work, different ideas and view points, and surrounded by different scenes. I think that so far as possible, when it comes to higher learning, that men from the West should be educated in the East, those from the East in the West, those from the North in the South, and those from the South in the North."

Not all of us can have the advantages of a college course. But all farmers are fortunate in having within reach of their homes and means, an institution whose aims are for a better training, a higher education, a stronger fellowship among men, which uses as its means the same fundamental tools which colleges employ: work and recreation, entertainment and instruction—the Grange. Any farmer may register who has at heart the welfare of this glorious land of ours, the uplifting of its inhabitants and the upbuilding of its institutions to a plane which shall stand every mental, moral and social test.

The various Granges reach out their arms and solicit the co-operation of men and women from the North, East, South and West. They offer the privileges of a convention, a meeting together from various neighborhoods, or parts of their counties and their states, and now and then representatives of the neighboring states make friendly calls and bring helpful messages.

To my mind this bringing together of the people of different stations in life, different vocations, and varied views is one of the most important educational elements in the Grange.

Now why is this coming together and this intercourse so valuable? These opportunities for meeting under well directed guidance will result inevitably in laying a firm foundation for developing and broadening the minds of the members of the organization. Laying aside the routine work of the home, office, or shop, it is in the first place a good healthy change and recreation to go to a Grange meeting, where there is that innate feeling of brotherhood that makes every one feel that it is a big family reunion, and all take an interest in talking over questions of the day. Talking things over together will fix truths in our minds. Intercourse stimulates the mind to activity and growth. The best we can do for one another is to exchange our thoughts freely.

In the early days of the Grange the main topics were some phase of farming, but its doors soon opened wider to admit the discussion of all questions that affect the well-being of farm people. It soon became one of the fundamental principles of the Grange to provide something both entertaining and instructive for every meeting. As a Grange grows the addresses and discussions become more instructive. We are permitted from time to time to listen to wonderful addresses on important topics by great men. It has truthfully been said that "A great thing is a great book, but a greater than all is the talk of a great man."

Many enjoy this privilege and appreciate its worth, but in order to make our systematic whole, all need the discussion of current topics when we meet in our own local Grange, for the best and most important part of every man's education is that which he gives himself. Many discussions in the limited time given for them only plant a thought in the minds of persons—seeds which grow, and in later days bear an abundant harvest of information. Did any of the members of our Grange who listened to the short, eloquent talk on patriotism and duty by the quiet little sister whose four sons are in training camps, let the stirring talk she gave rest quietly in their minds, and have they never been aroused

by her heartfelt words? I know that many of our members have thought more about that question than ever before, and talked with their friends with an added degree of devotion to the cause of liberty and freedom. The Grange would not be a harmonious and healthy organism without all its lines of work carried on with equal chance for every branch to do its work in making up an efficient organization. So whether we read, sing, talk, listen, buy or sell for the Grange, let us do our best to make our Grange successful.

## Away With Lumpy Milk

I own a cow that is having some trouble with one quarter of her bag. About once a week it will get hard, and then the next morning she will give lumpy milk. All quarters are troubled in this way. Franklin County. R. W. C.

I would recommend that you give your cow ½ ounce of formalin mixed with a quart of water and administered as a drench once daily until from seven to 10 doses have been given. I am satisfied that this will control the trouble. K. S. A. C. Dr. R. W. Dykstra.

## Aid for the Cow

I should like to know what to do for a cow that has been getting thin for a month or more. She is scouring and passing blood. I am feeding kafir fodder; she eats a great deal. Allen County. E. E. F.

This cow is undoubtedly suffering from some disease of the stomach or in-

testines, tho the exact nature of it cannot be determined from the symptoms. It may be tuberculosis, and therefore I would advise a tuberculin test. Or, it may be due to the consumption of spoiled, mouldy, or decomposed feed, or to some form of intestinal infection. If the tuberculin test is negative, there probably is no great danger in keeping the animal. But if the test is positive, the milk would be dangerous for human consumption. During the period that the investigation is being conducted, I would recommend the internal administration twice daily in the feed, or with a little water as a drench, of a powder consisting of a dram each of salicylic acid and tannic acid. The remedy should be no longer administered after the diarrhea ceases. K. S. A. C. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

## Save the Good Dairy Cows

The dairy cow is of all farm animals the most efficient producer of human food.

A 1,200-pound steer, ready for market, contains only about 360 pounds of actual food. A dairy cow at 2 years of age begins to produce and will yield thereafter about 900 pounds of edible nutrients in the year, and will continue to produce the same amount for seven years thereafter; that is, she produces during her actual life 6,300 pounds of human food.

The steer, before he pays for any of his food, is in debt to his master for two years, and, upon payment, ceases to live, while the cow pays for her food daily as she goes.

The United States Department of Agriculture says: "In energy-giving power 1 quart of milk is equal to 11 ounces of sirloin steak, or ¾ pound of round steak, or eight and one-half eggs, or 10.7 ounces of fowl."

The tendency of our farmers seems to be to quit dairying and to send their cows to the butcher rather than perform the irksome services without profit and often at a loss. In consequence our stock of dairy cattle is lower today a thousand population than it has been for 40 years. Too low prices of milk and butter as compared with other foods and with the cost of labor and feeds is the cause.

Further retrogression in dairying means a shortage in animal manure, lowered soil fertility, a lower yield an acre of cereal products, an excessive rise in the price of all foodstuffs coming from the soil, and a serious derangement of our economic life. The farmer should increase rather than decrease his stock of dairy cattle, and he should and must have profitable prices for the products of the dairy cow.—Southern Agriculturist.

The kaiser has an ally in every sheep-killing cur in America.

**Keep your stock fat and healthy**

Expel the worms and keep their digestion in good condition, and they will assimilate what they eat and put on flesh. Feed is too high to waste—put it into flesh by giving your stock **Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders**.

An excellent appetizer and worm expeller. A first-class condition powder and animal regulator for all domestic animals. An excellent remedy for coughs, colds, distemper, kidney troubles, loss of appetite, hide-bound loss of flesh, etc.

## Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders

are my own personal prescription—from 26 years' veterinary practice. **Try them at my risk**—If my Stock Powders do not benefit your stock, your dealer will refund your money.

**Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder** will make your hens and pullets lay now. Keeps them healthy and insures you Winter Eggs and bigger profits.

**Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder** for collar and saddle sores, barb wire cuts and all open sores on stock. In sifter top cans, 25c and 50c.

Dr. LeGear's Remedies are sold by 40,000 dealers—never by peddlers. Ask your dealer for them and for free copy of Dr. LeGear's valuable 112-page Stock and Poultry Book. If your dealer's supply of books is exhausted, send us his name and we will mail you one.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., 746 Howard St., St. Louis, Mo.

**Dr. L. D. LeGear**  
Veterinary  
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Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Can., (1892). Over twenty-six years' experience in treating stock and poultry ailments. Nationally famous as a prize-winning poultry breeder. Every Dr. LeGear Remedy is the doctor's own prescription, based on his long practice and experience.





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### New Feather Beds Only \$6.50

New Feather Pillows \$1.25 per pair. Full size and full weight guaranteed. All new, clean sanitary feathers. Best Southerner feather proof ticking. Write for new catalogue. SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Dept. 112 Greensboro, N. C.

### OTTAWA KEROSENE ENGINES

Latest design. Durable, Powerful, Reliable, Massive. Built to do hard, heavy work—to give lasting service. Uses Cheapest Fuel. Pulls 25 to 50% more H.P. than rated. Shipped on three months' trial. Easy terms. Size 1 1/2 to 22 H.P. 10-Year Guarantee. Book free—postal gets it. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 551 King St., Ottawa, Kan.

### \$18.00 Sweep Feed Grinder | \$23.00 Salvaged Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. We will pay you to investigate. Write for catalogue and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO., 610 E. Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

### ARE YOU A TENANT FARMER?

Be an owner, not a renter! You can own a productive farm in a region of generous rainfall, mild winters, long growing season and healthful climate—and can buy it at very low prices and on surprisingly easy terms. Your opportunity is in the

**HIGHLANDS OF LOUISIANA**

Other Northern men now there, formerly owners as well as tenant farmers, are prospering on their own land, growing a great variety of staple crops. Investigate for yourself. Send for the big, FREE book of facts

"Where Soil and Climate Are Never Idle"

Then visit these lands. Low rate excursions from nearly all Northern points first and third Tuesdays of each month. ACT NOW!

Long-Bell Farm Land Corporation, 424 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

### "The Midnight Marriage"

The greatest love story ever written; a fascinating tale of love and romance; thrilling scenes; startling climaxes. To quickly introduce our popular monthly magazine, the Household, containing from 20 to 32 pages of short stories, serials and special departments we will send this book free for 2 one-year subscriptions at 25c each.

The Household, Dept. MM-16, Topeka, Kan.

### Cook Book Free

Most cook books are more or less extravagant or impractical. Here is a cook book that is different. It contains 1,000 proved, tested, practical, prize-winning recipes—all calling for only such ingredients as nearly every housekeeper has on her shelves. Included in this book are recipes for 32 salads, 32 fruit and egg desserts, 78 cakes, 68 pies and puddings, accurate rules and measurements, ways of canning and preserving—1,000 valuable recipes in all. One of the greatest collections ever published in one book.

We will send this book free and postpaid to all who send only 30 cents to pay for a year's subscription to the Household, a big story and family magazine. Address

The Household, Dept. M, Topeka, Kansas

### FREE WRIST WATCH

Girls this is absolutely the most beautiful wrist watch you have ever seen. It is just a fraction smaller than a half dollar, and for neatness and attractiveness it can't be beat. The case is made of pure nickel and will never wear out or tarnish. Stem wind and stem set. Genuine 10 line, Swiss cylinder movement that will give satisfaction. Soft leather adjustable wristband. Of course you can only get a slight idea of its real beauty and value by this picture, but it is the cutest little watch you ever saw, and one that any lady or girl would be proud to wear.

### SEND NO MONEY

I am going to give away thousands of these fine wrist watches FREE and POSTPAID. Be the first in your locality to have one—just send me your name and address and I will send you postpaid, 16 packages of high-grade post cards in Holiday, Patriotic and other designs to give away FREE on my big, liberal 25c offer. A couple of hours' easy work among your closest friends brings this fine wrist watch to you. Don't miss this opportunity. Write me TODAY. A post card will do—just say, send me the post cards I want to earn a fine wrist watch.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher, 146 CAPPER BLDG., TOPEKA, KANSAS

### Government Corn Crop Figures

In a special report the Department of agriculture estimates the percentage of the total corn crop in the United States that fully matured was 71, against 95 in a normal year. The percentage fit to husk on October 25 was 72, against 81 in 1916 and 95 in a normal year. Out of the total corn crop of the principal states, 57 per cent fully matured ahead of frost, against 58 per cent in 1916 and 92 per cent in a normal year. There was 27 per cent of the crop caught in the dough stage, against 25 per cent in 1916 and 7 per cent in a usual year, while 16 per cent was caught in the milk stage or earlier, against 2 per cent in 1916 and 2 per cent in the usual year. Only 58 per cent of the corn in these states is fit to husk, against 71 per cent in 1916 and 93 per cent in a usual year, while 26 per cent is fit for seed, against 35 per cent in 1916 and 60 per cent in a usual year. Total loss from frost damage is 20 per cent in yield and 31 per cent to quality, against 5 per cent in a usual year. The percentage figures shown as to loss in yield cannot be applied to the estimate of total production, as much of the very immature corn was not included in the estimated yield, being considered by the reporters as a partial or total failure and so reported by them.

A special corn report by the government, from which it seems that the estimate of 3,191 million bushels of corn produced this year does not include the worst damaged corn and that the crop therefore contains a larger per cent of good corn than formerly figured, had a mildly bearish effect.

A more hopeful attitude prevailed in the carlot market regarding the quality of new corn shipments. While there is still much poor grain arriving, receivers say the worst corn has been handled and that improvement can be expected from now on. Receipts were 88 cars at Kansas City, 144 at St. Louis and 68 at Chicago. Trade was slow. The trade in carlots was slow at prices ranging from steady to 10 cents lower in Kansas City. Chicago reported prices down 10 to 15 cents, with some very poor corn as low as 45 cents. There were sales of ear corn in Kansas City at 85c to \$1.25 a bushel, and from that up to \$2.16 for No. 2 white.

Local mills' daily requisitions for wheat are being filled without difficulty. Wheat arrivals at Kansas City were 210 cars; Chicago 37, and St. Louis 28. The Northwestern market had a little over half as much as a year ago. Saturday mills did not ask for much wheat, 8 cars of hard, 5 of red, 3 of mixed and 2 of other varieties were allotted. Outside mills received 3 cars and elevators 14.

Official fixed prices paid for all wheat in Kansas City by the Food Administration Grain Corporation are here shown:

Dark Hard Wheat—No. 1, \$2.19; No. 2, \$2.16; No. 3, \$2.13.  
Hard Wheat—No. 1, \$2.16; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09.  
Yellow Hard Wheat—No. 1, \$2.11; No. 2, \$2.08; No. 3, \$2.05.  
Red Winter Wheat—No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.  
Soft Red Wheat "Onions"—No. 1, \$2.13; No. 2, \$2.10; No. 3, \$2.07.  
No. 4 hard wheat was taken at \$2.07. No. 5 red at \$2.04, mixed grain at \$1.91 and No. 2 mixed at \$2.10.

The five Western markets received 3,000 fewer cattle than a week ago and 15,000 less than a year ago. Receipts in St. Louis and Chicago were comparatively liberal, but elsewhere they were short of a week ago. Northern Kansas and Eastern Oklahoma, together with all Southwest states and Colorado, contributed the bulk of the Kansas City supply. There was no improvement in quality and poor condition of many of the offerings indicated not only forced shipments from lack of rough feed, but scarcity of stock water also.

Tho the general market was quoted steady, there was more activity in the trade and exceptions were quoted stronger. Killers were eager for the better classes of killing steers, which were scarce, and after that class had sold they bought readily of the plainer kinds. Some short fed Western steers brought \$12.65 and native steers \$13.25. Grass fat Western steers sold at \$7.75 to \$11.75. Heavy grass fat steers would have brought more.

### To Increase Food Production

My brother-in-law was telling me about your paper and the stand Governor Capper was taking in favor of the farmer.—The governor is right. I could not get my wheat all sowed because I could not get help; I also had to sacrifice part of my cattle, and as to the hogs, I am afraid to feed them high priced corn. I have about 50 hogs and 53 cattle. We are not feeding the hogs as we used to feed them. Give us a profit and we will supply more to eat. Mapleton, Kan. R. R. Plain.

### Big Poultry Show in Kansas City

The first time the Federal Poultry Exhibit appears anywhere west of New York will be at the Heart-of-America Poultry Show in Kansas City this year, during Thanksgiving week.

On this tour the exhibit will form a part of the two great national shows in the West, the other one being the Coliseum Show, Chicago, which occurs the week following the Kansas City event.

In addition to the government's educational work, the Heart-of-America Show commands attention on account of its Missouri State Exhibit which will be a display entirely worthy of Missouri—the foremost poultry commonwealth in the world.

The Heart-of-America Show makes its introductory bow with a show of quality on an original and extensive plan. It has no connection with any other show or organization and is established not as a private enterprise, but

as a great central exposition backed by Kansas City's Chamber of Commerce and leading poultrymen in the community. The entire Convention Hall is engaged as its permanent show place. The premiums, the judges and the character of the undertaking place the Heart-of-America Show in the front rank of importance, equalled only by the shows of the Coliseum and Madison Square Garden.

Secretary Grunske announces that Keipper cooping will be used thruout. There will be several innovations. Many educational features discussed by the press will have a try-out here for the first time. The exhibitors as well as the general public are going to be impressed with an article in the show line which is distinctly new and entirely in accord with the trend of modern thought and progress.

The judges now signed up are J. H. Drevenstedt, Lester Tompkins, Chas. V. Keeler, D. O. Hobbs and Olin Colip.

The premium list may be obtained by writing the secretary, Chas. Grunske, 1514 Elmwood Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

### Use Good Farm Pictures

Mail-order business in cattle selling and breeding usually cannot be the most successful without the use of pictures, asserts O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Successful advertising in periodicals and direct advertising is measured by the judicious use of good pictures with the printed matter. Any inquiries received thru the mail should be answered in large part with pictures. The picture is the best salesman a breeder has, believes Professor Reed.

It pays the large breeder to hire photographers who make a specialty of animal photography. The smaller breeder can study the photography of animals and make his own pictures. A cattleman who expects to be his own photographer should secure all the cattle pictures possible and study the positions of the animals, for the position of the animal when the picture is taken is nine-tenths of the picture.

The farmer photographer must know animals, for then he will be able to place them in the right position to get the best picture. The various good points of an animal should not be hidden or exaggerated nor the minor points given too much prominence. Patience is essential. For the best results wait till the animal looks right, then snap the picture.

For the average breeder any camera taking photographs of postcard size is satisfactory, but it must have a better lens than is usually furnished with the camera in order to secure the best results. All the pictures should be finished on the farm. Developing and printing of pictures are not difficult jobs.

### Restoring a Rundown Farm

I know of only one way to restore a rundown farm to its original productiveness and make it pay its way and that is the clover, cattle and hog route. I have seen poor, rundown, clay hill farms made to produce good crops by good tillage, rotation, pasture and the use of the manure spreader. Brains and muscle also were used in the right proportion. In this part of Iowa hay farms do not pay well enough so that the farmers can afford to let the ground lie in grass long enough to regain its lost fertility.

There are many persons who have longed for some system of rotation of grains that would keep up the land and yields, doing away with livestock buildings, fences and the everyday chore of caring for the stock, but up to the present that seems to be as impossible as to try to draw money out of the bank and never put any in and not have a balance against you.

If anyone can find a way to build up the wasted farms or even to keep up the fertility we now have and still go on raising grain year after year, that will beat the two blades of grass idea. We experimented with a 20-acre field of corn for 13 successive years. We used barnyard manure, plowed under green clover, cowpeas and the stalks in the fall, but they all failed. Root worms killed the stalks; the soil got ashy and washed with every rain; and it has taken three years of grass and pasture to correct our mistake. We are not eager to repeat the experiment. Jasper Co., Iowa. W. H. Brock.

### Crochet Book Premium No. 43

"It's wonderful." That's what the women folks say when they see our attractive crochet and tatting book. A treasure of attractive ideas for beginners as well as expert crocheters. Any one can follow the simple instructions and do beautiful work. The book contains all of the latest designs printed on high grade enameled book paper with attractive cover design in colors.

**SPECIAL OFFER:** This Crochet Book, premium No. 43, given to all who send us only one yearly subscription to the Household at 25 cents.

THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. M-7, Topeka, Kansas

### Seven Inch Stock Knife Free

**Two Big Blades**

**PREMIUM No. 95**

This is a knife that should find favor with every farmer and stockman. It is almost 7 inches long when open and 3 1/2 inches when closed. Has two blades warranted to contain the best quality crucible steel and manufactured by skilled workmen. Special care being taken in hardening and tempering blades. The knife has stag handles, full brass lined, German silver double bolsters. It is one of the best knives we have ever offered.

**HOW TO GET THIS KNIFE FREE:** We will send this knife free and postpaid to all who send us \$1.25 to pay for a year's subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. M-95, Topeka, Kansas

### Gold Plated Flag Pin Free

Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated enameled pins which we send for only 10c to help pay advertising expenses.

Jewelry House, 137 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

### Your Flag—Your President



### This Beautiful Picture FREE

Every loyal citizen of America should show their colors. You now have the opportunity to show your patriotism by displaying this beautiful picture in your home. It is a picture of President Woodrow Wilson draped with a beautiful American flag in colors. The picture is 10x14 inches in size, printed on good quality of heavy off-set paper. There are 14 beautiful tints and colors in this picture and the 10-inch flag that drapes the picture is the most beautiful in design and colors we have ever seen. The picture is produced by what is called the off-set process and is the most expensive of all color prints and the result is a picture that can hardly be distinguished from a genuine oil color portrait.

**SPECIAL FREE OFFER:** We will send this lovely picture free and postpaid to all who send us two 6-months' subscriptions to the Farmers Mail and Breeze at 50c each or free with your own renewal one year at \$1.00.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. M, Topeka, Kan.

### 24 Beauty Culture Lessons Free

We will send 24 lessons in Beauty Culture and Manicuring free to all who send 10 cents to pay for three months' subscription to the Household, a big story and family magazine. Address The Household, Dept. B.O. 2, Topeka, Kansas



# BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

## Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance orders and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication, to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrolyzed.

### FOR CHEAP WHEAT LAND SEE

J. E. Stohr, Ensign, Kansas.

160 A., S. W. of Copeland, sown to wheat, 1/4 goes. Beard-Hall Land Co., Dodge City, Kan.

**HOTELS FOR SALE**—Furniture and lease a specialty. E. Coltrane, Hutchinson, Kan.

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

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

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

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

240 ACRES IMPROVED, 7 miles from town, 210 acres cultivated, 140 acres in wheat, 1/2 goes. \$13,000. Box 99, Pratt, Kan.

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

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

**RANCH, 1200 A.** 1 mile out, improved. 300 bottom in alfalfa. \$20, easy terms. No trade. Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

125 A. IMP.; 80 cult., bal. grass. \$75 a. 40 a. imp., 160 cult., bal. grass. \$60 a. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

**WANTED** farmers to buy bargains in our good N. Florida agricultural and stock lands. J. B. Streeter, Burbridge Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

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

**LANE CO.** 1760 acres 1 mi. market. 80 rods school, 400 acres farmed, bal. fenced, imp. 1/2 an acre. A few \$10 quarters left. Get list. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

320 A., 4 miles of two Kingman Co. towns, new house 170 a. in cult., 150 a. meadow grass, close to Catholic church. Price \$1200. John Collopy, Turon, Kan.

3600 ACRE RANCH, Pawnee Valley; 350 cultivated. Well improved. Running water. All tillable. 250 acres wheat; one-third goes. \$25 an acre. D. A. Ely, Larned, Kan.

160 ACRES, level land in Quaker settlement, 1 mi. school and 1 1/2 mi. church. 10 ml. R. R. town; on phone line. Price \$3000. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

320 ACRES all level, 2 1/2 miles town, well improved, limestone soil. \$85 acre. Terms. 10 miles southwest Kansas City. F. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

**WELL IMPROVED 480 ACRES.** Five miles of railroad town. 90 acres wheat, all goes. Price \$17,500, terms. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kansas.

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

**FINE WHEAT SECTION.** Level square section in Wichita County, 7 miles from town, good well, all in grass. For quick sale, \$6,000. F. C. Watkins, Ness City, Kan.

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

320 A., imps. \$1600; 120 a. cult., bal. pasture. Phone and school. \$3,300. 640 a. smooth wheat land \$8.50 per acre. 100 acres, up, \$7.00 to \$8.00 per acre. Western Kansas Land Co., Leoti, Kan.

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

560 A., 1 mi. stock yards, 275 a. cult., good fences, grass and water. 15 a. alfalfa, 8 r. modern house, barn, granaries and sheds of all kinds, silo, scales and tenant house. A No. 1 stock farm. \$30 a. Terms. Lindley & Wadsworth, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

**THREE FARM BARGAINS.** 320 acres, well improved. All tillable, 3 1/2 ml. Vermillion, Marshall Co., Kan. A bargain at \$85 per acre, on terms. 240 acres, well improved; practically all tillable, 1/2 mile Lillis, Marshall Co., Kan. A good buy at \$75 per a., on terms. Cloud County, Kan. 143 acres, well improved, 120 acres in wheat, some alfalfa. A snap at \$100 per acre, on terms. Parish Investment Co., Kansas City, Missouri.

**DAIRY, STOCK AND GRAIN FARM.** 120 acres, 3 miles town, slightly location, good road, rural delivery, phone, 85 acres alfalfa, 50 acres blue grass pasture, never failing well spring, running water, good 7 room house, new barn, holds 50 cattle, 10 horses, 60 tons hay, new granary, cement floors, good fences. Land all lies well. One of the best farms in Eastern Kansas; 90 miles from Kansas City. \$75 acre, carry half if desired. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kansas.

210 A. CHOICE LAND. 40 a. alfalfa; 40 a. wheat; 30 a. tame grass; remainder cultivation. 5 room house; large barn. \$85 per acre. Come at once or write for list of farm bargains. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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

80 ACRES located 3 1/4 miles of good town on main line of the Missouri Pacific; 75 acres of good smooth tillable land; 65 acres in corn; 15 acres blue grass pasture; 5 room house and barn. Price \$55 per acre, \$1000 cash, rest 5 years at 6%. Possession at once. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

**FOR SALE.** Grain and stock farm, 400 acres, Pawnee Co. 160 acres cultivated, 60 hay, balance pasture. Improved. Price \$40 per acre. Will carry ten thousand and furnish 40 cows on the shares, also ten brood sows. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

## Improved Quarter

6 1/2 miles northeast Liberal. Half cultivated. House, barn, well, fence. Snap at \$2,520. Terms \$820 cash, balance \$300 annually 6%. Write quick. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan. Seward Co.

## NESS COUNTY

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

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

## Lane County

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

## \$1800 CASH

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

## 160 ACRES FOR \$2500

Near Geuda Springs; good loam soil; improved; 30 past.; 15 hay, 50 wheat, bal. cult.; only \$7500; \$2500 cash, bal. \$500 yearly. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

## Sumner County

Produces the big crops, corn, wheat and alfalfa. Improved farms only \$40 to \$75 per acre. Owner's price my price. Write for list. WM. HEMBROW, CALDWELL, KANSAS

## SETTLING AN ESTATE

Land must sell, stock farm, 320 a., 2 ml. S. of Bronson, Bourbon Co., Kan. House, barn, sheds, scales and windmill, \$35 per a. 160 a., 1/2 ml. S. Bronson, no imps., level, part tilled. Nearly all can be cultivated. \$50 per a. Oil and gas wells within a few miles. Address Jas. T. Lardner, Executor, care Board of Administration, Topeka, Kansas.

## Northeastern Kansas Farms

We have for sale, all kinds of farms, from those that are only fenced to those having from \$10,000 to \$40,000 worth of improvements. Most of these farms are in Atchison Co. Searles & Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

## A BARGAIN

160 a. 1 1/2 ml. of town, 5 r. house, good barn, 20 a. in wheat, fenced, good water. Price \$40 an a. \$2000 handle. Other bargains in any size tract. Write Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

## South Dakota Farms

Yield per acre like land farther east, priced three times as high. Aid your country by putting in the larger acreage in South Dakota. Ask for state bulletins. Dept. of Immigration, Capitol Bldg., Pierre, S.D.

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

## WISCONSIN

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

## MISSOURI

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

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

**BARGAIN** 40 and 80 a. improved. \$1000 each. Terms. Write for list. Your choice. J. H. Engelking, Diggins, Mo.

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

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

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

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

**198 A., WELL IMP.** 140 CULT. 100 a. valley, balance timber pasture. Spring water piped over farm. 3 1/2 ml. Neosho. Model farm. \$82.50 a. terms. John V. Fleming, Neosho, Mo.

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

**WE START YOU** in the cattle or dairy business and help you to make a success on farms bought from us. We, ourselves, own over 300,000 acres in the best general farming section in Texas, where you can make big money in cattle, hogs, poultry, corn, cotton, hay, vegetables, fruits, etc. Prices for all farm products very high. Our lands are sold on very easy terms and dairy and beef cattle are furnished by us without cash payment. Climate fine, water pure and never failing. Write for illustrated booklet and full information. Lasater-Miller Co., 701 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

**SOUTH MISSOURI FARMS:** Write for full descriptions and pictures of our big bargains. Fine climate; productive soils; pure water; and a crop every year.

## Pioneer Investment Company

H. B. Wann, Manager, Humansville, Polk Co., Mo.

## ARKANSAS

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

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

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

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

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

**320 ACRES** well improved, bottom farm, 2 1/2 miles good railroad town, 1/2 mile good school, R. F. D. A real value. Price \$8,000, easy terms. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

**120 ACRES SMOOTH LAND**, 110 cultivation, two sets improvements, on public road, 1 mile of station, good neighborhood, \$4500. E. H. Fair, Centerton, Arkansas.

## FLORIDA

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRACTS** in the highlands of Florida, Orange Co., choicest section of the state, bargain prices, or will exchange for middle west farms. Write for literature. Florida Good Homes Co., Scarritt Bldg., K. C., Mo.

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

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

## FARM LANDS

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

## OKLAHOMA

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

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

**20 A. 1/2 mi. city limits** McAlester. 12 a. good bottom land. Bal. rough, fenced. 4 a. cult. \$45 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

## Natural Gas Farm for Sale

540 a. 7 ml. from Wagoner, Okla., level and nearly all cultivated; new nine room house, two cement silos and other improvements. 70 a. in Bermuda grass pasture, 135 a. in wheat, 20 a. hog pasture. Place is fenced; on Rural Route and phone. Gas from large gas well in center of farm furnishes free light, heat and farm power, and free use of this goes with farm. An ideal stock and grain farm. Am a lawyer and can't farm and practice law. Incumbrance \$7,700. Price \$50 per acre. I own several smaller farms that I will sell at a bargain. Parties dealing with me directly will save commission. Parties interested, address W. T. Drake, owner, Wagoner, Okla.

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

**WESTERN** and Central Kansas land, sale or exchange. E. G. Howell, Sylvia, Kan.

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

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

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

**GOOD imp.** S.-W.-Oklahoma farms for sale and exchange. Box 126, Mangum, Okla.

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

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

## FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE

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

**WHEAT LAND** 1200 acres in all, 320 out 5 miles, 130 wheat 1/4 goes, all good farm land. Enc. \$3300, price \$30 acre. Another 320 out one mile, 100 acres cult., all can be. Enc. \$3000, price \$25 per acre. 400 acres, out 7 miles, 100 cult., some wheat, 1/4 with deal, living water. 160, out 12 miles, 100 acres wheat 1/2 rent. Enc. \$950, price \$3200. Trade all or any two tracts for mdse. Don't want bids. No improvements on any of these. Buxton Rutherford Land Co., Utica, Kan.

## FOR EXCHANGE

400 acres, well improved in Lane County, 100 acres alfalfa land, 1200 acres wheat land, balance pasture. \$3000 equity for small farm or suburban acres. Address Box "D," Hanston, Kansas.

## Specialists Who Aid Farming

The number of men connected with the extension service of the Kansas State Agricultural college on local work has been increasing. Here is the list:

## County Agricultural Agents.

| Agent             | Postoffice         | County      |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| F. S. Turner      | Garnett            | Anderson    |
| Preston O. Hale   | Cottonwood Falls   | Chase       |
| Charles H. Taylor | Effingham          | Atchison    |
| Karl Knaus        | Concordia          | Cloud       |
| William R. Curry  | Troy               | Doniphan    |
| F. J. Robbins     | Ottawa             | Franklin    |
| F. P. Lane        | Newton             | Harvey      |
| A. E. Jones       | Mankato            | Jewell      |
| I. N. Chapman     | Leavenworth        | Leavenworth |
| H. L. Popenoe     | Emporia            | Lyon        |
| F. B. Williams    | Marysville         | Marshall    |
| O. C. Hagans      | Paola              | Miami       |
| E. J. Macy        | Independence       | Montgomery  |
| A. L. Clapp       | Council Grove      | Morris      |
| V. M. Emmert      | McPherson          | McPherson   |
| John D. Lewis     | Seneca             | Nemaha      |
| R. F. Schnacke    | Larned             | Pawnee      |
| R. W. Schaffer    | Washington         | Washington  |
| R. O. Smith       | Fredonia           | Wilson      |
| Ambrose D. Folker | Topeka             | Shawnee     |
| A. G. Van Horn    | Kansas City (Kan.) | Wyandotte   |

## Emergency Demonstration Agents.

|                    |             |          |
|--------------------|-------------|----------|
| E. E. Isaac        | Winfield    | Cowley   |
| Charles E. Cassell | Garden City | Finney   |
| John V. Hepler     | Dodge City  | Ford     |
| N. L. Rucker       | Jetmore     | Hodgeman |
| W. J. Yeoman       | Ness City   | Ness     |
| H. L. Hildebrand   | Kingman     | Kingman  |
| L. E. Willoughby   | La Crosse   | Rush     |
| R. F. Hagans       | Hugoton     | Stevens  |
| L. C. Christie     | Liberal     | Seward   |

## District Agricultural Agents.

|                |            |                    |
|----------------|------------|--------------------|
| C. G. Eiling   | Parsons    | Southeast Kansas   |
| W. A. Boys     | Hays       | Westcentral Kansas |
| P. E. Crabtree | Scott City | Western Kansas     |

## Assistant County Agents.

|               |              |            |
|---------------|--------------|------------|
| W. A. Wunsch  | Newton       | Harvey     |
| C. D. Thomas  | Mankato      | Jewell     |
| J. L. Lantow  | Paola        | Miami      |
| C. L. Swenson | Independence | Montgomery |
| H. J. Adams   | McPherson    | McPherson  |
| W. W. Wright  | Topeka       | Shawnee    |

Dogs may be friends of man, but sheep supply clothing for his back.



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So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

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SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS \$1.50 each. E. R. Smith, Kinsley, Kan.  
ANCONA COCKERELS \$2. GOOD ONES. Mrs. Will Torgeson, White City, Kan.

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

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MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES \$1.50, DUCKS \$1.00. Mrs. John Eubanks, Holton, Kan.  
DUCKS ALL VARIETIES CHEAP IF taken soon. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

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

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PEARL AND WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS cheap. If taken soon. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.  
WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS, 3 HENS, 1 cock, 17 months old. \$4.00 for the bunch. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

## LANGSHANS.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS \$2.00 each. Vivian Anderson, R. 5, Oswego, Kansas.  
BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, EXTRA fine March and April birds, \$2.00 to \$5.00. James Hurst, Grove, Okla.

## LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1 each. Ray Shepherd, Aurora, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00 up. Mrs. H. A. Ketter, Seneca, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.50. H. M. Schoepflin, Quenemo, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1 to \$5 each. L. H. Dicke, Lyndon, Kansas.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels. Mrs. D. Christmann, Oswego, Kan.

CHOICE PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN cockerels \$1.25 each. Mrs. J. Dignan, Kelly, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels \$1.50 each. Mrs. Will Scott, Olivet, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Frantz strain. Clarence Lehman, Newton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.50 this month. Mrs. Ennefer, Pleasanton, Kan.

BROWN LEGHORNS, BOTH COMBS. Cockerels bred to lay strains. M. Earnsham, Lebo, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.50 each. Mrs. C. A. Noffsinger, Wellington, Kansas.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels \$2.00 each. Mrs. Vivian Anderson, Oswego, Kan.

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

PURE BRED WHITE ROSE COMB LEGHORN cockerels \$1.25 each. Mrs. Henry Steffen, Jennings, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, WIN and lay. Leading strains cockerels \$2 up. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. One dollar to three dollars. L. D. Speenburgh, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, cockerels from Yesterday-Ferris egg strains. Geo. H. Blough, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS from egg bred matings. \$1.50 up. \$15.00 dozen. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—PURE BRED S. C. WHITE Leghorn roosters, two dollars (\$2.00) each, as long as they last. Orders filled promptly. Ray Fulmer, Wamego, Kan.

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

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Cocks, pure 240 egg Baron. Cockerels and pullets from these and Wyckoff Yesterday dams \$1.00 to \$3.00. Joe Creitz, Beloit, Kan.

100 EXTRA FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels from my best laying and show winning pens. Order now and receive the choice, \$1.50 and up. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HENS, 80c each. Mrs. C. Q. Cole, Levant, Kan.

200 SINGLE COMBED BROWN LEGHORNS, both matings and Utility Stock, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Cockerels \$1.50 up, females \$1 up. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellinwood, Kan.

## MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS \$2.00 each. Ethel Tilton, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS now \$1.50 each. Strout, vigorous, farm raised. Mrs. A. W. Lamkin, R. 2, Latham, Kan.

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CHOICE EARLY BUFF ORPINGTON PUL-lets \$1 each. A. G. Downie, Hutchinson, Kan., Route 4.

COOK STRAIN PURE BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels \$2.00 to \$3.00. Mrs. John Hough, Wetmore, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. Cockerels, hens and pullets. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Wichita, Kan.

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

CAREY STRAIN WHITE ORPINGTONS. Cockerels \$3 and \$5. Hens \$1.50. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

LARGE, VIGOROUS, SINGLE COMB BUFF Orpington cockerels. Best breeding. Will improve any flock. Price \$5.00 each. Sunflower Ranch, Ottawa, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, WON 1ST PEN TOPEKA. Free Fair. Very choice cockerels and pullets that will improve your flock. Describe quality wanted. Prices reasonable. Frank Bassett, 316 Elmwood, Topeka, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK HENS, PRICES RIGHT. Mrs. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS. A FEW GOOD HENS FOR sale. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

EUREKA BARRED ROCKS, COCKERELS 2 and 3 dollars. Lan Harter, Centralia, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY. Prices reasonable. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, EXTRA fine, \$2.00 up to \$5.00. Mrs. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD COCKERELS FROM \$2.00 to \$3.00. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Later \$2.00. Farm raised. Mrs. H. Buchenau, Abilene, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Bronze turkeys. Toulouse geese. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS THAT ARE WHITE. Cockerels \$1.50, \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Virgil Taylor, Holton, Kan.

DUFF'S BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS. Limited supply. Finest quality. Write quick for prices. Chas. Duff, Larned, Kansas.

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PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, first pen stock. From prize winners. \$2 to \$5 each. Mrs. Myrtle Henry, Lecompton, Kan.

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NICELY BARRED PURE BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels. Farm raised. \$2.00 and \$1.50 each. According to age. Mrs. S. Van Scoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00, \$3.00, and \$5.00. Choice utility hens and pullets reasonably priced. Won ten ribbons at Kansas State Fair. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.

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FOR SALE—S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS \$2, \$3, \$5. Shipped on approval. J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.

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S. C. RED CKLS. RED TO THE SKIN. Red eyes. \$2, \$3, \$5.00 for quick sales. No culls. Sample feathers on request. May Felton, Blue Md., Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS—Rich dark velvet. Reds that are large and vigorous. Hatched from matings of winning birds. \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Red View Poultry Farm, Mrs. Chaney Simmons, Prop., Erie, Kansas, Route 3.

## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

ANCONA AND HAMBURG COCKERELS for sale. Clara McPheters, Baldwin, Kan.

COCKERELS FOR SALE, ANCONAS AND Blue Andalusians, \$1.25 each. John Smutny, Irving, Kan.

COCKERELS, BARRED ROCKS \$2.50, White Leghorns \$1.50. John Immenschuh, St. George, Kan.

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

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

FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BROWN Leghorn cockerels. Rose Comb Reds. Pearl Guineas. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, Frantz strain, \$2.00 each. Also pure R. I. Red cockerels, Harrison strain, both combs \$2.00 each. G. R. Donald, Emmett, Kan.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL ALL ARE SOLD BUT write today. For your breeders in the spring, 300 Barred Rocks and Light Brahmas. Best in the West. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kansas.

## TURKEYS.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$5.00. HENS \$3.50. R. E. Kemplin, Cornsling, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING BRONZE TURKEYS. Limited number. Write quick. Virgil Taylor, Holton, Kan.

CHOICE EARLY HATCHED—LARGE Bourbon Red Toms. \$5.00 each. Mrs. J. Dignan, Kelly, Kan.

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

FOR SALE, WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Early hatched. Hens \$4. Toms \$4.50. Mrs. John Graves, Washington, Kansas.

PURE BLOOD GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. Champion Goldbank strain, from prize winner stock. Ella Dally, Scottsville, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BOURBON RED turkeys with white tips wings and tails. Hens \$3.50, Toms \$5.00. Mrs. Dave Lohrengel, R. R. No. 2, Linn, Kan.

PURE BLOOD MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Champion Gold Bank Strain. Sired by a grandson of Copper Kings first prize winner Madison Square Garden, Dona Dally, Scottsville, Kan.

FOR SALE—PANAMA PACIFIC STRAIN Narragansett turkeys. Pullets \$4.00. Cockerels \$5.00. Sired by 50 lb. tom. Well marked and early hatched. Stover and Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS from prize winning stock, from \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. White African Guineas, Toulouse Geese, White Holland Turkeys, Muscovy Ducks. Edw. Dooley, Selma, Iowa.

## WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE SHOW WINNERS \$2.00 up. Mrs. Pickle, Elk City, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.25 up. Mrs. M. Austin, Miltonvale, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.50. Three or more \$2.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. F. Brown, Lawrence, Kan.

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

SILVER WYANDOTTES: WON BLUE Leavenworth, Kansas City, Memphis. Good layers. State quality wanted. Prices right. Chas. Flanders, Springhill, Kan.

## PIGEONS.

BELGIAN CARNEAU PIGEON, RED AND redsplashed. The kind that raise big squabs. \$2.25 per mated pairs. The breeders bred for the purpose. No catalogues, nothing free, but square deal. Redwing Pigeon Lofts, Atwood, Kan.

## POULTRY WANTED.

TURKEYS—SHIP YOUR TURKEYS, DUCKS, geese, and chickens to us. We pay the best market prices. We loan coops free. Edward E. Witchey, Topeka. Reference Merchants Natl. Bank.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

ALFALFA SEED WANTED. SEND SAMPLE and prices. Hill Grove Farm, Wichita.

PINTO BEANS, \$1.00 PER HUNDRED lbs. F. O. B. Calhan. W. H. Townley, Rush, Colorado.

NEW CROP BEANS, FANCY QUALITY. For seed or food. "Mexican Pinto" direct from grower eleven fifty per hundred. J. F. Harris, Spearville, Kan.

MILLET, ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER. Kaffir, Sudan, Sweet Corn and other seed. Send sample and amount. Gunn Seed Co., 281 So. 10th St., Lincoln, Neb.

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

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

## LIVESTOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COM- petent 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.

## LIVESTOCK.

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

250 GOOD YOUNG BREEDING EWES. C. Clarke, Thompson, Neb.

FOR SALE: 38 SPRINGING ANGUS HEIFERS. V. E. Conwell, Onelda, Kan.

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

RETAIL MILK BUSINESS, 30 CHOICE milk cows. F. B. Fritts, Rt. No. 8, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE REGISTERED GALLOWAY bulls. Address Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES. Register of merit breeding. Montewey, Garrison, Kan.

WANTED—A GOOD YOUNG JACK. MUST be big and priced right. J. H. Howard, Radium, Kan.

FOR SALE—A FEW PURE BRED YOUNG C. I. C. boars. Choice quality. F. L. Jones, Alma, Kan.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULL CALVES. March 8, 1913. Good one. Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kan., Rt. No. 6.

FOR SALE—ROADSTER STALLION. Registered. Also two suckling colts. Mrs. E. A. Burge, Mound City, Kansas.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS READY for service. Prices right. G. H. Ross and Sons, Independence, Kan., R. No. 1.

FOR SALE—MY FLOCK 125 HEAD REG. and high grade Delaine rams, ewes and lambs. Mary E. Graham, Rte. 7, Winfield, Kan.

JERSEYS—22 HEAD OF FINE ONES IN- cluding 9 two-year-old heifers. Good milk- ers. Write or call on Henry Vernon, Blue Rapids, Kan.

REGISTERED RED POLLED BULL, COM- ing four. Registered Duroc Jersey pigs, both sex. Registered Shropshire ram, six months. C. Walter Sander, R. R. 2, Box 7, Stockton, Kan.

FIFTY HOLSTEIN COWS, BIG, YOUNG, choice; grades. Some fresh. Sixty select two year olds. Tuberculin tested. Registered Holstein and Shorthorn bulls. Paul Johnson, South St. Paul, Minn.

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

## DOGS.

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

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

FOR SALE—THREE TRAINED STAG hounds, also five months old stag pups. Grown dogs \$25 each, puppies \$15 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. E. Hineman, Dighton, Kan.

## FOR SALE.

BALE TIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. A. B. Hall, Emporia, Kansas.

BELGIAN HARES, BUFF ORPINGTON, Minorcas. Hens for sale. E. Rathbun, Lucas, Kan.

CANARIES, BEAUTIFUL GOLDEN SONG- sters and Breeders. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. STOREBUILD- ing, 4 room house and 30 acres of land. T. J. White, Manning, Kan.

FOR SALE. ONE NEARLY NEW SAND- wich 4 hole corn sheller and 7 horse en- gine, a bargain. Jno. E. Hoeglund, Hesston, Kan.

2 NEW PITLESS FARM SCALES \$46. 1 Auto Truck tractor attachment with oil transformer. \$65. Act quick. Pospisil, Lincolnville, Kan.

HARNESS BUSINESS FOR SALE. ONLY shop in town. Reason other business. Bear inspection, good line of tools and stock. Price \$1,200.00. Fred L. Kent, Uniontown, Kan.

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

NEW CROP PEAS FOR TABLE USE. Whippoorwills per pound 8c, Black eyes, 11c, creams 12c. Express prepaid in 50 pound lots Oklahoma and Kansas points. Terms are cash with order. No parcel post or C. O. D. business accepted. Reference Merchants & Planters Bank. J. W. Rhoad, Winnsboro, Texas.

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PATENTS OF MERIT CAN BE SOLD BY our system. For further particulars write American Investment Co., 900 F. St., Wash- ington, D. C.

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## BUSINESS INSTRUCTION.

KANSAS CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE. THE great business Training School of the great Southwest. For free catalog address C. T. Smith, 1012 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.



## LANDS.

FOR TRADE—80 ACRES, WANT LARGE gas tractor, S. E. Vaughan, Newton, Kansas.

320 A. GOOD GRASS LAND, NEAR GOVE, Kansas. A bargain. B. Armstrong, Fredonia, Kan.

I CAN SAVE YOU \$50.00 TO \$300.00 ON commission. Sales and trades everywhere. Geo. E. Hill, Walnut, Kan.

SOUTH TEXAS LAND—GET LIST OF farms and ranches before buying. Many bargains. Dibrell & Bauer, Box 30, Seguin, Texas.

FINE QUARTER OF THOMAS CO. LAND 5 miles of Oakley. Also quarter of heavy timber land 9 miles of Lebanon, Mo. D. E. Speck, Oakley, Kan.

CANADA—SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN 1280 acres cultivated, good buildings, completely equipped, making money. G. A. Bayle, 6822 Berlin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE OR RENT. 400 ACRE FARM. Well improved. Hundred alfalfa, two thirty wheat. \$53.75 per acre. Commission to agents. J. F. Harris, Spearville, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE GILTS AND BOARS for sale. Sired by Hillands Kind and Grand Sire William. A good size and big bone. Eligible to registry. H. E. Arnold, Lenora, Kan.

FOR SALE—800-ACRE, CUSTER COUNTY, Oklahoma farm; 400 acres bottom in cultivation, balance fine grass pasture; 200 acres in wheat; 320 acres fee simple title, balance Indian leases; low rentals, no taxes, cheaper than owning; cultivated land choicest Washita bottom, bargains; settling up estate. Address R. J. Edwards, Oklahoma City. No agents.

LANDS AT FAIR VALUE ASSURED BY Chamber of Commerce. New plans to settle and develop the most fertile lands of South Texas, immediately adjacent fine market. Farming and dairying demonstration under our direction. Only approved lands offered for sale. If you want to own a farm write for booklet K. Agricultural Dept., Chamber of Commerce, Houston, Texas.

YOUR CHANCE IS IN CANADA—RICH lands and business opportunities offer you independence; Farm lands, \$11 to \$30 acre; irrigated lands, \$35 to \$50; Twenty years to pay; \$2,000 loan in improvement; or ready made farms. Loan of live stock; Taxes average under twenty cents an acre; no taxes on improvements, personal property, or live stock. Good markets, churches, schools, roads, telephones; Excellent climate—crops and live stock prove it. Special homeseekers' fare certificates. Write for free booklets. Allan Cameron, General Superintendent Land Branch, Canadian Pacific Ry., 14 Ninth-av., Calgary, Alberta.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR THIS? GOOD land at a low price in the Sunny Uplands of Louisiana; land that can be made to produce more, and at less expense than the highest priced land in the North; land in an ideal climate where Winters are like Spring and Summers are cooled by the delightful Gulf Breezes; long growing seasons; Corn, Cotton, Winter Oats, Cattle, Hogs, Chickens, delicious Fruits, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Peanuts, Beans, early and late Garden Truck, Strawberries, etc.—an immense variety of products including practically all grown in the North and many besides. Low priced land near good, live towns and cities, with railroads running North and South, East and West; land having splendid possibilities for oil and located less than 100 miles from several of the largest oil refineries in the world. We have already sold more than 45,000 acres of this land. Price \$20 to \$30 per acre, the last named price being for a few partially improved farms; easy terms. Write us for full information, or come and see us; excursion rates; American Farm Land Company, DeRidder, Louisiana.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITY IN ONE OF the greatest states in the Union. A new line of the Santa Fe is tapping a rich and fertile prairie section of Northwest Texas, near the Oklahoma line, where already many farmers have made good with wheat, hogs, and live stock. Here, if you act now, you can get first choice—get in on the ground floor of a great opportunity. You can get in ahead of the railway and the people whom the railway will bring. This is the chance of a lifetime for a man of moderate means. A certain number of thirty, farseeing farmers can acquire good land at an astonishingly low figure and on long, easy terms. Why say goodbye to good land money every year when same money invested here will pay big returns and make you owner of a fine big farm? If you have confidence that a great railroad, like the Santa Fe, would only recommend what it considers a good thing, and because it wants to see new territory developed and wants newcomers to prosper and produce—then write me today for particulars about this district. Climate is pleasant, rainfall comes in the growing season, winters are mild, stock can run in open year around. Schools, churches, telephones, good roads. Everything here but enough men with their families. The farmers' best chance is on good, low priced land raising products that bring big returns. Will you be one of the fortunate first comers to reap the advantages of a section that has been inspected by a Santa Fe agricultural agent and pronounced right? Twenty-dollar-an-acre land here has made 25% yearly on investment, compared with 10% on \$150 land in Illinois and Iowa corn belt. Write me for our free illustrated folder with particulars, giving experience of farmers now here and results they have achieved in short time and on small capital. C. L. Seagraves, Industrial Commissioner, Santa Fe Railway, 932 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

## FARMS WANTED.

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

STOCK HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENTS, also store building 65x80 feet with basement and ware room 25x150 feet. Will trade for Eastern Kansas land. Geo. W. Fleischer, Hoyt, Kan.

## TANNING.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE: COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

## LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

LUMBER AT WHOLESALE DIRECT FROM mill to you. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.

## MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED MAN TO HUSK CORN. F. H. Mail, Clay Center, Kan.

SINGLE FARM HAND WANTED. STEADY employment. Box 237, Cedarvale, Kan.

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

## AGENTS.

WOULD \$150 MONTHLY AS GENERAL Agent for \$150,000 Corporation and a Ford auto of your own, introducing Stock and Poultry remedies, Dips, Disinfectants, Sanitary products, interest you? Then address Royoleum Co-operative Mfg. Company, Dept. 38, Monticello, Indiana.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE. I HAVE GOOD openings for men in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Texas and other western states. Will pay a salary of \$25.00, or more, per week to men who can make good. One bank and two business references required. This work is just starting in the Western States so write today and get choice of territory. Address C. A. Nudson, 635 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CORN COBS WANTED IN CAR LOADS. Armour & Co., Kansas City, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY: HEDGE POSTS CAR-load lots. P., care M. & B. Topeka.

WANTED. CAR LOAD OF CORN. STATE price. H. R. Potter, Chandler, Okla., Rt. 4.

25 POST CARDS, THANKSGIVING, VIEWS and floral embossed, lithographed, etc., 10c. Maple Specialty Co., Park St., Dayton, O.

WANTED CATTLE FEED. WANTED TO buy rough feed for six hundred cattle. Will divide cattle up in smaller bunches if necessary in same locality. Box 264, Cedar Vale, Kan.

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

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

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

## Fine Weather for Fall Work

Kansas farmers are busy stacking feeds. More rain is needed for the wheat crop in many sections. Corn husking is in progress and quite a little of the crop is found too soft for cribbing.

Linn County—We are having ideal fall weather, but dry and many farmers are hauling water. Wheat looks fine and some corn is being cribbed. A. M. Marpley, Nov. 10.

Rawlins County—We had a shower November 15 but not enough rain fell to do much good. Farmers are busy stacking cane and other feed. Some have begun to gather corn, but most of the crop is too soft for cribbing. Corn is yielding from 10 to 40 bushels.—J. S. Skolant, Nov. 16.

Sherman County—Winter wheat shows good prospects for crop. Grasshoppers and dry weather are beginning to show injury on some fields. Much of the late sown corn is worthless; soft and soured.—J. B. Moore, Nov. 17.

Kearny County—Weather has been warm for two weeks but too dry for wheat and rye. Farmers are still gathering grain and stacking feed. Stock is doing well on dry grass, and no disease reported. Fat hogs are selling at \$3 to \$15. Butterfat 41c; eggs 40c.—A. M. Long, Nov. 17.

Osborne County—We have had an inch of rain, which greatly relieved the crop situation but we still need a great deal more moisture. Much of the wheat is not showing up yet. Stock looks well considering scarcity of roughness.—W. F. Arnold, Nov. 17.

Republic County—About two-thirds of the small corn crop is husked. Wheat that was sown in cornfields gives promise of a total failure, but that prepared on well-plowed soil looks better. New corn \$1 to \$1.25; alfalfa hay \$20 to \$25; potatoes \$1.35 to \$1.50; eggs 35c; butterfat 45c.—E. L. Shepard, Nov. 17.

Logan County—Warm and windy weather with no moisture prevails. A very great number of public sales are taking place and cattle and horses bring good prices. Acreage of wheat sown this fall is 50 per cent less than last year. If we have a severe winter, there will be a scarcity of feed. Potatoes \$1.45; apples \$1.50; eggs 35c.—R. M. McCormick, Nov. 16.

Bourbon County—We are having cooler weather now. Wheat looks fine and corn husking is in progress. Hogs are fewer than usual and not a large number of cattle. Everything brings good prices.—Jay Judah, Nov. 17.

Ford County—A slight rain fell this week but more is needed for the wheat. Weather has been pleasant for several weeks. Farmers are husking corn which yields from 1 to 18 bushels. Some farmers have turned stock into cornfields and some disease has been reported. Feed is high and scarce. Wheat \$1.95; corn \$1.55; oats 77c; potatoes \$1.60; eggs 43c; butter 40c; cream 41c.—John Zurbuchen, Nov. 17.

Osage County—Weather is ideal to finish fall work, but a little dry for fall plowing. Wheat looks well except that sown in cornfields, which is not yet sprouted. Threshers are going over the ground again, this time threshing cane and milo. Much of the kafir crop did not ripen. Sudan grass was a very profitable crop.—H. L. Ferris, Nov. 16.

Harvey County—A slight shower has fallen but not enough to help growing wheat. Corn husking is in progress. Some cattle are dying in stalk fields. Buttry 40c; eggs 28c; potatoes \$1.90.—H. W. Prouty, Nov. 17.

Wilson County—Fine fall weather prevails, but we do not have rain, that is needed for stock water, wheat, and mead-

ows. Cattle and hogs are scarce and high. About 30 per cent of the corn is soft. We have plenty of roughness but hay is very high. Corn \$1.—S. Canty, Nov. 17.

Edwards County—No rain since the last report and most of the wheat suffering. Some fields still look well. Most farmers are busy shucking corn. There will be enough corn to feed the stock but little in the county to sell.—G. A. King, Nov. 10.

Sheridan County—Weather is fine, but dry for growing wheat. However, the crop is still holding its own. All stock is doing well considering feed shortage. Corn is mostly gathered but the yield was small and quality poor. New corn shipped in is selling at \$1.35; wheat \$1.95; barley \$1.65; old corn \$2.—R. E. Patterson, Nov. 15.

## Protection for the Soldiers

To the Officers and Enlisted Men and Women of the Army and Navy of the United States and Their Relatives:

The Secretary of the Treasury, thru the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, has been charged with the administration of the war insurance law, enacted by Congress as a measure of justice to the men and women who have been called to give their lives, if need be, in the service of their country.

I wish to acquaint you with the benefits and privileges which your government has placed at your disposal. It is essential that you and your families at home should know of your and their rights under this law in order that full advantage may be taken of them.

To care for the wife and children of the enlisted man during his service, the war insurance law compels him to contribute up to one-half of his pay for their support. The government, on application, will generously add to this an allowance of from \$5 to \$50 a month, according to the size of the family. Moreover, if the enlisted man will make some further provision himself for a dependent parent, brother, sister, or grandchild, they may be included in the government allowance.

If, as a result of injuries incurred or disease contracted in the line of duty, an officer or enlisted man or an Army or Navy nurse should be disabled, provision is made for compensation of from \$30 to \$100 a month to him, and, should he die, compensation of from \$20 to \$75 a month will be paid to his wife, his child, or his widowed mother.

In order, however, fully to protect every person and family, Congress has made it possible for every soldier, sailor, and nurse to obtain life and total-disability insurance. This insurance applies to injuries received while he or she is in the service or after he or she shall have left it.

Exposure to the extra dangers of war makes the cost of life insurance in private life insurance companies prohibitive. It was, therefore, a plain duty and obligation for the government to assume the risk of insuring hundreds of thousands of our soldiers and sailors who are making the supreme sacrifice. Under this law, every soldier and sailor and nurse, commissioned and enlisted, and of any age, has the right, between now and February 12, 1918, to take out life and total-disability insurance up to \$10,000 at very low cost, with the government without medical examination. This right is purely optional. The soldiers and sailors are not compelled to take insurance, but if they desire to exercise the right, they must do so before February 12, 1918. The cost ranges from 55 cents monthly, at the age of 21, to \$1.20 monthly, at the age of 51, for every \$1,000 of insurance. This is a small charge on a man's pay—small in proportion to the benefits it may bring. The premiums will be deducted from his pay, if he desires, thus eliminating trouble on his part.

To provide adequate protection until February 12, 1918, during the period when the soldiers and sailors are learning the details of this law, the government automatically insures each man and woman, commissioned or enlisted in the military service of the United States. It pays the man \$25 a month during total permanent disability; if he dies within 20 years, it pays the rest of 240 monthly installments of \$25 each to his wife, child or widowed mother.

I desire to call the provisions of this just and generous law to the attention of our officers and enlisted men and women so that they may not be deprived of their rights thru lack of knowledge. Full information may be obtained from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. I earnestly urge that the officers of the Army and Navy give to the men under their command all possible aid in helping them to understand fully the benefits that this insurance may bring to their families and the small cost at which it may be obtained.

This is the greatest measure of protection ever offered to its fighting forces by any nation in the history of the world. It is not charity; it is simply justice to the enlisted men and women and to their loved ones at home, and every one of them should promptly take the benefits of this great law.

W. G. McADOO,

Secretary of the Treasury.

## Concerning the Seed Stock

After this war the United States will be in possession of an invaluable asset, the larger part of the world's seed stock of cattle, hogs and sheep. The international Live Stock exposition is the principal agency in this process of preservation and accumulation which will put North America in an enviable position.

The seed stock of Germany, Belgium, France and other European countries has been depleted to the extent of extermination. Great Britain is faced with the prospect of slaughtering purebred flocks and herds if the war continues, and lack of feed may force Holland and Denmark to adopt a similar policy this winter.

The pick of this seed stock will be exhibited at the International Live Stock exposition the first week of December. It will be a display of superlative merit, possible nowhere else on this sphere under present or post-bellum conditions. Farmers who miss it will have neglected an opportunity.

The civilized world must have a supply of animal foods and providing it is

the task of the United States. Under normal conditions the 1917 International Live Stock exposition would have had a vastly greater economic value than its predecessors; with the certainty of semi-famine conditions for years to come, the institution has assumed greater importance than ever.

## Farm Facts are Needed

I am glad Governor Capper has become a candidate for United States Senator, and I should be glad if the Republican party could get back in power. As a farmer I will say that we got a hard jolt from this national administration in the way of the price set on wheat, which caused a great financial loss to the farmers of Kansas. It also has caused a great many men to seed smaller acreages than they would have put in if they had not been restricted this year to the price of \$2. And I am glad Governor Capper has the nerve to come out in his papers and take our part and make his views plain before us as chief executive.

Ashton, Kan.

## The Care of Live Stock

Every Farmer would save the life of his live stock if he knew how; he would never feed a sick animal or let one get sick if he knew how to prevent it; he would use a remedy and a condition powder continually if he knew one that would do the work, prevent sickness, and at the same time condition his stock.

HOGS need a strong tonic daily, to be kept free from worms; a sweet stomach so they can digest and assimilate the food eaten; open bowels, and pure blood to carry the nutriment to the fat laying surface—it must be thin, and light red. When in this condition the hogs will curl their tails, will grow and fatten every day on less feed. If they are not in this condition it will pay you to put them there.

CATTLE need assistance in the feed lots and when running on roughage. It is very necessary to keep their stomach sweet, prevent bloat, cause them to lick their hair and to keep a slick coat.

The Superior Stock Powder Club organized one year ago has saved Kansas farmers over \$6,000 cash besides protecting the lives of over 85,000 head of stock. Read this letter just received from one of our members:

## How to Prevent Sickness.

"Send me at once 500 pounds Superior Stock Powders; we need it badly as we are having trouble with some cattle. Where it was fed there is no trouble. Send at once."—Peter Gaume, Onaga, Kansas.

## Don't Wait.

We are going to do every thing we can to assist the government in the conservation of the meat supply, and will also do our very best to help individual breeders. For a limited time we will allow you to try Superior Powders, on the following liberal plan: In addition to membership in the Superior Stock Remedy Club which not only entitles you to the low club prices on stock powders but also to the services of our live stock specialist and our monthly club Bulletin containing valuable information on the care and conditioning of livestock, we will send you absolutely free a 50-pound sack of Superior powders for you to feed as directed for thirty days, and be the sole judge at the end of that time as to the results obtained. If you are not entirely satisfied all you have to do is to return the 250-pound barrel of powders sent you with the powders and we will refund the \$22.50 which is all you have to pay for the barrel of powders, your membership in the club, the services of our expert and the club Bulletin. If you like the powders after using the free trial sack and find they do everything we claim for them, you still pay nothing for the extra 50 pounds as the price you would have to pay other places for the 250-pound barrel is \$25.00. So send at once your check for \$22.50. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. You are not risking a cent as your money will be refunded immediately if you are not entirely satisfied with the results from the trial sack; and you are to be the sole judge. Address The Superior Stock Powder Club, 426 Jefferson St., Topeka, Kan. Send in your check today and join the other satisfied members of the club. Don't wait until your stock gets sick and then be sorry you passed up this chance to save them without expense.—Advertisement.



## 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.

## Jacks, Jennets and Stallions.

Jan. 30—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.  
Percheron Horses.  
Dec. 15—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.  
Dec. 18—Everet & Ralph Proffitt, Chase, Kan.  
Jan. 25—Kansas Percheron Breeders, Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.  
Jan. 30—Spohr & Spohr, Latham, Kan.  
Feb. 26—Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.

## Holstein Cattle.

Nov. 27—C. C. Eckhoff, Herington, Kan.  
Dec. 3—Albechar Holstein Farm, Independence, Kan.  
Dec. 6—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan.

## Hereford Cattle.

Dec. 18—Moussell Bros., Cambridge, Neb.  
Dec. 20—Blackwood & Wilkinson, Edison, Neb. Sale at Oxford, Neb.

## Polled Durham Cattle.

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

## Shorthorn Cattle.

Dec. 13—Shorthorn Breeders, D. T. Meek, sale mgr., Enid, Okla.  
Dec. 20—B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.  
Jan. 26—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.  
March 7—Frank Uhlig, Falls City, Neb.  
April 2—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb. Sale at Hastings, Neb.  
April 6—Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., and A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Neb. Sale at Cambridge.

## Chester White Hogs.

Jan. 17—Henry Wiemers, Diller, Neb.  
Jan. 18—Wm. Buehler, Sterling, Neb.

## Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Dec. 5—J. U. Howe and W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.  
Dec. 14—McClintock & Johns, Strausburg, Mo.  
Jan. 21—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.  
Jan. 22—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.  
Jan. 22—Dallas Henderson, Kearney, Neb.  
Jan. 23—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.  
Jan. 23—W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.  
Jan. 24—H. E. Labart, (night sale), Overton, Neb.  
Jan. 24—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.  
Jan. 26—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.  
Jan. 26—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.  
Jan. 30—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.  
Feb. 1—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.  
Feb. 4—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb.  
Feb. 5—R. Wilde & Sons, Genoa, Neb.  
Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.  
Feb. 15—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.  
Feb. 18—Combination sale, W. W. Jones, Mgr., Clay Center, Kan.  
Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.  
Feb. 19—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.  
Feb. 19—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.  
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.  
Feb. 21—Gilliam & Brown, Waverly, Neb.  
Feb. 21—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.  
Feb. 26—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.  
March 5—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.

## Hampshire Swine.

Feb. 4—A. H. Lindgren and Wm. H. Nider, Jansen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.  
Feb. 5—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
Feb. 9—R. C. Pollard, Nehawka, Neb.

## Poland China Hogs.

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

## S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

If you want a Duroc Jersey boar, a grandson of Graduate Col., or Col. Gano, write G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.—Advertisement.

J. U. Howe and W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan., sell a select draft from their respective Duroc herds, under cover at the Thomas Fruit Farm, just west of Wichita, Kan., Wednesday, December 5. The herd sows of both these breeders are strong in the blood of grand champions and the tried sows and older spring gilts are bred to an outstanding son of the famous Pathfinder. Here is a chance to buy a sow that will raise you a herd boar. These gentlemen are putting in this sale the cream of their herds and this great son of the famous Pathfinder also sells. Read their display ad and write today for catalog.—Advertisement.

## Shorthorn Breeders' Sale.

D. T. Meek, county agent of Garfield county, is managing a Shorthorn sale which will be held at Enid, Okla., Thursday,

December 13. This sale will be contributed to by the best breeders of Garfield county and 55 head will be included. There will be 35 cows and heifers and 20 bulls. Breeders and farmers of Oklahoma will do well to keep this sale in mind as it will afford an excellent opportunity for breeders to secure new blood for their herds and farmers and beginners to secure foundation stock. For breeding of the offering and personnel of the committee in charge of this offering, note the display advertisement in this issue. Write at once for catalog and arrange to attend the sale. Please mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

## Doctor Axtell's Holsteins.

Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan., has purchased his partner's interest in their Holstein herd and is now offering to sell the entire herd at private sale. All of these cattle are splendidly bred and a number of the cows have excellent seven day records. There are a lot of young bulls offered, many of them ready for service. They are sired by 30 pound sons of King of the Pontiacs. There are heifers of all ages, and of similar breeding to that of the bulls. Many of the cows are fresh and others will be fresh before March 1. For detailed description of the offering and for special information concerning the seven day records of the cows, note the display advertisement in this issue. If interested in the offering write Dr. Axtell and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

V. A. Plymott, Barnard, Kan., breeds Shorthorn cattle and offers for sale five bulls from 12 to 15 months and 15 bulls from 8 to 11 months old. These young fellows have been handled in such a manner that their future usefulness is assured. They are Scotch tops and represent the best of up to date blood lines. They will be priced right as long as they last. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., will sell a draft of Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts this February 26. He will sell about 50 head. Twenty-five will be splendid brood sows and the balance will be choice gilts. All will be bred to the different herd boars, many of them to Highview Col. Again, sired by Highview Col. F. J. Moser's great breeding boar. Others to A. C. Tatarax, bred by the Agricultural college.—Advertisement.

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., who has one of the best bred herds of Duroc Jerseys in the West is advertising in the Duroc Jersey section a few choice June boars by Defender's Top Col. They will be priced very reasonably to move them soon. He also has 150 baby pigs that he will sell at weaning time at very attractive prices. A pedigree with each pig. Write him today and get prices and breeding. They are out of as good herd sows and as good sires as can be found in the West.—Advertisement.

O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan., has claimed February 27, as the date of his annual Poland China bred sow sale. Forty-five head go in the sale. It is doubtful if there will be sold a more useful lot of bred sows and gilts in Northern Kansas this winter. Many of the spring gilts are by King's Model, a grandson of Long King's Equal. Others by O. B.'s Wonder, a grandson of King of All. Also boars and gilts from a litter, by Big Bob Wonder. The entire offering bred to O. B.'s Wonder and Clemetson's Big Bob.—Advertisement.

## Bonnieview Duroc Boars.

Searle & Cottle, the popular Duroc Jersey breeders of Berryton, Kan., have a few choice boars left on which they are making attractive prices. These boars are of the same breeding as the show herd that created such a sensation at the Topeka Free Fair this fall. This firm is discriminating and the hogs will please a reliable buyer. If you want a good boar at a reasonable price, write Searle & Cottle and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Duroc Jersey Boar Bargains.

A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., Washington county, offers a few Duroc Jersey boars at attractive prices to move them soon. You are invited to come and see them if possible but if you can't do that write for descriptions and prices. These boars were sired by Junior Orion Cherry King, Mr. Turinsky's herd boar, that you are going to hear more about and by two other well bred herd boars, Fred's Ames Col. and Iowa Improver. His advertisement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you want a boar that will please you write today for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

## Cattle and Hog Bargains.

R. B. Donham, Talmo, Kan., a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs is starting his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Republic county was not favored with good crops this season and because of the high price that feed of all kinds is commanding the breeders out that way prefer to move their surplus stock as possible. Mr. Donham offers young bulls and heifers, both Scotch and Scotch topped at farmer's prices. Also a nice lot of spring boars and gilts at prices that will be found very low considering the quality. Write him at once. Talmo is reached easily via Belleville or Concordia. Write for prices.—Advertisement.

## Baxter's Reduction Sale.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of Joseph Baxter's big reduction sale of Polled Durham and Shorthorn cattle. Fifty will be sold and one-third of them are Polled Durhams and the rest are Shorthorns of real merit. This herd was founded 13 years ago and this reduction sale is made because of scarcity of pasture and the scarcity of help. Mr. Baxter is not going to quit the Polled Durhams or the Shorthorns and is keeping a string of heifers sired by his great show and breeding bull, Select Goods and for this reason is including him in the sale. Select Goods is one of the recognized show bulls among Polled Durham breeders. He has 10 firsts and three grand champions to his credit at state fairs and is also the sire of other winners and champions at the international and state fairs. He will be sold in prime breeding condition and is sure to put some herd on the map. There will be 20 Shorthorn cows with calves at foot and many

of them bred back and 10 young bulls, many of them polled and the rest will be heifers under 4 years old. The sale will be held in the livestock judging pavilion at the Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., Wednesday, December 12. For a catalog address Mr. Baxter at Clay Center, Kan. The catalogs are out now. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write for one.—Advertisement.

## Red Polled Cattle.

One of the best known herds of Red Polled cattle in the country is owned by Chas. Morrison, Phillipsburg, Kan. For 25 years or more Mr. Morrison has bred Red Polled and each year has brought real improvement in the herd. His prices are a little higher than formerly but the animals he is offering now are really worth more money because they have been improved. This month he is taking 15 selected heifers and a young bull to a Texas breeder. Recently he sold a choice young bull to an Osborne county breeder to head his good herd. He is a regular advertiser in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you need anything in the Red Poll line write Chas. Morrison, Phillipsburg, Kan.—Advertisement.

## Huston's Duroc Boars.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., Lyon county, is advertising in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze 30 spring boars sired by Taylor's Model Chief. Mr. Huston is anxious to dispose of these boars at once and he should be able to close them out during the next 30 days very easily. To start with there are few herd boars in the West that have sired the class of Durocs that Taylor's Model Chief has sired. He was a winner at the Missouri State Fair three years ago and also at the American Royal. The dams have been improved in breeding and individual merit every year in the Huston herd and it is one of the really strong herds today in the West. You can have your pick out of the 30 boars if you write at once.—Advertisement.

## Cottrell Offers Breeding Stock.

Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan., breeds Hereford cattle, Poland China hogs and Barred Rock chickens on his fine, 800 acre, farm in Marshall county, just across the Blue River from Irving. In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze Mr. Cottrell is offering 31 nice young bulls, 6 to 16



## SAPPHIRE HOGS.

## SAPPHIRE (BLUE) HOGS

The farmers hog. Baby pigs in pairs and trios. Illustrated booklet free.—L. E. Johnson, Waldron, Kan.

## JACKS AND JENNETS.

## Malone Bros.

## Jacks and Percherons

A large assortment of 1 to 3 year old jacks, many of them broke to service. A large herd of jennets in foal to home bred and imported jacks. Also a few imported Percheron stallions. A grand son of Besique at head of Percheron herd. If you want jack stock or Percherons we can deal. Write or call on J. P. AND M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KAN.

## HORSES.

## For Sale or Trade—Gray Percheron Stallion

What have you? BOX 22, Hamilton, Kan.

## Percherons—Belgians—Shires

2, 3, 4 and 5-yr. stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world. FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa. Above Kan. City.

## FOR SALE OR TRADE

Two of the best registered jacks in Kansas. Also pure bred black Percheron stallion. Sell for cash or trade for mules, mares or cattle. J. J. BLEAKLEY, B. 3, ABILENE, KANSAS

## BISHOP BROS. PERCHERONS

63 High Class Stallions



Six, from two to five years old; 33 coming 3-year-olds; 24 coming 2-year-olds. For bone, weight, conformation and quality they are as good as can be found. If you are looking for a good one and at the right price come and see what we have. They are grown in out door lots and will make good. BISHOP BROS., BOX M, TOWANDA, KANSAS

## 300 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, 300

We have for sale an extra nice lot 33 coming one-year-old rams \$30. 100 extra large ewe lambs \$25. 125 good aged ewes, no old ones \$55. We crate and pay express to your station on all sheep. They are all registered, large and well woolled. Send draft for what you want. Reference, Harveyville State Bank. J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

## Auctioneers Make Big Money

How would you like to be one of them? You attend the sales anyway, hence you are out the time and had just as well be making \$10 to \$100 per day. You may say you haven't the grit to try it. Very true, you did not have the grit to attempt to speak a piece when first starting to district school, but after learning your lesson well, it was easy.

## We Teach You What To Say and How To Say It.

Four weeks' term opens Monday, December 31, 1917. Tuition \$75 for life time scholarship. This will doubtless be the last term at that price. Shall we make reservations for you?

W. B. CARPENTER, President, MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, Office R. 300-301, 818 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

## CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

3 REGISTERED O.I.C. BOARS FOR SALE  
G. A. STERBENZ, Route 1, Osawatomie, Kan.

**CHESTER WHITE HOGS**  
Fashionable breeding. Excellent quality. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

**WESTERN HERD CHESTER WHITES**  
75 Spring pigs at bargain. 100 September pigs at \$10 each. Write immediately. F. C. GOPKIN, Russell, Kansas

**Chester White Spring Boars**  
Choice, lengthy fellows, of the best breeding. Well grown and Cholera immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kansas

**O. I. C. and Chester White**  
Galloway Boar, bred by Galloway Ed, Mo. State Fair Grand Champion 1916, and Archie 2nd, by Scotie Archie, first in class Mo. State Fair, 1916, at the head of herd. All ages for sale. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular and photos. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MO.

**TWO: INTERNATIONAL KING—QUEEN JOSEPHINE**  
(Contractor), 125 pound, March farrow, healthy, thrifty Chester White boars. Registered and cataloged, \$25 each. F. J. SCHERMAN, R. 8, TOPEKA, KANSAS

**KANSAS HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS**  
40 March boars for sale. All gilts reserved for bred sow sale in February. Special prices to move boars. ARTHUR MOSSE, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

**CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS**  
Special prices on 15 outstanding spring boars and fall weanlings of either sex. Every one carrying the blood of state and national swine show champions. J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

**Big Type Chester White Boars**  
Heavy bone and richly bred. Will ship on approval. April farrow \$40 each. Fall yearlings \$75 to \$100. Very best of breeding. Bred sow sale Jan. 18. WM. BUEHLER, STERLING, NEBRASKA

## POLAND CHINA HOGS.

**BIG BONED POLANDS**  
27 big, husky spring pigs; 10 boars and 17 gilts by Expansive Again and Black Big Bone. I will price these pigs very cheap. Write at once.

John Coleman, Denison, Kan.

**Mar. Boars**  
and gilts sired by Hercules 2d and Grandview Wonder. 75 fall pigs for sale, in pairs and trios not related. (Picture of Hercules 2d.) ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

**Blough's Big Poland**  
March boars and gilts offered sired by Our Big Knox and out of herd sows not equalled in many herds. No public sales but fair prices at private sale and satisfaction guaranteed. John Blough, Americus, Kan.

**Farmers Prices**  
for 20 Poland China March boars. Sired by one of the best big type boars in the state. All immune. 50 baby pig bargains. Pedigrees with everything. H. J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.



## POLAND CHINA HOGS.

**BurtChellis, Gypsum, Kan.**  
Registered Spotted Poland Chinas at farmers prices  
Popular blood lines. Write at once. Address as above.

## Old Original Spotted Polands

A few spring boars, 35 spring gilts, bred or open. 50 baby pigs in pairs or trios.  
**Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan. (Riley County)**

## Big Husky Poland Boars

25 fall and spring boars, the best big type breeding. They are sired by King Orphan and Guy's Buster, out of sows by Big Jumbo, Nemo Prince and Hadley Boy. Prices reasonable. **Ross A. Coffman, Overbrook, Kan.**

## Immune Big Type Poland Chinas

Guaranteed in every way. 75 extra good spring pigs, boars and gilts, no relation; a few good fall gilts bred for September farrow and a few good fall boars. Best of big type breeding. Prices right. **ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI**

## Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77326, 1 can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and hogs are right. **Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas**

## Big Type Spotted Polands

25 March boars and gilts for sale. 75 baby pig bargains. Pedigree with every pig. Write today. **Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan. (Riley Co.)**

## Poland China Herd Boars

Two boars, one a yearling, the other a two-year-old; both by Hadley H. by King Mastiff and out of an Expansion bred dam. They weigh right at 750 and 900 pounds. Priced far below their value.  
**Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kansas**

## Money-Making Polands

Am offering an extra good bunch of spring boars that are bred right and grown for breeding purposes. **J. M. BARNETT, DENISON, KAN.**

## 20 POLAND CHINA BOARS, 20

Weighing from 125 to 300 lbs. Write today for price and description.  
**A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERTOWN, KAN.**

## Big Type Poland Chinas

Some tried sows and gilts.  
**HERMAN SCHMALE, DEWITT, NEBR.**

## Henry's Big Type Polands

Spring boars, sired by Mammoth Orange, King Price Wonder, Big Wonder; also a few gilts, and weaned pigs. All immune. **John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan.**

## Fairview Poland Chinas

50 March boars, heavy boned fellows, ready for service. Also choice gilts. All pedigreed and priced to sell quickly. **P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan.**

## Poland China Private Sale

Spring boars, good ones, and gilts open or bred to order. Also special bargains in pigs just weaned. A special offer in a half ton herd boar. All immune.  
**N. M. BAILOR & SON, ALLEN, Lyon County, KAN.**

## MYERSDALE FARM POLANDS

Grant Joe, by Big Joe, and Myersdale King, by King Of All, in service  
**Breeding Stock For Sale**  
**Harry E. Myers, Gardner, Kansas**

## GIANT UHLAN

Sired the World Champion gilt of 1916.  
**Choice Spring Boars and Gilts**  
sired by him. Dam's grandmother, Mollies Jones 6th. Special price for 10 days.  
**H. T. HAYMAN, FORMOSO, KANSAS.**

## 1000 Pound Herd Boars

700 to 900 lb. sows, big type Polands. For 30 days we will sell choice bred spring gilts weighing 200 to 250 lb. at \$50 each. Fall pigs, \$20 each, 3 for \$55. Cholera immune, registered, recorded and guaranteed to please or your money back. First check gets pick. Ask for Catalog.  
**S. E. WAIT, BLUE MOUND, KANSAS**

## ERHARTS' BIG POLANDS

A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at Topeka State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered.  
**A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.**

## ELMO VALLEY

## POLANDS

A few nice big March boars for sale at farmers prices to move them in the next two weeks. Also some nice May boars. The biggest of the big kind.

**J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.**  
(Dickinson County)

**BRED SOW SALE, FEBRUARY 1**

months old, six young heifers 6 to 12 months old and a few cows with calves at foot. He has over 100 head of breeding cows in his herd which was established on this farm over 20 years ago. As a breeding establishment this farm is in a class by itself and a visit there would prove worth while to any man who is in the stock business. In the Hereford section, in this issue, will be found the advertisement with a bird's eye view of the farm. One of the finest barns in Kansas, with a capacity for 300 head of stock, 10,000 bushels of grain and room for about all the other feed raised on the farm, was erected several years ago. Mr. Cottrell has an advertisement in this issue in which he is offering his surplus stock. His prices are reasonable. Write him at once if you are interested.—Advertisement.

## Engle's Holstein Offering.

E. S. Engle & Son's sixth annual sale of Holsteins is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The sale will be held Wednesday, December 12, at the Sand Springs Farm, about 5 miles west of Abilene on the Golden Belt auto road. Fifty head will be sold. Tried and tested Holsteins, pure bred and high grade. It is a dispersion of all their grade milking herd as they will handle nothing but purebreds in the future. In buying these cows you know exactly what you are buying as the catalog which will be issued shortly will give the record of each cow in the dairy herd. There will be several 600 pound cows and several with 400 and 500 pounds to their credit. There will be none with records under 300 pounds. Look up their advertisement in this issue and write them for the catalog which is probably ready to mail by this time. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

## Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

This issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze contains the announcement of Z. S. Branson's big land and livestock dispersion to be held at farm near Adams, in Gage county, Nebraska, Tuesday, December 4. Mr. Branson will sell, without reserve, 660 acres of land divided into three farms, two of them well improved and the other having no buildings but seeded to alfalfa and wheat. On one of these farms is one of the finest barns in Gage county. Both sets of improvements are nearly new. He also sells 180 head of cattle, 49 head of which are purebred Shorthorns and Polled Durhams; 25 head of horses, purebreds and high grades; two automobiles and a heavy line of almost new farm machinery, including a cement mixer; a lot of stock hogs and other stock. The sale will begin in forenoon and land sale will be promptly at 1 p. m. For any information desired write Z. S. Branson, Adams or Lincoln, Neb.—Advertisement.

## S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

If the White Hog breeders of Kansas could see the Greiner herd at Billings, Mo., we know they would want to take some of the good ones home with them, for Mr. Greiner certainly has an unusually attractive herd. In the three years that the writer has been visiting this herd we have never seen a single lot of pigs that were not in good condition. Mr. Greiner prices his hogs very reasonably and guarantees satisfaction on all mail orders. Write him if in the market for white hogs. Please be sure to mention this paper when you write.—Advertisement.

## Three Great Herd Boars.

Lant Brothers of Dennis, Kan., are among the oldest and most reliable breeders of Duroc Jerseys in the state. For years they have made a specialty of big, smooth, easy feeding hogs. They have used the very best blood obtainable. At present the herd is headed by three great boars, sons of Orion Cherry King, Illustrator 2d and A King the Col. This firm always has good breeding stock to sell. At present they are offering February and March gilts and boars. The gilts will make valuable additions to any herd and the boars are herd header prospects. Note the display advertisement in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and write Lant Brothers for prices and particulars.—Advertisement.

## Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale.

The 125 registered Holsteins that will be sold December 3 and 4 by the Albechar Holstein Farm, near Independence, Kan., are about the best that have ever been offered in this section. There are a large number of A. R. O. cows in the bunch and the balance are choice individuals, carrying the blood of the heaviest producing families of the breed. Most of the cows and heifers will be bred to the great bull Sir Juliana Grace's De Kol, a bull whose get has stood first in class in some of the strongest shows the West has seen. He was first and grand champion at Muskogee. Other winnings of the Albechar herd at this strong show were, first and senior championship, on Princess Alta Gerster, junior and grand championship on Albechar Johanna Lillie, first on aged herd, first on get of sire, and numerous other premiums. Everyone interested in Holsteins or dairying should have a catalog of this great sale. You will be surprised and pleased with the great line of breeding which this sale affords. Write today and please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

## Great Duroc Dispersion.

It is with keen regret that we are forced to write the notice of the dispersion sale of McNulty & Johns of Strasburg, Mo. The herd has just recently been developed to a point where great things were expected. For several years McNulty & Johns have been collecting a bunch of outstanding sows. By taking plenty of time and not being afraid to pay the price, they have brought together a great herd. Last spring they purchased, at a long price, Cherry King's Disturber and Chief Wonder. The sows of this herd carry the blood of such noted boars as Pathfinder; Kings Col.; King the Col.; Orion Cherry King; Educator; Pal's Giant and others. Of course all, or practically all, of the sows and gilts, of breeding age, will be bred. A fine lot of fall pigs by Cherry King's Disturber will sell. This is a complete dispersion sale brought about by both these young men being called to Government service. Write for catalog of this great sale. If unable to attend the sale, Friday, December 14, mail bids to C. H. Hay, in care of McNulty & Johns. Please mention this paper when you write.—Advertisement.

## MULE FOOT HOGS.

**GROWTHY MULE FOOT HOGS** from my State Fair prize winning herd. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices low. **C. M. Thompson, Lotts, Ind.**

**Livestock Catalogs** Any breed, any style. We trouble to you. Price reasonable. **G. A. Lande, Mgr. LYONS PUBLISHING CO., LYONS, KANSAS**

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

**Choice Pathfinder Boars** cherry red and immunized. Priced right. Address **W. T. McBRIDE, PARKER, KAN.**

**For Sale: Challenger** sired by C. L.'s Col. April 1, 1916. A heavy boned, big, smooth hog. First check for \$100 gets him. **H. H. Kirchner, Meade, Kansas**

## Royal Scion Durocs

A few fall and spring boars, by Undergraduate, by Graduate Col. and Gano's Pride, by Col. Gano, out of our best herd sows. Priced for quick sale. **G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.**

## Bancroft's Durocs

Choice March boars and gilts. Guaranteed immune. I am breeding the gilts for early March farrow. Sept. pigs now weaned and ready to ship. **D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan.**

## 30 Duroc-Jersey Boars

Sired by Taylor's Model Chief 126455, winner at Mo. State fair and American Royal. Extra good breeding boars at prices to close them out. Also choice bred gilts. Dams well bred for years.  
**W. R. Huston, Americus, Lyon County, Kansas.**

## FORTY BIG TYPE BOARS

Forty big husky spring boars, sired by Illustrator 2nd Jr., G. M.'s Defender, G. M.'s Crimson Wonder, C. W. Again Jr., Great Wonder and Critic D. These are from big mature sows. Immunized. Priced to sell.  
**G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS**

**FROM WORKMAN**  
RUSSELL KAN.  
**Duroc-Jerseys**  
Johnson Workman,  
Russell, Kansas

## BOAR SPECIAL

25 March and April boars Golden Model and Orion Cherry King Jr. breeding. Choice breeding and choice individuals. Prices that will move them right away.  
**A. L. WYLLIE & SON, CLAY CENTER, KAN.**

## Jones Sells On Approval

Pigs, either sex, February and March farrow. Pairs, trios and herds, not related.  
**W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS**

## Moser's Class Durocs

A few choice June boars by Defender's Top Col. 150 baby pigs—pedigrees with each pig.  
**Big bred sow sale Feb. 7.**  
**F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS**

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

## TRUMBO'S DUROCS

30 boars, 125 to 200 pound, \$35 to \$50 each. Brothers and half-brothers to Constructor Jr., reserve junior champion at Hutchinson, 1917; others by Golden Model 36th, litter mate to Nebraska grand champion. All immune. **W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS.**

## IMMUNE DUROC BOARS

April farrow, choice, breeding and good individuals at farmer's prices.  
**GLEN FRIDDY, ELMONT, KANSAS**

## Duroc Boars and Gilts

Sired by Bert's Critic, by A. Critic, out of Col. and Golden Model sows. These are good, growthy pigs, of March farrow. Come and see them or write.  
**O. H. DOERSCHLAG, R. 2, TOPEKA, KAN.**

## Durocs of Size and Quality

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Special prices on spring boars, from Champions Defender, Illustrator, Crimson Wonder, Golden Model and Critic breeding.  
**JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS.**

## Immune Duroc Boars

On Approval Pedigreed Duroc Boars with size, length and bone; immune and guaranteed breeders. Shipped to you before you pay for them.  
**F. C. CROCKER, BOX 8, FILLEY, NEBRASKA**

## DUROCS

2 two-year-old sows.  
4 grand daughters of Defender.  
50 fall pigs.  
5 gilts.  
1 one year herd boar.  
**R. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANSAS**

## Duroc-Jersey Boars

Duroc boars of March and April farrow. Sired by Junior Orion Cherry King 219189, Freed's Ames Colonel 199993, and Iowa Improver 199991. These are good boars and are offered at very reasonable prices. Come and see them or write.  
**A. J. TURINSKY, BARNES, KANSAS**

## Breeders of Durocs

For 25 Years

Herd headed by three great boars, sons of Orion Cherry King, Illustrator 2nd, and A King the Col. Feb. and March gilts and herd boars of size and quality for sale. Dams of the most noted blood lines. Write for prices.

## Lant Brothers

DENNIS KANSAS

## Duroc-Jersey Sale

J. U. Howe and W. D. McComas

Sell at Thomas Fruit Farm, 1 1-4 miles west of Mt. Carmel car line,

Wichita, Kansas

Wednesday, December 5th

10 Tried Sows, 6 Yearling Gilts, 24 Choice Spring Gilts  
7 Choice Spring Boars and 1 Herd Boar

The tried sows are descendants of such champions as Select Col., Good E Nuff, Ogan King, Beauty's Model Top, Otey's Dream and Tatarrax, and are the kind that farrow and raise large even litters. Most of the younger gilts and boars are by Howe's Col., a grand son of the grand Champion Select Col., and most of the tried sows and older spring gilts are bred to Pathfinder Chief 2nd., he also sells. He is by the great Pathfinder ("Pathfinder Chief 2nd., has the typical Pathfinder size, stretch and quality and will make a 1,000 pound hog and good enough to head any herd." A. B. Hunter)

Sale held under cover rain or shine. Buyers from a distance stop at Pacific Hotel. Transportation furnished to and from sale. For catalog address

J. U. Howe, Wichita, Kansas

W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kansas

Auctioneers, Boyd Newcom, Arnold & Yazle.  
Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.



## DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

## REMOTE VIEW FARM

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

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

## Wooddell's Durocs

80 March and April boars ready for service. They are sons of Crimmon Wonder IV, and out of large, roomy sows of fashionable breeding. Priced for quick sale. All immunized and guaranteed. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

## Anderson's Durocs

Royal Grand Wonder, 1st prize junior yearling boar at Hutchinson State Fair 1917 at head of herd. Spring boars ready for service, including grandsons of Cherry Chief. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. R. Anderson, Route 7, McPherson, Kan.

## BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

**DUROC-JERSEYS**  
Choice spring pigs, either sex, prize winning blood, for sale at reasonable prices. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

## DUROC BOARS

Sired by the Famous Otey's Dream and the great All Col. 2nd. Can fit the farmer and the biggest breeder in quality and price. Write today for prices. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE** 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

**Hampshire Pigs** Pedigree with each pig. Farm raised S.C.B.L. pig. born Chls. for sale. Geo. A. Hammond, Smith Center, Kan.

**HALCYON HAMPSHIRE** Strong in the blood of Gen. Tipton 1677, Fat Maloy 1415, Cherokee Lad 9029. Choice fall boars and spring pigs for sale. GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, Kan.



**SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE**  
200 head in herd. Sows bred to and spring pigs by a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS  
Phone 3916, Derby, Kansas

## 500—HAMPSHIRE—500

All registered, all immune. The easy-keeping, quick-maturing kind. Nicely belted; large litters, healthiest and best hustlers in the world. Inspection invited or write today. SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA

## Howell Hampshires

Best quality spring boars and gilts, sired by Jackson Lad, son of the undefeated Messenger Boy, also a nice lot of fall pigs. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.

## HAMPSHIRE on APPROVAL

Choice spring boars and choice spring gilts open or bred to champion. Bargains in weanling pigs. I will ship you a good one and guarantee to please you.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas  
(Marshall county)

## Olson's Hampshires

For sale: 8 extra good spring boars, 1 March yr. boar and one Oct. yr. boar. 40 choice spring gilts, bred or open. All stock immunized and registered to purchaser. Home of Kansas Top 31663.

Olson Bros., Assaria, Kansas  
Farm 12 miles south Salina.

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

**FOSTER'S RED POLLS** Write for prices on breeding stock. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

**Morrison's Red Polls** Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old, by Cremo months old, by Cremo months old. A great 17 months old herd bull for sale. Cows and heifers. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Riley County Breeding Farm  
Registered Red Polled Cattle

75 head in the herd. 20 bulls by L. S. Cremo, in ages from six to 12 months. 20 cows and heifers sired by and bred to L. S. Cremo.

ED. NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan., (Riley Co.)

## ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

**Aberdeen Angus Cattle**  
Herd headed by Louis of View-point 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

## ANGUS CATTLE

170 breeding cows. For the best in registered Angus cattle investigate this herd. A pioneer herd with quality and breeding. Sutton & Wells, Russell, Russell Co., Kansas



## Bonny Blacks

5 bulls from 6 to 14 months. 15 heifers from 6 to 16 months. All by Roland L. 187220. Also a few cows. Nothing better offered this season. Cherryvale Angus Farm, (two miles out) J. W. Taylor, Clay Center, Kan.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## SHORTHORN BULLS

## Private Sale

I am making special prices on my crop of spring calves. Nothing older in bulls, at present. Scotch and Scotch-topped, reds and roans. Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe. C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas

## SHORTHORNS and POLANDS

Some extra good young bulls and heifers at farmer's prices. Scotch and Scotch topped. Choice spring boars and gilts at prices that will move them within the next two weeks. R. B. DONHAM, TALMO, KANSAS (Republic County)

## Master Butterfly 5th

is now for sale. He will be sold fully guaranteed and his get is evidence of his great value as a producer. He is a beautiful roan, sired by Searchlight and out of Butterfly Maid. He is five years old and very kind and gentle. A few bulls 12 to 15 months old. Also a nice lot of younger bulls. Also some choice females. Write for descriptions and prices.

W. F. BLEAM & SONS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS (Osborne County)

## Shorthorn Bulls

20 good ones from 8 to 12 months old. Scotch and Scotch tops. We invite inspection of our herd. S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

## SHORTHORN BULLS

5 that are ready for service—12 to 15 months old. 15 that are from 8 to 10 months old. Bulls from a working herd that will make good in your herd. Prices right. V. A. Plymot, Barnard, Kansas

## Combination Sales

Double Standard Polled Durhams  
24 Bulls—31 Females, Dec. 4th

## Shorthorns

39 Females—17 Bulls, Dec. 5th

35 calves sell with dams in the two days. Both sales in Columbus, Neb. Send for catalog to H. C. McKelvie, Sale Mgr., Columbus, Nebr.

## Lancaster Shorthorns

Lancaster, Kan., Atchison Co. Imported and home bred cattle. Headquarters for herd bulls. All within three miles of Lancaster. Twelve miles from Atchison. Best shipping facilities.

## Ed Hegland

Some choice cows and heifers and young bulls for sale.

## K. G. Gigstad

20 bulls, 9 to 7 months old. Reds and roans.

## W. H. Graner

12 yearling bulls, 8 and 9 months old.

## H. C. Graner

4 yearling bulls, also bred cows.

## C. A. Scholz

Some bred cows. Cows with calf at foot and bred back. Young bulls from 6 to 8 months.

Address these Breeders at Lancaster, Kan.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## Patterson's Shorthorns

Cows, Heifers and Bulls Reds, Whites and Roans

I was never better prepared to care for my customers. When you come to El Reno look over our herd. We have to offer from herd headers and show prospect to the rugged kind the farmer wants and at farmers' prices. Write today when you can call and let us show you our herd.

Lee R. Patterson, El Reno, Oklahoma

## Woodland Ranch

## Breeders of

## Shorthorns—Polled Durhams

15 bulls for sale. 7 of serviceable ages now. Write for full particulars.

ELLIOTT & LOWER, Courtland Kan. (Republic County.)

## C.A. Cowan &amp; Son

## Athol, Kansas

## Breeders of Shorthorns with real size and quality.

We offer 5 bulls from 10 to 12 months old, sired by Pioneer, a grandson Avondale and White Heli Sultan. 12 bulls from 6 to 8 months by Mistletoe King, by Mistletoe Archer, a full brother to Captain Archer. Reds and roans. Out of big cows.

C.A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan., (Smith County)

## Park Place Shorthorns

Young bulls ready for service. Scotch and Scotch topped cows and heifers showing in calf or with calf at side and rebred to good sires. Special prices to parties wishing a number of females with bull to mate. Visitors always welcome. Phone, Market 2087 or Market 3705.

PARK E. SALTER, WICHITA, KAN.

## Salt Creek Valley Shorthorn Cattle

30 bulls, 10 of them from 10 to 18 months old. Balance spring calves. 20 cows and heifers for sale to reduce herd. All bred or with calf at foot. Write for descriptions, prices and breeding. Also a few extra choice reg. Poland China boars, March farrow.

E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan. (Pioneer Republic County Herd)

## CLOVERLEAF FARM SHORTHORNS

12 bulls, pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Five, from 8 to 12 months old, and seven spring calves. Breeding and individual merit that means something. Write for prices and descriptions, today, if you want first choice.

G. F. HART, Summerfield, Marshall Co., Kansas

## Stunkel's Shorthorns

## SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

Herd Headed by Cumberland Diamond. 15 bulls 16 to 24 months old, reds and roans; 16 Scotch-topped cows and heifers, from two years to mature cows, with calves at side or showing in calf, Victor Orange and Star Goods blood.

15 miles south of Wichita on Rock Island and Santa Fe.

E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

**PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS** Double Marys (pure Sharon families). A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KAN.

## Shorthorn—Polled Durhams

One Shorthorn bull calf (Roan) six months old. One Polled Durham bull calf, six months old. Both with best of breeding and good individuals. E. E. Fisher, Stockton, Kansas.

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

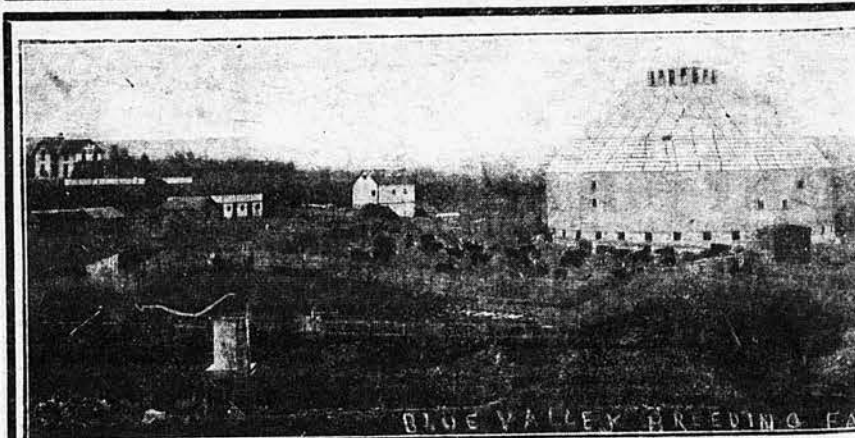
## Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords

Choice bull calves, including one extra good calf 14 months old, weighing 900 pounds. Also extra good Percheron stud colts. MORA E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KAN.

## Registered Herefords

Ten big, thick fleshed cows 2 to 5 yrs. Seven well grown bulls 7 to 14 mos. All priced to sell.

Fred O. Peterson, R.R. 5, Lawrence, Kansas



## Blue Valley Breeding Farm, Home of the Herefords

Herd established over 20 years ago on this farm.

100 breeding cows. Surplus stock is sold each season at reasonable prices.

We have for sale 31 bulls from 6 to 16 months old which we will price at from \$85 to \$125, delivered at your station in Kansas. A few a little higher.

Six choice heifers, 7 to 12 months old. Also a few cows with calves at foot.

A few choice Poland China spring boars, eligible to register. 50 Barred Rock cockerels, farm raised.

The farm is in Marshall county, two miles from Irving. Free transportation from Irving to the farm. Irving is on the Blue Valley Branch of the Union Pacific and the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific. Write for further information and descriptions and visit the herd if possible.

Note: This advertisement appears in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in this issue and the next only. Write today if you are interested.

Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan.



# COMPLETE DISPERSION

## Duroc-Jersey Herd

Strasburg, Missouri  
FRI., DEC. 14

### Tried Sows

13  
by KING THE COL.  
JOHN'S COMBINATION,  
COL. MODEL TOP,  
GOLDEN MODEL I AM,  
UNSELL'S DEFENDER,  
GOLDEN COL. I AM,  
DEET'S ILLUSTRATOR,  
PERFECTION WONDER,  
the big 800 pound kind.

### Gilts

10 by PATHFINDER  
dam by King The Col.  
5 by KING'S COL.  
dam by Golden Model I Am.  
2 by KING THE COL.  
dam by Golden Model I Am.  
5 by EDUCATOR  
dam by Premier Gano.  
2 by HIGHLAND CHIEF  
dam by Golden Col.  
1 by ORION CHERRY KING  
Grand Champion of the National  
1916.  
ALL ARE BRED TO CHER-  
RY KING'S DISTURBER OR  
CHIEF'S WONDER.

### 40 Fall Pigs, 40

by CHERRY KING'S DISTUR-  
BER AND CHIEF'S WONDER.

### Herd Boars

CHERRY KING'S DISTURBER  
by Disturber's Cherry King, dam  
by Illustrator. He carries the blood  
of Disturber, Cherry King, Chief's  
Col., Ohio Chief, and Orion Chief.  
He was Grand Champion at the Tri  
State fair at Burlington, Ia., and was  
the largest Jr. yearling at Omaha.  
CHIEF'S WONDER carries the  
blood of Cherry Chief, Ohio Chief,  
Proud Col., Defender and King of  
Cols.  
A SEPT. YEARLING by World's  
Fair Col. dam Lucy Wonder 112.  
Two spring boars.

Write for catalog. Send mail bids  
to C. H. Hay, in our care.

**McNulty &  
Johns**  
Strasburg, Missouri

#### LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

**Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan.** LIVESTOCK  
Ask any Breeder. Write or wire as above.

**John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan.** LIVESTOCK  
Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

**Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.**  
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

#### GALLOWAY CATTLE.

### GALLOWAYS

About 70 registered Galloway cows,  
heifers and calves. A very choice lot  
with the best blood lines of the breed  
represented. A low price on the bunch  
for a quick sale. Investigate.

**G. E. CLARK,**  
205 W. 21st St., Topeka, Kansas.

#### POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

**DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS** for sale. Forest  
Standard Sultan at the  
head of the herd. **C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS**

### Brilliant X 12826-454955

My Polled Durham herd bull is for sale.  
3 year old, red and a splendid breeder.  
All my cows bred to him and am keeping  
his heifers.  
Also bulls from 6 to 9 months old, 4 of  
them polled, and by Brilliant. One a  
splendid yearling Shorthorn bull.  
**A. C. LOBOUGH, WASHINGTON, KANSAS**

#### JERSEY CATTLE.

**Registered Jersey Males** Bred and priced right. All  
ages. 300 registered and grade  
Jerseys. **O. J. CORLISS & SON, COATS KANSAS**

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

**HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES**  
3 weeks old, \$17. **Edward Yohn, Watertown, Wis.**

**REGISTERED HOLSTEINS.** I believe, that in  
the animal back of a record character is a con-  
stitutional character for it. And this constitutional  
character may be strengthened or weakened by the  
means known to breeders. **GEO. C. TREDICK,**  
**KINGMAN, KANSAS.**

**A. B. WILCOX & SON, Abilene, Kan.**  
Our Aim, the Best Registered Holsteins.

**Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas**  
Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-  
breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

**OAK HILL FARM Reg. Holsteins** Two bulls, seven and  
five months old. Both  
calves with A.R.O. backing. Member H. F. Asso. of Kansas.  
**BEN SCHNEIDER, (Jefferson Co.,) Nortonville, Kansas**

**HOME DAIRY FARM, DENISON, KAN.**  
Some young bulls for sale. Also females. Member H. F.  
Asso. of Kansas. **J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.**

**WAKARUSA VALLEY HOLSTEINS**  
A few registered cows for sale.  
**ORIN R. SALES, R. 4, LAWRENCE, KANSAS**

**HOLSTEIN CALVES** 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure,  
Lad 115029; also one  
bull born Feb. 23, 1917. Papers furnished for 5 generations.  
**SAM'L NOWLAND, Route 1, Anadarko, Okla.**

**High Grade Holstein Calves** 12 heifers,  
bred, 4 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20  
each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.  
**FERNSWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

**BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS**  
Always A. R. O. bull calves, better than the common  
run. Just now a few females to make the herd fit the  
stables.—**H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

**For Sale or Exchange** Holstein Herd Bull,  
Lake View Reputation  
Lad 115029; also one  
bull born Feb. 23, 1917. Papers furnished for 5 generations.  
**SAM'L NOWLAND, Route 1, Anadarko, Okla.**

**Registered and High Grade Holsteins**  
Practically pure bred heifer calves, six weeks old, crated  
and delivered to your station \$25 each. Safe arrival and  
satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants.  
**CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, Whitewater, Wis.**

**HOLSTEINS** We have a nice  
assortment of  
high grade cows  
and heifers for sale at all times. Also a few pure bred bulls.  
Address **EAGER & FLORY, LAWRENCE, KAN.**

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS**  
From A.R.O. cows. All our own breed-  
ing. Bred for milk and fat production.  
**LILAC DAIRY FARM**  
**R. F. D. 2, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

**Four Grade Holstein Heifers**  
coming two yrs. old all to freshen about March 1.  
Draft for \$60 per head takes them, also have two Hol-  
stein cows and two Jersey cows for sale, also a few  
Holstein and Jersey calves, both sex for sale. Write  
for particulars.  
**ROBERT L. DRENNEN, LAWRENCE, KAN.**

**PURE BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
HOLD ALL RECORDS for  
production. Learn about them.  
The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION  
of AMERICA, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

**60 Head of Registered Holstein  
Cows and Heifers For Sale**  
Granddaughters of King of the Pontlacs, Sir  
Korndyke Pontiac Artis, and King Walker. Most  
of the heifers are out of A.R.O. dams and the  
majority of our cows have A.R.O. records. They  
are priced right. Also a few young bulls out of  
A.R.O. dams.  
**Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kan.**

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county.  
In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

## 300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Registered and High Grade. 3 Bred Heifers and a Registered Bull \$325

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you?  
40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 90 springing heifers; 40 open heifers and  
20 registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the  
picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price  
\$25 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm. We  
can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire,  
phone or write when you are coming.

## 60—Registered Cows and Heifers—60

60 springing two-year-old heifers and cows, excepting a few cows which are fresh.  
The cows are from two to six years old. Special prices for 30 days.

**LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.**

# DAIRY FARM SOLD

Must Give Possession Jan. First

**A. L. Eshelman will sell entire herd of high grade**

**HOLSTEINS** one or more at a time or in car load  
lots, as long as they last, during  
the next few weeks. Have large  
number from which you can pick  
as many as you want, of cows or heifers, either springing or fresh. We  
can give records of butterfat on all cows or heifers in milk. If you want  
any don't write, but come and see them, our prices will make them move  
fast. Remember these are Eshelman's Holsteins and are good ones.

**A. L. Eshelman, Abilene, Kan.**

## Special Holstein Bargains For 60 Days

Having purchased the Holsteins of the Healy estate and having more  
cattle than I can handle I will make close prices for the next 60 days.

70 extra choice, high grade, heavy springing heifers to freshen in  
November and December.

50 choice, high grade heifers, (long yearlings), bred to my herd bull  
whose sister holds the world's record for milk production for a two-  
year-old.

Choice, registered heifers sired by a 40-pound bull and bred to a 40-  
pound bull. A few young bulls with A. R. O. backing for sale. Many  
of them old enough for service. Address

**M. A. Anderson, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.**

Note: Hope is on the Main line Missouri Pacific, Strong City branch of the  
Santa Fe and only 8 miles from Herington on the main line of the Rock Island.

# High Grade Holsteins

If you can use one or two cars of good high grade  
Holstein cows or heifers, see me at once as I am over-  
stocked. They are priced to sell. Heavy springers.  
Don't write but come at once.

**J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.**

## Oakwood Stock Farm Holsteins

350 head yearling and two year old heifers and mature cows.  
Everything acclimated and tuberculin tested. A large number of them  
are nearly purebred. We have recently added 100 head of choice ones  
to the herd. 150 are very choice two year olds that will freshen this  
fall. Some cows fresh now and others to freshen in 40 days.

20 head of registered cows and heifers and a number of registered  
bulls, one and two years old. A very special offer on 100 long yearling  
heifers that are as good as will be found anywhere. We want to sell  
them at once as we need the room. Come to Salina and phone the  
farm and we will call for you. For further particulars address,

**M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kansas**

## Maurer's Holstein Farm

is offering twenty-five pure-bred heifer  
calves, from six weeks to eight months old;  
also a choice lot of yearlings, bred heifers  
and young cows, all with top-notch breeding and at prices that cannot be equalled else-  
where; grade cows and heifers. Buy your next young pure-bred BULL from US. For de-  
scription and prices communicate with. **T. E. MAURER & CO., EMPORIA, KANSAS.**

**W. H. Mott, Herington.**

**A. Seaborn, at the farm.**

## Record Holsteins For Sale

We have grade cows with records, 350 to 400 pounds of butter in 10 months, that  
we will sell. 100 head of large, well marked, Dairy type heifers, due to freshen soon,  
all high grade. 50 head of young cows, some fresh, others heavy springers. Some  
choice young bulls ready for service. 40 head of purebred heifers and cows to freshen  
this fall. We can ship via Rock Island, Missouri Pacific or Santa Fe.

**MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS**



## Announcing An Important Polled Durham— Shorthorn Event

**50—One-Third Polled Durhams—50**

This big sale is made necessary because of insufficient pasture and scarcity of help. The herd was founded 18 years ago. It is exceptionally strong in dairy production. The sale will be held at the Agricultural College in the Livestock judging pavilion.

**Manhattan, Kan.  
Wednesday, December 12**

Included in the sale is the famous herd bull, **Select Goods**, a Polled Durham show and breeding bull with 10 firsts and three grand championships to his credit and himself the sire of other winners and champions at the International and state fairs. He is sold in excellent breeding form. There will be 20 **Shorthorn** cows, many with calves at foot and bred back. These cows are in their prime as producers, many of them splendid dairy producers and are cows of good scale. All of them are young, only two being 10 years old. Also 10 **young** bulls, some of them polled. The balance will be heifers, under four years old. Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

**Joseph Baxter  
Clay Center Kansas**

Auctioneers: L. R. Brady, Jas. T. McCulloch,  
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.  
(Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.)

## TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.

O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

## Shorthorn Breeder's Sale

**Thursday, Dec. 13, 1917  
Enid, Oklahoma**

**55 Shorthorns, 55**

**35 Cows and Heifers—20 Bulls**

This is **SHORTHORN DAY** in Oklahoma—Take Advantage of this real offering!

The individuals to be sold, Dec. 13, at Enid, are selected from the herds of the best breeders in Garfield county. This is an excellent opportunity for the breeders of Oklahoma to inject new blood into their herds and secure females for foundation stock.

Cows and heifers bred to Belle's Searchlight, and heifers by him. Cows by Prime Minister, bred to Village Baron, a son of Park Dale Baron, and out of a Villager dam.

Young cows and heifers by a son of Maxwalton Rosedale.

Choice young Scotch bulls, by Scarlet Secret, Mary Prince, Baron Avondale and a good son of The Goods.

Young bulls by Prince June, a son of Prince Pavonia.

Bulls by Snowflake Junior.

Young bulls by Alfalfa Leaf and granddaughters of Choice Goods bred to him.

For Catalogue and other  
Information, address

**D. T. Meek, Sale Mgr.**  
Enid, Oklahoma.

**COMMITTEES IN CHARGE**

Frank Taggart, Bison, Okla.

C. L. Darling, Kremlin, Okla.

R. N. Brittain, Waukomis, Okla.

W. E. Swiggett, Lahoma, Okla.

Auctioneers: E. F. Heriff, D. S. Smithhisler, N. R. Maxey and  
M. M. McVickers. Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

## Registered Holsteins For Sale

Having purchased Mr. Potter's interest in our Holstein herd, I am offering all of them at private sale. In the herd are matrons with seven day records, as follows:

|                                        |       |                                   |       |
|----------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Wilhelmina De Kol Netherland.....      | 30.15 | Pussy Willow of Russell Farm..... | 26.79 |
| Vadia De Kol Soldene.....              | 23.47 | Boness 7th Topsy Clothilde.....   | 22.58 |
| Green Plain Wera Bell.....             | 21.45 | Margaret of Wheat Hill.....       | 24.00 |
| Locust Terrace Buttercup.....          | 22.00 | Pearl Korndyke Burke.....         | 22.00 |
| Tehee Changeling Abbecker.....         | 21.11 | Bellemore Topsy 2d.....           | 22.00 |
| Bellemore Hengerveld Topsy, 2 yrs..... | 19.05 | Bellemore Mona Korndyke (2).....  | 17.79 |

**BULLS**, some of them ready for service, out of these and other dams, and by 30-lb. sons of King of the Pontiacs. **HEIFERS**, of all ages, with similar breeding. Many of these cows are fresh or will be fresh before March 1st.

**Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kansas**

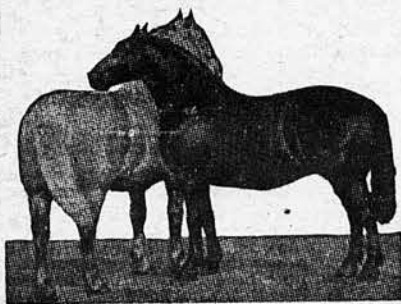
## Canary Paul Fobes Homestead

heads our herd of 150 head of Holstein cattle. His dam is the first cow in the world to make three records all above thirty-three pounds of butter in 7 days. Bull calves sired by him and from great producing and A. R. O. cows for sale. Can also spare a few good grade cows and heifers. All stock tuberculin tested.

**Stubbs Farm, Mark Abilgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas**

## Dispersion Sale—Land, Shorthorns, Percherons, Farm Machinery

**Tuesday, December 4, 1917, on Farm No. 1**



**25 HORSES** including one registered Percheron stallion, Standard bred horses, 1 saddle mare and some fine big mares and geldings; also some good mules.

**HOGS, 40 Well Bred Shoats**

**180 SHORTHORNS**

40 head or more pure bred some Polled Durhams. Including two extra choice recorded **ROAN BULLS**. 75 high grade bred heifers.

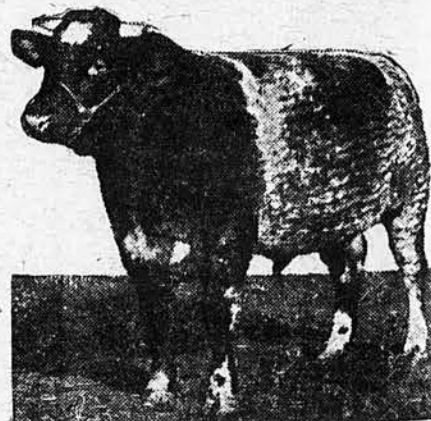
**THREE FARMS IN GAGE CO., all near the town of Adams**

No. 1, 297 acres. 10 acres in timothy and clover, rest in cultivation. New improvements. No. 2, 200 acres. \$2,500 worth of new improvements. No. 3, 160 acres. No improvements, 50 acres wheat, 25 alfalfa. All ideal stock farms. Plenty of good grass and all in a high state of cultivation.

A full line of practically new farm machinery, 2 automobiles, hay tools, cement mixer, blacksmith tools, fence posts and woven wire. Everything sells without reserve. Land sale promptly at 1 P. M.

Col. Dave Bryson, Auct.  
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

**Z. S. BRANSON, ADAMS, (GAGE CO.,) NEBRASKA**





# Great Sale of Pure Bred, Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

**Albechar Holstein Farm**

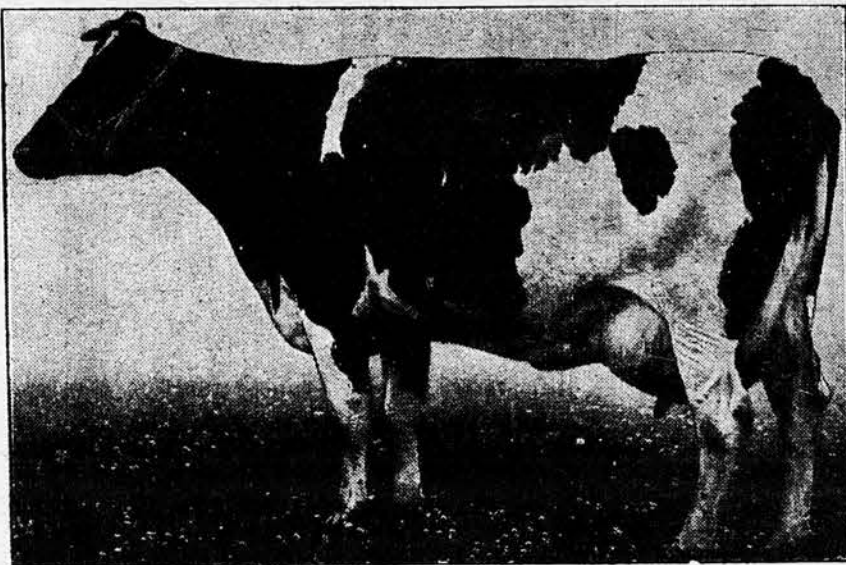
**Independence, Kansas  
Dec. 3-4, 1917**

ALBECHAR FARM offers 125 head of Holsteins, of real individuality and choice breeding. Bred cows and heifers and a few young bulls from tested dams of large production. Cows and heifers mostly bred to Sir Juliana Grace De Kol, grand champion of the Oklahoma State Fair this year.

(Remember that this bull's sire's dam held the world's three-year-old record, for three years, making 1,021 pounds of butter in 365 days, and 3,000 pounds in three consecutive years, and that his dam made 924 pounds of butter and 22,087 pounds of milk in 365 days.) All cattle guaranteed to be as represented in sale ring, also guaranteed free from tuberculosis and other contagious diseases.

Write for catalog with full descriptions and four-generation pedigree of each animal. Address

**Robinson & Shultz, Owners, Independence, Kan.** **Fieldman**  
**C. H. Hay**



## E. S. Engle & Son's Sixth Public Offering

**50** Tried and Tested Holsteins **50**  
Pure Bred and High Grade

**Abilene, Kan., Thursday, Dec. 6th**

Rain or Shine



Consisting of

- 10—young pure bred cows with A. R. O. records made on our farm. Several show cows, all high producers. A credit to any herd in this country. We own daughters from each of them.
- 10—nicely marked, well grown yearlings, unbred.
- 15—two and three year old heifers, milking or soon to freshen.
- 15—full aged cows, several 600-lb. cows, several from four to five hundred, yearly—none under three hundred. A dispersion sale of our grade milking herd at the Sand Spring Farm. Write for catalog.

**E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kansas**

Auctioneers—McCullough, Engle, Hoffman.

## Holsteins At Auction

Dispersion Sale of entire herd of high grade Holstein dairy cows and heifers.

**Herington, Kan.  
Tuesday, Nov. 27th**

LIGGETT SALE BARN

**80 Head of Holstein Cattle—80**

- 30 cows, some fresh, others heavy springers.
- 20 large, two year old heifers, all due to freshen before Feb. 1. Some springing now.
- 10 long yearling heifers, bred to a registered bull.
- 1 registered pure bred bull, three years old.
- 1 registered pure bred bull, one year old.
- 2 registered pure bred bulls, 8 months old.

Reason for selling, no help

**C. C. ECKHOFF**  
**Herington Kansas**

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Lester Lowe.  
Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Note—20 passenger trains at Herington daily. Can ship over Rock Island, Missouri Pacific or Santa Fe.  
SALE STARTS at 12:30 P. M.





**EARN \$100 to \$400  
A MONTH**

**In the Automobile and Tractor Business**

**I Can Prepare You**

**as I Have Prepared Thousands  
of Other Men for a Money  
Making Business of Your Own**



**E.J. SWEENEY**  
President  
The Sweeney Automobile and Tractor School

I am a practical automobile and tractor man. I know the business from the ground up and I don't claim to know a great deal about anything else. I have specialized on automobiles and tractors.

I didn't learn from books and I don't teach from books. My students do things with their hands and they learn by practical experience what no amount of theory or printed words could ever teach them. I can train you for a garage or repair shop business of your own or for a position as an expert automobile and tractor mechanic, so you can make from \$100 to \$400 a month.

My students are numbered by the thousands and their success is responsible for my success and the erection of this new million-dollar fire-proof skyscraper owned by me and devoted entirely to my automobile and tractor school.

**Recommended by Government Officials**

We have men in our school right now sent to us by the Russian government to learn the automobile and tractor business. Our school was recommended to them by our government officials, the highest recommendation in this country.

Big automobile companies commend this school. But the BEST RECOMMENDATION is the hundreds of letters I have received from my students who have made good. Remember this, that you take no chances when you deal with a man who backs up his judgment by spending ONE Million Dollars on it.

**Are You Naturally  
Mechanically Inclined?**

Why don't you get in the work you like, one that fits your natural abilities? You will succeed and enjoy your work and that is what counts. A good mechanic will make from \$100 up a month, and he is growing, because he is in a business that fits his natural inclinations.

The greatest demand in the history of the world is right now for mechanics. There never has been such money paid or never the demand for men. The mechanically inclined man who does not investigate the possibilities of this business is standing in his own light.

If you are not afraid of a little grease and a little hard work, are no piker, and have a backbone instead of a wishbone, come here and learn this business with me. Remember this, that if there was ever any piece of equipment made that can be used in teaching this business, and I haven't it, I will buy it if you will tell me what it is. That is a pretty broad statement, but that is how I feel about it.

Cut this coupon right down at the bottom of this page. Sign your name to it and send it to me. It may mean the difference between failure and success, because no man is successful unless he is growing, and he can't grow in a business he doesn't like.

**Send This Coupon Today**

Take the First Step Toward an Independent Income!

**E. J. SWEENEY, Pres.  
SWEENEY AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR SCHOOL  
262 Union Station Plaza, Kansas City, Mo.**

Mail me your Free Catalogue that tells the Story of Success and how to gain it in the Automobile and Tractor Business.

Name. ....

Address. ....

City. ....

State. ....

**This Great Building and Its Equipment  
Represents an Investment of More Than**

**One Million Dollars**

This school of mine is located in Kansas City, right across from the Union Station, and will be the first thing you see when you arrive in town. The building is ten stories high and covers over eight acres of floor space. It has a capacity of 3,000 students at one time, and everything to make the stay of my students pleasant as well as profitable was thought of when I put up this building. We have our own restaurant, seating 425 men at one time, sleeping quarters, club rooms, library, swimming pool, school rooms, each separate and sound proof, repair shops, service stations and the largest garage in the West.

**\$200,000 in Equipment**

I have spent over \$200,000 in equipment alone, have nearly every make of tractor, truck and automobile, hundreds of various machines to work on, lathes of all sizes, gear cutting machines, welding machines, tire vulcanizing plants, blacksmith shop, battery rooms, starter rooms; in fact, we can make every part of a car except a casting, and we weld broken castings. This school is equipped with its own electric light, heating and refrigerating plants, in fact, it is a city in itself.

**Write For My Catalog**

I wrote a catalog showing actual pictures of every department in my building and how we teach the business, and letters from students all over the world, showing their success. I want you to write for it, and write for it NOW. If you don't you are liable to forget it. I will send you this catalog free. It will give you some idea how we teach the automobile and tractor business and tell you what you can make if you learn it.

**E. J. SWEENEY, President**

**Sweeney Automobile and Tractor School**

The Largest and Greatest Trade School in the World

**262 Union Station Plaza, Kansas City, Mo.**