

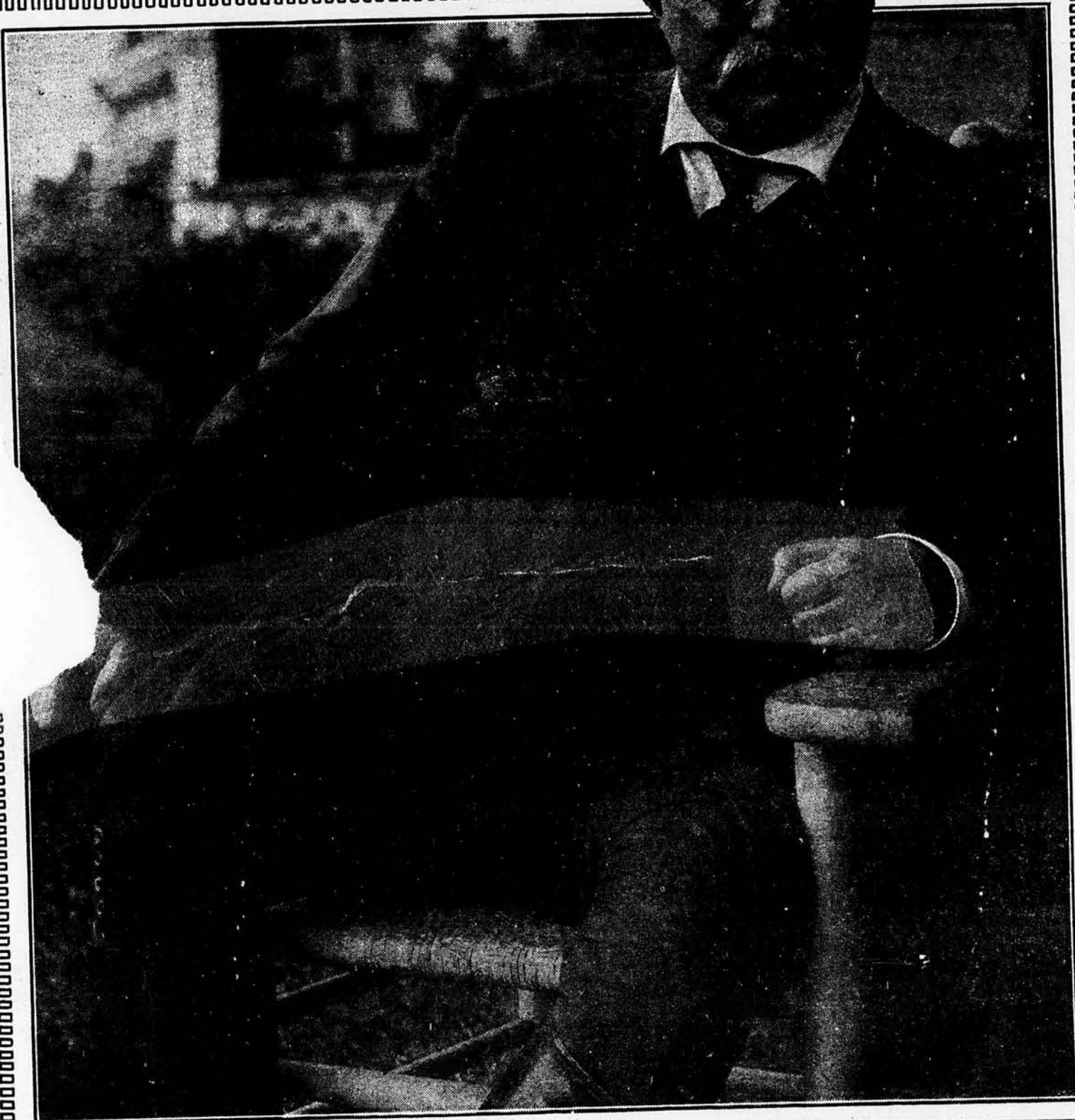
KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREFZE

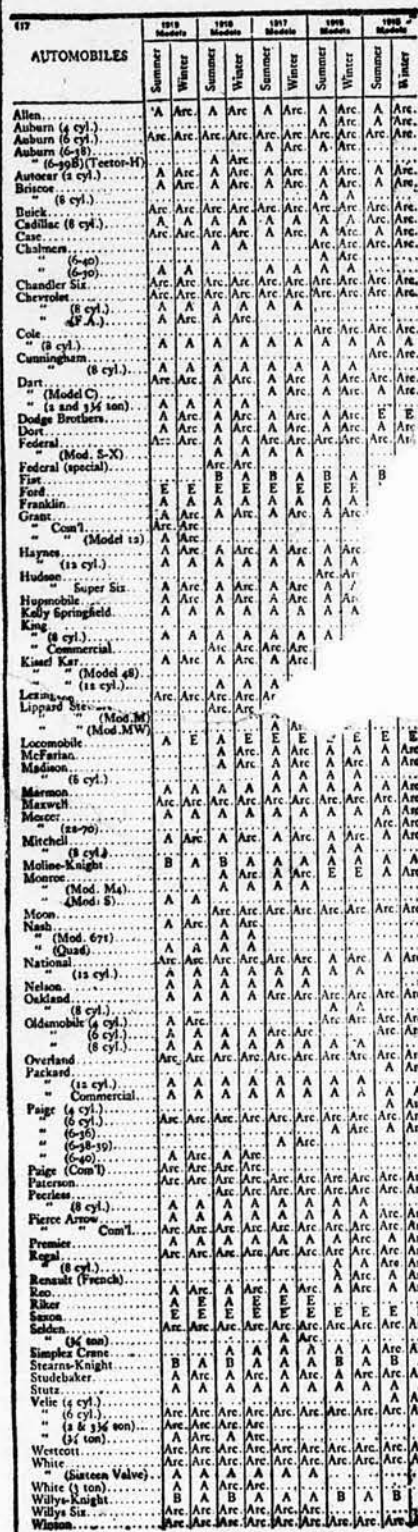
Volume 49

October 18, 1919

Number 42



"FARMING IS THE OCCUPATION WHICH IS THE FOUNDATION OF ALL OTHERS."
Theodore Roosevelt.



The FARMERS MAIL

AND BREEZE

Arthur Capper
PUBLISHER

Vol. 49

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Cows, and Better Farming

By F. B. Nichols

DAIRY farming is making encouraging progress in the Arkansas River Valley. A fine example of this is found in the community around Lamar, Colo., which has a milk condensary, and a healthy interest in the keeping of better cows. One of the best herds in this section, and indeed in the entire Middle West is that developed by G. L. Penley on the Center Farm of the American Beet Sugar Company. This herd has one cow that has produced 103 pounds of milk a day, and many with a production of 90 pounds or above. The herd sire has 14 A. R. O. daughters, and will have many more recorded soon. Mr. Penley has demonstrated with this herd, in the five years it has been established, how a beginning could be made with grade cows and a good sire, and the quality of the herd built up slowly with the years.

There are now 180 Holsteins on the place, of which 50 are registered animals. The plan is to gradually eliminate all of the grades, and get the herd on a strictly purebred basis as soon as possible. Despite the fact that there are many good grades in this herd, the purebreds have shown their superior value so well that Mr. Penley wishes to keep them exclusively.

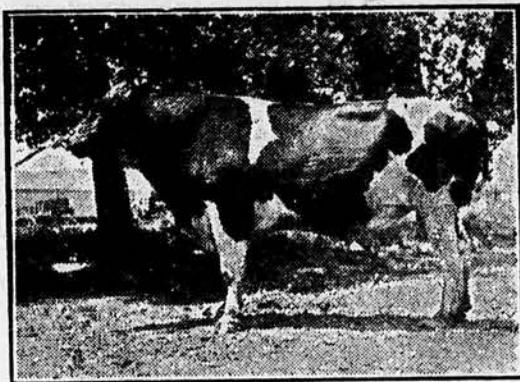
An excellent feeding system is used. The fields are under irrigation, and this allows the maximum production of silage crops, alfalfa and beets, along with the grain. Corn is grown for silage, the average yield being about 10 tons an acre. The farm has two solid-wall concrete silos, 16 by 50 feet, holding about 375 tons apiece. They cost \$600 each—which by the way is a rather low cost for silage capacity when one considers that these silos will last for several generations.

A Good Grain Mixture.

Alfalfa is grown on the irrigated fields; the beet pulp comes from the factory at Rocky Ford. The grain mixture used on this place consists of oats 2 parts, corn chop 2 parts, bran 1 part and linseed meal or cottonseed meal 1 part. The milk from every cow is weighed, and no grain is fed to a cow giving less than 15 pounds a day unless she is a young heifer, or in very poor condition. Beginning at 15 pounds, a cow gets 1 pound of this mixture for every 2½ pounds of milk that she produces. In addition to the grain, a cow gets a daily ration on an average of about 15 pounds of alfalfa, 25 pounds of silage and 60 pounds of wet beet pulp. Some pasture is available, but it is used largely for the younger animals.

The milking is done with a Sharples milker, and it has given good results. If the cows give more than 40 pounds a day they are milked three times. A man always strips the cows after the milker is removed, but Mr. Penley has found that it milks most of the cows almost clean. The milk is cooled promptly, and placed in cans. It is sold to the milk condensary at Lamar, and is delivered twice a day in summer, once in winter.

Calves are handled on this place with the greatest attention to eliminating the digestive troubles so common with calves raised on skim milk. As a result they are thrifty, and make an excellent growth. First of all in the program comes the item of cleanliness, especially with every vessel which has to do with milk. The first three days the calves are allowed to remain with the cow; they are then removed, and are fed whole milk for an average of about two weeks. Then the feed is changed gradually to skim milk, until in about four or five weeks they are on a whole milk basis exclusively. They are fed three times a day until they are 1 month old and after that they are fed twice a day. The animals are encouraged to eat grain as soon as possible; the mixture is about the same as that fed the cows except that it contains much more oats,



Smithdale Alcartra Pontiac, the Herd Bull

which has been found to be a most excellent calf feed. The older herd bull on this place is Smithdale Alcartra Pontiac 98743, a son of the 29-pound cow Alcartra Polkadot. This bull has 14 A. R. O. daughters and several others on test. Alcartra Polkadot, by the way, has three daughters with seven-day butter records above 31 pounds. Smithdale Alcartra Pontiac is the sire of the great cow Rubertdale Flint Tula Hengerveld, that at 4½ years old completed a seven-day record of 32.96 pounds of butter and 619.8 pounds of milk. Her 30-day record was 127.99 pounds of butter and 2,479.9 pounds of milk.

Another bull of great promise is King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 2nd, sired by King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 165947. The dam of this bull made a yearly record at 4 years old of 30,230.2 pounds of milk and 1,389.45 pounds of butter. The average of his dam and his sire's dam was 29,641.7 pounds of milk and 1,312.39 pounds of butter. The dam of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 2nd is Rag Apple Fobes, a 31-pound cow now on what promises to be a very successful yearly test.

There are 2,000 acres on this farm, of which about 1,200 are cultivated and under irrigation. Until Mr. Penley came on the place in 1910 it had been mostly all rented; the main crops had been sugar beets. In the last nine years a very successful livestock system has been installed, with the greatest possible attention to soil fertility. All of the manure is saved carefully and returned to the soil, and great attention is paid to the growing of soil improving crops like alfalfa, which help to maintain the supply of humus and nitrogen. The usual cropping system provides for growing about 300 acres of sugar beets and about 400 acres of alfalfa; the remainder of the cultivated acreage is used for grain crops.

A fine herd of Duroc Jersey hogs has been established. It consists of 100 breeding cows;

there are now about 1,000 purebred Durocs on the place. The herd is kept on alfalfa pasture with an ample grain ration, and of course in an excellent condition. A large number of the animals are sold for breeding purposes; those which are sold on the general market are always so uniform and desirable that they bring high prices. Even with these animals which go on the general market Mr. Penley has shown most clearly that good breeding pays—they have the heredity which allows them to make the best possible use of the feed given.

Perhaps the most valuable feature of this place is the fine way the help problem has been solved. The idea which Mr. Penley has had in mind all of the time in the developing of this place was to make conditions so attractive for the men that he would encounter no difficulty in the competition with the city or with other farming sections in getting help. About 50 men are employed as a rule; this is exclusive of the Mexican help used in thinning and hoeing the sugar beets, which is supplied under contract. The rate of pay is \$3 a day for teamsters and irrigators and \$2.75 a day for other men. The married men—and a considerable proportion are married—are given the use of excellent modern cottages, much superior to the homes of a considerable proportion of the workers in the cities. The unmarried men stay at the modern hotel built on the place. There is an individual room for every man, and the place is well equipped with shower baths and all other modern conveniences. There is a large lobby in this hotel where the men can rest and read.

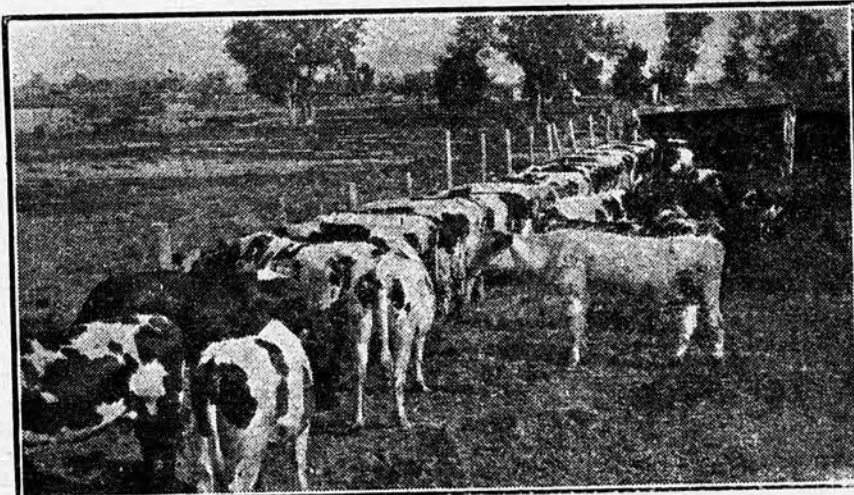
Efficient Help on Farms.

As a result of the excellent living conditions, Mr. Penley has been able to attract some mighty good men into his organization. He is working out a system in the management of men in farming on a large scale which many other large farms and ranches could use with profit. It is based on the idea of first making the conditions favorable for the man, and then expecting high class results. The progress of the Center Farm has shown that his theory is well founded.

A permanent system has been developed all of the way along the line; with the Holstein, the Durocs, the soil and the help. The future has been taken into consideration for many, many years. As a result the ranch is getting on a more substantial basis every year. There has been a vision of the big opportunities which were offered.

This farm is a mighty encouraging example of the development which can take place in many parts of the Great Plains area. A growth in livestock farming and in diversified cropping is needed greatly in that section, both on the dry lands and on the more favorable locations under irrigation, such as Mr. Penley has. When livestock farming is featured, especially with dairy cows and with hogs, there generally is a great increase in the financial returns, and more of an interest in the methods of production. Mr. Penley would never have been so successful in building up such a good organization to handle the labor on his farm if he were trying to win on a crop growing basis. With the livestock, however, he provides a pleasing variety of interesting work. Many men have learned methods of farming on this place which have been mighty helpful.

And why shouldn't livestock farming, especially dairying, be the rule all up and down the Arkansas River Valley? There is at least no doubt that a great extension along this line is in order. The Lamar community, with its excellent attention to dairying, is taking a big part in agricultural leadership in this valley. It will occupy an even more important place in the future, for it is only getting a good start on the fine growth in dairying that is possible.



Cows on the Center Farm, Eating Alfalfa Hay and Making Money for the Owners; This is a Common Country Scene Near Lamar.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

WHEN during the war the negroes of the country showed a remarkable degree of patriotism and willingness to submit to the draft, and following that made good as soldiers, there were a good many persons who predicted that after the war the negro race would receive different treatment in this country from what they had received prior to the war. I confess that I did not share much in this belief for the reason that race prejudice is not founded on reason and no matter what record the negro soldiers might make it would not change the prejudice of those who were determined that so far as they could prevent there would be no such thing as fair play or equal opportunity for the negro. The very fact that the negro soldiers had made good would tend to deepen this prejudice.

When a man hates another without reason any success on the part of the man he hates only tends to deepen his resentment. He does not want to see the men he hates succeed and if he does succeed that is just another cause for hating him. The people who are filled with race prejudice have a greater aversion to negroes who are trying to succeed and attain to a higher place in life than they have toward the most ignorant and unambitious of the race, because according to their ideas, the educated "nigger" wants to get out of his proper place and thinks he is as good as a white man.

The negro soldiers who came back from across the ocean have learned a great deal. It was the only opportunity a good many of them ever had to learn anything about the outside world. They carried themselves better than before they went to war. Then quite a number had been given commissions. They had worn the uniform of officers and had learned how to command. Naturally these men got some notions in their heads about their rights as citizens of this country they had not entertained before the war, or if they had the opinion that they were entitled to be treated as other citizens they had not said much about it. If these returning soldiers showed more independence it naturally irritated that class of whites who are filled with race prejudice. According to their opinion it became necessary to show these big feeling "niggers" that they must keep their places and understand that this is a "white man's country."

I am not surprised then that lynchings have not decreased since the war. Now the serious question is what should be the attitude of the colored people? I have received some letters from reputable negroes who seem to have changed their attitude somewhat. They are bitterly disappointed. They thought that the loyalty shown by the negroes during the war would get for them better treatment and now that it does not seem to have done so, they are inclined to grow bitter. Some of them say that nothing has been gained by patience and forbearance and that they might as well fight for their rights. When they are reminded that 10 millions of negroes would stand no show in a contest of force with 90 million or more of whites, some of them say that they have considered all that and concluded that unless they can have their just rights as citizens life is not worth living and they might as well die.

I have steadily advised my negro friends against meeting violence with violence and of attempting to gain their rights by force, because I think I can see that such a course would inevitably mean great harm to the negro race in this country, possibly their extermination. The odds against them are too overwhelming. But I want to say to the white persons who may read this that such a contest once started would have terrible results to the whites as well as the blacks.

They must remember that the negroes of this country are after all removed from barbarism by only a few generations. Millions of them in this country have been given no opportunity for enlightenment and are still only a few removes from the barbarism of their African ancestors. They are an emotional people and when their passions are once aroused they have little fear of death. It is the testimony of all white officers who have commanded negro troops, that when properly managed they would fight to the death. Suppose these ignorant, half savage mil-

lions should be organized and led by fanatical agitators, their passions inflamed to the fever heat; they could be subdued and probably would be, but not before they had caused incalculable damage.

In my opinion there was no need of a serious race problem in this country. The negro race is naturally kindly and disposed to lean upon the white man for support and advice. If they had been treated kindly; if the doors of opportunity had been opened; if they had been given to understand that the rights of a black man or black woman were just as secure either as to person or property as the rights of a white man or white woman, they could have been relied on as the most loyal and patriotic element in the aggregate citizenship of this republic.

There is a large conservative element among the negroes of this country, made up of intelligent, thoughtful men and women who are just as anxious to prevent race troubles and violence as any of the whites can be and probably more anxious, for they realize what a race war would mean to them and theirs. Surely there are enough level headed, justice loving white men and women in this country to influence the government to give protection to all citizens of the republic regardless of color and grant to all the political rights promised under our Constitution. The rule of justice will settle the race problem. Nothing else will.

A Senator's Opinion

Senator Thomas of Colorado is a Democrat, but he is also a man of independent views and possessed of the courage of his convictions. In the course of a speech in the Senate last week, while his subject was the League of Nations he touched briefly on the race question which had been dragged into the discussion by another Senator. "I may say," said Senator Thomas referring to this, "that my view of the negro situation comes closer home; that unless we quit butchering one class of our people to make a hoodlum's holiday, unless we guarantee to every man the equal protection of the laws, we shall aggravate a serious condition, one which may find an attempted solution thru other than agencies of an international character. Two Mexicans were lynched the other day in my state, the excuse being that the governor had paroled a convicted criminal some time before who happened to be of that nationality."

"The difficulty with the exercise of such lawlessness lies in the impossibility of restraining it. It began as a punishment for a nameless crime. Since then it often has been applied, regardless of the nature of the crime, whenever the accused happened to have a black skin. I trust, Mr. President, that the American citizens are becoming more and more impressed with a realizing sense of the great truth that the government cannot afford to deny its laws and protection to the meanest citizen if it would preserve them for its highest representatives." The Senator is getting at the very heart of the question. "The government cannot afford to deny its laws and protection to the meanest citizen if it would preserve them for its highest representatives."

I assume that the Senator understands the full import of his language. The Constitution of the United States is the highest law of the land. That Constitution declares that "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This same supreme law of the land declares that "The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude". I again refer to the language of Senator Thomas, "The government cannot afford to deny its laws and protection to the meanest citizen, if it would preserve them for its highest representatives." Senator Thomas knows that the protection of the laws has been denied the humblest citizens. He knows that the highest

law of the land has been ignored and the denial of its protection has not been punished by the United States as the Constitution provides. Those who sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind of wrath sooner or later.

The Increase of Tenantry

The other day a gentleman called my attention to the fact that land tenantry had increased faster in the state of Iowa than in any other state. He seemed to be surprised at this in view of the fact that Iowa probably has a greater per cent of good farming lands than any other state in the Union. The fact is that under our present system tenantry will necessarily increase faster in a state of rich agricultural lands than where the lands are poor. Poor lands will not support both the land owner and the tenant and when the fertility of the land is exhausted the land is abandoned. This is just what has taken place in a good deal of New England. The lands were farmed in the old, wasteful way until the farmer could no longer make a living on them and he moved off, letting the farm grow up to weeds. Where the land is rich it is tilled first by the owner who, when he reaches a certain state of prosperity, decides to move to town. His family in all probability urge him to rent the farm and move to town where they believe that there is more leisure and more enjoyment. That of course means a renter, it also means in most instances that the farm is neglected; the buildings are permitted to get out of repair and the soil deteriorates. I have heard it stated that more than 75 per cent of the farms in Iowa are now tilled by renters. This is bad for the state and bad for the country generally. What is the remedy?

In my opinion a scheme of co-operative farming is the only one that will save the situation. The scheme must not be communistic. There must be the stimulus of individual ownership joined with the great advantage of intelligent co-operation. We must get away from the lonesomeness and drudgery of farm life and give the tillers of the soil, especially the young folks, the social advantages they crave and at the same time keep up their interest in the business of farming. With intelligent co-operation, the labor problem can be solved. A hundred farms owned and operated as individual units cannot use profitably the most modern and improved farm machinery. A hundred men must go out to plow with horse-drawn plows, perhaps, each man manages to plow 2 acres a day and the chances are that he does not do a very good job of plowing at that. These 100 men using 300 horses do not plow any more ground in a day than 25 ordinary tractors would plow in the same time and the tractors would do a better job. If there were co-operative farming 25 men would do the plowing, releasing 75 men for other work. The cost of maintaining the 25 tractors to say nothing of the saving in man power, would not be anywhere near as great as the cost of maintaining the 300 horses, while the original investment would not be any greater and probably not as great.

In harvesting the crops nearly as great a saving could be effected as in the plowing and seeding. A community elevator could be used for storage of the grain, saving a great many buildings in many different ways by intelligent co-operation. There could be effected a saving of time, labor and money; while the production should be increased at least 100 per cent over the present average.

Farm Labor

"Well knowing your interest in such matters as the farm labor supply and its relation to the high cost of living," writes Ivan A. Morehead of Holton, Kansas, "I am giving you a few facts about conditions in my own neighborhood, and drawing such conclusions as my limited range of observation seems to justify."

"From my immediate neighborhood seven men have been attracted to work in Topeka within the last two years. Five of these were married men. Three of them lived within less than

a mile of me. The last one to leave was a 15-year-old boy who had worked for me for the last two summers. He took a vacation last August, and visited an older brother in Topeka. While there he found a job that suited him better than \$45 a month on the farm. I sought another hand thru our farm agent. He called on the state employment bureau. Work by the month was not wanted. Recently I obtained a young man who lives in the neighborhood at 30 cents an hour. Help here was 75 cents an hour during harvest, 50 to 60 during threshing, and 50 cents for haying and silo filling.

"This flocking of men to the city, not peculiar to my own neighborhood, as census returns are showing, has caused me to inquire whether it is true that a considerable share of the profits of business during the war is now being invested in various enterprises in our cities which attract great numbers of farm workers. If this is true the production of food in this country will take a proportionate slump during the next few years, for under present prices for farm products, farmers are agreed generally that they cannot pay sufficient wages to separate these men from their city jobs. Curtailed production is likely to become a real factor in the H. C. of L. which will continue to aviate. Demands for higher wages in order to live will continue accordingly. During the war many factories devoted much of their force to the production of war materials. The resulting shortage of production greatly depleted the nation's supply of many articles. With the war over factories are booming to replenish those stocks. While thus engaged they have gone far in meeting wage demands, but a couple of years more probably will see depleted stocks supplied and possibly a surplus produced.

"Europe offers a doubtful outlet. Manufacturers may overestimate the purchasing power of the farmers, and let a surplus of articles for home consumption accumulate. Wage increases will have to stop. Strikes and lockouts will increase. Many things may happen before the former balance between agriculture and manufacturing is restored, and history may be forced to record that the fixed price for wheat with its intoxicating effect upon agriculture balanced against the cost plus plan for business and manufacturing was the most short-sighted and disastrous policy upon which a nation ever conducted a war.

"Now, Mr. McNeal, as you will see all my conclusions hinge upon whether business under the cost plus plan during the war was so prosperous as to extend itself greatly during and after the war, thus attracting men from the soil to the detriment of production. While no man may possess sufficient data to render an infallible verdict in this matter, yet a discussion of it on your part would go a long way toward settling in the minds of many farmers how best to plan our farm operations during the next two or three years. Following the Civil War our country endured a long period of over-production of farm products. Is there any danger that the present boom in manufactured goods will continue until relative over-production in this line ends with hard times?"

The City's Attractions

Mr. Morehead's statements are interesting and somewhat disquieting, but the answer is not easy. Boiled down to a few sentences the situation as shown by this letter is this: Farm laborers are going to the city because they think they can find more desirable employment, better wages, and more enjoyment. On the other hand the farmers feel they have reached the limit in the way of wages, and as a result, not being able to get farm laborers they will curtail production. I think the conditions described by Mr. Morehead are general in the farming communities, and if so the inevitable result will be a decrease in production, a further rise in food prices, and an effort still further to increase wages to meet the increased cost of living.

Now, what all thoughtful men like Mr. Morehead are asking is, What is the remedy? Eventually natural laws will bring about a readjustment, but that readjustment may not come until the whole country has been subjected to a terrific panic with all of its dire economic and political consequences. I think I can see a solution of the problem, but I cannot see any evidences that my plan will be undertaken. I believe if the country were divided into co-operative productive units we should be saved from the evils that now threaten us. I have spoken of this before, but since Mr. Morehead asks for my opinion, at the risk of wearying my readers, I shall give him and other readers my plan again.

When I speak of units of production I class as producers both the men and women who raise the raw products and the manufacturers who change the raw product into the finished product. I would, therefore, organize if I could, great co-operative communities, each controlling and cultivating perhaps ¼ million acres, and also owning and operating such factories as

might be necessary to turn the raw product of the land into the finished product. This would not be a communistic community. I have tried to give communism a fair and impartial study, and have reached the conclusion that it is not a workable scheme. I have also given considerable study for a good many years of Socialism as taught by Karl Marx and his later day followers, and while I have been somewhat allured by its philosophy I have been driven to the conclusion that it rests on an economic fallacy. Its logical conclusion would be the doing away with all private property, and finally the establishing of an industrial despotism worse than the rule of capitalism. I do not want to destroy initiative nor do I wish to do away with private ownership.

What I do want to do is so greatly to increase production and cheapen distribution that there will be abundance for all the people, and no persons possessed of industry and ambition need lack either the necessities or comforts of life. I have never been a hater of great capitalistic organizations as such. On the contrary, I have admired the genius, courage and executive ability which has created them. After every just criticism has been made of men like Rockefeller, Armour, the elder Vanderbilt, Harriman and other great organizers of industry, it must be said they rendered a service to the country and to the world. I would take a leaf from their experience and use it in the organizing of the productive units I have in mind. All the property of the productive unit would be owned and controlled by a corporation, and every worker in that unit would be a stockholder. I would not limit the number of shares of stock he might acquire further than I would discourage very large holdings of stock by single individuals, but I would guard against one of the evils of our present great corporations by giving each stockholder one vote, and no more, in the election of the board of directors. Each unit would not only cultivate the land included in the holdings of the corporation, but would own and operate whatever factories were necessary to convert the raw product into the finished product. There would, for example, be canneries to can the fruits, vegetables, and whatever should be canned and preserved. There would, of course, be mills to grind the grain into flour and feed stuffs. There would be tanneries to tan the hides of the cattle, sheep and hogs raised and slaughtered on the farm. There would be mills to convert the wool into cloth, and shoe factories to manufacture the leather into boots and shoes.

Naturally each community would raise and manufacture those things which could be raised and manufactured most economically in that community. In all cases the finished product instead of the raw product would be shipped out. Each community would first supply the needs of its own people, and then distribute or exchange its manufactured or finished products with other productive units. In certain communities on account of the ease with which the raw material could be obtained the manufacture of machinery would be a specialty, and much less attention would be paid to the production of food than in other communities. Each community, composed perhaps of 10,000 or 12,000 persons, would attend to its exporting and importing thru one corporate agency and save the waste of individual shipments. It would be the business of this department of the community to keep in touch with demand everywhere so there would be no such thing as throwing products on a glutted market. The land would be cultivated under the direction of the best practical experts obtainable, and with the most modern labor saving machinery. There is no doubt in my mind the average acre production could be increased at least three-fold as compared with present production and with less manual labor. Each community would provide the educational and social advantages at present lacking in country life and in my opinion instead of there being a dearth of labor for the farming operations that would be the most attractive labor to be performed, and the difficulty would be to get the necessary labor for the factories run in each community.

This, in brief, is my plan. I have written considerably about it, but so far as I can see there is no immediate prospect of it being tried out.

I think I can hear Mr. Morehead saying something like this: "Assuming, Mr. McNeal, that your plan or some better plan of co-operation will be put into operation, you acknowledge it will be at some indefinite period in the future, while the farmers are confronted with a present difficulty and cannot wait for this ideal condition to be brought about."

I acknowledge the force of that suggestion, and the only answer I can make is this: If I were farming under present conditions I would restrict my farming operations to what I could do myself with such help as I could be reasonably certain I could get; I would not depend on transient farm labor.

If I could plant 25 acres of wheat with a reasonable certainty that I would be able to harvest the crop while if I sowed more than

that much ground I would have to depend on transient labor, I would not plant more than the 25 acres. I would apply the same rule to other crops.

Making the Farmer the Goat

IN OUR efforts to get rid of the high-cost-of-living disease we are in great danger of dying of the remedy. As a result of Washington's efforts to reduce high prices by bearing down entirely on the cost of food, we have the remarkable spectacle of a rise of 1 per cent in the cost of living coincident with market drops that are putting livestock raisers out of business and causing serious losses to other producers. While speculator and gambler and gonger still get away with the swag, legitimate business suffers and the producer faces ruin.

No greater calamity can come to the country at this time than to have the producer lose heart and money and that is what is happening. Kansas is to sow about 3 million acres less wheat this fall than last because high-priced labor, high-priced implements and exploited necessities, coupled with a grain-grading system which gets the grower about \$1.85 for his \$2.26 wheat have compelled him to limit his operations to what he and his family can manage.

Falling livestock markets have in a few weeks cost Central West cattle and swine raisers 80 million dollars. The drop on one Kansas man's steers amounted to \$17 a head in just two days. A Nebraska farmer who owned a fat hog August 26, awoke the next morning to find it worth \$3 less. Three days later it was worth \$12 to \$15 less.

Cut the farmer's price in two and the consumer will scarcely know the difference, thanks to the long and increasing line of profit takers between producer and consumer, but when the farm price gets below the cost of production the producer has to stop.

The farmer does not control the supply, nor fix the price, and never has. He has to take what is given him. The profiteering is done higher up. Six and 7-cent milk at the farm sells for 15 to 16 cents a quart in town. A farm wife's 50-cent butter costs the consumer 75 cents. A pair of calfskin shoes cost more than a farmer gets for the calf.

It takes 4½ bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour. The wheat raiser gets about \$8.37 for the wheat, the miller \$12.70, the baker \$58.70 and the city hotel keeper \$587. But altho livestock markets are demoralized and grain markets are all down, the cost of mill feeds and of oil meal soars higher.

Needing some extra feed for his cows, a Lyon county farmer writes me, that he sent his daughter to town for 100 pounds. The price was \$4.45. A few days later he needed another sack but this time he had to pay \$4.85 to get it. Recently seven Ohio farmers who were selling milk below the cost of production, were thrown into jail at Cleveland. Their offense was "collective bargaining." They were officers and salesmen of a farmers' co-operative company. I should like to see the same zeal manifested in regard to actual profiteers.

What these men were attempting to do, if it became the general practice, would solve the problem of providing better prices for the producer and much lower prices for the consumer. Our farmers can do the nation no more patriotic service than by organizing co-operative associations. Congress, thank the Lord, is soon to remove all question of their legality.

Washington and the country is just realizing that we must do something at once to stimulate production or soon come face to face with an actual food shortage that will make present prices seem moderate. This only can be done quickly thru opening foreign markets, creating greater consumptive demand at home and paying farmers a self-sustaining price for their products. To bring this about we must stimulate demand by extending such credit to Europe as will enable the war countries to buy our products. At the same time we must increase the consumptive demand at home thru reducing the excessive toll of distribution which by reason of the great number of distributors, the exploiting of monopolists, of cornerers and of speculators in all the vital necessities of living and laboring make all these needs of existence cost the people four prices instead of one.

There is no way we can make a pint equal a quart. What this country needs is the elimination of profiteering and a leveling of prices that shall put production on a substantial live-and-let-live basis. If we cut the price of our products in two we but double our great war debt.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

National Swine Show Well Attended

Breeders From 33 States Meet With Farmers at Des Moines to Urge Federal Control of the Big Packing House Interests

By F. W. Beckman

THIS YEAR'S National Swine Show at Des Moines proved to be a real "national" show. It brought together breeders from 33 states and probably more blue ribbon swine in all breeds and classes than were ever before shown in one show. In numbers and quality this year's exhibit surpassed all three previous exhibits of the National Swine show.

Altho the hog market was still in a slump, due in part to the high cost of living agitation which is costing hog growers millions of dollars every day, the swine men at the show were optimistic about the future. "There's this to be said about the situation as far as pork production is concerned," said one farmer and breeder; "the drop in hog prices has been followed by a drop in corn prices and there's about the same relation between hogs and corn as there was before the drop. This means that it will be just as attractive as ever for the farmer to feed hogs as long as that relation continues." The breeders were generally of that view and they expected good prices for purebred boars and sows to continue and the demand to be as strong as ever. Farmers and breeders talked market conditions about as freely as they discussed the big animals in the show ring.

They discussed the question of packer control equally as much, stimulated no doubt by the big joint debate on this subject between W. B. Colver, member of the Federal Trade Commission, and L. D. H. Weld, a representative of Swift and Company. Colver defended the Kenyon-Kendrick bills; Weld attacked them. However, most of the discussion did not bear directly upon the bills, but it turned upon the packers and their methods. Colver went after the packing industry with hammer and tongs, apparently leaving nothing of it but shreds. Colver, in substance, charged that the five big packers were in combination for control of the meat trade and that this control was extending to the entire food industry of the United States. Weld denied the existence of any combination and held that competition was keen among packers. Colver said that the proposed legislation would properly restrict the big packers; Weld said it would discriminate against them unfairly and would disorganize their business, destroy their credit and result in increased efficiency that would mean a higher cost of meat to the consumer and a lower price to the meat producer. Altho there were no judges for the debate, the audience judged for itself and many varied were the judgments.

Large Poland China Exhibits

As usual, the largest number of exhibits were in the Poland China pens, 67 breeders being represented in the show. The Duroc Jerseys had a wonderful representation, perhaps the best in the history of the breed. Forty-one exhibitors showed the pick of their herds, including champions from most of the Mid-West state fairs. The representation of Chester-Whites was large also, 36 herds entering the ring. The Hampshire show was unusually excellent in quality and also large in numbers. The Berkshire breeders were out in larger numbers than at any previous National. All told, there were more than 1,500 swine in the show pens and it is said that they are insured for 1½ million dollars. California sent a pen of Durocs from California and Florida sent a pen of Berkshires.

Kansas was on the map in the Chester White and Poland China classes. Fred B. Caldwell of Topeka, Kan., showed his Kansas and Nebraska State Fair champion, Crofton's Colonel Bob, in the aged boar class of Poland Chinas and by many his animal was picked for first. However, the judge favored a wonderful big boar of approved lines—a "dark horse." The Pilot, shown by Bloemendaal Bros., of Orange City, Ia., and this animal later won the grand championship. Caldwell's entry had splendid size, weighing something like

1,100 pounds or more, and he possessed also a good top, good width and underpinning. The Iowa champion made its first appearance in any show in this competition; he was a striking animal, with good points throughout. Caldwell won a sixth in the aged boar class with King Jumbo, and a fourth in the aged sow class with Bob's Big Cole, and a third in the junior yearling sow class with Orange May 2d. In the Chester White division, Arthur Mosse of Leavenworth won 4th on senior yearling boar, 6th on junior yearling boar, 7th on junior boar pig, 4th on aged sow, 5th on senior yearling sow, 3rd on junior yearling sow, 8th on senior sow pig, 6th on young herd and 6th on get of sire. Henry Murr of Tongapoxie won 4th on aged boar with his Prince Tip Top.

Kansas Boys Win Honors

The swine judging team of Kansas State Agricultural college captured second place in the student judging contest, while the Missouri agricultural college team won first place. Iowa was third and Nebraska fourth.

One of the sensations of the show were the Duroc Jersey boars of the aged boar class. When they came into the ring, their enormous size and their excellent condition brought applause from the ringside. There were nine of them. They varied in form, but they were smooth. All had great length and most of them surprising height. R. G. McDuff's Royal Pathfinder (Monroe, Iowa), stood 43½ inches high. Dodson & Son's Valley Colonel (Joy, Ill.) stood 42½ inches high. Both were broad and deep. Other swine were nearly as large. The judges placed McDuff's boar first and a boar owned by Kern of Nebraska, King Orion, Jr., second. The senior yearling class of Durocs brought out eight choice animals, one of which proved to be of grand championship caliber, Kern's Great Orion Sensation. This splendid animal had a close run for the blue ribbon from another Nebraska boar, W. M. Putman's Ace of Pathfinders. Putman won senior and grand champion sow with his Queen of Pathfinders. Junior champion sow ribbon was awarded to Ira Jackson, Tippecanoe City, O., on his Walt's Orion Lady.

In the Poland China division, the grand champion boar proved that "handsome is as handsome does" by bringing a price of \$10,000 in a private sale. This boar, The Pilot, came out of Northwestern Iowa from the breeding farm of Bloemendaal Bros., Orange City, to his first show. Altho he was in fast company in the aged boar class, he won the blue ribbon there and later the purple grand championship ribbon. He pleased the eye of another Iowa breeder, Ernest Welburg of Norway, Ia., and to such an extent that he offered \$10,000 for him. The deal was closed following the boar's winnings. Junior champion boar went to E. C. Caverly of Toulon, Ill., on his Nobility. Grand champion sow went to Meyer Bros. and Parkert, Hooper, Neb., on Miss Bob Wonder; junior champion sow was awarded to a Missouri firm, Winn & Moore, Randolph, on Big Model 2d.

Ohio and Indiana breeders carried off most of the purple ribbons in the Hampshire division. The grand championship boar ribbon was awarded to

Keystone Farms, Marion, O., on Messenger All Over, a big broad and deep animal, smooth and in good condition and strong on his feet. The junior champion boar was Essig's Model, owned by Willie Essig of Tipton, Ind. Essig's senior sow, Lady Big Bone, was grand champion sow, and Wickfield Farms (Iowa) won junior championship sow with Miss Liberator.

In the Berkshire division, the blue ribbons and the purple were won by five of the big breeders. Piping Brook Farm, Connecticut, came far and won much, capturing grand championship boar ribbons and grand championship sow ribbons besides a good many firsts. Roger Bros. of Kentucky won junior championship boar and sow.

A good deal of ringside selling developed during the show and it is estimated that about \$300,000 changed hands for the ribbon winners that were sold. The only extraordinary price was the \$10,000 paid for the Poland China grand champion boar. Another long price of \$6,100 was paid in auction sale of a litter of 10 small pigs sold by Briggs & Son of Seward, Neb. The Chester White senior boar pig, Helmeck's Best, winner of third in his class, was sold for \$1,500 before he entered the ring; the purchaser was R. B. Craft, an Iowa man.

The attendance of farmers at the show was not large, due probably to the wet weather in the Mid West. The breeders and friends were numerous, however, something like 700 of them being seated at the big swine show banquet.

Des Moines handled the show well, the exhibits being housed in the fine swine pavilion on the state fair grounds.

Benefits from Better Sires

BY T. W. MORSE
Livestock Editor

In a big and striking way, the Sni-A-Bar Farms, belonging to the W. R. Nelson estate, are illustrating the benefits of a practice as old as the animal husbandry of this country—a practice proved sound and adhered to for many years on thousands of the best managed farms.

Twenty-five years ago, as an agricultural college student, the work of my "Industrial" hour included wheeling silage from the silo at the college barn to the mangers of the college herd. The superiority of silage for meat and milk production, and the science and art of its manufacture, even then were well understood. Yet the making and feeding of silage not yet has reached anything like the degree of universality which conditions warrant.

It seems well, therefore, that an institution equipped to contribute the emphasis which so often seems necessary in the telling of a simple truth, should be hammering on this ever important proposition of using a purebred sire. Responding to invitations from spokesmen for the Nelson Estate and for the agricultural colleges and the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, which are co-operating, 3,000 or more persons gathered at the Sni-A-Bar Farms near Grain Valley, Mo., October 2 and 3. On a similar occasion, a year before they had seen the results of the first and second crosses of high class Shorthorn bulls on a

foundation of plain, grade Shorthorn cows. This year they saw the calves from the second cross heifers, and made comparisons between first and second cross steers and heifers, both calves and yearlings. Surely it was no revelation, even to the uninitiated, to see that three quarter bloods were better than half bloods, and that seven-eighths bloods were better than three-quarter bloods, but as a matter of "line upon line and precept upon precept" it was without doubt good stuff. And when a stock yards authority stated that the second cross yearling steers, tho somewhat younger, would outsell the first cross steers \$1 a hundred and outweigh them 75 pounds to 100 pounds a head, the academic interest in a breeding principle gave way to a business man's interest in dollars and cents.

A leading farmer, breeder and feeder of Missouri then made a similar comparative appraisal of the first cross and second cross heifers. These interpolations with the pointing out of a great many illustrative and interesting things connected with the great farms and herds and the purpose for which they are being maintained, made up the "dressing" of the occasion. The meat of the "meet" was, of course, the cattle themselves and the farms they are making fertile.

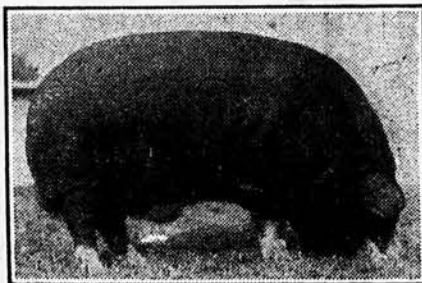
As preliminary to the main business of studying the many lessons afforded by this noteworthy example of "grading up" a herd, a delightful outdoor show of registered Shorthorn cattle was held on the first day of the meeting.

It will, perhaps, be of professional interest to many to know what sort of bulls are being used. Four out of five or six bought for this purpose, were pure white. One dark roan is now being used. The bulls are of choice breeding. They cost \$450 to approximately \$5,000. It would be conservative to say that five such bulls might now cost a man \$10,000. It is scarcely clear to say that the cows on which these bulls, and others produced from the purebred herd, were used, were "canners," tho they may have come to the herd in canner condition. All now remaining on the farm show some Shorthorn blood. Some are straight backed, fairly good looking cows; very likely half bloods, in which case their first calves would be three-quarter Shorthorn.

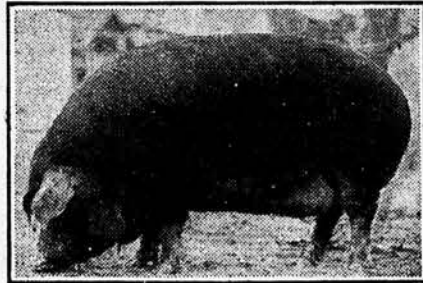
It is interesting to note the good looking roan heifers which resulted from the use of white bulls on red cows as most of the original herd were. The liking for white bulls shown by the founder of Sni-A-Bar Farms was by no means first in evidence in connection with the grade herd. The first venture of the late Mr. Nelson into the Shorthorn business occurred 16 or 17 years ago when the Bates bred herd of the late Governor Glick was being sold at auction in Kansas City. Colonel Nelson, as he was called, bought a number of select Bates breeding, and later learning about the good results of a Scotch cross on such a foundation, imported the white bull, Bapton Arrow from the herd of J. Doane Willis. He was one of the first Americans, by the way, to tap this later much drawn upon source of truly high class cattle. The herd in which Bapton Arrow was used was soon scattered, but evidently the partiality of its owner for a white bull remained.

Hampshire Hogs in Britain

Under direction of W. J. Maulden, Ashe, Basingstoke, England, swine breeders of that country have established, to their own satisfaction, a relationship between their own belted, or "sheeted" hogs and the McKay hog of Massachusetts, the foundation of the American Hampshire. An English association for the "sheeted" hogs has been formed with a large number of the native belted swine as foundation. Standard requirements are soon to be made more rigid and then the books will be closed to foundation stock.



Grand Champion Poland China Boar.



Grand Champion Duroc Sow.



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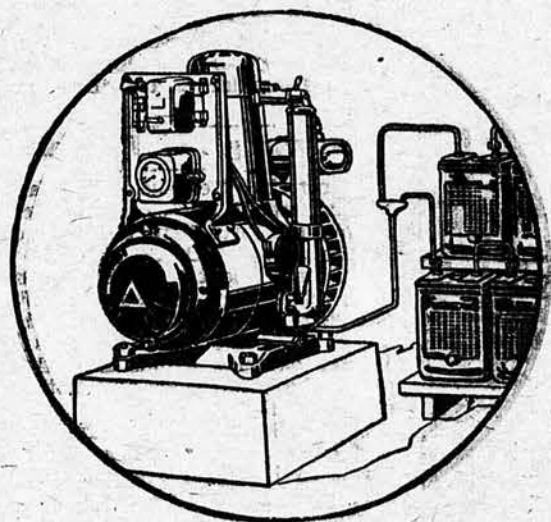
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Making It Safe for the Hogs

Comfortable Quarters, Sanitary Drinking Troughs and Wallows, and Proper Feeding and Handling Often Will Prevent Heavy Losses from Diseases

By Dr. Henry M. Graefe

IN THE control of swine diseases, especially hog cholera, scientific methods have taught us that sanitation and quarantine should be used as the first and most effective means of keeping the dreaded disease from hogs, and vaccination in connection with sanitation and quarantine in instances where herds become infected or are dangerously exposed. Sanitation with reference to the profitable raising of swine is absolutely essential both as a control and preventive measure. When taken in a broad sense, it should include all means of eliminating contaminations and infections from the premises, and all measures which tend to develop thriftiness in the hog and maintain the vitality to such a degree as to enable him to resist any disease infections to which he may be exposed.

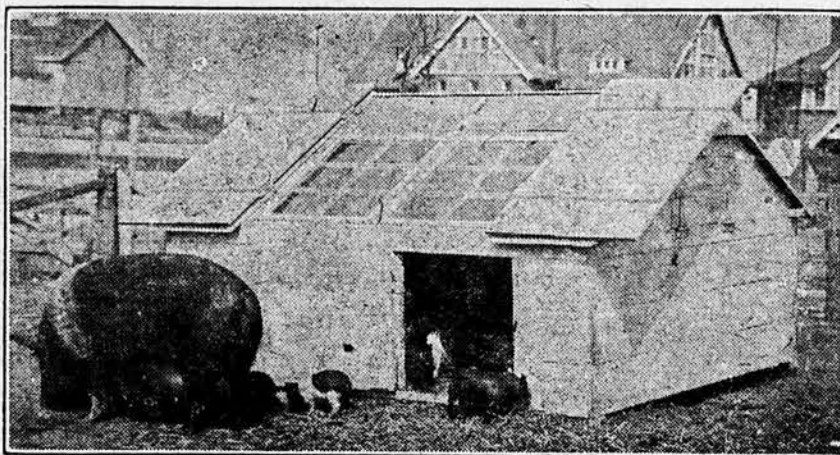
As a preventive measure, the first object of the progressive hog raiser is to provide proper sanitary surroundings. Swine that are forced to live in dark, damp, poorly ventilated quarters, wading thru filth, rooting their food from filthy contaminated litter and drinking polluted water cannot have a normal amount of resistance to disease infection, and it is in these hog lots where diseases first make their appearance in a community. It has been no uncommon occurrence during past outbreaks of cholera in Kansas to find an occasional progressive swine raiser observing sanitary rules who has not suffered any loss from cholera while his neighbors lose practically all of their herd. The usual explanation of this is "luck," but we, who know the importance of cleanliness say it is "sanitation" which produced vigorous and thrifty hogs that were able to resist disease, for the "lucky" progressive stock raiser.

Vital Factors in Control

In our endeavors to combat infectious diseases of swine in Kansas, we always have taught the hog raiser that in the control of hog cholera, sanitation, quarantine and vaccination were the three principal factors in the control and prevention of disease, and that by virtue of sanitary methods, the hogs having the normal amount of resistance to disease, hog cholera and other infections are usually unable to invade the herd. While this method will not prove successful in all cases it must also be remembered that the results we most desire in vaccination cannot be obtained if the animals are in dirty, filthy contaminated hog lots and houses, as that procedure is not entirely satisfactory nor wholly effective when hogs are exposed to secondary infections while the immunizing process is going on in the body from the administration of anti-hog-cholera serum and virus. Infectious pneumonia and necrotic enteritis will result as complications and will be very difficult to control.

Intestinal worm infestation which causes serious losses in small pigs is prevented easily by sanitation. Swine infested with worms are usually unthrifty, runty, and not profitable feeders. These intestinal parasites propagate by laying eggs, which contaminate the hog food and litter and when ingested, they hatch and grow to an adult worm. The life cycle is destroyed by proper and regular disposal of the contaminated litter. Vermifuges and vermicides are effective but they do not stop the animals from picking up more worm eggs and becoming reinfested.

Tuberculosis in swine which is produced in practically all cases by following tubercular cattle can be limited materially by following sanitary rules. It must be remembered that the tubercle germ will stay in the sheds and barns long after the tubercular cattle are disposed of, and a "clean up" is necessary to rid the premises of the harbored infection. Hog cholera losses can be limited effectively if the swine raisers will practice weekly disinfection of the hog sheds and pens. In Kansas, some counties where hog cholera control associations are in exist-



The Hog Houses Should be Well Lighted and Ventilated, But Must be Free from Drafts and All Trash and Dust Which are Always Dangerous.

ence, the sanitary officials arrange for a "Clean-up Week." During this period, which is usually just prior to spring and fall farrowing, the swine raisers make a concerted effort to eliminate all insanitary conditions in their hog lots, and give the suckling pigs a chance to grow into healthy and thrifty hogs.

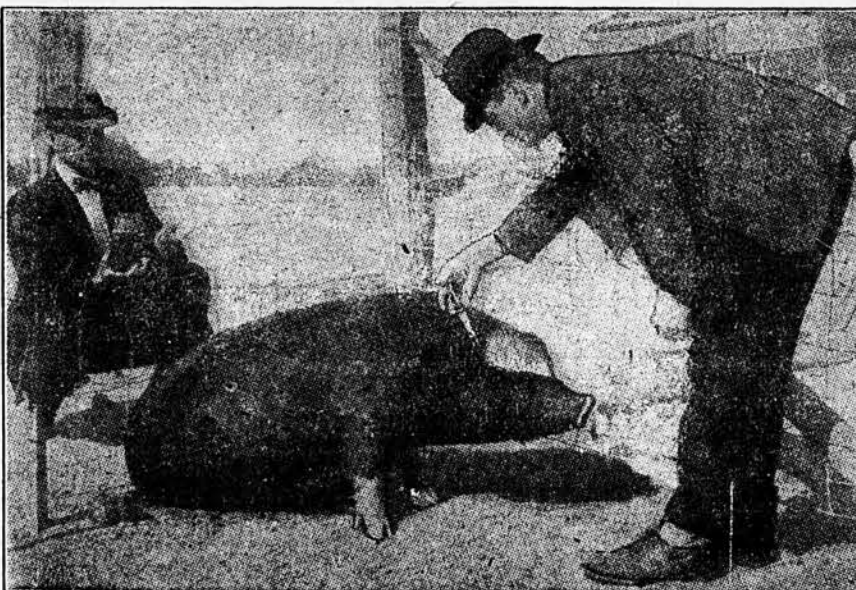
Our success in limiting swine losses in 1918 to the lowest limit ever known to the industry in Kansas is due to the improvement of sanitary conditions in hog lots altho vaccination properly done should share some of this credit. It is worthy of note that hog raisers in Kansas and especially those handling purebred herds have responded wonderfully in the past three years to the idea of constructing hog houses that are cleaned easily and lighted by natural light. Houses and lots should be located in a well drained place where they can be kept reasonably clean. Soiled or contaminated litter from the sleeping quarters and cobs and other rubbish from the lots should be raked up regularly and burned. Interiors of houses should be exposed to the direct rays of the sun which is nature's best disinfectant. When this cannot be accomplished, a chemical disinfectant, preferably a compound cresol solution, in the form of a spray is indicated. Wallow holes should not be permitted—cement wallows should be provided in which the hogs can bathe as they can be cleaned out regularly. An adequate supply of pure fresh water is essential, and if not provided, hogs are forced to drink water from the wallow to the detriment of their health and vitality. Insanitary and decayed wooden feeding floors and troughs are being replaced by those of concrete construction which are a marked and universally accepted

improvement. Concrete construction cannot be over-estimated in the hog lot. However the hog must have sufficient space in which to exercise or he will become stiff and lame.

Sanitation as a control measure in limiting the spread of disease, once it has appeared in a community, has played a very important role in combating disease in Kansas, especially hog cholera. The infection or germ life of an infectious disease is usually present in the discharges of a sick animal, and the carcasses of hogs that have died as the result of disease; therefore they are considered as contaminating material, and should be disposed of either by burning or burying, preferably burning, if done thoroly. This procedure will prevent the possibility of dogs and carrion-eating birds carrying parts of the diseased carcasses from farm to farm and thus spreading infection. In Kansas we have a state law which makes a failure to dispose properly of diseased carcasses a criminal offense.

In instances where infectious disease has abated on a farm, sanitary measures in cleaning up and disinfecting all places which harbor germs such as old straw stacks, under corn cribs and hog runs, with a compound cresol solution will serve to lessen the danger of a reoccurrence of disease when the premises are re-stocked. Old and decayed wooden hog troughs should be burned and replaced with those of cement construction.

Voluntary quarantine precautions should be very rigid when the disease is known to be in a community. Outbreaks should be given the widest publicity in order that exposed herds in the immediate vicinity can be protected by vaccination. Segregate the infected herd away from the public road. Tie



An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure. It Pays to Vaccinate Swine and to Use Every Measure Possible to Reduce Losses from Disease.

up all dogs, shoot all crows and don't allow any trespassing thru your hog lot. Infection is spread from farm to farm on the shoes of the human, feet of animals and birds, wheels of wagons and other farm implements, also by contaminated streams. Vaccination in infected and dangerously exposed herds usually gives excellent results when done properly before the disease has infected the entire herd. It is a prevention rather than a cure and must be promptly administered. The veterinarian should take the temperature of the hog and if found to be infected, give an increased dosage of serum and segregate. Vaccination has its advantages and disadvantages and in order to get the best results possible, it should only be done by those who are qualified and well trained in the administration of the serum and virus.

After the scourge of disease which destroyed 282,000 or 12 per cent of all hogs raised in 1913 in Kansas, the need of organized effort to combat these diseases according to principles outlined in the foregoing paragraphs of this article were apparent. Consequently in June, 1914, under the leadership of the state livestock commissioner, with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry co-operating, the Marshall County Hog Cholera Control association was organized. Federal and state veterinarians and trained sanitarians were soon busily engaged fighting the disease with the result that within two years, cholera was practically eradicated from Marshall county and the campaign of education which was conducted still remains to preclude any possibility of a reoccurrence of such gigantic losses. This was the first experimental work, and the encouragement received from results, and the popularity among stock raisers, stimulated the formation of county hog cholera control associations in 36 of the principal hog raising counties in the state and it is anticipated that applications to the state livestock commissioner from unorganized counties will extend the work within the next year to more than 50 counties.

Better Stock Being Produced

The educational and demonstrative campaign has been productive in most instances of inducing breeders to handle a better grade of swine, construct better and more sanitary housing and handling facilities, which is especially noticeable by the use of cement and concrete for wallows, watering troughs and feeding places, because of the ease with which they can be kept in a cleanly and sanitary manner. Farmers have been taught that the hog is not a filthy animal unless forced to be, and with the use of self-feeders and other modern appliances to produce pork, with reasonable assurance that the ravages of disease will not turn the profits of several years into a loss in a few days, the swine industry of Kansas has progressed with leaps and bounds and has made Kansas prosperous and popular as a swine producing state.

Advantages of Fall Calves

A cow that freshens in the fall will produce about 20 per cent more milk during the year than one that calves in the spring. Dairy products bring the farmer about a third more money in winter than in spring. Winter dairying allows of more and cheaper labor after the field work is done. Winter dairying avoids flies that cut down the milk flow and bother the milk-fed calves.

Calves dropped in the fall will do well under good winter care and when spring arrives they are ready for pasture with the other young cattle. Avoid mating too early in the fall. Wait until December and January.

The Latest Excuse

Farmer—"Hey, there, how come you to be up in my apple tree?"

Boy—"Please, mister, I just fell out of an airplane."—London Opinion.

Motor Trucks Needed on Farms

Better Systems of Transporting Crops and Livestock to Market are Really Necessary Under Present Conditions to Insure Profitable Returns

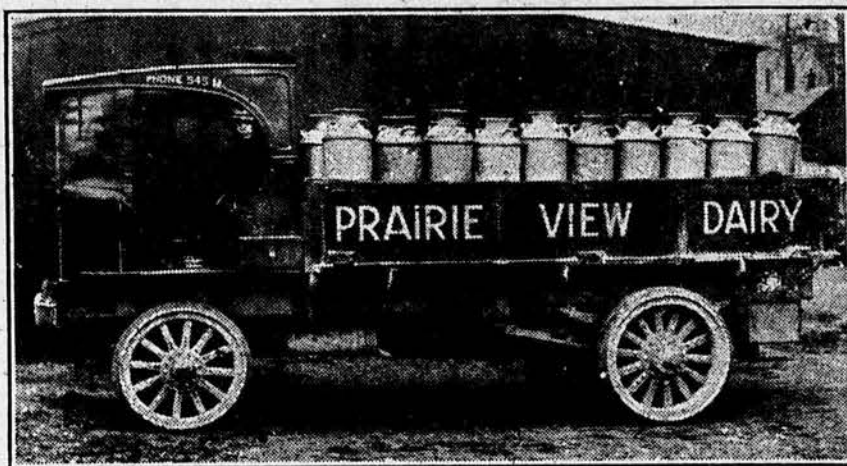
By John W. Wilkinson

MOTOR TRUCKS are coming into general use everywhere, but the largest and most extensive users of motor trucks and motor cars in the world are the American farmers. Statistics made public two years ago showed that 79,789 motor trucks were operated by farmers; 75,928 by manufacturers; and 74,486 by retailers. During the past year there has been a tremendous increase in the number of motor trucks, but it is estimated that the farmer is still far in the lead. This is because he quickly realized their value in helping him to market his farm products to better advantage as well as with greater speed and economy. Among the uses for which the farmer has found motor trucks valuable may be mentioned the following: Transporting crops, livestock, garden produce, fruit, berries, eggs, poultry, milk and other dairy products to market; hauling building materials, fertilizer and manure, farm machinery, tools, seed, groceries, merchandise, house furnishings, fuel and other materials. Other uses to which farmers have put motor trucks are transporting crops, cattle, machinery and supplies of neighbors; carrying farm laborers to and from the places where they were needed; and for pulling drags and other road machinery. Tasks on the farm often can be performed with fewer human helpers when a good truck is sharing the burden.

Farmers Want Trucks

The output of our farms and factories has increased greatly and this means that there is going to be a greatly increased demand for motor trucks unless all signs fail. There are probably at this time more than 300,000 motor trucks in use and it is predicted that within the next 10 years this number will be increased to more than 2 million. During the war and during the past year there has existed an unprecedented railroad freight congestion and motor trucks have afforded a very useful service in moving freight for distances of 100 miles or more. It has been estimated that the 300,000 motor trucks now in use give a total yearly mileage of 4½ billion miles. If the average load carried is only 2 tons and half the mileage is covered without carrying a load we would have a ton mile service of 4½ billion. At the rate of 7-10 of a cent a ton mile this would represent a value of 31½ million dollars. However, most of the trucks either take the place of or supplement horse-drawn vehicles, instead of railroads. The average cost of hauling by horses from farm to market is estimated at 24 to 37 cents a mile according to the grade and condition of the roads traversed, while the average cost of hauling by horses in cities is 17½ cents. Taking 20 cents as a fair average value of haulage by road, the present annual motor truck service is probably worth 900 million dollars a year.

So long as the labor shortage continues and shipping facilities are curtailed on account of the railroad congestion, the ownership of a motor truck is going to be much more of an asset to the owner than ordinarily, as it will save him many annoyances and delays in moving his product and freight from the farm to some good market center. It is estimated that during 1918 approximately 350 million tons of farm products were hauled to market in motor trucks by the farmers and gardeners of the United States. Much of this was of perishable nature and a great deal of it would have been lost but for the rapid transportation made possible with the motor truck. It has been estimated that on account of the greatly increased production of farm products such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, sorghums, cotton, hay, beef, pork, mutton, eggs, milk, cream, butter, fruits and vegetables—that 2 million trucks could be used profitably between farms and markets, but there are probably not more than 450,000 motor trucks available now for all lines of business. This is only 22½ per cent of what could be utilized on



The Rapid Transportation of Milk and Cream Required at the Present Time Make the Use of the Motor Truck Almost Indispensable.

farms alone in the United States.

The demand for motor trucks in the West is growing and will continue to do so. Many farmers living within 80 to 100 miles of the stock yards at Omaha, Neb., for some time have been using motor trucks to deliver cattle, hogs, and sheep to market. Statistics show that 199,076 head were hauled to the Omaha market by this method in 1918. A recent investigation made by the research department of the Capper Farm Press at Omaha showed that in one day's typical truck shipment of livestock there were 50 loads delivered having an average tonnage of 1½ tons. The average distance for the load carried was 26.65 miles. It was found that the animals shipped in this way lost practically no weight, and the owners were able to get their stock to market in a few hours and in many instances they were by this means enabled to get the best advantage of high market prices.

Investigations made at St. Joseph, Mo., showed on one day's typical truck shipments of livestock 91 truck loads that averaged 1½ tons with an average hauling distance of 25.94 miles. At Kansas City in one day's typical shipment of livestock were 52 truck loads that averaged 1 ton with an average hauling distance of 17.67 miles. At Oklahoma City the investigators from the research department of the Capper Farm Press found that in one day's typical shipment of livestock there were 10 truck loads of livestock that averaged 1½ tons with an average hauling distance of 22.40 miles.

At Topeka, Kan., there are 25 truck operators who operate from one to five trucks hauling various products, but a large number of them are engaged in hauling livestock to the stock yards. Melvin Kelsey and a number of the large potato growers in the Kaw Valley use motor trucks to haul their potatoes to market, and find them more economical and satisfactory than the old method of hauling by wagons and teams that we find on so many farms.

Farmers everywhere have outgrown

the old time tiresome and profitless method of transporting their goods. What modern farmers desire is a rapid transportation system which will eliminate the unsatisfactory railroad service incident to short hauls, and the excessive travel for horse-drawn vehicles. The only thing that will meet this want is the motor truck operated by the farmer himself, or preferably by a man who makes hauling a regular business. There are many men doing this around a number of our large cities. A number of men near St. Louis who make a business of hauling farm products to market by motor trucks have made it a very profitable undertaking.

Two years ago Ed Bruce of Pacific, Mo., conceived the idea that he could make money by buying a truck and going into the business of hauling for the farmers living around Pacific. He bought a 2-ton truck and since then he has been making trips to St. Louis on an average of four days in every week. Devoting his efforts particularly to the transportation of livestock, Bruce has developed a business, the steadiness of which never has been in doubt. He has more calls for space on his truck than he can accommodate and his truck is always dated up for more than a week in advance. He has a regular list of 50 to 75 customers whose business he never fails to get. Livestock is not his only interest, nor is his return trip ever permitted to be an empty one. Bruce also carries poultry, eggs and other produce, and he always takes back to Pacific with him a load of furniture, machinery, groceries, feed and many other articles that are needed in a rural community.

Farmers in nearly every part of the United States have made good profits on their crops and have plenty of money. There is undoubtedly more wealth on the farm than ever before. The high cost of living has hit the farmer, but he has not felt it as much as the man in the city, because a large part of his living is produced on the farm and that part of his expense is

largely under his control. Everything points to the huge development of the motor truck business on the farm. The farmer, however, is a cautious buyer and he demands a truck that will be reliable and that will be reasonable in price. The farmer today is more free of mortgage than he ever has been. The latest statistics available show a total of 3,948,722 farms in the United States and 2,588,596 are free of mortgage. This shows that farmers are in a prosperous condition and have the money to buy anything that they need. Many of them are planning to include motor trucks in their list of purchases of farm equipment for next year. Owners of small farms who cannot afford the purchase of a motor truck for just their own use no doubt will join with some of their neighbors in the co-operative purchase and use of a motor truck for marketing farm crops.

However the usual co-operative shipping of livestock found profitable by some farm clubs does not appeal to the communities within motor driving distance of the big livestock markets. The Union Farm club, for instance, located only 18 miles from St. Joseph, makes no attempt to handle livestock for its members since the farm truck has come with its advantages to the individual shipper. An experience in point is recounted by Mr. Fritchman, who is chairman of the Union District club. There are several farm trucks in his locality and when his hogs were ready to ship he simply paid two truck owners \$10 each to haul his 17 head or 3,800 pounds of hogs to St. Joseph. They took them easily at one trip of the two trucks, started at 9:30 in the morning and had the hogs on the market before noon—actually weighing, due to feeding and watering at the yards, 10 pounds more than when they left Mr. Fritchman's scales.

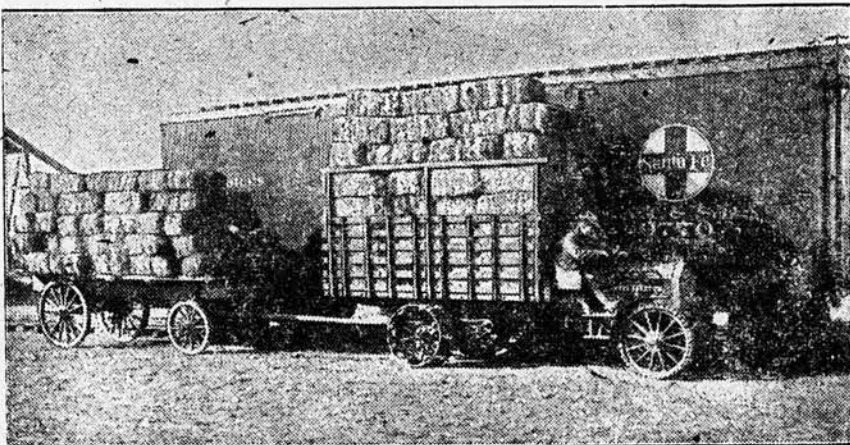
A farmer raising a large number of hogs, who successfully uses a 2-ton truck, in writing about his experience recently said, "My farm is 25 miles from the stockyards of our neighboring large city, and being 7 miles from the nearest shipping point, instead of shipping by carload, for years I have been taking the bulk of my stock directly to the yards. With hogs, veal calves and sheep, hauling by wagon had been the only means of transportation.

"In the summer time, when the weather was too hot to haul by daylight, we started at dusk and arrived at the yards the next morning in time for market. Both teams and driver were worn out and with the return trip in the boiling sun consuming most of the day, this trip was worse on both man and team than a week's work. Winter trips were even worse, because of the cold. Long hauls cause a heavy shrinkage in both hogs and veal, for they never eat after they leave home, so they look gaunt and do not sell to the best advantage.

"Now I use a 2-ton truck, leaving my place at 4 o'clock in the morning with a load and arriving at the yards at 8 a. m., reaching home before noon. I lose little in shrinkage and my stuff sells quickly because it looks well."

"This experience with truck shipments is not in the least unusual altho the whole business of using farm trucks is comparatively new," says A. A. Jeffrey, an "on-the-farm" associate editor of the Missouri Ruralist. "In our own locality Dan Markt hired L. C. Foster with his International truck to haul two loads of hogs to St. Joseph. The distance is 30 miles. The two loads weighed 4,080 pounds and the cost of having them hauled to market by truck was exactly 50 cents a hundred pounds. They reached the stockyards with less shrinkage than ordinarily is had in hauling the hogs from Mr. Markt's farm to his shipping point and they brought \$1.20 a hundred pounds more than they would have brought at Oregon."

Several men in the vicinity of New Point, Mo., for instance, have bought motor trucks and gone into the business of custom hauling and have found this to be a very profitable business.



Motor Trucks on Many of the Large Ranches in the West Have Helped to Reduce the Cost of Hauling Hay and Other Farm Products.

Let's Conserve the Soil Fertility

A More Profitable Farming System Can be Developed in the Great Plains Area—The Alfalfa Acreage in Kansas Should be Doubled

By L. E. Call

NATURE GAVE to the Great Plains an unusually fertile soil. Thru long ages the native grasses and legumes growing upon the prairies have stored large quantities of readily available plant food. Since these soils have been under cultivation their productivity has decreased gradually because the supply of organic matter in which most of the easily available plant food is held has been destroyed by cultivation, and little effort has been made to restore to the soil the loss thus sustained.

Our system of farming since the settlement of the Great Plains has been a system of taking from the soil all that it would give and returning almost nothing. As an example, the plant food removed from Kansas soils during the last 55 years in the wheat crop alone has been worth about 700 million dollars, or as much as the farmers of Kansas have received for all the wheat grown during the last six years. As this wheat has been largely milled outside the state, and as the bran and shorts, as well as the flour, have been fed largely outside of Kansas, this fertility has nearly all been taken away. Even the wheat straw, worth more than 12 million dollars for the plant food it contains, has been largely burned or otherwise wasted. Such a system of farm practice can result in only one thing: reduced productivity of the soil.

As would be expected, we find the acre yield of the three most important farm crops of Kansas, wheat, corn and oats, has decreased rapidly during the last 50 years. The average yield of wheat for the first 25 years of a 50-year period was nearly 15 bushels an acre, while for the last 25 years of this period the average yield has been but a little more than 12 bushels, a reduction of more than 17 per cent in the yield of wheat. The yield of corn has declined from 33½ to 20 bushels, or a reduction of 40 per cent, while the reduction in the yield of oats during this period has been 32 per cent. This reduction in yield has taken place regardless of the fact that the varieties of these crops grown during the last 25 years have been better adapted to the climate of the state than those grown during the first 25 years. The soil has been much better tilled and farming operations generally have been better done during the second period than during the first.

Why Yields are Lower

The causes largely responsible for decreased productivity are the following:

- (1) The removal of plant food by crops from the soil.
- (2) Erosion or washing away of the surface soil by rain.
- (3) Depletion of organic matter.
- (4) Lack of satisfactory crop rotations in which leguminous crops are grown.

Crops vary greatly in the amount of plant food they remove from the soil. In corn, oats and wheat the grain removes a larger proportion of nitrogen and phosphorus than the straw, while potassium and calcium are found in greater amounts in the straw than in the grain. A 20-bushel wheat crop will remove from the soil in the grain and straw about 38 pounds of nitrogen, 6½ pounds of phosphorus, and 32 pounds of potassium.

Many persons have the idea that hay crops do not exhaust the soil fertility. This is a mistaken idea, for alfalfa



Alfalfa is the Most Profitable General Field Crop in Kansas on the Soils to Which it is Adapted, and a Larger Acreage is Needed.

and Red clover use large quantities of all the necessary elements of plant food. These crops, however, have the power of taking free nitrogen from the air, while in most other plants this element is taken from the soil; consequently, alfalfa and Red clover may leave the soil richer in nitrogen than before these crops were planted. However, if alfalfa and clover are sold instead of fed on the farm, the phosphorus and potassium which these plants take from the soil may be depleted even more rapidly by growing these crops than by growing the grain crops.

If we are to insure the productivity of the soils of the Great Plains in the years to come, it will be necessary for us to change our farm practices in such a way that a larger quantity of the by-products of our wheat crop, such as bran and shorts, are fed on the Kansas farms where the plant food in these by-products will be saved in the manure and returned to the soil. It also will be necessary for us to give more thought to the proper utilization of straw in such a way that it may be returned to the soil. The same attention will be necessary in handling corn and other grain crops which are now sold and removed from Kansas farms in such large quantities.

In some parts of the Great Plains, especially on the rolling soils in the Eastern portion of this area, tremendous quantities of plant food are washed away thru erosion. On many of these soils the loss by this means has been much more rapid than the loss of fertility in any other way. Since erosion is caused by running water, any practice which increases the water-holding power of the soil will decrease erosion. Adding organic matter to the soil, working the ground at right angles to the slope of the land, and deep plowing are all effective methods of checking the wash and, therefore, assist in preventing soil erosion.

Steep slopes in a field should be cropped in grass or hay instead of cultivated crops. The grass gives a protection to the surface of the ground, while the roots bind the soil particles together and hold them in place. If it is necessary to plow or list sloping fields, they should be worked parallel to the slope instead of up and down. Fields worked on the contour hold water for a longer time after rain, which in turn gives the soil greater opportunity to absorb it, thus decreasing erosion.

The importance of keeping the soil in the Great Plains well supplied with organic matter cannot be over-emphasized. Soil depleted of organic matter absorbs water slowly and will hold

less water than a similar soil well supplied with this material. A soil low in organic matter also runs together and crusts badly after rain. It bakes if worked a little wet and plows up lumpy if plowed dry. Organic matter is also the principal food of the bacteria that makes available the plant food from the soil. In fact, organic matter is so important that it may be safely said that practically all of the so-called depleted soils of the Great Plains are unproductive not so much because of the deficiency of plant food but because with the low supply of organic matter present there is not sufficient plant food made available for the soil to give profitable yields.

The fact that the soil of the Great Plains has been rapidly depleted of organic matter where it has been continuously under cultivation is clearly shown by the results of careful analyses of Kansas soils made by the Kansas Experiment station. In Russell county it was found that a native buffalo pasture, plowed 30 years ago and cropped continuously to wheat for 30 years, lost during this period about 40 per cent of its organic matter. This investigation also showed that the decrease in both organic matter and nitrogen was more rapid where cultivated crops were grown continuously than where any kind of a rotation was used.

The supply of organic matter in the soils of the Great Plains can best be maintained by:

- (1) Increasing the number of animals on the farm so a larger proportion of the rough feed can be fed and converted into manure and the manure applied to the soil.
- (2) Using all forms of organic matter that cannot be utilized as feed, such as weeds, straw, corn stalks, and sorghum stover, on the cultivated land.
- (3) Growing as large an acreage as possible of those crops that add organic matter to the soil.

It is a mistaken idea that barnyard manure cannot be used safely in the Great Plains. In this section it is necessary to use manure with greater caution than in the more humid parts of the United States. It should be applied in small quantities at a time and usually as a top dressing so it will not interfere with the moisture supply of the crops. It may be applied on ground that is to be listed to corn or kafir, or it may be applied as a top dressing on plowed ground, or in the fall and winter on winter wheat. The manure should be applied with a manure spreader, setting the spreader to make just as light an application as possible. If wheat can be top dressed in the fall or early winter the manure serves as a protection to the wheat

against blowing and severe freezing, acts as a mulch to prevent evaporation of moisture, and later when the manure is worked into the soil it adds plant food and increases the supply of organic matter which enables the soil to hold more water.

Straw and stover used for feed and worked into manure are of so much greater value used in this way that as much as possible should be fed or used for bedding. Where it is not possible to follow this method, straw should be applied as a surface dressing on wheat during the winter or as a top dressing on corn or sorghum ground at the rate not to exceed 1 to 1½ tons an acre.

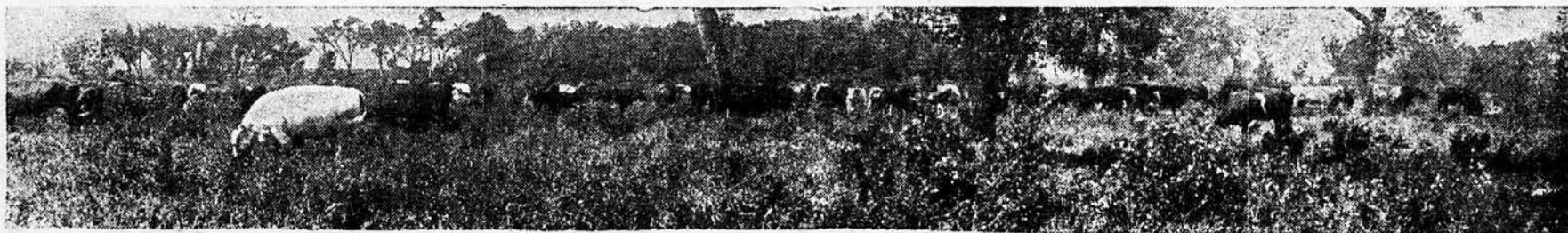
Crops like cowpeas, rye, turnips and Sweet clover are sometimes grown to plow under for adding organic matter to the soil. Where moisture is the limiting factor in crop production it usually is not advisable to grow crops in this way because of the large amount of moisture they remove from the soil in their growth. In the Great Plains all other sources of organic matter should be utilized before growing crops specifically for this purpose.

For Better Cropping Systems

One of the first essentials in the maintenance of fertility is the use of a good cropping system. A small grain crop alternated with corn or kafir will maintain the productivity of the soil much better than corn or kafir grown continuously; but where crops like alfalfa, Sweet clover, Red clover, peanuts, and cowpeas are introduced into the rotation the fertility of the soil is much more improved. At the Kansas Experiment station, at Manhattan, where corn has been grown continuously for eight years, the yield of corn in 1917 was 17½ bushels an acre. In a simple rotation of two crops of corn and one of wheat the yield of corn was 22½ bushels, an increase of 5 bushels an acre. In the same rotation where cowpeas were sown after harvesting the wheat and plowed under in the fall before frost, the yield was increased to 34½ bushels an acre. On a field that grew alfalfa four years, corn two years, wheat one year, and then corn again, the yield was 45 bushels, an increase over the ground on which corn had been grown continuously of 27½ bushels an acre. This great increase in yield was due in a great measure to the beneficial effects of alfalfa.

The acreage of alfalfa should be increased greatly in every section of the Great Plains where it can be grown. In Kansas there is less than 3.5 per cent of the improved land of the state in alfalfa and only one county in the state has as much as 10 per cent of the improved land in this crop. This, the best alfalfa growing region in the United States, should have not less than 20 per cent of its cultivated land in alfalfa. There is no crop that can be harvested with less labor if hogs are used for the purpose; there is no crop that will remain longer on the field after reaching maturity without injury to succeeding crops; and there is no crop that will do more to maintain the productivity of the soils of the Great Plains than alfalfa.

A mistake is often made of seeding alfalfa only on the most productive soils. Alfalfa should be sown on the thinnest soils of the farm. With proper treatment these soils will grow alfalfa successfully, and alfalfa will produce more upon such soils than any other crop that can be grown there.



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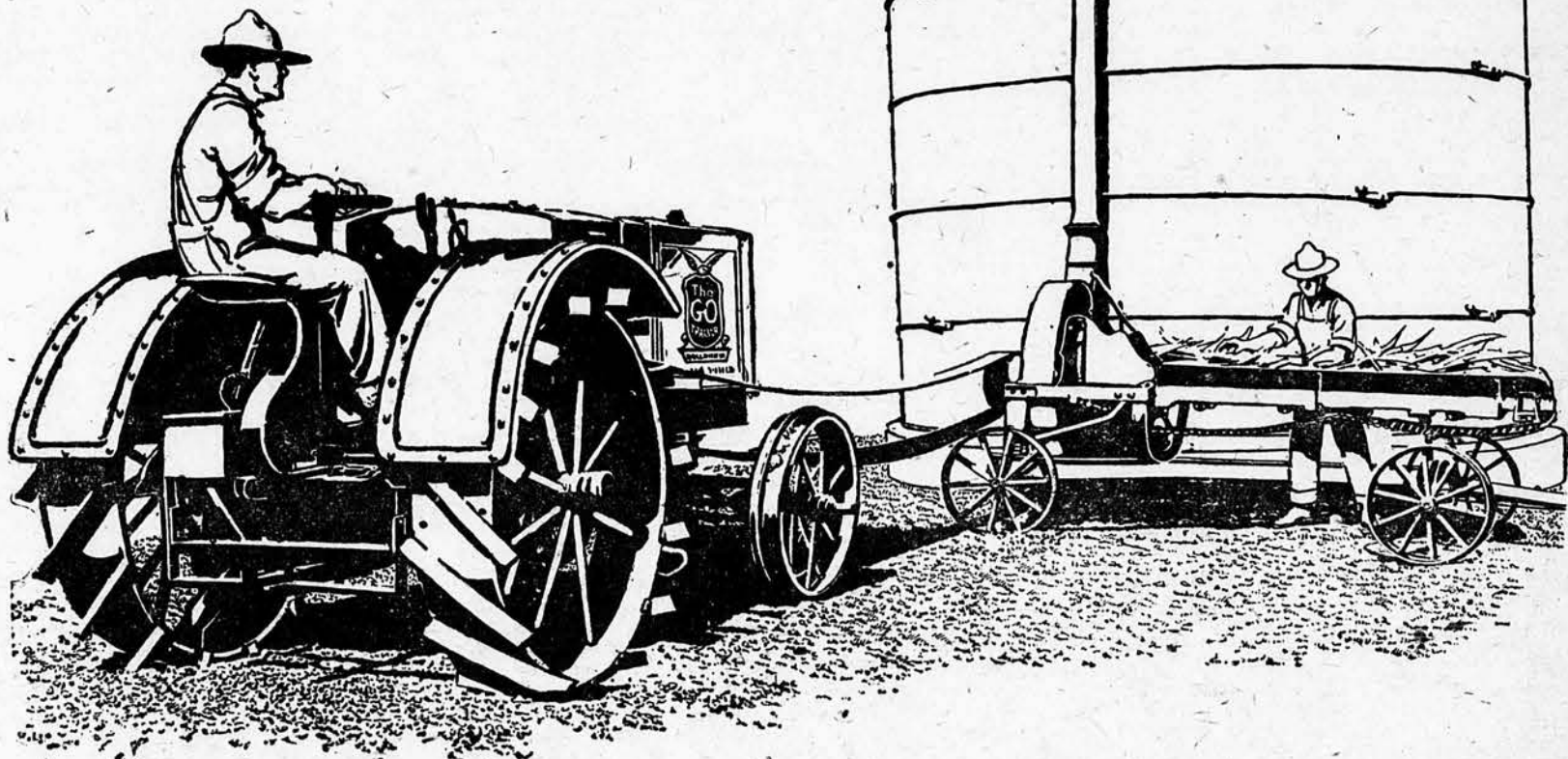
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Rural Letters Fresh from the Farmstead

READERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are urged to make free use of its columns to discuss schools, good roads, rural improvement, compulsory military training, government ownership and control of railroads, unsatisfactory livestock shipping service, the League of Nations as a means of obtaining a permanent peace, and dairy farming. Also send us suggestions for best methods to stop profiteering, for regulating the margins of middlemen, and for obtaining better methods of marketing farm products. Address all letters intended for this department to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Compulsory Military Training

We hope that Senator Capper will continue to vote against and use his influence against compulsory military training as it is against the interest of the farmer. Farm hands are scarce enough at best and taking the boys away to camps will only cause a greater labor shortage. We do not wish the Prussian system started over here. We also urge that the railroads, telegraph and telephone lines be returned to their rightful owners. Everything under government ownership we think has been made much worse.

We think as the President used his authority to make our boys go to war for another nation, at low wages, he ought to be consistent and true enough to control any of the strikers who are unreasonable in their demands. We think it about time the farmers and stock raisers would do some striking, then who would feed the country? We have not had a square deal and if the President cannot deal justly by all, it would be the duty of Congress to impeach him and put him out of office. It is time things were equalized for all. The farmer has been the "goat" long enough. I hope sometime to see Senator Capper in the President's chair.
Samuel Culbertson.
Healy, Kan.

Sprays for Hogs

The other day I shipped 14 hogs to market, 11 of my own and three belonging to my son. I wondered why each of his hogs, tho of the same size and age as my own, averaged 16 pounds more. They received about the same amount of feed and care and it seemed strange until they were loaded on the truck and lice were found on my hogs and not on his. My son drives his hogs into a pen and sprays them with a creolin solution every time he sprays his rabbits and chicken houses. My hogs had been neglected during the busy season, and the self oilers were not regularly filled. That is why they were lousy. This shows that even in the busy seasons of the year, it pays to spray hogs with an efficient dip.

When we purchase pigs or a boar, it is our custom to keep them in an isolated pen, far away from the regular hog pens for four weeks. This prevents the spreading of any disease the hogs might have, and will prevent the pens from becoming infected with lice. Experience has taught us that while self oilers are better than nothing, hogs should be sprayed occasionally with a good dip.
L. Dykstra.
Broomfield, Col.

A Farmer's Opinion

So much has been written of late regarding the high cost of the necessities of life that I, as a farmer, am tempted to venture an opinion from a farmer's viewpoint. Of the ultimate outcome of the restriction of trade and the fixing of prices of the commodities made scarce by the action of war. The first and most important of these, we believe, is man power, which has been reduced greatly thruout the world, at the expense of production of the needful things of life. Much has been said of the excessive profits farmers have received for their labors in the needed supplies of food stuffs, both for themselves and their countrymen and the world at large without due consideration of the cost necessary to produce

them. Altho we believe that some farmers have prospered exceedingly under the conditions that now prevail, yet the farmers as a class have toiled exceedingly from the beginning of day until dawn. The burden has become so great that many reliable farmers of my acquaintance have taken the position that the game is not worth the effort. We are operating a farm of a little more than 400 acres and to say that the cost is abnormal is putting it mild indeed. The premium offered for labor in other lines of business has been so exceedingly great that it will continue to react in a smaller production of wheat, bacon, beans, corn and beef. A great deal of legislation has been made to regulate these productions disregarding the law of supply and demand, the basis and foundation on which all commodities should be regulated. It is pleasing to the farmer to see his products enter the export trade, but not at restricted prices, for that would be too much like paying tariff at home on export.

We as farmers do not object to a lower basis on staples if all classes of things be lowered accordingly. Machinery of all classes and kinds used upon the farm is about 100 per cent greater than it was before the fixing of price period had become a law. One of the most needful things of the farming people today from our viewpoint is a reorganization of agriculture. Next it would seem to me would be a cancellation of the price fixing period and last, but not least, would be for every able bodied man, regardless of his station in life, to concentrate their efforts in the great fields of labor that are calling for help made bare by a tremendous war in which all the world has suffered.
J. Campbell.
Benedict, Kan.

The Seedbed for Wheat

It's human nature for every one to think that the other fellow has the easiest job and that his life is one of ease and his bed one of roses. The farmer often thinks to himself, that the traveling salesman has an easy job, and envies him in seeing the country and continually changing towns and beds. Yet the salesman is saying to himself, "My, but wouldn't it be fine if I could have a good bed once in a while, one that was soft and comfortable and one that I could become acquainted with by using several times in succession." The only lesson from these statements about beds is the true lesson that human beings do appreciate a good bed in which to rest. And our crops are just the same, for they too appreciate a good seedbed, and appreciate it so much that they will return a bigger yield if planted in a good seedbed. Wheat is no exception—it's a big cash crop and will return a good income for the time and effort spent in giving it a good bed.

But the proper seedbed is so important that every farmer should devote thought to the ways and means of getting a good one. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Proper equipment and proper planning may mean the difference between a good seedbed and a poor one. So arrange to have the proper plow for your conditions, arrange to have a good disk harrow, and certainly get a good culti-packer. All three of these implements are essential to prepare a perfect seedbed. Other combinations have been used in the past, good seedbeds have been prepared, but to insure a perfect seedbed at a minimum of cost and effort, these machines are necessary. They should be used in the following order, the plow, the disk and then the culti-packer.

The three implements mentioned will leave a thoroly pulverized and compacted, plowed layer provided with a loose surface mulch. These conditions render the plant food available to the young crop, they start the crop quickly, conserve moisture, prevent evaporation and really leave ideal conditions for the wheat crop. Let's do our best and prepare good seedbed for this year's wheat crop.
Roger D. Long.

Washington Comment By Senator Capper

ONE OF the things to which Congress will turn its attention intensively, as soon as the Peace Treaty and League of Nations action is out of the way, is the matter of extravagant government expenditures. Senator Smoot, of Utah, has been making an especial study of this subject, and soon will have ready for presentation to the Senate a report regarding useless government employees in Washington. He stated on the floor the other day that government clerks had come to him and had said that their bureau chiefs had told them a survey of their bureaus soon was to be made and that the clerks, if they had nothing to do, should make something to do, so as to present an air of being extremely busy when this survey is made. The Utah Senator directed attention to the fact that there are 104,000 government employees in Washington alone and that instead of the number being decreased after the cessation of the war, it actually had been increased, even the report for July just passed having shown an increase of 1,119, and not until August was there a decrease, and then a decrease of only 258.

Too Many Government Clerks

Senator Smoot charged also that there was a great deal of unnecessary work being done in the various departments and much duplication of work. He added: "I know that if the people of the United States understood how their money was being spent there would be a cry from one end of the country to the other that would compel Congress to act, and of which the heads of divisions and heads of bureaus would have to take notice." I am in hearty sympathy with Senator Smoot's plan to lop off not less than 35,000 of these employees. I have no doubt that many thousands of them are actually useless. I have voted in favor of everything which meant a reduction in government expenditures. Retrenchment and economy are the great need of this day. Of course, the final solution of this question is the adoption of a budget system, which I am sure this Congress will adopt, if not at this session, then at the next. Speaking of expensive departments, in the federal service, the worst of all is the Railroad Administration. It has been disclosed in the debates in the Senate that five men under the Director General of Railroads each gets \$50,000 a year; two more get \$40,000 each; three others, \$35,000, and two others \$30,000 apiece. The average salary of 72 of these officials under the government's administration of the railroads is close to \$20,000 a year.

Must Not Meddle With Europe

The biggest thing in the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations discussion is the determination of the Senate that American boys may not be sent to Europe to settle boundary disputes and fight in every quarrel in which those nations may become embroiled. That is the reason the Senate will not consent to the ratification of the treaty without reservations. The Senate was stirred greatly by the landing of troops in Dalmatia and the danger that this country might become involved in war, either with Italy or the new kingdom of the Croats, Serbs and Slovenes, commonly referred to as Jugo-Slavia. I am unalterably opposed to the sending of our boys to Europe to mix in their quarrels, or for any other purpose, unless Congress in each instance shall direct, and I am strongly in favor of the immediate return of our troops from Europe and Siberia. The recent sending of American troops to help preserve order in Silesia, during the taking of the plebiscite there, is without authority. That sort of work ought to be left to the people of Europe. We should get out of Europe and stay out; then lend our influence in a League of Nations, established after our interests shall have been fully protected, to the maintenance of the peace of the world, not to participating in every quarrel that may arise among the petty nations of Europe.

An insidious propaganda emanating from Chicago has begun with a view to relieving persons who pay income tax of that burden and putting it on the land. It is being sent out under the name of Provisional Committee of Manufacturers on Federal Taxation, and its literature immediately attracts the attention by the question, printed in red ink, "Do you favor a reduction of 25 per cent of your Federal taxes?" Who doesn't favor a reduction of his own taxes? Of course, we all do. But the way it is expected to bring about this reduction is to relieve the man who pays income tax and place it all on land. In view of the increased expenses of the government—and it now requires as much to pay the interest on our public debt as it did to run the government before the war—the carrying out of such a scheme would literally confiscate the farmer's land.

Plan to Gouge Farmers

There is no doubt of the purpose of this propaganda, for it is boldly stated in its circulars in this language: "The privilege of land holding is the only kind of property that is strong enough to support a burden that will materially relieve manufacturing. The value of land is half the entire property of the United States, and it pays no federal taxes."

These propagandists wholly overlook the fact that the farmer who earns a sufficient income pays income tax the same as any other man who receives a sufficient income to bring him under the law, and they would take 25 per cent of the burden off all who pay income and add it all to the farmer in the form of a land tax. The farmers of the country may expect that all kinds of hair-brained schemes will be concocted in an endeavor to make him bear the big burden of the war debt, and he will have to be on the alert to nip just such projects in the bud.

Law Needed To Regulate Packers

In the recent hearings on the packer-regulation bills, certain commission merchants at Chicago appeared and gave testimony favorable to the packers. It develops that two of these concerns have been indicted by the grand jury at Chicago for defrauding shippers in charging for feed supplied livestock in the Chicago yards. One of the dodges employed was to overfeed a given car of cattle, and then pick up the left over hay and feed it to a car consigned to the same firm by another shipper; then both shippers would be charged for the full amount of feed supplied. This will give some idea of how much credence the Senators on the committee may place in some of the packer witnesses. There will be no packer legislation at this session, but I am of the opinion that chances are favorable for the passage of a law by the Congress which convenes on December 4. It may not be the Kendrick-Kenyon bill as now before the committee, but it will provide for strict government supervision in a way that will protect both producer and consumer. I have heard all the testimony before the Agricultural Committee and I am more strongly than ever of the opinion that the packers should be regulated.

Arthur Capper.

Washington, D. C.

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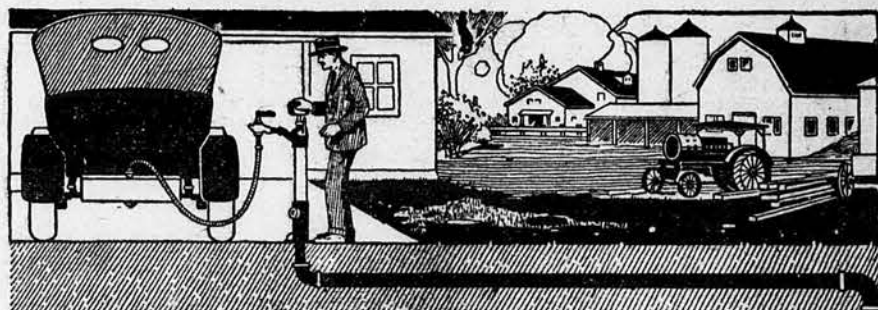
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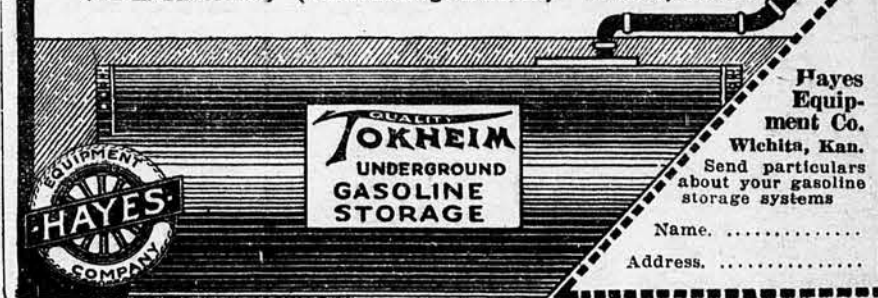
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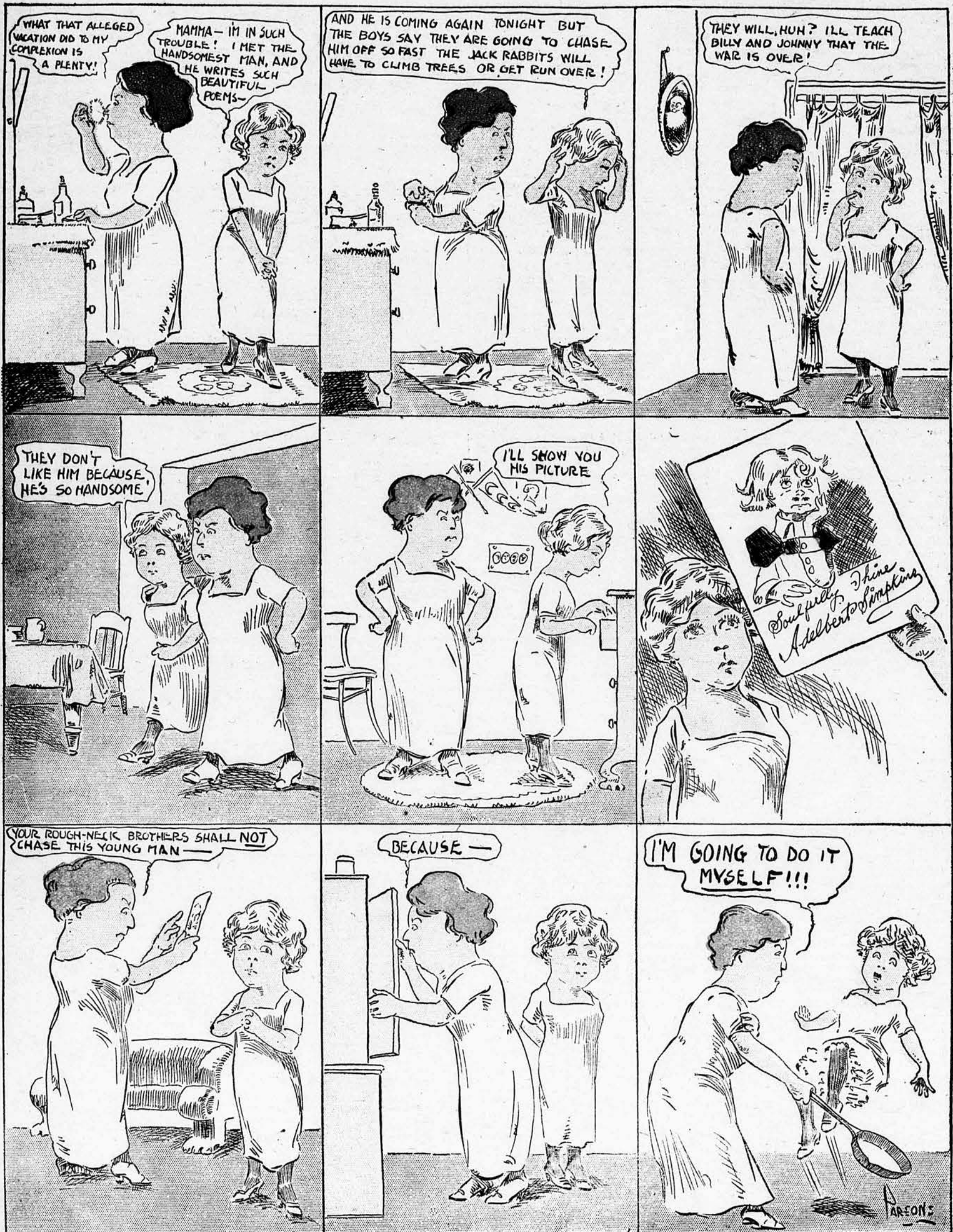
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The Adventures of the Hoovers

All of Sister's Worries About Her New Lover are Caused by Billy and Johnny at First, But When Mother Sees His Picture—Oh My!



A Big Demand for Money

Scarcity of Cars for Wheat is One Cause

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

LOANS OF the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City increased during the last month by approximately 35 million dollars. This is a large and unexpected increase. The rapid gain has carried the loans held by that institution to a total of about 95 million dollars. If the expectations of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City had materialized, it is probable its loans would not now show a total today in excess of 55 million dollars, if as much. The borrowing at that bank is one of the surprises of the money market in Kansas City, in Kansas and in the Southwest as a whole. It is, however, not an extremely serious development.

"How can we liquidate loans made in the spring and how can we pile up deposits when our wheat crop is clogged up in our local elevators, piled on the ground around these store houses, or still on farms awaiting an outlet?" This question was asked in Kansas City a few days ago by a banker of western Kansas. It described a condition which is too common in Kansas and in other parts of the Southwest. With a lack of cars for moving the grain, sales cannot be effected. The country grain dealer who has loaded his elevator to capacity with wheat purchased from farmers is also "loaned" to capacity, with rare exceptions, at his country bank. The same applies to the interior miller. The pressure on the country bank is felt directly by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City in increased borrowing if the country institution is a member of the Federal Reserve system. If not, then probably the national banks at Wichita, Topeka or Kansas City are supplying needed funds and borrowing in turn of the Federal Reserve Bank.

Inquiry reveals the fact that of all the loans carried by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, it has about 35 million dollars in cattle paper. It is reported, too, that the Federal bank and other institutions have been renewing more cattle loans than usual this season. This was not expected when the new crop year opened in July, but sensational declines in cattle prices and unfavorable pasture conditions brought a change in Kansas especially.

Money Demand Active

The extension of cattle loans is another factor in the surprising demand for money in the Southwest. But not all banks are experiencing the same conditions in Kansas. In localities in this state which have been more fortunate in the sale of wheat on terminal markets funds are in larger supply at banks. As an example, some country banks in Kansas are now making applications for the purchase of cattle loans and of other obligations to invest idle funds. These banks probably are exceptional. Anyway, their demand, with the outlets in other directions, is sufficient to absorb all the new loans being created on cattle.

It is generally apparent in the money markets of the Southwest that deposits of banks, which have already increased heavily since the new crop movement started, will show further gains just as quickly as the supply of freight cars is enlarged. Kansas has no surplus corn to sell, but still owns millions of bushels of wheat. Kansas, too, still has thousands of grass cattle to market. When the shipments of wheat and cattle increase, loans will fall off, and money will become easier in the Southwest.

Boom conditions in the market for farm land are being felt in financial centers. Some farm mortgage loan dealers assert that the present year, according to present indications, will close with an increase in the volume of mortgages outstanding against farms in Kansas City's territory, including Kansas. The new borrowing is occasioned by the rising prices of farms. The mortgages have been moving into the hands of investors with activity. The mortgages are well margined. Some investors are taking the mortgages because of the favorable record of the agricultural industry in the

past and because farming is the basic business of America. It may not be realized by some Kansans, but mortgages on their farms are held as investments in Germany, Italy, England, Norway, in South American countries, in Japan, and in practically every state of the Union. The Federal Land Bank at Wichita, created by Congress, also holds many, of course.

What's This? Some Hope?

The purchasing power of the dollar is bound to increase. In fact, it is already increasing. By the time many of the mortgages being created against Kansas farms today are paid off, the dollar will look bigger than it appears today in the eyes of the average farmer and average dweller in cities.

Light on the financial relationship of the United States and Europe, which is vital to every farmer and stockman, may be obtained from a report which comes to Kansas City bankers and commission merchants from Buenos Ayres, Argentine, the world's leading beef exporter. The president of that country is being urged to call a special session of its congress to arrange for a loan of 200 million dollars to European countries. This loan is being urged as a step toward financing purchases of surplus foodstuffs by Europe from the producers of Argentine. That such a measure is being urged by the South American country means that there is no exaggeration in the emphasis put on the effect of adverse foreign exchange rates on the buying power of Europe. Argentine occupies the same position toward Europe as the United States to a large degree, excepting that the old world has piled up bigger debts here than in the leading South American country. If Argentine finances European purchases ahead of the United States, naturally it will gain an advantage. Argentine and the United States are close competitors in the sale of foodstuffs to Europe.

Security markets are affected by the illness of President Wilson, which is deemed unfavorable to the early passage of the treaty of peace at Washington. While an optimistic view is being taken of the outcome of the strike in the steel industry and the important capital-labor conference at Washington, many investors are still awaiting a clearer outlook. The hesitant attitude is being felt more on stocks than on bonds. Wall street fluctuations recently have been influenced to so large a degree by pool operations in stocks that it is not providing as dependable a guide as to the feeling of the country on the state of its commerce and finances. The action of the bond market is more dependable. The bond market displays the best tone.

Beware of Mountain Canaries

Outpourings of new oil stocks continue on a large scale. It is difficult to differentiate between the promising and the worthless. But it is well to spend time making inquiry before acquiring new oil stocks, or old offerings which have not yet demonstrated their worth. There are instances where some oil stocks have paid generous dividends that were maintained merely for the purpose of making them look attractive to buyers. And when the public was "loaded" with the stocks, the dividends stopped. Such rascality should not discourage careful investments in high grade securities. It should, however, discourage hasty purchases of oil stocks.

The Kansas City Stock Exchange, an organization which started to deal in securities along the lines of the established security exchanges in the East, is being liquidated. Yet Kansas City is today doing a stronger and a larger business in securities than ever before. One of the main reasons for the failure of the exchange is the fact that some of its organizers tried to use it to bolster the standing of questionable stocks. There is no longer any excuse for an investor to pay attention to the Kansas City Stock Exchange. But Kansas City as a market for investment securities is receiving wider and more favorable attention—deservedly so—in the United States.

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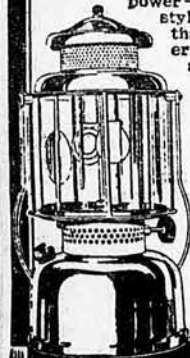


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SEVERAL essentials to wintering bees properly may be mentioned, among which the most important are: First, to have plenty of young bees in the hive in the fall of the year; second, to have plenty of stores; third, to have the bees protected by a good windbreak; fourth, to have the hive well packed with an insulating material; and fifth, to have plenty of room for spring brood rearing. If these essentials are attended to, the colony should winter in good condition to be ready to take an active part in spring brood rearing, and to insure a good strong colony of bees to take advantage of the honey-flow when it starts.

The necessity of having a large number of bees is that they will be able to maintain the proper temperature of the hive by muscular exertion during the winter, and yet have enough energy in the spring to take up the spring duties in the colony. In order to have a large number of young bees in the hive, one of the best ways to be certain of this is to re-queen the hive during the month of August with a young queen. Such a queen will be more likely to raise a great many young bees than an older queen, and another thing in her favor is that she will be less likely to cause the bees to swarm during the following season.

The proper amount of stores for a colony in Kansas is about 35 to 40 pounds. Sufficient stores should be left to carry the colony of bees thru until the honey-flow actually starts in the spring. It is not enough just to leave sufficient honey to carry them thru until the maples and elms bloom in the spring, because this time is very likely to be followed by a period of bad weather, or a dearth in honey, and altho a colony may be strong at this time, a shortage of stores may cause their death before the real honey-flow begins. If at the time of putting colonies into the winter they do not have a sufficient amount of stores, they should be fed sugar sirup, made up at the rate of 2 parts of sugar to 1 of water, by measure. Enough of this

sugar sirup should be fed them to bring up their stores to the required amount.

For a protection from the wind, a good hedge or some shrubs will provide the ideal conditions. A solid windbreak is to be avoided at all times. If the bees are placed near a solid board fence, or a solid board windbreak, better results would be obtained if every other board were removed. When a solid windbreak is used, a current of air passes over its top, and then down directly to the hive.

The single-walled hives which are commonly used do not give sufficient protection from the cold, and these should be packed with some insulating material. A hive may be placed singly in a packing box, or they may be put in groups of four, with two of the entrances facing to the east, and two to the west. Four inches of packing should be placed beneath the hives, 6 inches on the sides, and 8 inches on the top. Tunnels should be made to the exterior so that the bees can pass out for flight. Packing should be put on after the first frost, and a good insulating material will be ground cork, leaves, chaff, shavings, or saw-dust, packed in tightly around the hives. Another method of packing is to place poultry netting with 2-inch mesh around the hive, allowing it to protrude about 6 inches all the way round, and pack between this and the hive with leaves. More leaves should be stuffed beneath the hive, and a super filled with leaves placed on top. This last form of packing gives good winter protection, is easy to prepare, and costs but little.

The Spring Brood

Plenty of room for spring brood rearing may be given by using a two-story hive for wintering purposes, as the queen will then have much more room than if confined to a single story. However, two-story hives are not always satisfactory, and it really would be better to winter bees in one of the larger hives, such as the Dadant hive

or the Jumbo hive, because, instead of having a break between the upper and lower hive bodies, there would be one continuous sheet of comb between the bottom bar and the top bar, which would give more ideal conditions for brood rearing than if the queen were obliged to pass over the obstructions which would be found in going from one hive to the other. She would pass up from the lower hive body to the upper much quicker than she would go back down. The obstructions in the way of her passing would act as a natural queen excluder.

To sum up, a young queen should be introduced in August to insure plenty of young bees, then winter packing should be applied immediately after the first killing frost, and if the bees are placed so they are protected from the wind, with plenty of stores and plenty of room for spring brood rearing, there is no reason why large colonies of bees should not result from this practice. In order to get more honey from a colony, we must have more bees in it, and every effort of the beekeeper which produces more bees at the right time means more money in his pocket.

Red Cross Farms

Getting back to the soil is a favored occupation of convalescents in the great military hospitals in France. The idea of farming as a curative occupation originated with a Red Cross hospital representative and so easily did the patients grasp the idea that large plots of land are now under cultivation about the hospitals.

The work has been especially beneficial to the tubercular and shell-shocked patients. But even those with amputated arms and legs have returned to the occupation of their civilian days with eager appreciation of its many interests. To the city-born men it has also proved a God-send, for, cooped up in the populous canyons of the great buildings they have long yearned for the touch of earth. They now have been afforded the opportunity by the American Red Cross. Many have declared their intention of becoming farmers.

Small plots of ground were first acquired, but these have grown until farms of many acres are being operated entirely by the convalescents. Ten market experts were sent overseas from America by the Red Cross to direct the work.

Vegetable gardens are the favored type of farming among soldiers. These gardens provide quantities of green vegetables for the diet kitchens and mess halls. This insures that the hospital tables will be well stocked with radishes, potatoes, beans, lettuce. Corn on the cob, that favored dish of Americans, is practically unknown in France and it is now obtainable thru the soldiers' gardens.

These gardens produce unbelievable quantities of vegetables. The garden attached to Base Hospital Number 6 produced more than 2 tons of green vegetables in two months. It is probable that after the army gives over the occupation of these hospitals the gardens will be continued by the people in the surrounding communities. For it is the custom of the French to live in villages and go out into the country to their farms.

Hospital gardens have been commenced in England as a result of their success in France. At first they were given the title of War Gardens but this, as in America, has been superseded by Victory Gardens.

Hospitals in the United States took up the plan of gardening. The Red Cross frequently supplies seeds and tools. Doctors and nurses were numbered among the gardeners and there was keen competition as to whose garden should produce the greatest quantity and the finest quality.

In connection with some of the farms model dairies were operated. This, however, was a foreign activity. Cows were lent by the French government to the Red Cross, and cattle raising was started. This was especially popular among the cowboys from the West for he who has once been initiated into the sphere of the cowman is ever open to its lure.

The manure from the dairy was useful to the farmers. It was used to fertilize the land. Cultivation may be continued thruout the year because of climatic conditions.

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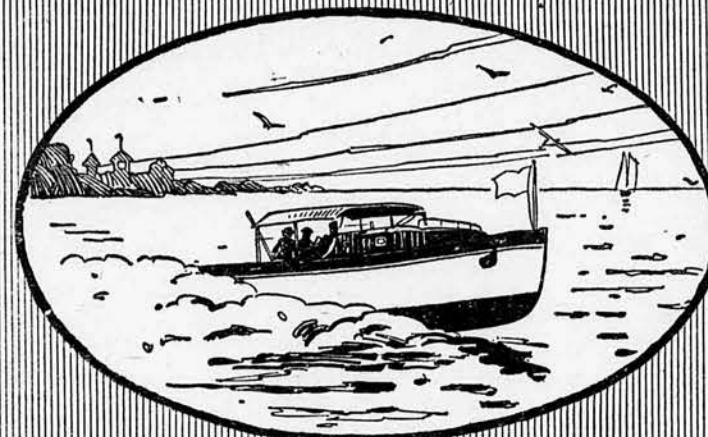
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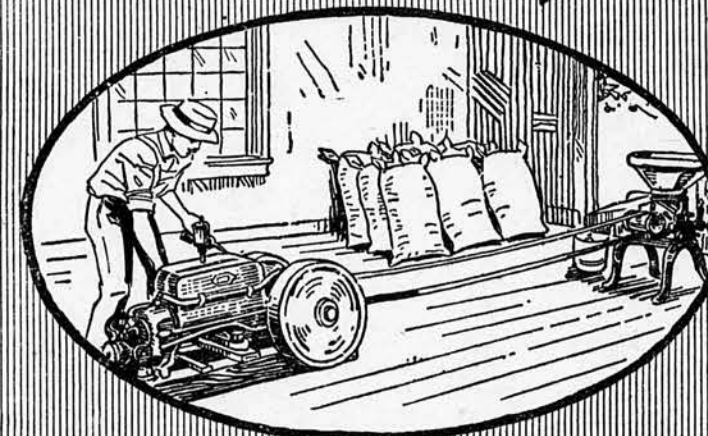
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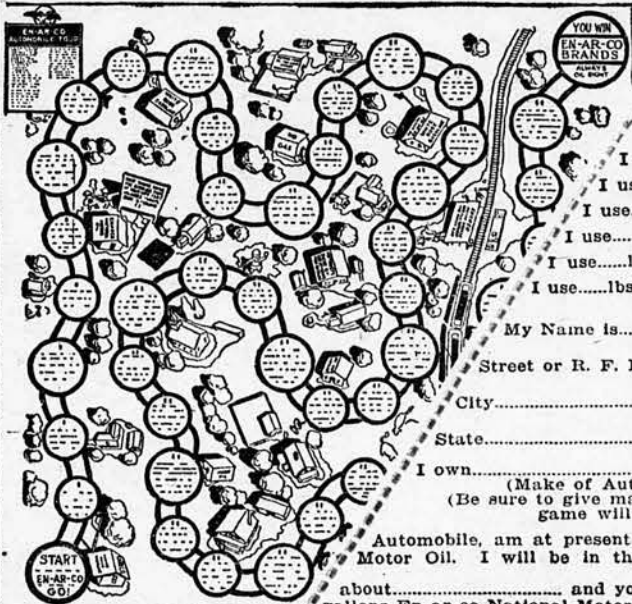
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Crop Yields on Kansas Farms Can be Increased

BY F. B. NICHOLS



Thru the Use of a Good Manure Spreader a Farmer Can Obtain Uniform and Even Distribution of the Manure Besides Saving Himself Much Labor.

A GREATER effort must be made in stopping the loss of manure on Kansas farms if the right progress is to be made in increasing crop yields in this state. This decline in crop yields has been much more serious than is understood generally. As L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college, showed in an address before the International Wheat Congress at Wichita the first week in October, this has been very marked. If the yields for the last 25 years are compared with the yields for the previous 25 years, it is found that there has been a decline of 17 per cent in the yield of wheat, 33 per cent in the yield of oats and 45 per cent in the yield of corn. Professor Call believes that the decline in the humus and soil fertility found in the soil has been much in proportion to the decline in yields.

We cannot hope for good yields on Kansas farms unless the soil is in a good physical condition, with plenty of humus and available plant food. Naturally this brings up at once the importance of plenty of barnyard manure—a homemade fertilizer of the greatest possible value. W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college and himself a farmer, in speaking of this recently, said:

Small Applications are Best

"One of the commonest forms of waste in Kansas agriculture, despite all that has been said on the subject, is failure to utilize barnyard manure as fertilizer in growing feed and grain crops. In tests at the Kansas Experiment station covering eight years, the application of 2½ tons of manure to the acre produced an average increased yield of corn of 6.94 bushels an acre; of alfalfa an average increased yield of 2,207 pounds an acre, and of wheat an average increased yield of 6.42 bushels an acre. It was proved in these experiments also, that 2½ tons of manure to the acre is the most profitable amount to apply. An application of 5 tons of manure to the acre did not produce as great an increased yield to a ton of manure as the lesser amount."

Perhaps the greatest essential in handling manure is to reduce the waste of this product, which on a great many Kansas farms is serious. The ideal should be to get it applied to the soil as soon as possible, in a fresh condition. In other words, it should be applied soon after it is made. If this is done there is no danger of heating and most of the leaching of the avail-

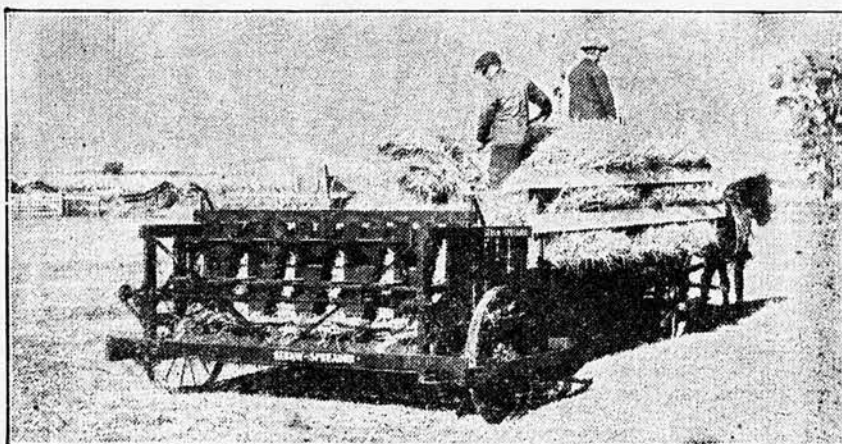
able fertility will take place into the soil. Quite naturally a manure spreader should be used. The day is passed when one can afford to spread manure by hand; the farmers do that in Europe, as any Kansas young man who was in France a year ago can testify, but there is no reason why we should do it here. Let the horses do the spreading; they can do it better than you can, much more easily—for you at least—and at a lower cost.

It is important that in Kansas a more diversified system of farming be adopted, which will provide a greater place for the growing of feeds used for livestock and a reduction in the acreage used for grain crops. The loss of fertility with wheat has been especially great. In speaking of that a few days ago, President Jardine said:

Fertility in the Wheat

"Kansas farmers sell and ship out of the state their natural soil fertility at the rate of nearly 2 pounds of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium with every bushel of wheat sold. Of this year's wheat crop, approximately 100 million bushels will be shipped out of the state, carrying with it not less than 192 million pounds of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, worth not less than \$5 million dollars. This natural soil fertility is forever lost to the state and it is a loss of so much of the principal of Kansas farmers. It is a loss which cannot be helped. Not so, however, is the loss of natural soil fertility which comes from failure to utilize the straw produced with the wheat crop. In an ordinary year, 2 pounds of straw are produced with every pound of wheat. This year the ratio of straw probably exceeds this amount. At the rate of 2 pounds of straw for every pound of wheat, however, not less than 9,600,000 tons of wheat straw were produced, containing not less than 284 million pounds of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, worth not less than 113 million dollars. By feeding this straw to livestock and carefully spreading the manure on the land, it would be possible to return to the soil the greater part of the 284 million pounds of fertilizer taken from the soil in the straw."

"This is not all. Of the annual wheat crop of Kansas, approximately 60 million bushels are milled in Kansas. The mill feeds produced from this amount of wheat represent about the amount fed to livestock in the state. The mill feeds from 60 million bushels of wheat contain not less than 64,800,000 pounds of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium."



Farmers in the West This Year are Planning to Buy Straw Spreaders. Every Effort Will be Made to Utilize the Straw for Fertilizer.

Motorize the Dairy Farm

Quick Deliveries of Milk and Cream Required

BY ARTHUR L. DAHL

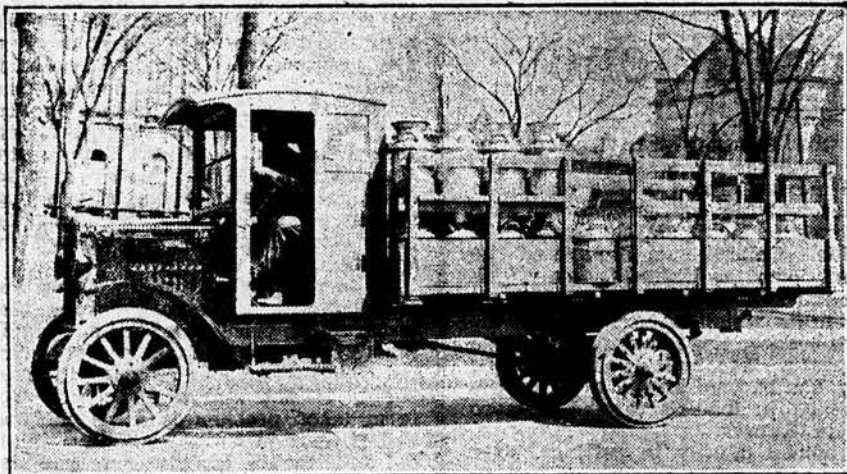
TRANSPORTATION is one of the vital elements in the development of the dairy industry, for each day's product must be disposed of with the utmost dispatch if excessive losses are to be avoided. Milk and cream are very susceptible to rapid deterioration under certain climatic conditions, and a delay of but a few hours on a hot day often spoils fresh milk if conditions are not just right. The very nature of dairying requires that the plant be maintained some distance from the market, for cows must have pasture, and even if excellent railroad facilities are afforded, the dairymen of the past have found that transportation facilities have not been what they should be.

The motor truck, unquestionably, has helped to solve the transportation problem of the dairymen, for whether he lives on the main line of the railroad or off the railroad he can get his fresh milk to market quickly and without unnecessary handling. The larger dairy farms have already adopted the motor truck and many of the smaller milk producers are following the footsteps of their larger brothers and are adding a truck to their farm equipment because they find that it pays.

With a motor truck the milk cans can be loaded directly from the milking sheds and taken to the city dealer or distributing system, without the necessity of handling them several times where they are hauled by train. If the

within fairly good range of a market for its product, whether it be the sale of fresh milk to housewives in the city, or to creameries, condenseries, or cheese factories located in the immediate vicinity. In any event the milk must be hauled to the place of sale, and in doing so the motor truck will do the transporting more economically than any other mode of farm conveyance, if the volume of product is there to justify the use of a truck. The better the system of highways the more economical will be the truck, and the greater the load that can be carried.

To the dairy farmer contemplating the purchase of a motor truck will naturally arise the question: "What will it cost to operate a truck, and what size should I buy?" Several factors must be considered in arriving at reasonable cost estimates. Among them are the size of truck, the probable loads, the daily mileage, the condition of roads, cost of gas, oil and repairs. Large trucks necessarily involve increased expenditures for operation, but the cost of operation for each unit of load, may however, be less with the large truck than with the small one. Where the roads are smooth and hard, costs of operation will necessarily be much less than where the roads are in a poor state of repair or so soft as nearly to be impassable at certain seasons of the year. Gasoline, oil and repair bills will vary in different sections of the country, and it is impos-



Many Hours of Time Will be Saved on Every Dairy Farm by the Use of Motor Trucks.

weather is hot, the cans are protected against the sun, where ice is not used to keep them cool. Most of the dairy farms using trucks, have established a regular schedule on which the delivery trucks are operated, and the trips from the dairy to the market are arranged to occur in the very early morning, or during the night, so that in summer the heat of the day will not be encountered. Where the distance is not great, and the truck can make the run in an hour or two, atmospheric conditions do not matter so much, as the cans can be kept cool by wet cloths, but where the dairy farms are located at longer distances, and where several hours are required for the trip, it is wise in hot weather to take advantage of the coolness of the night. In many sections of the country, milk and cream are hauled by truck for distances up to 100 miles, and the service is found to be superior to that given by the railroad.

Delivering Certified Milk

In all large cities the sale of what is called "certified" milk has reached large proportions, and not only is the milk certified to by a competent inspector but it is delivered to the customer ice cold. To do this requires that the milk shall be kept on ice from the time it is bottled until delivered. Ice of itself is heavy and bulky, and to handle this class of trade the motor truck has been found very satisfactory. On account of its size it is possible to carry a larger quantity of milk and the necessary amount of ice to keep it cool, and the faster speed with which the product can be hauled about, gives the truck a superiority over the horse-drawn vehicle.

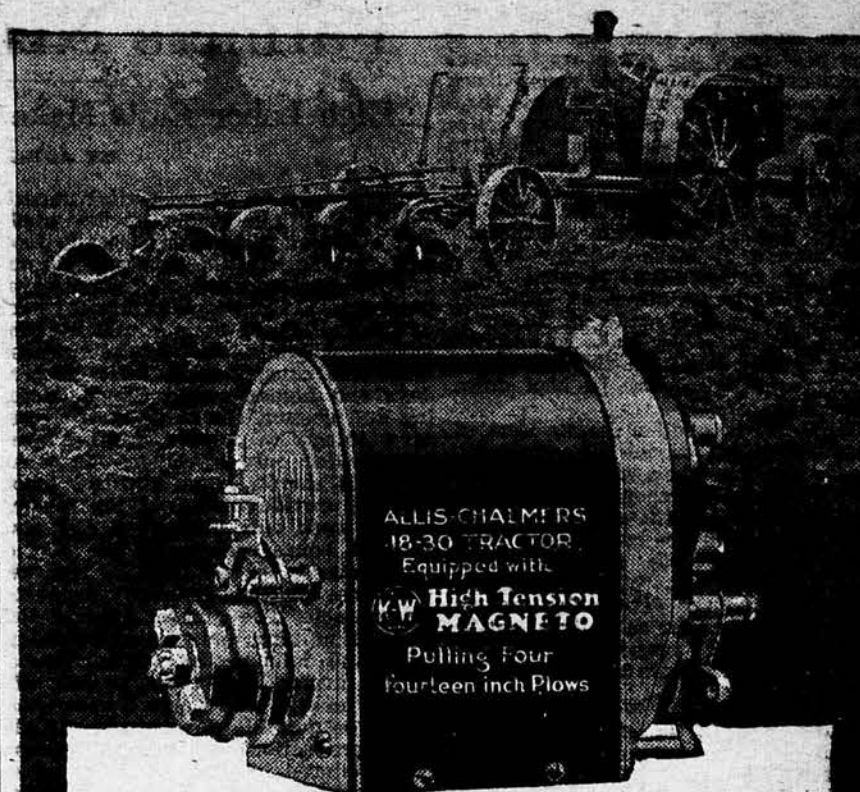
The average dairy farm is located

sible to generalize on these expenses at the beginning.

In determining the probable cost of gasoline, oil and grease most operators who have had some experience in truck operation will have little difficulty in arriving at a reasonably close estimate of these costs. The data collected by the Bureau of Markets show a very wide range in the gasoline mileage for trucks of different sizes under varying conditions. A study of about 60 typical motor routes showed a mileage of from 5 miles to 9 miles a gallon of gasoline for 2-ton trucks, 4 miles to 6 miles for 3-ton trucks, and 3 miles to 5 miles for 5-ton trucks. These figures are given merely to indicate a range which was found under actual operating conditions.

One of the items that should be carefully considered in determining the cost of operating a motor truck is the matter of depreciation, a feature that is likely to be overlooked by many. Investigations disclose that this constitutes one of the heaviest items of cost for each mile of operation. Many truck owners arbitrarily set aside from 20 per cent to 33 per cent of the cost of the truck each year to cover depreciation, but depreciation under actual working conditions will vary considerably, dependent upon the condition of the roads, mileage, care and the make of truck. Generally speaking, it has been found that the better grade of trucks depreciate less than the cheaper ones.

The yearly repair bill will bear a close relation to operating conditions. Where care is taken in handling the truck, the cost of repairs will be less than where there is no attempt to exercise reasonable supervision over operations. The cost of repairs in-



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POWER

A weak heart in the wonderful engine called our body, makes a weak body, and so a spark from a Magneto can make or mar the efficiency of any tractor deriving its power from an internal combustion engine.

The spark from K-W Magneto, is so hot, that when it occurs within a cylinder filled with carbureted gas, the combustion is instant and complete, and full power is assured from every drop of fuel used. This is why a tractor K-W equipped, will show far greater efficiency, power and economy, over the same tractor using other ignition.

The K-W Magneto was built for tractors, and has proven its worth in tractor service covering a period of nine years—when two manufacturers adopted it—until today, when on over 70 per cent of all tractors made, the K-W is standard equipment.

Make sure the tractor you buy is

K-W equipped. It is your insurance against expensive and annoying delays, and a guarantee of service and satisfaction. Write for a list of K-W equipped tractors.

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

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

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

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

creases with the age of the truck. Repairs during the first year of life of the new truck are not a very serious consideration. When the motor truck is in more or less continuous use throughout the year, it is usually the practice to lay it up once each year and give it a thoro overhauling. The cost of this overhauling will depend on the age of the truck, the care which it has received, and its size. Data collected by the Bureau of Markets show annual costs of overhauling ranging from about \$100 to as much as \$800. If slight repairs are made as required, and a general effort made to keep all parts in good condition, the cost of the yearly overhauling can be kept down materially.

Tire cost is another heavy item of expense. This varies directly with the use of the truck, and road conditions are largely responsible for excessive cost. From data available it has been found that tire costs range from 1 cent to 4 cents a mile where solid tires are used. Where pneumatic tires are used the actual tire cost is in excess of that for solid tires, but in such cases the annual depreciation and the cost of repairs are less.

Suggestions on Buying Trucks

In determining the size of truck to purchase for use on a dairy farm the estimated tonnage to be hauled should be taken into consideration, as well as the normal increase in that tonnage. While it is true that a large truck costs more to operate than a small one, where regular loads are uniformly heavy the cost for each unit of load is much less with the larger truck. One argument advanced against the use of very heavy trucks for dairy purposes is that the heavy springs are likely to cause more damage to the product carried than the lighter ones. This would be particularly true where the roads are rough and rocky. Often a small truck and a trailer will serve admirably to carry the maximum load to market.

The simplest body is that of the stake body having merely a floor with open sides and top, equipped with stakes along the sides to hold the goods. It should be remembered, however, that this body, because of the open top and the lack of protection on the sides, offers little protection from the weather, and it is not always easy to protect the load by means of a loose canvas cover. The advantage lies in its relative cheapness, ease in loading, and ability to carry large loads of bulky goods when required.

A popular type of body is the six or eight-post or open side body, which has a permanent waterproof top, and can be equipped with side curtains. It is comparatively light in weight and offers much better protection to the load than the open-top body.

The type of body designed to afford the best possible protection to the load is the straight-side closed or van body. This closed body is heavy, thus increasing the cost of truck operation and is initially expensive. It is not so easily loaded as the other types, but it will give the maximum protection both in summer against the heat and in winter against the cold and snows.

Another type frequently used for hauling milk is the open express body which closely resembles the ordinary farm wagon. It is uncovered and offers little protection against the weather, but it is cheap and can be used for a variety of hauling jobs, including bulk grain.

The bureau of farms and markets of New York recently has made an analysis of the dairy business of 70,000 farms in the United States, and it was found that each of these farms produced an average of 10,000 gallons of milk annually, of which 50 per cent is hauled to the creamery, 25 per cent to the milk depot, 12 per cent to the cheese factory, 10 per cent to the condensery and 3 per cent used on the farm. The average round-trip by the dairymen to the selling point is 7 miles. Of these 70,000 dairymen about 50 per cent made the round trip every day in the year. With horses and wagons it takes 2½ hours to make the trip. With motor truck the distance can be covered in about half an hour while a large truck could combine the deliveries of 30 or more producers. Here is a daily saving of 70,000 hours, which in these days of scarcity of farm labor, is an item of considerable importance.

Farmers Need More Help

High Labor Costs Make Many Crops Unprofitable

BY JOHN MEGAFFIN

THE question of most vital importance to the people of the whole world at the present time is food and clothing, and the only possible answer to the question is greater farm production. The people of a great part of the world are hungry and nearing nakedness while the "misleaders" of labor are causing strikes for shorter days and higher wages. Food, clothing and shelter, the three most necessary things to human welfare can be provided only by labor. In what way will shorter hours and less labor help to provide them? If the farmer should work only 8 hours a day and only 44 hours each week the people would starve in less than 12 months.

Suppose we consider dairy products for example. The greater part of the labor of milking and caring for dairy cattle and dairy products is performed by the farmer long before, or long after the laborer who works 8 hours has begun, or quit his day's work. If all dairy production was stopped except that produced in the 8 hour day most persons would forget the taste of milk, butter or cheese. What is true of dairy products is true of a great many other things produced on the farm. We have a great many laws regulating the hours and pay of women and if these laws were applied to the women of the farm, agricultural production would almost cease. We also have laws prohibiting the labor of children under 14 years old, yet it is well known that

children under this age perform a large amount of farm labor. If these laws and proposed laws were applied to the women and children of the cotton states, cotton production would be reduced until the recent high prices would look cheap. But it is said that it is not proposed to apply these laws to the farm, but in all fairness why should the women and children of the farm work more hours or receive less pay than the women and children of the town or city? If agricultural production is to be kept up or increased a dependable supply of satisfied labor is necessary.

When the farmer plans his year's work the matter of first consideration is labor. With labor two blades of grass can be made to grow where but one grew before, without labor the farm becomes a wreck and the fields grow up to weeds. So if the farmer cannot depend on getting trained farm labor he will adjust his business so he can do without it. When we say trained farm labor we mean men who have been raised on the farm or have had considerable training by actually working on the farm. Others are almost worthless, in fact in most cases they would not be worth their board.

Of course if this labor cannot be obtained, or cannot be had at a price that will leave the farmer a profit, he will cut his operations down to a point where he will not need to hire help and production will be curtailed. We

have heard it stated by labor agitators, and politicians that wages paid to labor cannot come down until the cost of living comes down. As food, clothing and shelter are provided by labor how will the cost of living be reduced until wages are reduced? We suppose the United States Department of Labor and the so-called labor leaders will be able to work that out by fixing and stabilizing prices of the products of the labor of the farmer and the farm women and children.

We have found that the words stabilizing and price fixing mean the same thing when applied to farm products but each time that the price of labor and the products of labor are interfered with by price fixing, labor has become more difficult to get for the farm and farm products have become scarcer on account of the farm labor shortage. Common labor in the Central West is now receiving 40 to 50 cents an hour and with the so-called Daylight Saving law in effect the day's work is over about the middle of the afternoon. How can the farmer expect to hire help or keep the boys on the farm under these conditions? With such an arrangement will farm production be increased? Can it be expected that farm products will come down in price? If the farmer ever receives even the lowest price paid for common labor, how high will farm products go in price? It was learned from a record kept by 50 farmers in Missouri under the supervision of the Missouri State Agricultural college thru a period of 10 years that the farmer received 26 cents an hour for raising corn and 29 cents an hour for raising wheat. The same record shows that the farmer received nothing for raising oats seven years in the period in which the record was kept. Of the other years he received less than 3 cents an hour for his labor. In the year 1917 when the government fixed the price of wheat the average production of wheat an acre in Kansas based on the number of acres sown was less than 5 bushels an acre and it is likely that the Kansas farmer received a great deal less than nothing for his labor after deducting other costs, yet the heads of the labor organizations had more to do with fixing the price than the farmer who raised the wheat.

It seems perfectly plain to us and it should be plain to everyone that boosting the price of labor and "stabilizing" the price of farm products cannot continue without reducing the food supply to the starvation point. The farm labor problem is a serious one, and if there is not some serious thinking done by the labor leaders and also by some of our statesmen who are trying to get the labor vote there will be some hungry and poorly clothed families in the United States in the near future. There is a great call for greater farm production. This can only be had by more farm labor and more farm labor can only be had by the farmer paying as much for an 8 hour day as anyone else. In fact most of these laborers who work only 8 hours would want more for working on the farm than at other kinds of work. It seems plain to us that farm products have not yet reached their highest point, or that labor will come down soon.

Shetland Ponies Wanted

Frequent inquiries for Shetland ponies are received by the livestock service department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. There are not enough breeders of Shetland ponies in the country to justify a fieldman in traveling for this class of advertising. Anyone however, who has Shetland ponies for sale can very quickly get in touch with buyers by running a small advertisement in our columns. Large advertising is not necessary but anyone who is regularly in the business should keep his name and address always in the paper, using space small enough so that he can afford to advertise continuously.

More Money for Wichita Show

The American Shorthorn Breeders' association has appropriated an additional \$1,000 for premiums in the Kansas National Livestock Exposition to be held at Wichita in January. The premiums given in the preliminary list already sent out, do not include this additional \$1,000.

Cashing in W. S. S. now is like digging up crops before they are ripe.

A Record of Efficiency

KANSAS farming owes much to the Kansas State Agricultural college—this institution has done more for the state than is realized generally. Consider, for the moment, some of the results in a direct, material way. Kanred wheat, developed by college men, will soon be returning additional yields, with no expense whatever, that will more than pay the expenses of the institution. College men discovered the treatment for blackleg, now used commonly over the United States, which has eliminated this disease. The department of entomology worked out methods of control of insects in flour mills which have increased the profits in this business greatly and have been of huge benefit to Kansas wheat growers in reducing losses with grain. The high quality of work of the department of animal husbandry has become known all over the country. This department has done much in leading toward a more profitable system of livestock farming in Kansas.

The department of horticulture has helped greatly in getting better methods of fruit growing—some excellent co-operative production experiments have been carried on in almost every county. The engineering department has paid special attention to tractors and to other farm machinery; its investigational work has been especially helpful in getting the power farming of Kansas on the right basis. And so the record goes—the same high standard of efficiency is found in the work with dairying, poultry, the sorghums, dry land farming in Western Kansas, in the investigations in irrigation, in road making and in all the dozens of other lines which relate to Kansas agriculture. All of this is independent and in addition to the primary purpose of providing efficient training in farming, home making and engineering for the young people of Kansas who desire to take advantage of the opportunities offered.

Only a start has been made in the fine work the college is doing. Many other things are being worked out which will be of just as much value to the agriculture of this state as Kanred wheat or the blackleg control. For example, the college now has a variety of oats, not yet ready for commercial distribution, adapted to the local conditions of this section, which will greatly outyield all other varieties—it seems probable that the increase in yields in this case will be two or three times greater than is the case with the Kanred wheat. Equally important investigational work is in progress with animal feeding and breeding, in dairying, with the sorghums and other field crops, and in fruit growing.

The college is a business investment of the very best kind. It is returning many dollars of profit to Kansas for every dollar it is costing. It will do much more in the future. President Jardine has a "hard-hitting" organization with pep—the college is going to do some big things in agricultural leadership in the next few years. And Kansas farmers are going to see to it, if what one hears commonly over the state is any indication, that the college has the chance to work out new things needed in the coming agriculture. It is realized that if the college can produce one variety of wheat with increased yields enough to more than pay all the expenses of the institution, it has some excellent possibilities for the coming years. To work out all of these it must have support from the people of the state. To carry out the exacting work required in developing a new variety of wheat, or a system of control for blackleg or some other disease, or a new method of fighting destructive insects, it is necessary that there be a high class organization, composed of men who are well trained, and who have a fundamental knowledge of what they are trying to do. The college has such an organization now. It is essential that it be kept together—that other educational institutions and commercial organizations, which delight in stealing Kansas men away with offers of higher salaries or more opportunity in investigational work, be kept off by a liberal policy which will allow the Kansas men the greatest possible opportunity to be of service to Kansas agriculture. The college must have the money required to keep its service on the highest possible basis. If the record made in the past is any indication, it is certain that many dollars will be returned for every dollar appropriated for the needs of this school.

How To Make Hens Lay Eggs At A Cost Of 12 Cents A Dozen

Every poultry raiser in the world is looking for some good, practical way to increase the egg supply and make bigger poultry profits. The big trouble with the poultry business has been that the hens lay only when eggs are cheap, and quit laying when eggs are high priced. Since the discovery of Laymore, the world's greatest laying tonic, thousands of poultry raisers are making bigger poultry profits than they ever thought possible. Their hens keep laying all winter long—they hurry through the moult and put on feathers quickly. You can get your hens to lay eggs at a cost of 12 cents a dozen. A half cent's worth of LAYMORE is sufficient for 12 hens. By taking advantage of my liberal offer here, every reader of this magazine can get enough Laymore to last 100 hens for three months FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR. I guarantee Laymore to double your yearly egg production or your money back. Use the coupon and order right away.

448 Eggs From 20 Hens in One Month

Mayer's Hatchery,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Enclosed find \$3.00 and coupon for Special Offer. Wish to state that my supply of Laymore is gone and wish you to send more as soon as possible for I do not want to be without it. It sure did give results. In January when I sent for your Laymore Tonic my chickens were not laying. I received my supply and here is the result:

May 9, 1919.

EGGS	MONTHS	HENS
1	January	32
50	February	32
423	March	26
448	April	20

123 eggs for the first 9 days of May. If this statement will help you, use my name. (Signed)
Chas. Moore, Clymer, Pa.

Enclosed find \$1.00 bill for which send me two packages of Mayer's Poultry Tonic. I have used two packages with good results. Send at once, don't delay, we need it. It sure is a help.
Pearl Ernst, Council Grove, Kas.

I am ordering \$5.00 worth of Laymore. I am very much pleased with it. Mrs. Henry J. Naefke, Farnhamville, Ia.

Enclosed find check for four more packages of Laymore. I find it to be just as represented. Adolf Swenson, Lancaster, Minn.

Don't Send Any Money
Get 2 Regular One Dollar Boxes
I PAY THE SHIPPING COSTS

12
Dollar Boxes
Only
\$5.00

Here is your opportunity to buy the famous Laymore at half price. You don't need to send any money—simply fill out and mail the coupon below, and I will send you the two full-sized dollar packages. When the goods arrive, pay your postman only \$1.00. I am sending Laymore out without money in advance because hundreds of folks have put off ordering Laymore because it was too much trouble to get a money order or make out a check. I want everybody who raises poultry to use

Laymore

"MAKES THE LAZY HENS LAY"

because it will double your poultry profits. Thousands of poultry raisers are making more money than they ever thought possible. The reason is Laymore. This scientific discovery tones up your hens and acts on the laying organs with such remarkable success that I sell Laymore under the absolute guarantee that it will double your egg production or your money back. Mail the coupon now and get double value. Remember you don't need to send any money with the coupon unless you want to.

Sold Under an Absolute Money-Back Guarantee

The experience of thousands of poultry raisers has been so remarkable and successful that I sell Laymore under the absolute guarantee that it will double your egg production or your money back. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain, so why not take advantage of my liberal offer of two dollar packages for only \$1.00 before it is withdrawn.

Order Now—Use the Coupon

Simply fill out the coupon with your name and address written plainly, and mail today. You don't need to send any money with the coupon unless you want to. I pay all delivery charges and war tax. The two packages for \$1.00 is all the charges you pay. Order now and get your hens started in laying right away.

MAYER'S HATCHERY

30 North Second St.
MINNEAPOLIS,

MINN.



MAIL THIS COUPON

MAYER'S HATCHERY,

30 N. Second St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen: Send me at once packages of Mayer's

Laymore Tonic for which I agree to pay \$..... when the packages arrive.

Name.....

Town.....

State..... R. F. D.....

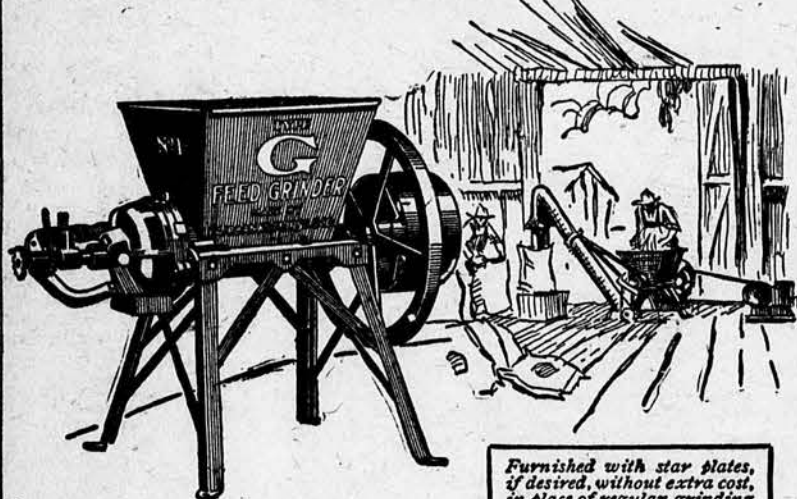
Where 90 lbs. = 100 lbs.

GROUND grain weighing 90 pounds has been found by actual test to do the work of 100 pounds of unground feed. Think what this means in added profits on your farm!

A Fairbanks-Morse "G" Feed Grinder will help you to put your cattle and horses in prime condition—will put all of your stock on a balanced ration. Makes fine fattening foods—grinds corn, oats, barley for poultry feeds—produces fine meal for calves, lambs, pigs, cattle and horses.

Quality built "G" Feed Grinders are money-makers. See them at your dealer; arrange to put one at work on your farm and watch the results that follow.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
MANUFACTURERS CHICAGO



No. 1 "G" Feed Grinder

Furnished with star plates, if desired, without extra cost, in place of regular grinding plates.

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West Kansas Field News

BY G. C. GIBBONS

Late Rains Help Wheat. Farmers Soon Forget Crop Failures. Labor Costs May Decrease. Spring Wheat Not Successful. The One Crop Farmer. Put Cows on Every Farm. Sorghums Made Good Yields.

DURING September sufficient rain fell to insure the coming up of wheat sown this fall. It is interesting to note the different attitude the farmer has toward seeding wheat since the rains. Farmers who had planned on only a small acreage have increased their planting considerably, and the rains had much to do with it.

Farmers in general soon forget crop failures. I believe it is especially so in Western Kansas. Shortly after harvest the traveler thru this section of the country would have been alarmed if he had listened to the talk among farmers. They were discouraged about the yield of wheat and rightly so. Many declared that they would not plant wheat again only to reap straw. This feeling still holds to some extent, but there's where rain comes in for an important part. It put the ground in excellent condition for seeding and then the farmer began to plan on seeding more wheat.

But the labor cost this year is going to be much smaller in proportion in preparation and seeding than it was last year. Not only in money but in time expended. Farmers who decided late to sow wheat will only have time to disk and more of them will only have time to seed in the stubble. By the time next spring comes along more of the farmers will have forgotten the poor crop of wheat the past season and will decide to grow some spring wheat. Well, that's a bigger gamble than ever with the exception of a very small part of Western Kansas and there the element of risk nears the marginal point of safety.

Many are asking the Fort Hays Experiment station for the results of the experiments with spring wheat. It has been grown there for several years experimentally and the yields obtained certainly will not recommend spring wheat as a commercial crop.

Other farmers who too have forgotten the poor wheat crop of 1919 will decide to grow barley and oats next spring. There was a great deal grown this year with some phenomenal yields in many sections. Here's where the experiment station will be able to provide some more interesting data on the growing of these crops. It has grown these crops, many varieties of them, for several years both experimentally and commercially and is in position to advise the farmer about just what can be expected from these crops.

It often has been said that the Western Kansas farmers are the best gamblers in the world. Of course that statement has reference to crops. But here is a curious fact. Those who have gambled in wheat and have succeeded are few in number. According to correspondents for some Eastern farm papers, it is easy to go out in the state

and find a man who has made a fortune growing wheat. But those who can tell a sadder story will far outnumber the fortunate ones.

If one were sure of a reasonable return from his wheat crop every year it would be a different story. There is a question that has often arisen in my mind and that is, will the one crop farmer go far in establishing a permanent agriculture in Western Kansas? There are a great many substantial farmers thruout the whole of Western Kansas but those of them who are resting easy are raising some livestock and the necessary crops to provide feed for them.

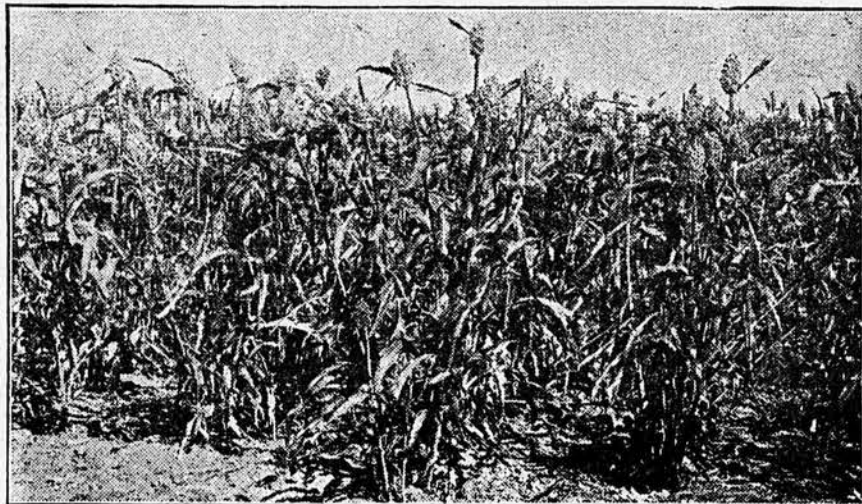
There may have been a day in Western Kansas when the man who milked cows was looked upon with suspicion. I'll admit that I never was able to approach a cow for the purpose of milking her with much real anticipation of pleasure in the act, but just the same the farmer who does not keep at least a few cows on his farm is overlooking one of the important factors in a successful farm plan.

The Fort Hays Experiment station has proved definitely that sorghums can be grown successfully in Western Kansas. Feeding experiments have shown that sorghum silage and sorghum stover give as good results as corn silage and stover. Then what is there to prevent the Western Kansas farmer from growing sorghums, keeping livestock and dairy cows and thereby increasing his annual farm profits? At the same time he is finding a market for the feed he produces.

Education Costs More

We do not know of any state college or university which has enough buildings, equipment, teachers and funds to care properly for all the boys and girls who desire an education. Not all of these institutions lack all of these things perhaps, but all lack one or more. Several institutions had to put up the bars long before their first semester began, turning away hundreds of worthy young people who deserve a chance for a higher education. The trouble is that our legislators have failed to realize that the cost of education has advanced in the same ratio as the cost of other things and consequently they have failed to make adequate provision for it. Teachers, labor, laboratory materials, fuel and other supplies cost more, while appropriations have not increased accordingly. New projects must be undertaken by colleges and experiment stations as their work develops and the public demands on them grow, but for these little money is now available. It is a shame that boys and girls must be denied their opportunity, that development must halt, that deficits must be incurred, but the shame is not upon the institutions.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Coffee is getting higher, which probably is due to the high price of ice in Greenland.



It Has Been Demonstrated That the Grain Sorghums are the Sure Feed Crops and the Basis of Safe Farming in Kansas.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**More Rain is Needed.
Acid Phosphate for Wheat.
Manure Greatly Increases Yields.
Cattle Feeders Lose Heavily.
Pastures Relieve Feed Shortage.
Land Values are Advancing.
Cutting Corn and Kafir.
Threshers Difficult to Get.**

THE WEEK which ended October 4 was very dry, windy, dusty and sunny down here in Coffey county. It was also much warmer than the ordinary first week in October, much to the regret of those who wished to sow wheat. The recent rains have failed to reach this locality and the soil is getting very dry. Corn ground which has been disked and most of the early plowed land contain enough moisture to bring up wheat but all ground plowed since the middle of September is too dry to sprout grain. On this farm the wheat sown on disked corn ground on Saturday afternoon was up the next Thursday morning but that sown on the late plowing will not come up until it rains.

Most of the land on which we sowed wheat is in very good condition so far as fertility goes and I do not think it needs much commercial fertilizer altho some acid phosphate might have been a good thing. Many who are sowing wheat on the uplands are using acid phosphate, including those who used it last season. It seems that our land lacks the element that phosphate supplies, especially when wheat is raised. Manure produces wheat on our upland in virtually all seasons except those like this year, when the excess of nitrogen produces an overgrowth of straw. Experts in soils say that our land here contains all the potash that ever will be needed and that nitrogen can be supplied by means of clover or alfalfa and manure. This leaves phosphorus to be supplied and acid phosphate sown with wheat seems to fill out about all that is lacking in our fairly good soils.

Manure applied to wheat ground in almost any way and at any time before it starts to head does an immense amount of good here except in seasons like that just passed, and they do not come oftener than once in 20 years. I have seen the yield of wheat increased 10 bushels to the acre here by top dressing with manure in the fall and the coat applied was a light one, too. Wheat does not seem to need a large amount of manure; about six or seven loads to the acre applied after the wheat is up, perhaps, during November, will bring good results. On this farm seven loads of stable manure applied to an acre of oats stubble and plowed under in the fall of 1917 produced 10 bushels more wheat than grew on the acre beside it and the unmanured acre was a little better land, too, as it lay a little lower down the slope.

The cattle market, which livened up a little when most stockmen kept their stuff at home, is on the down grade again along with hogs. Most of the steers going to Kansas City from Coffey, Greenwood and Lyon counties are making an actual loss to their owners of from \$20 to \$40 and in extreme cases as high as \$50 a head is lost. It may be

objected that these cattle were bought too high last spring or last fall but it must be remembered that they were bought with the frantic appeals of men who were supposed to speak for the public ringing in their ears. They were given to understand that the world was on the verge of starvation and that meats especially were lacking. Of course it is not pretended that the cattle were fed with the sole expectation of feeding a hungry world; the feeders expected in return to be paid for their work. Now they tell us that there is more meat than is needed and cattle-men see not only their labor and feed lost but a large part of their capital as well. I suppose that eastern interests are highly pleased to think beef is a little cheaper but they must not expect their wails to be heeded by Western cattlemen again, even tho they fill the air with cries that the world is starving for meat.

A neighbor started his cattle to market last week and got them as far as the stock yards in Gridley where they were weighed. Having the actual weight before him our friend could see just where he stood and rather than take an actual present loss he brought the cattle back home and will feed them for a short time on rough feed with some cottonseed, hoping that later the market will improve. Some cattlemen from Greenwood county are shipping young cattle to Texas to winter as there is not feed enough here to carry the usual amount of stock. The acreage that usually raises feed here was all in wheat or oats this summer and even a favorable season would not have produced enough feed for the cattle now on hand. The pasture season closed October 1 but grass is yet fairly good and stock is being held in most pastures for a short time; that time must be short, however, for October grass even at its best seldom more than holds what weight has been gained.

It is not only in the West that land has advanced in price. In New England the better farms bring at least 50 per cent more than they did five years ago and even the poorer land sells higher. In Vermont the sale of the farm usually carries with it all the stock and machinery and the farm is usually priced, not at so much an acre, but a lump sum is asked for the whole farm, stock and tools. The farm boundaries there are very irregular and it often happens that a farmer, who has lived on the farm all his life, does not know how many acres he owns. This has caused some trouble recently in land sales for a man who would not trouble himself if the farm he bought at \$15 an acre should be a few acres shy, would raise a row if he found himself short of many \$35 or \$40 acres. I note that a number of damage cases have been tried in Vermont courts this fall on this issue of shortage of acres and in every instance the purchaser was allowed several hundred dollars for the shortage.

After 11 campaigns during the corn and kafir cutting seasons our old corn binder has finally quit. It quit when

(Continued on Page 31.)



Much Corn and Kafir Was Cut and Shocked Last Week That Will Supply Good Forage for Livestock Next Winter.

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For Our Young Readers

Everyone Recognizes Value of Girl Who Can Cook

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT



THE PROOF of the cooking is in the eating. The odor of boiling beef, green peppers, onions, tomatoes and other vegetables, mingled in a way to form an appetizing fragrance, gave promise that the girls in a domestic science class at Washburn college in Topeka were preparing foods that would make the mouth water, but the real proof that those students of the culinary art were learning practical lessons as well as theory came when the lesson was finished and I enjoyed the treat of tasting one of each of the various kinds of dishes that had been prepared.

When I entered the laboratory a feeling of weariness came over me. Two hours seemed such a long time to spend in a class room when one was taking no active part, but seeing the interest which every member displayed in her work inspired me with a new interest, and the period passed all too quickly. During the time that I watched the girls at work, many thoughts about cooking passed thru my mind and I thoroly agreed with the great writers of the day on the subject, that cooking is "the noblest of arts," for on it depends so much of the health and happiness of the world. Skill in the art of cooking distinguishes us from the savage. Teaching domestic science in the public schools and colleges is putting a higher value on the girl who knows how to cook a good meal.

Cheap Cuts Made Savory

But returning to the class at Washburn college—the lesson was on cooking meats, and special emphasis was laid on using cheap cuts in such a way as to make savory dishes. Every girl learned that there are a number of ways of making tough meats tender; long, slow cooking, including simmering and braising; the addition of an acid, such as vinegar or lemon; grinding; pounding, and freezing.

To teach principles is the chief aim of Miss Elsie Jones, professor of home economics in Washburn college, for she knows that if her girls learn the principle of doing things they can formulate their own recipes or easily follow the recipes given them.

Can you think of anything better than a tasty, clear soup? I never tasted better clear soup than that made by one of the students from the soup stock prepared the day before. Then came a vegetable soup and after that Swiss steak and Hamburg steak and meat loaf.

Here are some of the principles which the girls in the class learned: When one wishes all the flavor in the soup, the meat is put into cold water and brought to the boiling point slowly. In making stew when part of the flavor is to be in the meat and part in the stew, the water is brought to the boiling point quickly. When meat is boiled it is put into boiling water at once so that the flavor is retained in it. Only tender cuts of meat should be broiled, pan broiled or roasted. When meat is to be cooked by any of these methods, it is first seared; by searing, the outside of the meat is hardened and it is cooked in its own juices.

Swiss Steak

Do you enjoy a Swiss steak? Here is the method these girls used in preparing one: Pound flour into both sides of the steak with a pounder, using as much as the meat will take up; brown in drippings in an iron frying pan;

then add boiling water to cover; cover the pan tightly so that steam cannot escape and allow the meat to simmer for two hours or until tender.

Thruout the year the work in the preparation of food at Washburn college will be made of as much practical value as possible. A course in household management will include every phase of house work and will prepare the students to manage a home on a basis which will be as economical and as systematic as that of any business house. Time savers and labor savers will be considered also.

This Boy Earned a Typewriter

I think the typewriter is not out of place on the farm any more than in the office. There are many uses for the typewriter besides just ordinary letter writing. The children find it a delight to copy their lessons. Besides, the farmer can answer all his business letters on it. It has helped me in a hundred and one ways.

I earned my typewriter working for my father in harvest last summer. Any wide-awake boy or girl can earn his or her typewriter also. Everyone in our family uses the typewriter, from dad down to my little 5-year-old sister, who begs us to let her write her name on it. It helps one greatly in spelling and punctuation.

Many rural families now own typewriters. They have awakened to the fact that a typewriter is a necessity to them as well as for the office.

A great point is that it forms a home amusement. I would rather write on my typewriter than eat, and I think that is saying a lot. When my mother or father are too busy to write their letters, they tell me what to write for them, thereby saving a lot of valuable time. Time is getting so valuable nowadays that a farmer does not have time to hunt the pen and ink to write a letter; he just slips some paper into the machine and begins clicking away.

Business houses now have all letters typewritten, and when the farmer also types his letters, whether business or social, they make a good impression. Many serious mistakes can creep into a hand written letter or legal paper.

Salina, Kan. Harold Penix.

What I Saw at the Fair

Among the 40 representatives of the Linn county Poultry club who attended the annual poultry club meeting at Topeka during fair week was Hazel Parmley of Centerville, Kan. When Hazel returned home she wrote an essay about the trip which her teacher asked her to read to the other pupils. Here is the essay:

The Linn county delegation of Capper Poultry folks consisting of 40 persons left Centerville at 4 o'clock in the morning for the state fair at Topeka, arriving there at 10. We went past the Capitol Building and on to the Capper Building where we were heartily welcomed. We registered and all received badges.

Then we went back to the fair grounds where we checked our cars, pitched our tents and ate dinner. Then we went to the Capper Building on the fair grounds where the parade was to start. After this we went sight seeing at the fair and great sights they were to me. First we went to the poultry department where we saw chickens of many breeds and weights, from 1/4 to

12 pounds. One breed that was especially interesting to me was the White Crested Black Polish. They were about the size of a Leghorn with a white feathery ball covering the head all over, even the eyes. Then we went to the swine department. There were 10 buildings with 40 stalls in each, and several hogs or pigs in each of every kind, age and size. A monster Poland China exhibited weighed 1,140 pounds. It is 42 1/2 inches high and 7 feet long and 7 feet, 2 inches, in circumference. It sold for \$6,000 a year ago. One of the most interesting sheep we saw in the sheep department was a big one with horns that curled around by his eyes, making a double curl. In the cattle department one of the largest was a Hereford weighing 2,750 pounds. They curl the hair of the show cattle each morning to make them look pretty and beauties they surely are. There were horses as large as you can imagine and some that were no more than 2 feet high.

In the pet stock department there were guinea pigs, white mice and rats, pigeons and rabbits of all kinds from Angora down to tiny spotted ones. One of the exhibits that interested me the most was a cage of fan-tail pigeons.

In the mechanical department were numerous things also—a dish washer, new kinds of churns, sewing machines, milking machines, threshers and tractors. The diameter of some of the tractor wheels was twice the height of a man. You can hardly name a kind of domestic animal not represented as well as stock, grain, fancy work and sewing.

Tuesday evening about sundown an airplane began to circle around over the city. We soon learned we were to see an up-to-date battle. The evening was closed with the most beautiful fireworks, consisting of representations of General Pershing, flags, battleships and steamships.

Wednesday we spent some time sight seeing, after an interesting business meeting in the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

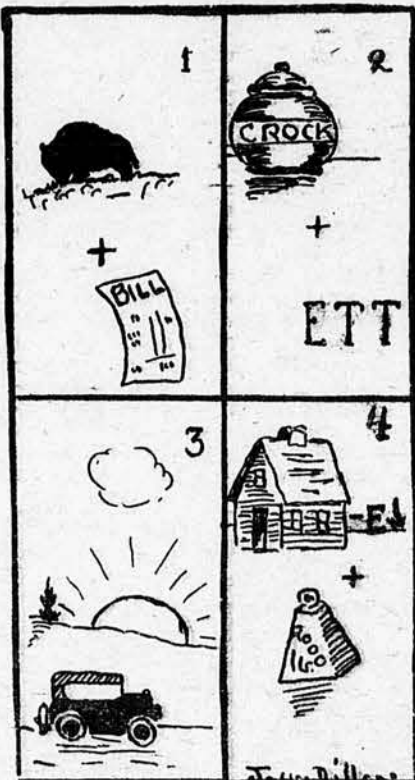
After the Capper club banquet at which Governor Allen talked to us, also Tom McNeal, John F. Case, club director, Bertha G. Schmidt, club secretary, with Mr. Whitman, pig club manager as toastmaster, we slept a little and started for home at 6:30.

Hazel Parmley.

Centerville, Kan.

Name These Four Scouts

If you can guess the names of the four scouts represented in this puzzle send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



Packages of postcards will be awarded the first three boys and the first three girls sending correct answers.

Solution October 11 puzzle—Five dogs: 1, doggerel; 2, dogma; 3, dog fish; 4, dog star; 5, dogwood. The prize winners: George Batka, Olga Schlaepfer, Mildred Hearing, Alberta Zogelma, Carrol Neighbors, Clare H. Stewart.

Health in the Family

Things You Should Do When You Have Cancer

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

CANCER is a very unpleasant, even repulsive subject, yet so important that we are obliged to drag it into the light. The big fact about it, and the reason why we are obliged to discuss it, is that every case of cancer is curable at an early stage. It is not a blood disease. It always originates in certain local groups of cells, and if handled in time, may be eradicated. That being so, we must do what we can to tell you how to take it in time.

Cancer kills a great many persons every year. Of all the deaths of persons more than 40 years old cancer kills one man in every 14 and one woman in every eight. In Kansas last year it caused 798 deaths, as many as occurred from typhoid fever, measles, diphtheria, and scarlet fever combined. So you see it is no light thing, especially if you consider that dying from any of the other four diseases may be considered pleasant as compared with death from cancer.

Many Cases of Cancerphobia

Yes, there is such a thing as "Cancerphobia." It is the term applied to the condition of persons, not having the disease, who worry so much about the possibility of getting it as to magnify every pimple into a tumor and every pain into a symptom of malignancy. This is not uncommon in persons who believe that it is "in the family." They take unto themselves a great deal of distress for no reason whatever. The ordinary, every-day individual does not even need to think of cancer, in general. He should have just enough knowledge of the subject to know if that special time ever comes that behooves him to take action, for if it comes he must act quickly.

Cancer may attack any organ of the body and may choose any age, sex, or race. Its preference, however, seems to be for the white race rather than for the black, for females rather than males, and for those of middle age and older rather than the young.

Despite the extensive researches that have been made into the subject no one is yet able to say what is the cause of cancer or give positive explanation of how it is spread. The investigations that have been made seem to show it is not a germ disease and that it is not contagious from person to person. While there are a fair number of cases on record in which the disease seems to have followed down family lines there are so many in which no family connection or predisposition can be traced that it is now conceded that the disease is not hereditary.

How the Disease Originates

One well known fact about cancer is that it develops from tissues which suffer chronic irritation. The best illustration of this is smoker's cancer, which attacks the mouth, and, quite generally, the lower lip. We can see how the irritation works in this case, but, perhaps, not so readily in that very common variety, cancer of the stomach. There is good reason to believe that the same principle governs. The irritation in the stomach begins with chronic indigestion, perhaps goes from that to gastric ulcer, and following that comes the cancer. Of course, cancer does not result in every case, any more than it comes to every chronic irritation from smoking. Cancer is only produced when the chronic irritation finds a nucleus of cancer cells to be stirred into activity. The most common parts of the body to be affected by cancer are stomach, liver, female generative organs, breast, mouth and lips.

One of the varieties most common in women is cancer of the breast. This is one of the most readily recognizable and curable forms. It is seldom indeed that the woman does not recognize the tumor in time for its complete removal at a curable stage. But seven in 10 patients put off their appeal to the surgeon until too late. One of the things that deceives them is the absence of pain. Cancer of the breast in its early stages is not painful. The

woman who waits until pain drives her to the doctor, or waits to see if the tumor will increase in size waits too long. I can understand the dread of the surgeon's knife, but dread of that abominable cancer should be so much greater that the patient should welcome the clean, keen blade that will deliver her from the terrible menace.

I have a little word of assurance here for the many women who suffer from pain in the breasts and imagine that they can feel an accompanying tumor. If the pain is prominent and the tumor is not you need have no worry about cancer. It doesn't begin in that way.

Cancer of the uterus is not so easy to recognize early. The most distinctive feature is repeated, irregular bloody discharges. If this takes place in a woman who has passed the "change of life" it is a positive indication of cancer, and if given immediate attention can be cured.

Any sore on the lip or tongue that is very persistent, resisting all ordinary treatment, is open to suspicion of being cancerous, especially if the patient is past 40.

Cancer of the rectum is not uncommon. It is indicated by persistent pain and bleeding. Many a patient has eased his mind with "pile cures" until the cancer has progressed too far for cure.

Measures of Prevention

As to prevention of cancer: It is simply a matter of taking care of your general health. If you have indigestion get it cured. Don't do it because you fear the trouble may progress to cancer, but because you cannot be 100 per cent efficient while laboring with indigestion. It is a well accepted fact that people who are so circumstanced that they cannot be "high livers" have not nearly so much cancer as their better fed brethren.

A woman with disturbed uterine functions should get medical attention; not because she fears cancer of the uterus, but because it is quite impossible for her to perform the many duties of a housekeeper and enjoy life in doing so, unless in good health.

But suppose that a person, otherwise in first class health, is yet troubled with a suspicious lump or tumor; what then? In such a case waste no time in speculation or in observing progress, but go to your doctor for examination at once.

Consult the Doctor Early

You fear to go because he may order a surgical operation? But what is the sleep of anesthesia, for remember you neither see nor feel the operation, and a few days in bed, as compared to years of miserable life with a malignant cancer dragging at your vitality?

Let the doctor be the judge. If his verdict is cancer have the growth removed without delay. If he fears that it is malignant but is uncertain, remember that you can render the matter quite certain by having a specimen of the tissue examined under the microscope. Be on the safe side.

If your fears are unfounded the doctor probably will explain the nature of your "lump," you will have a little laugh over it, and will go away well rid of the terrible dread that has been hanging over you.

Better Seedbeds for Wheat

A blinder and a disk are two mighty good tools to use together. It is possible to hitch both to a tractor, and disk the land at the same time the crop is being harvested; at least this idea worked out well on a good many Kansas farms this year, of which the farm of Charles W. Lowe of Caldwell is a good example. In his case the field was plowed later, and the ground turned over in excellent condition. He probably will get an increase in yield of wheat next year of several bushels an acre, which will pay mighty well for one disking. There is a good idea in this use of a disk in power harvesting that ought to be developed generally in Kansas, and will be next year.

Mayer
**HONORBIT
SHOES**



For the Whole Family

DRESS up shoes for everybody, work shoes, school shoes for the children and easy restful house shoes. Honorbilt Shoes contain the same good quality leathers they did 38 years ago; they are built on honor. The name Honorbilt stands for a heaping measure of service. Wear a pair and prove it for yourself.

Men's and Women's Fine Shoes

The fine shoes are all that anybody could ask for in style and you get choicest leather plus genuine comfort. You are sure to find the particular shape you want and always the latest styles, and a wide variety.

Work Shoes

Honorbilt Work Shoe leather is double tanned to resist the alkali in the soil, as well as barnyard juices. They are soft and easy on the feet yet long wearing and will not get hard when wet. Honorbilt Work Shoes will give double the wear of ordinary shoes.

Children's Shoes

Sturdy, well-built shoes that stand rough treatment—the kind boys and girls like, and their parents, too. Shaped for growing feet. The quality is there—they wear like iron.

No matter who in your family needs a pair of shoes next, see your dealer who handles the Mayer Honorbilt line. Look for the name Honorbilt on the soles.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
Milwaukee, Wis.

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from Stock Raising—with less work

You'll do that when you have the best watering facilities for your stock. That means equipment that provides a supply of pure water always within easy reach, always at the right temperature—it means

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Scene on the
farm of Dr. B. F. Besser, Newton, Iowa.

With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash, Editor

Every Woman Needs the Broadening of the Mental Horizon Which a Club Affiliation Brings Her

YES, INDEED, a farm woman should be a member of one club. More than one, however, proves burdensome and soon defeats the purpose for which one becomes a member. Even the farm woman who has a house full of little children should be a club member. She it is who needs the broadening of the mental horizon, which a club affiliation brings her. Her dull round of seemingly endless duties soon causes her to lose her interest in and grasp on world and national affairs and her intellectuality suffers accordingly just when she should keep her mind bright and keen in order to be a real companion and counselor to her developing brood. To do one's full duty by their children, one should give as much thought and effort to their mental and spiritual development as to their physical.

One country club I have in mind specialized, so to speak, in mothers with large families. Every member brought one dish for the luncheon, came in the forenoon and devoted a long busy day to sewing clothes for the little ones. Remodeling and mending, making bed clothing or if in the fruit season, to making a big batch of fruit butter, canning fruit, pickle making, and so on. Then an hour was devoted to reading and discussing current events or some vitally absorbing topic of the day. This club, also, subscribed to a half dozen of the best magazines which made the entire round of the club membership, allowing ample time in which to read and digest their contents.

A club of which I am a member, is composed of city and country women, which in itself is an advance step. If city and country women could mingle and become acquainted the existing antagonism soon would be eliminated. This club did excellent and varied service during the war. Another excellent work of the club was the establishment of a community market, thus bringing into touch city consumers, who desired fresh produce, first hand and country producers, who hailed with joy the opportunity to dispose of their produce direct to consumers, thus eliminating middle-men's profits. These club women gave canning and drying demonstrations, employing the county home demonstrator and purchased a drier which was rented out for a nominal sum. When markets were overstocked these women met and dried the fruit or vegetables which were given to the poor during the winter months. A bandolier campaign was inaugurated which resulted in many hundred pounds of the noxious weeds being destroyed, many little ones made happy, a thrifty habit established and patriotism fostered by the prizes of thrift stamps.

These women made special war saving stamp and bond drives and helped materially in this way. A committee maintained a refreshment "hut" at the main railroad station and fed free all soldiers and sailors who passed that way. A luncheon was given, the proceeds of which were used to adopt a French orphan boy. The members were the leaders in securing a bronze tablet in memory of the first soldier boy from this vicinity who made the supreme sacrifice. This tablet will be installed in our proposed memorial hall. The parliamentary training obtained in this club will be of great help and use to these women both of the country and city and probably could not have been obtained in any other way. The fellowship and pleasant social mes together also result in much good. An excellent club program celebrating the natal day of the beloved looser poet follows:

Invocation.
Vocal or instrumental solo.
Sketch of James Whitcomb Riley's life.
Reading—"I Ain't Goin' to Cry no More"—Riley.
Reading—"The Boy Who Made Faces"—Riley.
Reading—"The Old Swimmin' Hole"—Riley.
Piano Solo—"The Mill Wheel."

This program is peculiarly suited to

October, Mr. Riley's natal month.

A series of programs for club work might work out well with a Thanksgiving one for November, Christmas program for December, discussions of a systematic reading course for January, plans for flower and vegetable gardens for February, housecleaning plans and hints for March, a review and discussions of the wars of the United States for April, Memorial day program for May, summer health plans and sanitation for June, patriotic pro-

grams for July, canning and preserving for August, discussion of school and its peculiar problems, and a harvest home banquet for September.



A Large Number of Housewives Have Taken the Courses in Dressmaking and Millinery in the Vocational Schools.

Lily Bowers Crampton.
Cowley Co., Kansas.

Mother May Go to School, Too

BY IDA MIGLIARIO

That every effort is being put forth to make this a nation of trained people and to increase the number of skilled workmen, is shown by the provisions of the Vocational Education law enacted February 23, 1917. That fine results are being obtained in Kansas from the working out of this law, is shown by the files in the office of the State Board of Vocational Education. It is evident that much greater results soon are to be realized from the plans that are being laid just now by this board.

The controlling purpose of vocational education is that it shall fit one for useful employment. The larger number of those who have entered employment left school as early as they were permitted to do so, usually at the age of 14 or 16. The greater number of those over 14 remaining in school are

between the ages of 14 and 18. And so the training that is to be given to this group of people must be a little below college grade.

To meet the demand for this type of education three kinds of schools have been organized—all day schools, part time schools, and evening schools. All day schools are organized as separate schools, or departments in schools. The length of the course of study is two years in most cases, however some have a four-year course. In addition to the homemaking courses, provision is sometimes made for instruction in such trade work as power machine operating, millinery, dressmaking, and so on.

The part-time and evening schools offer a fine opportunity for the employed to take training in their chosen line. In some places where the vocational education schools are in operation the hours for part-time work are 3 to 5, or 3:30 to 5:30, thus giving the housewife an opportunity to come for a few hours and take training in some of the classes which will meet her need. In looking over the work done last year by these schools, it was surprising to note the number of housewives who had taken advantage of the opportunity of enrolling in classes of dressmaking and millinery. An especial effort is being made to strengthen the classes in garment alteration, for during these times of the high cost of materials girls and women feel more and more the need of being able to successfully make over their old clothes. The enrollment in the millinery classes gave evidence of the fact that women and girls feel the need of being trained in the art of making their last season's hat into one of the latest fashion.

System Saves Time for Play

BEING RENTERS we have very few built-in conveniences, but by having a definite schedule for my work I find I have time for fancy-work, romping with my five children, and other enjoyments which make life worth living. However, I do not believe in being tied to system as some women are, denying themselves every pleasure because tomorrow is wash day, or "I just have to iron and mop and bake on a certain day."

I follow the following schedule as nearly as possible, altho illness and many other causes may vary it at times: Monday is my clean up day, taking each room separately and cleaning thoroughly; beds are all aired, clean slips and sheets put on, and all soiled doilies and so forth gathered together in the clean up. I put all the clothes to soak in the evening ready for the Tuesday's washing and as my washings are large, I plan nothing else for this day.

Wednesday is my club day. After the morning's work is done I get the children's and my clothes ready to put on after dinner is over, and get the dinner and supper in one meal, so getting supper will be no problem if I arrive home late. Thursday is ironing and mending day. Friday is cleaning day again, only sweeping and dusting this time. Saturday is left for baking, mopping and so forth with time in the afternoon to lay out all clean clothes, and to prepare for the Saturday evening bath. I also take time Saturday to make out and prepare the menu for Sunday dinner, so that I have very little to do to get dinner after we arrive home from Sunday school and church.

I am of the opinion that the woman who never has time for anything is the one without system in her housework. Mrs. Ralph Baker.
Jefferson Co., Kansas.

One advantage to the housewife of attending this type of school is the fact that she may enroll only for the work which is especially hard for her. In the classes in cooking the report showed that many women were interested only in bread making; others attended only thru the course of study covering cake baking; still others were there only for instruction in the canning of fruit, vegetables, and meats.

The enrollment in the evening classes showed the business girl was eager to take the opportunity of learning something about the art of homemaking for these classes were made up largely of stenographers and saleswomen. Another interesting fact which spoke well for the type of work being done by those in charge of these schools was the large number of house-maids who were enrolled in the classes teaching the cooking and serving of meals.

As yet the law does not permit courses training women for work in the commercial world, but as soon as that can be included in the schools there will be a greater demand for this type of school. Many of the larger department stores in the cities now are looking for women trained in the art of salesmanship, for they see the need of employing such trained women to teach their clerks the fine points of salesmanship. The time will come when merchants will employ only those who have been trained for clerkship, because one educated in all subjects related to the work which she plans to do, will be an asset to any business concern.

Kansas should waken up to the advantages of this type of school, so many of her young people are denied the privilege of higher education for financial conditions of the home will not permit the expense of sending the youth to college. Where these schools are established the young folk can so easily secure training along their chosen line while they are employed and thus they become skilled workmen and can demand a better wage.

The November Club Meeting

The subject of the November Homemakers' club meeting is to be "Parents." The following program is suggested:

Roll Call—A song my mother used to sing.

Paper—Duties of Parents to Children. Discussion.

Paper—Duties of Children to Parents. Discussion.

References—Delineator, June, 1919, Page 7; Ladies' Home Journal, May, 1919, Page 108; Ladies' Home Journal, April, 1919, Page 33; Everybody's Magazine, March, 1918, Page 114; The Century Magazine, March, 1918, Page 66; Good Housekeeping, January, 1918, Page 29.

Pumpkin May be Canned

Wash the pumpkin, cut into sections and peel. Cut into inch cubes, place in a cheesecloth bag, and plunge into boiling water. Boil 5 minutes, remove and instantly plunge into cold water. Drain and pack to within an inch of the top in thoroughly sterilized glass jars. Use new cold pack jar rubbers, adjust the top wire on the lid, and sterilize in a steam cooker or boiler 3 hours, boiling constantly. When done let down the second wire, wrap in a newspaper and store in a cool cellar. This pumpkin will keep indefinitely. I have kept it two years.—Lily Bowers Crampton, Cowley Co., Kansas.

Remove seed pulp from the pumpkins, put into a large kettle or pan with just a little water, set in the oven or on top of the range and when soft, scrape out all the pulp with a spoon. This is quicker work than peeling and more easily done. Now the pulp is ready to pack into jars. Process just

as you would beans or any other vegetable. Do not add water as it will only take up space and not help to keep it. This is ready for use when milk, egg, and sugar, and so forth are added. I canned all my pumpkin this way last year and did not lose any. One pint makes two good-sized pies.

One year when sugar was cheaper and more plentiful I cooked my pumpkin into a thick butter with sugar and spices and canned it open-kettle way. It was very handy when I desired a pie in a hurry, as all it needed was to be thinned with milk and egg. This method requires $\frac{1}{2}$ sugar to $\frac{1}{2}$ pumpkin pulp and when spices are added it keeps as well as fruit butter. A pint of this goes further than the other and makes a richer pie.—Mrs. W. H. Penix.

Good Things to Eat

Baked Oysters and Cheese.—One pound of cheese cut fine, 1 pint of oysters, 1 cup of bread crumbs. Butter a pan, put in a layer of bread crumbs, one of oysters, and then cheese. Dot with butter, salt and pepper, continue in this manner until all ingredients are used, then pour the juice of the oysters over all, add a little water if needed, cover and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

Baked Rice and Cheese with Tomato and Onions.—Boil 3 large onions chopped fine, in 3 cups of water until tender. Boil $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of rice until done, turn the onions into the rice, add 1 pint of mashed potatoes, 1 large cup of cheese chopped fine, season to suit the taste and turn into a buttered pan. Dot with butter and bake 20 minutes. Serve at once.

Baked Left Over Meat.—One cup of minced meats, 1 cup of cornbread crumbs, 1 cup of wheat bread crumbs. Turn into a buttered pan with a layer of bread crumbs, then meat, and so forth. Mince 1 onion and spread over the top, season to suit the taste. Pour over all soup of any kind, enough to moisten, bake 30 minutes in a hot oven. Serve at once.

Salmon and Tomatoes.—One can of salmon, 1 can of tomatoes mashed to a pulp. Remove skin from the tomatoes and bones from the salmon, mix and season with 1 tablespoon of butter, 1 teaspoon of salt and a dash of pepper. Turn into a greased pan, cover the top with cracker or bread crumbs, dot with butter and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven.

Ham Patties.—Dampen with milk 1 pint of chopped ham, 2 pints of bread crumbs and add a little salt, put into deep gem pans, break an egg on top of each, sprinkle thickly with cracker crumbs, season with salt, pepper and butter and bake until brown.—Mrs. B. B. King, Neosho Co., Kansas.

To Make a Fireless Cooker

Will you please publish instructions for making a homemade fireless cooker in the Farmers Mail and Breeze? Also, I should like to know how to get rid of horseradish. I have tried digging it up but do not seem to get all the roots.—J. H. C., Colorado.

For the outside container for the fireless cooker any good-sized box or bucket with a tight cover may be used. If a wooden box is used, line it with newspaper. Pack the bottom of the outside container compactly with a layer of soft hay, excelsior, ground cork, sawdust, tightly crumpled newspapers, or any other good non-conducting material that can be packed in closely, to the depth of 3 inches or more.

A metal or enamel bucket with straight sides and a lid may be used for the nest lining. It must be of such a size as to allow at least 3 inches of packing material between it and the outside container, top, bottom and sides. Cut a circle of asbestos 2 inches larger in diameter than the nest lining and place it in the center of the packing. Then cut a strip of asbestos big enough to cover completely the outside walls of the bucket which is to serve as the nest lining and tie it in place.

Place the bucket with its asbestos covering directly in the center on the asbestos mat. Hold it in place and tightly fill in the space between it and the walls of the outside container with the packing material. Pack in solidly to within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the top of the bucket. The success of your cooker depends largely upon the tightness with which you crown in the packing material, which prevents the heat from escaping from your hot food.

Cut a piece of cardboard to fit in

the outside container. Cut a hole in the middle of it which will fit closely over the bucket which forms the nest lining. This collar holds the packing material in place. Make a cushion for the top by cutting two pieces of denim or muslin the size of the outside container and putting them together with a straight strip of cloth 3 inches wide. Stuff with the packing material. If a box is used for the outside container, the lid should be hinged and fastened down with a hook. Casters make it convenient to move about.

Soapstone disks will increase the usefulness of your cooker. With one below and one on top of the cooking vessel you will be able to roast meat or even to bake bread or puddings. Without the disks your fireless is useful only for certain kinds of food—cereals, beans, pot roasts, stews and other things that can be cooked in water. Salt should kill horseradish. It will also kill grass if there is any near it.—Editor.

Basque Styles are Worn

9417—Child's Dress. The panel at the front gives this little dress an air of grown-up smartness. The kimono sleeves may be long or short. The one-piece skirt is gathered all around. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

9413—Ladies' Dress. The influence of the basque style is noted in this smart frock. The applied fronts termi-



nate in long sash ends at the back. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9410—Ladies' Four-Piece Skirt. Ample fullness is given to this skirt by the side plait at each side of the front. The panel front is cut in one with the yoke. The back gore has fullness and is gathered into a yoke. Sizes 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure.

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

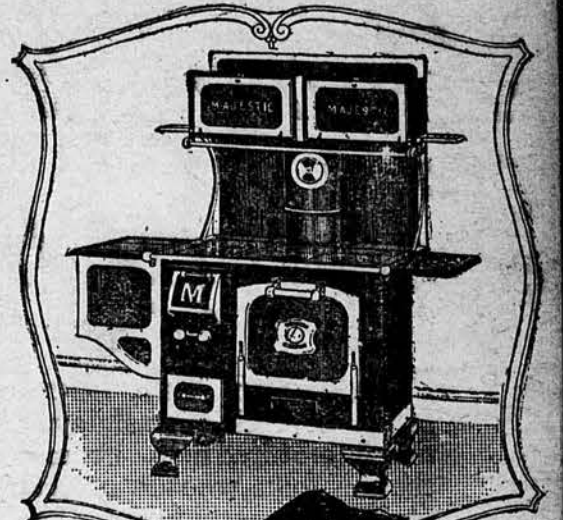
They Will Like a Circus

The child that must play alone often wearies of amusing himself, especially if the weather, or indisposition keeps him within doors. A little 5-year-old boy has been so happy with some home-made playthings that I wish to tell about them.

Some pictures of children's faces were pasted on pasteboard cut out with bodies, dressed with bright colored tissue paper, and given a pasteboard support in the back so that they would stand up nicely. A young woman visitor became interested in the work and made the little lad a pretty group of children. Together they also prepared pictures of animals in the same way and the result was material enough for a whole circus parade and many spectators, shows and exhibitions—in fact, all of the entertainments a lively boy could think of. S. E. H.

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SKINNING KNIFE STICKING KNIFE BUTCHER KNIFE

Butchering time is looked upon as a day of drudgery by most farmers. Yet this need not be. With such knives as we offer in this 3-piece butchering set, most of the drudgery may be eliminated. If you intend to butcher it is absolutely necessary that you have one extra good quality 6-inch steel sticking knife, one 6-inch skinning knife and one 6-inch butcher knife, such as we illustrate and describe herewith. The knives are all with 6-inch blades, highly tempered, carefully ground and highly polished. Beech or maple handles. The sticking knife has double razor edge. The set is shipped in a neat carton with charges prepaid.

SPECIAL 20-DAY OFFER—PREMIUM NUMBER 500

By placing our order for ten thousand sets of these knives before war time prices were put into effect, we were able to purchase them at an extremely low price and are now able to offer you the set postpaid with a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for only \$1.25. This offer good 20 days only.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, DEPT. 500, TOPEKA, KANSAS

"There's the real Liberty Motor"

"The power that liberates me from all the fatiguing work of washday. From dependence upon unreliable hired help. From the whims or necessities of the men folks, who always seem to need the farm power plant for something else when washday comes around."

"This Multi-Motor washer has its own independent power plant, a little easily operated gasoline engine built in under the tub, as a part of the washer"

"I can belt the washer up to the cream separator, churn or other light machinery and save hand labor in a dozen different ways outside of washing. I even loan it to the men, in a pinch, for shelling corn."

With its swinging, reversible wringer, also operated by the engine, this washer is the one machine that places the farm home on a par with the power operated farm. It does for the home what the truck and tractor does for the farm.

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BOX 178, PEOPLES COLLEGE, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS



It's as Good as New Now

After a Little Careful Work Stains Will Disappear

BY STELLA G. NASH

THERE ARE very few stains that cannot be removed from cotton, linen, silk and wool materials if they are treated promptly and carefully. It is wise first to find out what made the stain as some stains are set by treatment that would remove others. Experiment on a sample of the material before applying the treatment to the spot itself. Simple methods often do the work and it is safer to try them first as they are not likely to harm the material. Some stains may be removed by brushing or rubbing, others must be treated with special stain removers. Some are made by a combination of substances, and it may take a combination of methods to remove them.

Water will remove some kinds of stains. Where the goods is washable soak it in cold water and wash with cold or tepid water and white soap.



Apply Solvent with a Glass Rod.

Hot water may be used in the same way or by spreading the stained goods over a bowl and pouring boiling water from a height. Hot water cannot be used for all stains for it sets such as blood, meat juice, milk and egg. Non-washable materials may be treated by placing them over a pad of white cloth or absorbent paper and sponging with a very little water at a time. Change the pad as it becomes soiled or wet. Water should not be used on materials which it is likely to spot.

Absorbents are the simplest and safest cleaning agents. Common ones are blotting paper, unglazed paper, talcum, French chalk, fuller's earth, starch, meals and sawdust. To use them, cover the spot with the absorbent, let stand several hours, then brush. Or lay the material on white blotting or unglazed paper and cover with powder or more paper; apply a warm iron; repeat, using fresh powder or more paper; until the stain is entirely removed. Cover dry blood and ink stains with starch paste; when the paste dries and discolors, brush off and repeat until the stain disappears. Cover freshly spilled liquids with powder, meal, or bits of blotting paper; this prevents the liquid from spreading and sinking into the material.

To use such solvents as alcohol, benzine, carbon, tetrachloride, chloroform, ether, gasoline, kerosene and turpentine place the stained goods over a pad of cloth or paper and apply the solvent, using a glass rod or a stick with a rounded end. Work from the edge of the stain toward the center. Surrounding the spot with powder keeps the liquid from spreading and helps to prevent a ring forming. Change the pad as it becomes soiled or wet.

The Use of Neutralizers

If the stain is made by an acid, treat it with an alkaline substance. If it is made by an alkali, weak acid may restore the color. Common acid stains are made by sour fruit juices and vinegar. Neutralize these by using a solution made of about 1/4 teaspoon of ammonia, baking soda, or borax to 1 cup of water. Spread the stained material over a pad and sponge it; or stretch it over a bowl of water and apply the solution, a drop at a time. Rinse with clear water. Alkaline stains are usually caused by ammonia, strong soda, potash, or strong soap. Neutralize these with vinegar, lemon juice, or weak hydrochloric or oxalic acid. Work as for acid stains and rinse with clear water. Never use hydrochloric acid on silk.

Bleaching agents are used only when simpler means fail, and chiefly on white goods. When boiling water, or sunshine with water or frost, will not remove stains made by fruit, clear tea

and coffee, or ink, bleach with oxalic acid, hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, or Javelle water. Place the stain over a bowl of hot water and apply the bleaching agent a drop at a time. When the stain changes color, dip into the water. Repeat until the stain is removed. Neutralize with ammonia and rinse well. If the stain is obstinate, immerse it in oxalic acid or Javelle water diluted with an equal quantity of hot water, neutralize with ammonia and rinse. Use Javelle water only on white cotton and linen.

To make Javelle water dissolve 1/2 pound of chloride of lime in 2 quarts of cold water; then dissolve 1 pound of washing soda in 1 quart of boiling water. Mix the clear liquid from the two mixtures, let settle, then strain thru a cloth into bottles. Cork and keep in a dark place. In using potassium permanganate, dissolve 1 teaspoon of the crystals in 1 pint of water. For oxalic acid which is poison, dissolve 1 ounce of the crystals in 1/4 cup of hot water. Add a few drops of ammonia to hydrogen peroxide before using to make it work more quickly.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its leaflet issued recently entitled "How to Remove Stains" gives the following list of common stains and how to remove them:

Blood and Meat Juice—Use cold water; soap and cold water; or starch paste.

Bluing—Boiling water.

Chocolate and Cocoa—Borax and cold water; bleach if necessary.

Coffee and Tea—(clear)—Boiling water; bleach if necessary.

Coffee and Tea (with cream)—Cold water, then boiling water; bleach if necessary.

Cream and Milk—Cold water, then soap and cold water.

Egg—Cold water.

Fruit and Fruit Juices—Boiling water; bleach if necessary.

Grass—Cold water; soap and cold water; alcohol; or a bleaching agent.

Grease and Oils—French chalk, blotting paper or other absorbent; or warm water and soap; or gasoline, benzine, or carbon tetrachloride.

Iodine—Warm water and soap; alcohol; or ammonia.

Ink—Try cold water; then use an acid or bleach if necessary.

Iron—Oxalic acid; hydrochloric acid; salts of lemon; or lemon juice and salt. Spread upon the stain, place in the sun if possible and keep moist; when the stain is removed rinse well.

Kerosene—Warm water and soap.

Lampblack and Soot—Kerosene, benzine, chloroform, ether, gasoline, or carbon tetrachloride.

Medicine—Alcohol.

Mildew—If fresh, use cold water; otherwise try to bleach with Javelle water or potassium permanganate.

Paint and Varnish—Alcohol, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, or turpentine.

Perspiration—Soap and warm water; bleach in the sun or with Javelle water or potassium permanganate.

Pitch, Tar and Wheel Grease—Rub with fat; then use soap and warm water; or benzine, gasoline, or carbon tetrachloride.

Scorch—Bleach in the sunshine or with Javelle water.

Shoe Polish (black)—Soap and water; or turpentine. (Tan)—Alcohol.

Sirup—Water.

Stove Polish—Cold water and soap; or kerosene, benzine or gasoline.

Vaseline—Kerosene or turpentine.

Water—Steam or sponge the entire surface of water-spotted materials.

Wax—Scrape off as much as possible. Use French chalk, blotting paper or other absorbent with a warm iron; or use benzine or gasoline. If color remains, use alcohol or bleach.

Macaroni and Minced Ham

One cup of macaroni, 1 cup of minced ham, 1 cup of corn, 1/2 cup of bread crumbs, 1 tablespoon of butter, salt and pepper. Cook the macaroni in salted boiling water, drain and rinse in cold water. Arrange macaroni, ham and corn in alternate layers in a baking dish, cover with crumbs, dot with butter and bake in a hot oven until brown.

FARM HOME NEWS

MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Our community has planned a home coming day program for November 1. There is nothing new about this idea as many towns have for years had a certain day or days for such celebrations. This year added significance is given to the event as the soldiers and sailors are everywhere honored guests. In one town a two days' celebration brings old time citizens from distant states. The returns from ball games and lunch counters pay the expenses incident to the program and keep a firemen's equipment up to the best. Our program promises band music and speeches in the morning, a ball game in the afternoon and a musical program and lantern slides in the evening.

A reader in Seward county has written asking for suggestions for club programs. She states that there are about 20 women belonging to a Neighborhood Needle club. They have met at various homes every two weeks. Once every month a committee of three members entertains at night for all of the 20 families. They have planned to reorganize and meet but once a month and take up some study course. They would like to have special games and programs for entertainments.

These people are making the best of country life by overcoming the loneliness and isolation those know who have no organized social forces. It would be easier to suggest programs or amusements if one knew the previous experiences of the club members. High school graduates or college trained farm women might like something different from the courses offered by extension departments. Those who have not had such training might like some study that is really a part of a school curriculum. Some serious minded clubs have profited from the study of government bulletins. One Mothers' club has made a study of the bulletins especially prepared for mothers. This club takes a kindergarten magazine and some phase of child training is discussed at every meeting.

For evening entertainments it is usually best to have at least one serious number and one or more that are merely amusing. The serious number may not amuse so much at the time, but the pleasure in thinking about it later will be with the serious number. The date of program may decide what would be good for a serious subject. The origin and old customs connected with Hallowe'en, the Puritan's Thanksgiving or the story of Miles Standish, the big events in last year. Burns's life, and so on thru the calendar one may choose subjects for the month. Book reviews, short stories retold and new songs taught from a blackboard are pleasing numbers for some programs. Material for these programs may be secured from the Extension Department of the Kansas University or the Kansas State Agricultural college.

A progressive luncheon is a novelty. The first course, that may be soup, is served at some member's home after which the guests go to some other home for a second course; then to a third home for a third course—which is usually enough. Supper partners may be chosen by ways that will furnish amusement. Write the names of animals on two sets of cards. Distribute from one set to the boys and men; from the other to the women and girls. The two having the same animal's card are partners for supper. Have the women bring their baby pictures. Let each man be given a picture and required to find the owner for his supper partner. An advertisement cut into two sections that must be filled together often is the cause of much merriment.

Guessing contests may be used in some programs. Advertising pictures are useful for such contests. Leaving out all names of products and firms, mount a number of pictures used in advertising. The prize goes to the one guessing the most pictures.

Talks on farm work such as meat curing or meat canning or on new laws, on profiteering or school dental inspection, impromptu debates and the like may be used to make up programs that require little preparation.



The Sweetest Story Ever Told

"Tell me, do you love me? Whisper softly, sweetly, as of old,—
Tell me that you love me, for that's the sweetest story ever told"

NATIONALLY PRICED

Three models, all playable by hand or by roll, sold at the same prices to everybody everywhere in the U. S. freight and war tax paid. Price branded in the back of each instrument at the factory:

White House Model \$675
Country Seat Model 585
Suburban Model 495



YOU need think of nothing but the song and the joy of singing it—if you have a Gulbransen Player-Piano.

The Gulbransen is so Easy to Play. It seems to understand. It responds to your wishes. It helps you tell your story—sympathetically and without effort.

The words to be sung each moment are always before your eyes as the roll unwinds—printed on the roll. You cannot "lose the place." No notes to read; no fingering to practice. The Gulbransen does all that for you—and makes no mistakes.

The pedals act so gently that a tiny baby once played the Gulbransen (as shown in the picture at the left) and gave us the idea for our trade mark.

You have never tried a player that is

so responsive to the lightest pedal touch. Or one from which you can get such delicacy of expression.

If you would love to sing without the drudgery of playing, go in and try a Gulbransen at our dealer's store.

You'll know him because he shows the Baby at the Pedals in his window and newspaper advertising. Or, write us for his address and our catalog.

These love songs and thousands more are ready for you in player-rolls. Our dealer has them:

A Little Love, a Little Kiss
Somewhere a Voice Is Calling
The Sunshine of Your Smile
When You Look in the Heart
of a Rose
I'm Sorry I Made You Cry
Love's Old Sweet Song
The Sweetest Story Ever Told

Dearie
Sweet Adeline
A Perfect Day
Sweetheart
The Rosary
Till We Meet Again
I Love You Truly

GULBRANSEN-DICKINSON CO.
808 North Sawyer Avenue, Chicago

GULBRANSEN

(Pronounced Gul-BRAN-sen)

Player-Piano

GUARANTEED means that our advertisers are reliable. The Farmers Mail and Breeze will not accept knowingly any advertising except from honest, "four square" concerns. Its policy is that dependable advertising is part of its service to you.

Read the Advertisements

—and mention where you saw them.

Classified Ads Get Quick Results



Durable-DURHAM Hosiery is a product of industrial democracy—never of Child Labor. We have no strikes or lockouts.



The right hosiery for all the family —for every season—for work, dress, or play

HOSIERY for every one in the family that is made thick and warm for winter—and light and cool for summer, but always of honest wearing value—and always good-looking. Every pair has real value. Longer wear at reasonable cost means true economy. Not only in the money saved—but the time that is saved in less darning.

Right now, thousands of men and women are buying Durable-DURHAM fleecy-lined hosiery for winter. Every pair is full of warmth and full of wear. This hosiery is comfortable to wear—and has a fine appearance.

DURABLE DURHAM HOSIERY FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

MADE STRONGEST WHERE THE WEAR IS HARDEST

The strong reinforcing at point of greatest strain gives extra months of wear to Durable-DURHAM Hosiery. Styles for men and women include all fashionable colors and come in all weights from sheer lisle to the heavy fleecy-lined hosiery for coldest weather.

Every pair of Durable-DURHAM is made right. Legs are full length; tops wide and elastic; sizes are accurately marked. Soles and toes are smooth, seamless and even. The Durham dyes will not fade.

Ask for Durable-DURHAM Hosiery and look for the trade mark ticket on each pair. Your dealer should have Durable-DURHAM. If you do not find it, please write to our sales department, 88 Leonard Street, New York, giving us the name of your dealer.

DURHAM HOSIERY MILLS, Durham, N. C.
Sales Offices: 88 Leonard Street, New York



HIKER
An extra warm and long wearing sock. Double fleecy-lined throughout. Full of warmth and full of wear. Strongly reinforced heels and toes. Black only.

Leghorns Had Early Origin

Large Production of Eggs Makes This Breed Popular

BY I. B. REED

THE ROMANS were probably the earliest people to recognize the real food value of chickens, and we find that they have been raising the domestic fowl in Italy for 25 centuries. Cicero, Varro, Columella and Pliny speak of them freely in their works.

The extreme heat and the climatic conditions of Italy are against the production of heavy fleshed fowl, consequently the common fowl of that country is light in weight, active by disposition, and generally of the type of our present Leghorns. In that country little or no attention is paid to color, but all colors may be found in the same flocks.

About 1835 N. P. Ward of New York City received a few of these fowls from Italy, and was so well pleased with their characteristics and production that he gave both fowls and eggs to several of his friends. Among these was J. C. Thompson of Staten Island, N. Y., who liked the birds so much that he imported more of them. All of these birds were of the color similar to the Brown Leghorn of today. The origin of the White Leghorns is indefinite. Some state that they were sports from the Browns. Others assert that Whites were obtained from Italy and fixed by selective breeding. Still others say that the early Leghorns were crossed with the White Minorca and the white progeny used to found the White Leghorns.

In 1872, W. B. Tegetmeier imported some White Leghorns into England from America and that was the first lot of Leghorns seen in that country. Some Brown Leghorns were imported from America by Lewis Wright the same year. So great was their popularity in England that in 1876 the Leghorn club was organized as the first Specialty Poultry club in England.

The chief claim of the Leghorn to a place in the "hall of fame" is as a producer of large numbers of white eggs. The Leghorn is a small, active fowl, weighing from 4½ to 5½ pounds for males and from 3½ to 4 pounds for females. It is a great rustler and forager, not standing close confinement so well as many other breeds, but under even limited range conditions it does very well.

The Leghorn is a quick growing fowl, reaching the 1½ pound broiler stage as quickly as any breed, and reaching maturity in from 4 to 6 months.

The Leghorn should be of medium size, not too large or its egg producing powers will be impaired, wider at the shoulders than at the tail base, full around the abdomen to allow plenty of room for digestion and the manufacture of eggs, refined head with

rather large, but not coarse comb, standing erect in the male and lopping to one side on the female, and with a full tail carried rather low so as to provide for good length of body.

There are 11 varieties of Leghorns recognized by the present American Standard of Perfection: Single Comb Light Brown, Single Comb Dark Brown, Rose Comb Light Brown, Rose Comb Dark Brown, Single Comb White, Rose Comb White, Single Comb Buff, Rose Comb Buff, Single Comb Black, Silver and Red Pyle. Of these varieties the Single Comb White is the most popular, being the fowl most commonly found on commercial egg farms of this country.

The Brown Leghorns are enjoying a great popularity at the present time, and this year have been recognized as two varieties, the Lights and the Darks. Under the old standard it was absolutely necessary to resort to two matings, each of distinctly different individuals, in order to produce both exhibition male and female. Under the new standard, the mating which was used to produce the former exhibition female becomes the Light Brown Leghorn and the mating which produced the old exhibition males becomes the Dark Brown Leghorn.

The Single Comb Buffs are scattered rather freely over the country and the Blacks are coming along close to them, but the four rose comb varieties, together with the Silver and Red Pyle varieties are rarely met with except in the hands of fanciers.

Don't Cross Pure Breeds

When one begins to cross purebred fowls, he takes a backward step. It is well enough to cross common hens with purebred males, but purebred fowls should never be mixed.

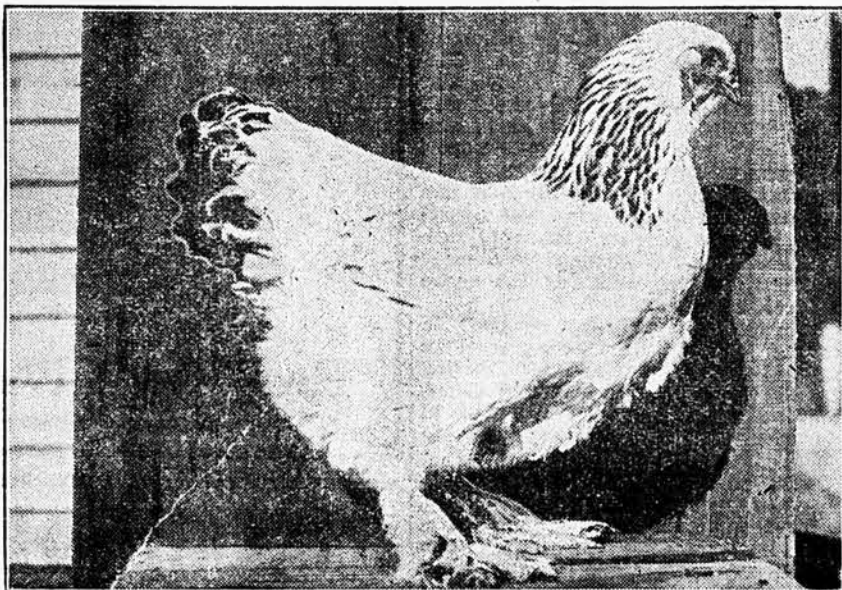
I have seen many attempts to gain by crossing pure breeds, but the result has always been scrubs. It is inconceivable that a mixture of Leghorns, for example, with some other breed would be better layers than a flock of pure Leghorns; or that a flock of Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds or Wyandottes mixed together would be better all-round fowls than a pure flock of any one of these varieties. As soon as one gives up the purity of the breeds they soon deteriorate into mongrels.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Purebred Poultry Pays

BY I. B. REED

This photograph shows an excellent specimen of the Light Brahma. This is one of the most popular varieties of poultry in the heavy, or meat, class. The standard weights for Light Brahmas, are; Cock, 12; cockerel, 10; hen, 9½, and pullet, 8 pounds. Although usually regarded as useful only for meat producing purposes, the breeders of this grand old variety have been paying close attention to increasing their value as egg producers until there are now many strains, or families, of Light Brahmas which are just



Great Hog Profits

MILKOLINE
For HOGS
2¢ A GALLON

Hustles Heavy Hogs to Market

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 Gals. at Creamery	\$1.50 per gal.	\$7.50
10 " "	1.25 per gal.	12.50
15 " "	1.10 per gal.	16.50
20 " "	1.00 per gal.	20.00
25 " "	.90 per gal.	22.50

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

EGG-O-LATUM KEEPS EGGS ONE YEAR

It costs only one cent per dozen eggs to use Egg-o-latium. There is no other expense. Eggs are kept in carton or box in cellar. Eggs may be boiled, poached or used in any other way, just like fresh eggs. Simply rubbed on the eggs—a dozen per minute. A 50c jar is sufficient for 50 dozen eggs. At Drug, Seed and Poultry Supply Stores or postpaid.

Geo. H. Lee Co., Dept. 407, Omaha, Neb.

Down Go ENGINE PRICES

In the face of rising costs, I have reduced engine prices. By increasing production, making my factory the largest, selling direct to user, I build engines for less and give you the benefit.

90 Days Trial 10-YEAR GUARANTEE
You have 90 days to try the OTTAWA and you are protected by my liberal ten year guarantee. Sizes 1½ to 22 H.P. Cash or Easy Terms—make engine pay for itself while you use it.

OTTAWA
Kerosene, Gasoline, Gas.
Use cheapest fuel.
FREE day for special money saving offer and New Free Book OTTAWA MFG. CO. 556 King Street OTTAWA, KANSAS

FARM FENCE
19 CENTS A ROD for a 25-inch Hog Fence; 27¢ a rod for 47-in. 38 styles Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fences. Low prices Barbed Wire. FACTORY TO USER DIRECT. Sold on 30 days FREE TRIAL. Write for free catalog now. INTERLOCKING FENCE CO. Box 125 MORTON, ILL.

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

as profitable for egg production as any variety. Indeed a yearly egg record of 325 eggs is claimed for a Light Brahma hen named Mollie Wellington. Any of the popular varieties of pure-bred poultry can be depended upon to produce profitably if given proper care and management.

Has Flock of 600 Turkeys

George Williams and his wife, near McDonald, Kan., have what is said to be the largest flock of turkeys in the state. The flock numbers 600 head, 450 of which were hatched last spring. The turkeys are practically self supporting now, as Mrs. Williams uses them to eliminate the grasshoppers from her husband's alfalfa fields, and they are champion eliminators.

The owners will use the money received about Thanksgiving to aid in buying another farm.

Breaking Up Broody Hens

Hens don't want to set simply thru contrariness, as often is supposed by their angry and resentful owners. The average hen cannot help becoming broody at certain times. She is simply obeying the call of nature to reproduce her kind.

When one wishes to "break up" the broody hen, it is useless cruelty to dip her into cold water, or place her in a coop with a floor made of slats thru which she is constantly falling, or to confine her in a close, dark coop.

A good way to discourage broody hens is to place them in a small coop with a slatted front where they can see the other chickens scratching and running about in their yards. "Broodies" should be fed sparingly because the setting fever reduces their appetite, but they should not be half-starved when they start getting back to normal. It is often advisable to place a vigorous cockerel in the pen with broody hens for he will keep them moving around. **Briant Sando.**

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

(Continued from Page 23.)

we had less than 3 acres of kafir to cut and quit so effectually that no amount of coaxing or repair from another old binder belonging to a neighbor could get it to cut another row. Like the "one boss shay" it was worn out all over; every cog wheel was either gone or nearly worn out; the chains were so worn that they fell off and the butter got so that it would merely "waggle." This machine has done good service on two farms since and including 1909 and had completed this year up to almost the last acre. We shall not buy another this fall; if we cannot get the use of one from a neighbor to cut what little we have left we will top the kafir in the field as we do not need the fodder. Next year we will have to buy another but we are hoping for a little reduction in price by that time.

Before another week rolls 'round we hope to have the grain threshed. The machine we think of getting is now in the neighborhood with but two or three jobs before this farm is in line. So far as selling the wheat is concerned I do not suppose we could sell the grain even if it were threshed but we would like to get the work done while it is so dry. Very little wheat is being shipped out; all storage room is full at the mills and elevators and only as cars are available can wheat be moved out. The price, which showed signs of going 25 cents above the guarantee, is breaking again under pressure from the government, which is working hard for lower food prices. The world demand, if unhampered, would soon put wheat to \$2.75 a bushel, but a threat to prohibit shipments of wheat out of the country turned prices down again this week. The present condition makes it unfair for those with wheat to sell for buyers will not pay as much as the basic markets will allow because wheat is now above the guarantee and local buyers have been bit a number of times when they paid a premium above guarantee prices. I think we will all be glad when markets are free to follow supply and demand. All restrictions placed on trade have seemed to work against the producer.

Regular eating, regular exercise, regular bathing, regular sleeping—these make a regular man.

After the Moult— EGGS



REMEMBER, going through the moult is like going through a long spell of sickness. To force out the old quills and grow new feathers saps a hen's vitality.

If you expect your hens to be fall producers and winter layers, then feed them Poultry Pan-a-ce-a during and after the moult.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

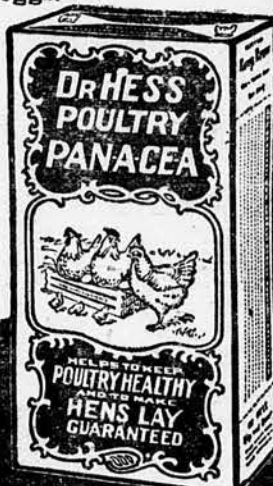
will start your pullets and moulted hens to laying

It contains Tonics that put your moulted hens in fine condition—Tonics that tone up the dormant egg organs—Iron that gives a moulted, run-down hen rich, red blood and a red comb. It contains internal antiseptics that destroy disease germs that may be lurking in the system. No disease where Pan-a-ce-a is fed.

It brings back the singing—it brings back the scratching—it brings back the cackle. That's when you get eggs; and it's eggs you want—fall eggs, winter eggs—when eggs are eggs.

Feed Pan-a-ce-a to all your poultry to make and keep them healthy. The dealer refunds your money if it does not do as claimed. Tell the dealer how many fowls you have and he will tell you what sized package to buy. Always buy Pan-a-ce-a according to the size of your flock. 30c, 75c and \$1.50 packages. 25-lb. pail, \$3.00; 100-lb. drum, \$10.00. Except in the far West and Canada.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio



DR. HESS
STOCK TONIC
keeps hogs healthy,
drives out worms

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



DICKEY GLAZED TILE SILOS

"The Fruit Jar of the Field"
Read what Dickey silo owners have to say. Send for Catalog No. 5.
W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.
Kansas City, Mo.
Macomb, Ill. Chattanooga, Tenn.

Read

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

CHINESE PRIZE PUZZLE

\$1000.00 In Prizes Given



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

OUR OFFER:

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

CHINESE PUZZLE CLUB, 104 CAPPER BUILDING., TOPEKA, KANSAS

Learn Auto and Tractor Business



Earn \$100 to \$400 a Month

Right in your own neighborhood. You need only to let it be known that you are a **Rahe Trained Motor Mechanic** and you will get into a good paying business at once.

Immense increase in production and use of Automobiles, Trucks, Tractors, Farm Lighting Plants, Gas and Oil Engines, and Power Farming Equipment makes an unprecedented demand for trained mechanics. And

garages that are now much needed. Never in the history of America have there been so many opportunities, or has it been so easy to get into this big paying business.

Learn in 6 to 8 Weeks

Every man, 16 years and older, who will apply himself, can learn easily and quickly by the **Rahe Practical Method**—the same method by which we trained thousands of **Soldier Mechanics** in 60-day courses.

Daily practice on scores of up-to-date Automobiles, Trucks, Tractors, block-mounted Motors, Electric Apparatus for starting and lighting, Farm Lighting Plants, Farm and Shop engines—the greatest mass of equipment assembled and organized

Proof of Success We immediately refer you to thousands of Rahe graduates who are earning up to \$400 a month—those owning garages making much more—many from your own section of the country. Our immense equipment and long experienced Master Mechanic Instructors train you for success right from the start. You need no special talent—no educational requirements—simply bring the will to "Learn by Doing."

Free Now Write today for 7-Day Trial Offer and 68-page finely illustrated Opportunity Book—all free. State age and occupation.

RAHE AUTO & TRACTOR SCHOOL
Dept. 2618 Kansas City, Mo.



ized for training purposes. Numerous Master Mechanics help you make progress. Acres of floor space with flood daylight on all floors. Modern fire-proof construction.

Comfortable and pleasant living accommodations in reputable homes close to school—all under daily supervision of our own Welfare Department. **Pleanty of opportunity to earn part living expenses while here.** Only additional cost to be trained here is difference in railroad fare.



MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY for 7-Day Trial Offer, wonderful Story of Opportunities and new, big 68-page illustrated catalog **FREE**

Name

Address

Age..... Occupation

Somebody Has IT.

When you can't find what you want in your own community, don't give up.. Somebody has it—the very thing you want. Probably some of the 110,000 readers of The Farmers Mail and Breeze would be glad to sell it. A classified ad doesn't cost much and will tell you quickly.

Ground Limestone

For Agricultural Purposes

Write for price and FREE sample.

DOLESE BROS. COMPANY
12 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois
Plant Eldorado, Kansas

Send NO Money!



ONLY \$4.39

On Arrival

POSTAGE FREE

Army Work Shoe

Save profits. Buy direct

from Factory Headquarters!

Boston Mail Order House, Dept. V410 Boston, Mass.

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

Name.....

Address.....

Size.....

Color.....

Wear Comfortable Collars



**SLIDEWELL
COLLARS**

are all made with the Patented Tie-protecting Shield that Saves your Tie, Time and Temper. Unsurpassed for Style and Long Wearing Qualities.

Hall, Hartwell & Co., Makers, Troy, N.Y.

American Fence

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

Special Book Sent Free. Dealers Everywhere.
AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Military Hand Book

Are you thoroughly informed in military affairs? The things you ought to know are told concisely, and briefly in the Citizens Military Handbook of 60 pages, heavy durable cover. Price 30 cents a copy.

Novelty House, Dept. M. H., Topeka, Kansas

Capper Poultry Club

Here are Worth While Results of Record Keeping

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

ONE OF THE best things about the Capper Poultry club work," said Mrs. Gilbert J. Smith of Lyons, Kan., when she called on me at the Capper Building a few days ago, "is that it teaches girls to be prompt and accurate."

At the time when Mrs. Smith called I had just been sorting out some cards telling the number of pullets and cockerels club members wished to list in the fall catalog. Here was a card on which one dear little girl had written "nice," when variety was called for; another, "good" and another, "fine." I was sure that all of these chickens were nice and good and fine, for most Capper Poultry club chickens are, but I bemoaned the fact that the cards did not give the information which Mrs. Ellis and I needed in compiling the

catalog and wondered why these little girls did not remember that their entry blanks had explained very clearly that variety means kind of comb, or color of the fowl; and I wondered, too, why they did not understand that we needed exactly this information to list their chickens with the proper variety in the catalog.

"But you know," Mrs. Smith said, "they are only little girls and they have so many things to learn." Then I knew that it was just that kind of patience that Mrs. Smith had used in bringing up her little family and that it was because of this that Marjorie, leader of the Rice county girls, is such a successful leader.

They Use the Proper Forms

"Now in our county," Mrs. Smith continued, "we try to impress upon the girls the importance of sending their reports on time and of writing any information you ask for on the proper forms."

"You cannot imagine how much time and trouble it would save us here in the office," I returned, "if every girl in the club realized the importance of answering questions on the cards we send out. Then we should have exactly the information we need, and it wouldn't be necessary to send nearly so many letters or postal cards."

After that Mrs. Ellis showed Mrs. Smith the club girls' year-book in which she keeps a record of the promptness or lateness of monthly reports, and then we heard a great many more things about Rice county girls—how their county leader urges them to be prompt and accurate, how proud every girl is of her purebred contest fowls, and oh, yes, about the big Saxman picnic, attended by 3,000 persons, at which the Rice county club took an important part in the program. There's nothing that Mrs. Ellis and I enjoy more than the visits of club mothers and club girls when they are in Topeka. If

you ever are in the city don't neglect to look us up and tell us all about the work in your county club.

I've been looking over the egg records of contest hens during the penning period, February 1 to June 30, and I'm sure you'll be interested in knowing which girls have made the highest records. Here are the 12 highest egg records for the first five months of the contest made by the eight contest pullets which each of the girls penned: Gwendolyn White, Shawnee county, Single Comb White Leghorns, 882; Luceal Jellison, Marshall, White Wyandottes, 851; Bernice Johnson, Saline, Mottled Anconas, 802; Lillian Milburn, Douglas, White Plymouth Rocks, 750; Ruth Hoskins, Meade, Barred Plymouth Rocks, 740; Alma Bailey, Atchison, Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites,

Facts That Count

Capper Poultry club members added 31,368 chickens to the poultry production in Kansas this year. These figures are shown by the monthly reports of the members. The egg record for the first five months of the contest, during which time the contest fowls were penned, was 238,533 eggs.

Three hundred members are enrolled in the club. Contest entries consist of eight purebred pullets and a cockerel.

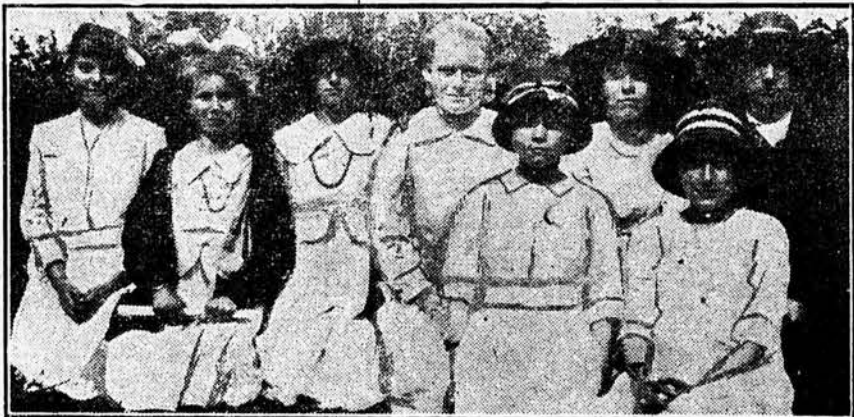
723; Nina Hosford, Crawford, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, 715; Ruth Stone, Rice, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, 701; Margaret Schopper, Douglas, White Plymouth Rocks, 698; Mildred Greene, Dickinson, Barred Plymouth Rocks, 659; Lenore Rosiska, Clay, Buff Plymouth Rocks, 613; Cora Wilson, Cloud, White Wyandottes, 606.

The best egg record for any single month was made by hens belonging to Luceal Jellison. They laid 210 eggs during March. Gwendolyn White is next with 207 during May. Dora Barnes of Jefferson county ranks third with 202 eggs laid by her Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds during April, and Lola Toothaker of Bourbon county fourth, showing 199 eggs laid in April by her Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Anna Painter of Crawford county won a blue ribbon on a pen of her Buff Plymouth Rocks at the Cherokee fair. Marion Gregg, also of Crawford county, won first on pen, first on pullet and first on cockerel at the Labette county fair. Marion's chickens are Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Atchison county girls have been carrying off some prizes, too. They exhibited at a county fair at Effingham. Ruth Banks won a blue ribbon and two reds on her Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; Lillian Brun a red on her Barred Plymouth Rocks; Alma Bailey two reds on Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites; Florence Madden a red on her Buff Orpingtons, and Mrs. Madden a red on her Black Langshans.

Lillian Brun as secretary of the county leader association is doing all kinds of boosting for the new club. She has had a big poster placed on a billboard which reads: "If you desire to buy poultry for breeding purposes you will do well to obtain the catalog of offerings of the Capper Poultry club. Place your orders for the catalog and I will supply you as soon as issued."



Reno County Girls: Bessie Taylor, Juanita Bunyan, Fern Bunyan, Roena Love, Pearl Taylor, Eva Greason, Lottie Maphet, Goldie Maphet.

THE FARMISCOPE

Subscribers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are invited to contribute freely to this column. Bright sayings of children, witticisms, and good jokes especially are desired. Address all communications intended for this page to the Feature Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

A Hopeless Case

A doctor came up to a patient in a lunatic asylum, slapped him on the back, and said: "Well, old man you're all right. You can run along and write your folk that you'll be back home in two weeks as good as new."

The patient went off gaily to write his letter. He had it finished and sealed, but as he was about to affix the stamp the latter slipped thru his fingers to the floor, alighted on the back of a cockroach that was passing, and stuck. The patient hadn't seen the cockroach. What he did see was his escaped postage-stamp zigzagging aimlessly across the floor, and following a crooked trail up the wall and across the ceiling.

In direct silence he tore up the letter that he had just written and dropt the pieces on the floor.

"Two weeks!" he said. "I won't be out of here in three years."—Tit-Bits.

City Man Outdone

The oldest good story is the one about the boy who left the farm and got a job in the city. He wrote a letter to his brother, who elected to stick by the farm, telling of the joys of city life, in which he said:

"Thursday we auto'd out to the country club, where we golfed until dark. Then we motored to the beach and Fridayed there."

The brother on the farm wrote back: "Yesterday we buggied to town and baseballled all afternoon. Then we went to Med's and poked till morning. Today we muled out to the corn field and geehawed until sundown. Then we suppered, and then we piped for a while. After that we staircased up to our room and bedstedded until the clock fived."—Case Eagle.

She Was Wise

When entertaining some school children at her country home a certain famous spinster took them round the rooms and pointed out the beautiful things in them. "This," she said, indicating a statue, "is Minerva."

"Was Minerva married?" asked one of the little girls.

"No, my child," said the spinster, with a smile; "Minerva was the Goddess of Wisdom."

High Cost of Shoes

"Well! well!" exclaimed Mrs. Talker, looking up from the morning paper. "Boots and shoes should be getting much cheaper now. Here's a paragraph that states that they are being made from all sorts of skins, even rat skins"; and then, trying to be funny, she added, "I wonder what they do with banana and orange skins?"

"Oh, my dear," replied her husband, "they make slippers!"—Tit-Bits.

Submitted Without Argument

After a young lawyer had talked nearly five hours to a jury, who felt like lynching him, his opponent, a grizzled old veteran, arose, looked sweetly at the judge, and said:

"Your honor, I will follow the example of my young friend who has just finished, and submit the case without argument."—Life.

Eating Apples

Hearing the truck peddler in the back alley crying "Eating apples!" the woman poked her head out of the window and shouted, sarcastically, "Say, have you got any drinking apples?"


"No, ma'am; no cider," came the reply, quick as a shot.—Boston Transcript.

Feminine from the Start

Eve—"Adam, darling?"

Adam—"What is it, Eve, dearest?"

Eve—"If you had had but one rib, would you have given it up for me?"—Life.



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Capper Pig Club News

Raising the Pigs is Only Halfway Toward Success

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

MANY FOLKS are about as fond of taking advice as they are of taking medicine. Those who succeed tho, find there is much to be learned from the experience of others, and are willing to consider and use advice that will benefit them. Capper Pig club boys are just getting well into the big livestock breeding game. Nothing should be more welcome and more beneficial than help from older and more experienced breeders.

Planning for the best sales drive this year that we can make, it occurred to

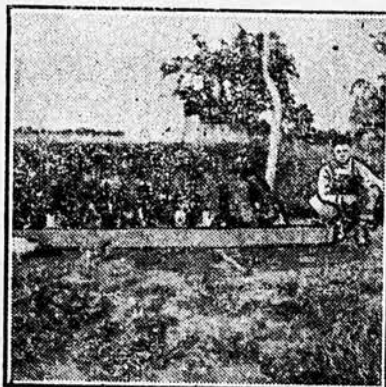
who wants something better. The inquiries from these two men, whose interests are so widely different, would be answered in an altogether different manner.

"The first sentence of the letter in answer to the inquiry has the power to attract or to repel interest. Never forget that the man who is making the inquiry is human and in all probability is more interested in his own affairs than in those of any other person. Do not start your answer by telling him your pigs are looking fine. He is not interested in that, he wants to know what you have to meet his needs. It is much better for you to start your answer with the information that you have the animal which will meet his needs than to start with some general sentence about the weather or your own herd.

"The description of the animal which you are offering for sale will depend entirely upon your classification of the man to whom you are writing as gained from your study of his letter, both written and between the lines. The man who was writing for the boar to use with his grade sows is interested primarily in the boar as an individual. Such matters as size, quality, depth, thickness, ham, feet and so forth, are matters of prime importance to him, while the matter of ancestry interests him only to the extent that he feels sure the animal has the power to breed on. The man who wants the boar to mate with purebred sows wants the individuality but he also wants the blood lines behind the animal. To this man a pedigree is also of prime importance.

"In describing the animal, be accurate. It is not well to use superlative terms of description. Too frequently a boar is spoken of as 'the best boar in the world' or 'the longest' or 'the highest,' or some other superlative term. The man who receives this description is quite apt to think there may be a boar or two in this world which you have not seen and his confidence in the entire description is shaken. Any statements as to individuality, weight or breeding should be statements which you can back up without qualifications. Do not make excuses for weaknesses which the animal may have. It is far better to admit that an animal is weak behind the shoulders than to say it is only an apparent weakness brought on by improper feeding. Animals offered for sale as breeding stock will have few weaknesses and the frank admission of such faults will carry to the prospective buyer a confidence in you which can be conveyed in no other way.

"It is important when an animal has been described that the price quoted be in proportion to the value of the ani-



Walter Delfelder, Atchison County.

me that our boys would appreciate a little talk on salesmanship. So I asked E. S. Humphrey of the Capper Farm Press Livestock Service to write something for us along that line. Mr. Humphrey has had much experience and has studied very thoroly the problem of selling breeding stock.

"In any branch of the livestock business, the man who has succeeded in breeding and developing good specimens to a salable age has gone only half way," says Mr. Humphrey. "It matters not how successful a breeder is in the production of livestock; if he is not able to sell what he has produced, the project will not be a financial success so far as he is concerned.

"When the livestock crop reaches a salable point the first thing to be considered is the classification of the animals for sale. It is important, especially in the sale of purebred stock, that only the better ones be offered as breeding stock. This culling of the crop must be much more rigid with the males than with the females. The female of mediocre individuality leaves an impress upon her own produce only. The male which is used for breeding purposes leaves his impress upon the produce of every female with which he is mated.

"When the culling has been done and those animals are selected which are to be sold as breeding stock they are brought before the public either by way of the show ring or by advertising. The printed advertisement or the catalog cannot be considered as a sales medium beyond the point of attracting attention, arousing interest and soliciting inquiry. When the inquiry has been made the duty of the advertisement or catalog has been fulfilled.

"The answer to an inquiry is the personal touch between the seller and the prospective buyer. An answer to an inquiry which is straightforward, neat, legible, and on good quality paper carries with it, to the prospective buyer, not only a sense of satisfaction but the impression that the seller is a 'quality' man handling 'quality' stock. On the other hand a mussy, illegible, poorly composed answer often will discourage a prospective buyer even before it is read.

"Before an inquiry is answered it should be read carefully to gain a correct idea of what the prospective buyer wants. It is as important to read between the lines as to read what has been written. The man who wants a good medium priced boar to use with grade sows in most instances will convey that impression in his letter as a whole, rather than in any one written sentence. The same is true of the man



Samuel Eberhardt, Harper County.

mal. Good specimens priced too low are often unsalable because the prospective buyer does not think a good pig can be purchased at the price given. On the other hand a price which is on the face of it altogether too high, creates in the mind of the prospective buyer the impression that you do not know hog values and at the same time

(Continued on Page 55.)

FARM QUESTIONS

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

Measuring Hay

Please tell me where I can get a pamphlet telling how to measure and determine the number of tons in a stack of hay or a rick of hay.
Papiro, Kan.

Write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Circular No. 67, entitled, Measuring Hay in Ricks or Stacks.
J. W. Wilkinson.

Insurance on Hogs

Please tell us whether there is an insurance company in Topeka that writes insurance on hogs. We have heard that there is such a company in Topeka. Is this true?
McCLUNG & McCLUNG.

Manhattan, Kan.

In reply wish to say that the Capital Live Stock Insurance Company, Topeka, Kan., writes insurance on pedigreed hogs but not on common herds.
J. H. Mercer.

Lumpy Jaw

Several years ago a friend gave me a remedy for lumpy jaw. It was in the form of a drench. I put her and some other animals affected with the same disease in a pen and put the medicine in their drinking water and it seemed to cure them. I have lost this prescription and would like to have you send me a remedy that can be used in a similar way.
S. C.

Dunavant, Kan.

I wish to state that the lumpy jaw cure you are asking about is probably an iodide of potash treatment. This you will find described in a circular that has been sent you.

R. R. Dykstra.

Reply to Farm Hand

I have read your letter which appeared recently in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and I would like to know just what kind of arrangement you would want. I would like to have a man with a small family to farm on shares, and I will provide everything. If that arrangement would suit please write me immediately.
H. A. BALCH.

R. 2, Wellsville, Kan.

This is in answer to a subscriber who requested the Farmers Mail and Breeze to help him get work. As no name was signed to the request, we publish this reply for the benefit of the person asking this assistance.

J. W. Wilkinson.

About Kaoliang

We have not been able to find the word kaoliang in the dictionary, and our class in agriculture would like to know what kind of crop it is and where it grows.
MARIE HEFFNER.

Circleville, Kan.

Many types of kaoliang are found in China where the crop is well known. It has been grown successfully in this country. Kaoliang belongs to the sorghum family of which kafir, milo, fetarita are familiar crops. I would suggest that you write to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for bulletins and circulars on this subject.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Pigs with Bad Cough

I am raising some pigs on cow's milk. A part of them have a bad hoarseness and cough and get lame in their legs as if they had rheumatism. What can I do?
J. M.

Coughing in pigs may be due to one of many causes.

If they are fed on wholesome cow's milk from healthy cows then the milk can have nothing to do with it. It is well known, however, that if the cows have tuberculosis that pigs will soon acquire this disease if they are fed milk from such diseased cows. Tuberculosis in pigs might be evidenced by hoarseness, coughing, and if it settles in the joints it might cause lameness. In a case of this kind you should have the cows tuberculin tested and the animals should be disposed of if they react to the test.

There is also a possibility that your pigs are suffering from a complication of diseases rather than one disease. For example hog cholera might cause the hoarseness and coughing, and rheumatism the swelling of the legs and lameness.

Taken as a whole I believe the best thing to be done is to have a competent graduate veterinarian examine these animals.
R. R. Dykstra.



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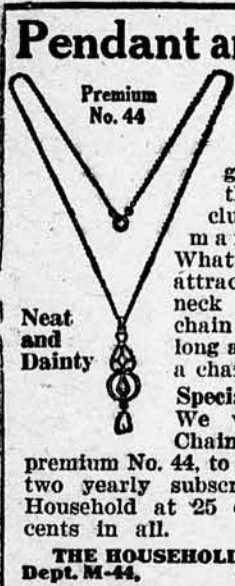
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THE HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Dept. M-44, Topeka, Kansas



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HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Dept. F. B., Topeka, Kansas

OUR advertisements are considered part of our service to our readers. Familiarity with a reliable market in which to buy is as essential as knowing better farming methods. Read the advertisements in The Farmers Mail and Breeze.



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Rural Engineering Hints

Motor Cars Increase the Efficiency of the Farm

BY C. E. JABLOW

THE principal argument for owning an automobile is one of utility. The secondary reason is for pleasure purposes. If the average automobile owner in the city can justify the initial investment and running expense of an automobile, it will be a very simple matter to show that the farmer's reasons for owning a car are far more numerous and are far more weighty.

It is a fact that many automobile owners in cities use their car as their entire means of locomotion and for these people it is tiring and irksome to walk several city blocks. However, I do not want to be understood as opposed to automobile ownership for purely pleasure purpose, as it is apparent to anyone that a housewife broken in health and with a large family is certainly entitled to the joy she may receive in an outing such as may be had in an automobile. Other than the above, many other instances can be considered, where an investment in a car for pleasure purposes is justified from every viewpoint.

A Farmer's Need

Nothing has tended to annihilate distances as has the modern automobile, with the single exception of the airplane. The steam train and the electric railway car are not available in all communities, and especially is this true in local, urban travel.

The farmer who used to think of himself as being a considerable distance from town at 10 miles, now considers himself close at from 25 to 50 miles. This has been brought about by two factors, improvements in roads generally and the development of the automobile.

No previous planning is necessary these days, when the modern farmer decides he has urgent business in town. After breakfast he steps into his automobile, whisks away to town, takes care of his business and is home again in time for dinner with but little time lost from his routine duties. The more isolated the farm house, or the larger the farm, the more need for an automobile.

How Much to Invest

A car can be purchased at a price not in excess of what a good team of horses may cost and the expense of boarding and housing the team will in general be more than the upkeep and running expense of the automobile. This will especially be true if the comparison be made upon a mileage basis. In general the farmer will be interested in the gasoline car and this one is the only one that need be given serious consideration, altho in some instances the steam propelled car or the electric car may be a desirable investment.

Regarding the amount of the investment, no one is a better judge of this than the man himself. Of course, the higher priced cars will afford a greater degree of comfort and satisfaction

but the upkeep and running expense will also generally be greater.

The type of car that probably will answer the purposes of the farmer best is the ordinary touring car, as the difference in price between this type and the roadster is as a rule very slight. If winter weather conditions are severe, the ordinary touring car can be fitted with an enclosed top. Some people prefer the permanently enclosed car, such as the limousine or the coupe; but in such matters, the individual tastes and pocket-books should govern.

Too many automobiles are judged by the color of the paint or the lines of the body without any serious reference to the vitals of the machine. If you own a car for the pleasure you will derive from running it, it will increase your pleasure to know something more than the levers, pedals, and instruments on the dash board.

You should know the purposes and location of all of the devices that are in any way connected with your machine. Too many people consider that beneath the hood, there is a mystery, too deep for them to solve, and even should they be able to solve the mystery nothing would be gained. This idea is entirely erroneous, as can be attested by the initiated and properly informed owners. It is not to be thought that an acquaintance with the parts, presupposes the donning of a pair of overalls and making your own repairs. This can be done, if you are so inclined and capable, but there is nothing more pitiful than a man at the mercy of an unknown and unscrupulous garage hand.

Every car owner should be able to answer these questions intelligently.

Gasoline

Where does the gasoline go after it is fed to the tank and before it is received into the cylinder? What is the purpose of all of the pieces of equipment in the gasoline path? How do they work? How can they be adjusted or regulated? How does the control on the dash operate on these? What can cause the gasoline feed to become inoperative?

Cooling System

What system does your car employ for cooling your engine? Can the amount of cooling be regulated? Can an engine run too cool? Do you have a pump for circulating cooling water? Where is it located and how is it driven from the engine? What can happen to make your cooling system inoperative?

Ignition

What system of ignition is employed in your car? What is purpose of the timer? The distributor? What care does the source of current need? How can a spark plug fail? What happens in the engine cylinder when the spark is retarded? What are the two times when this should be done? Why? What

(Continued on Page 43.)



Girls Hope Box Free

Girls Here's Your Chance

To get a splendidly designed and carefully constructed, Red Cedar Chest, ABSOLUTELY FREE. This beautiful chest is made of 3/4-inch, Solid, Tennessee, Red Cedar, fitted with brass-plated Tumbler lock, hinges, lid-stay, lignumvitae casters, and cedar handles. Moth, mice, dust and damp proof. Air-tight lid construction. It is 48 inches in length, 20 1/2 inches wide, and 18 inches high, and made of the treasured wood of our Southern Mountains. Just the thing to pack away your costly clothes, furs, woollens, bed linen, fancy work, and such things. It is also an article of furniture as rich, rare and elegant as can be found in any girl's home, and we send it to you ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Join the Hope Box Club

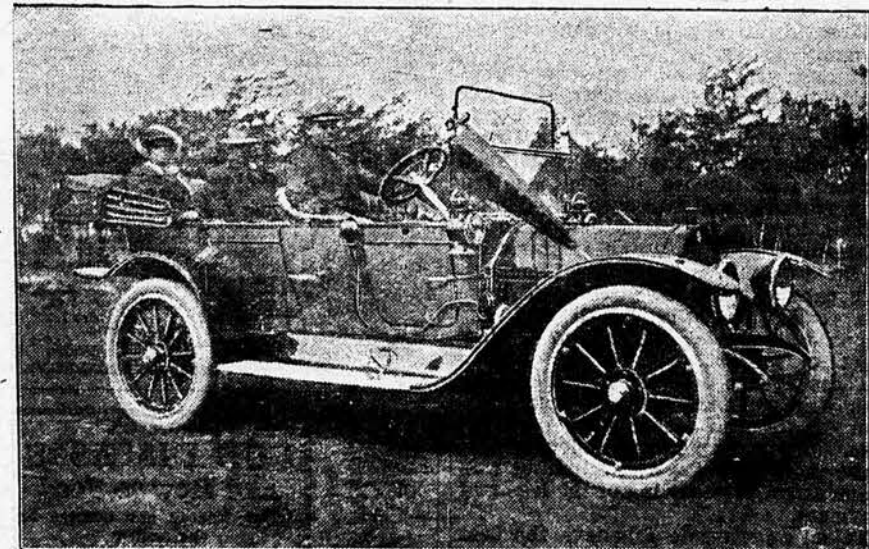
We are going to give away absolutely FREE of charge a Tennessee Red Cedar Chest in connection with our big introductory offer. All I ask of you to join my Hope Box Club is to distribute four big, beautiful, patriotic Peace Pictures—Wonderful. They are going like wild fire. It's easy—you can do it in an hour's time. Every member of this club will receive a GENUINE GOLD FILLED SIGNET RING just for promptness in joining the club. Fill out and mail coupon TODAY—RIGHT NOW.

Mail Coupon Today

Act Now
Today
Quick

Alice Rogers,
400 Copper Bldg.,
Topeka, Kansas.
Dear Madam:
Please send me the
four pictures to distribute.
I want to be a member of
your Hope Box Club.

Name _____
St. or R. F. D. _____
Town _____ State _____



You Must Give Proper Care to Your Car All the Time if it is to be Kept in Good Condition for Service When You Wish to Take a Trip.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Renter's Troubles

In the fall of last year I rented a place near mine and sowed 80 acres of wheat. The former renter moved off the place about the middle of December last. Before moving off he sold his stock field to a man for pasture. The man who bought the stock field asked me about turning in and I told him he could do so if it was dry, so it would not hurt the wheat and if it rained he was to take the stock out. He agreed to do that and turned the stock into the field. A day or two afterward it rained and the man never showed up to take the cattle out. I went to see the land owner about it, because I did not know whether I had come into full possession. The land owner did not know either but said he would turn it all over to me. I took the cattle out and turned them into an empty grass pasture near by and notified the owner at once over the phone. He did not come for 24 hours afterward and when he did come the cattle had broken into a field of kafir and had done some damage. He said that he had lost a cow from over eating the kafir and is now suing me, claiming \$200 damages. Was I right or not? C. T.

From your statement of the facts you seem to have been acting within your authority. If however you can compromise for what it will necessarily cost you to defend in the suit, it will be best to compromise.

Right to Improvements

A sold his farm to B who paid \$500 and agreed to pay remainder on March 1. A agreeing to give warrantee deed when final payment was made. A chicken house was reserved by A. Nothing was said about other buildings or fence. B resold the farm to C on the same terms except that C's first payment was \$1,000 and B agreed to provide an abstract showing good title. Does the fact that no mention was made of delivering the buildings in as good repair as at present, bar C from collecting damages in case the buildings are damaged by the tenant or by fire or storms? A has the buildings insured. In the event a building is destroyed by fire will the insurance company pay the loss to A or C? Does the law require A to transfer the insurance to B and require B to transfer it to C? Or can A collect the insurance and refuse to reimburse C for the loss? H. C. L.

(1) C could not recover damages for less by fire or storm, but if the buildings were destroyed or damaged by a tenant aside from the natural wear and tear, he might. The insurance policy would lapse in case of transfer of the land unless it was transferred to C and in case of loss by fire neither A nor C could collect.

Farmers' Fences

Will you please let me know about the way in which farmers take care of their livestock and something of the manner in which they fence? Do they fence in pastures and do it carefully with much regard to the kind of fence they use? Is fencing used on the fields of the better class of large farm owners, and what do you think the chances are for a man to sell better fencing than any other make at a cost of nearly 50 per cent more than ordinary fencing costs? J. S.

The manner in which farmers in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma care for their stock varies greatly. In most cases they fence their pastures generally with three barb-wire fences which are reasonably substantial, altho not always so by any means.

I cannot say whether there would be any considerable demand for a better and higher priced fencing. I would be inclined to think that it would be necessary to demonstrate that it paid to buy the better fencing before there would be much sale for it.

Objects to Bridge

Is there any way in which the public can keep the county commissioners and county engineer from putting in a bridge in place of one which washed out? It is located in the center of a section and is not wanted there by anyone except two persons whose land it joins. The section lines both north and south are not open for want of bridges. The public want the bridge moved from the center of the section to one of the section lines. H. W. H.

The county commissioners are given large discretion in the matter of locating roads and bridges. The only way in which you can prevent the rebuilding of this bridge would be by injunction and my opinion is that an injunction would not hold in this case.

Statute of Limitation

A sent a bill to B for services. B answered that he owed A nothing. Five and a half years later A sent a letter to B asking that he pay him. After sending letter he sends one of his friends to B who says that A will bring suit if he is not paid. Is this not a conspiracy of A and his friend? This was in Oklahoma.

(2) How many years does it take statute of limitation to bar claim in Oklahoma and how many in Kansas? N. N. S.

(1) There is nothing in your statement of the facts to indicate any unlawful conspiracy between A and his friend.

(2) Accounts are outlawed in both Oklahoma and Kansas in three years.

If you had been on the Arizona



Shove off! Join the U. S. Navy

HERE she comes, homeward bound, with "a bone in her teeth," and a record for looking into many strange ports in six short months.

If you had been one of her proud sailors you would have left New York City in January, been at Guantanamo, Cuba, in February, gone ashore at Port of Spain, Trinidad, in March and stopped at Brest, France, in April to bring the President home. In May the Arizona swung at her anchor in the harbor of Smyrna, Turkey. In June she rested under the shadow of Gibraltar and in July she was back in New York harbor.

Her crew boasts that no millionaire tourist ever globe-trotted like this. There was one period of four weeks in which the crew saw the coasts of North America, South America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

An enlistment in the navy

gives you a chance at the education of travel. Your mind is quickened by contact with new people, new places, new ways of doing things.

Pay begins the day you join. On board ship a man is always learning. There is work to be done and he is taught to do it well. Trade schools develop skill, industry and business ability. Work and play are planned by experts. Thirty days furlough each year with full pay. The food is fine. A full outfit of clothing is provided free. Promotion is unlimited for men of brains. You can enlist for two years and come out broader, stronger, abler. "The Navy made a man of me" is an expression often heard.

Apply at any recruiting station if you are over 17. There you will get full information. If you can't find the recruiting station, ask your Postmaster. He knows.

WORTH A BIG FARM

Bale your own and neighbors' hay; 100 days work earns \$1000 to \$2000 a season with the

Lightning
Line



A Press for Every Purpose
Power Press or Tractor Baler, Junior Belt, Juniors with extension frames, combined press and engines, horse power press, 1 horse baler to heaviest two horse press. The right kind of a press for your needs. Presses bought from us 20 years ago still in use. Send today for complete catalog or write us your needs and we will advise you size of press best suited for your work.

K. C. HAY PRESS CO. Department 17
KANSAS CITY, MO.

POTATOES

For sale in car load lots. Non-irrigated. Good quality and prices right.
F. C. KOHOUT, Grower
Rushville, Neb.

Throw it Away!

"Oh, throw it away!" says the shiftless man and the careless man when a tool or implement is no longer of use to him. It matters not to him whether there still is value and use in the article for somebody. But the wise man turns it into cash for somebody wants it.

A Classified Ad turns it into Cash

December Corn Listed \$1.22

Fancy Wheat Shows an Advance of 23 Cents

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

ALL EYES are beginning to center on the producers of corn in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio and adjoining states, where the bulk of the crop is grown. Dealers, feeders of livestock and other market interests are following with unusual attention the action of the growers in the large producing areas, seeking light as to whether the farmers with surplus corn will sell freely, or whether they will "strike" and hold for higher quotations than now prevail. The market for the coarse grain depends to a large degree on the attitude of the principal producers.

New corn already is dribbling into markets from the large growing belt. A car or more of excellent quality new corn was received in Chicago in the past week, the grain being applied on an old contract. Farmers in Ohio are marketing some corn, generally on the ear, around \$1.25 to \$1.40 a hundred-weight. Scarcely sufficient corn of the new crop, however, has been received to test values. Weather conditions have been ideal, and dealers look for a comparatively liberal movement of new corn from the country by the close of October and surely in the forepart of November.

Handlers of corn in Kansas City have contracted for small quantities of the new crop grain in Iowa and surrounding states at a premium of 10 cents a bushel over the December future quotation, delivery of this grain to be made before the close of October. Contracts for December shipment have been made, generally for first half of the month, at a discount of 1 to 3 cents a bushel under the December future quotation on the Kansas City Board of Trade. But the amount of corn contracted for either October, November or December shipment is negligible. Price changes have been too erratic and too much uncertainty prevails as to the future tendency of values, with the result that many of the largest handlers of corn in Kansas City have failed even to make bids on the new crop grain. Many dealers normally begin bidding on new crop corn the latter half of September, and by the time the grain is moving from the country in large volume, contracts for thousands of bushels are held.

Sentiment among growers varies more or less. In some sections farmers will market freely. Others express opposition to current prices, and declare they will hold their grain. There is an enormous crop of corn in the United States this year, probable output having lately been estimated at 2,900,511,000 bushels by the United States Department of Agriculture, an increase of 42,819,000 bushels over the September forecast, and 317,697,000 bushels greater than the actual production a year ago. And it is important to emphasize that the crop is largely of excellent quality, only an insignificant portion having been damaged by frost.

Effect of Hog Prices

The course of hog prices will have much influence on the movement of corn to market. In the last crop year it is remembered that more corn than ever before was fed on farms, marketed on the hoof, so-called, but this will not be so general during the present crop year. With hog prices considerably below 1918, there will be less inclination to hold the coarse grain. The tendency of other feedstuffs also is downward, with prospects of sharply lower levels, another factor favorable to free selling of corn by growers. The car supply must be taken into consideration, and, unless there is relief from the present scarcity, markets may be at the mercy of railroads, instead of the producers. But railroads are now beginning to assemble empty equipment in the large growing areas in preparation for a rush of corn to market.

Most sales of new corn thus far are scarcely above \$1 a bushel net to the farmer. The December delivery in Kansas City is around \$1.22 to \$1.23 a bushel, and, after subtracting freight, commission, the December cash discount and other expense items, the price will average about \$1. Some dealers hold to the view that \$1 will be a price

on the market, to be witnessed not long after the movement becomes general. The trade as a whole remains bearish, and a further dip in prices is expected in the near future. The cash market has eased off in the past week, carlots on the Kansas City Board of Trade bringing around \$1.37 to \$1.46 a bushel, compared with \$1.41 to \$1.50 in the preceding week. Shipments of corn from the country are extremely light, attributed to scant supplies held by growers and the acute shortage of cars.

Demand for corn remains quiet, and buyers display a lack of interest in the market. Early buying is not expected to be as broad as a year ago. In 1918, Texas and the South as a whole were heavy buyers of corn as soon as the new crop movement was inaugurated, but this season there is a large surplus in Texas, and grain is being distributed over the South at a considerable discount under the levels at which Northern markets can sell. But some demand will doubtless develop from the Southeast and over the entire Southern territory by the opening of 1919. Another factor which will limit the demand for corn is the large production of kafir, milo and other feed crops in the Southwest, these products to be used as a substitute for the short supply of corn.

Wheat Prices are Better

Uncle Sam's brakes on the wheat market began to loosen the past week, and prices again developed an upward trend. Fancy grades of dark hard wheat sold up to \$2.50 a bushel, or 23 cents above the top mark paid in the preceding week. All wheat of good milling qualities met a broad demand, but ordinary offerings were slow, and in instances sold as much as 5 cents a bushel lower. Other grades of dark hard wheat were 5c to 15c higher, the advance on fancy hard wheat ranged up to 13 cents a bushel, with sales up

to \$2.48, a premium of 33 cents a bushel above the government guaranteed level. In the market for red wheat prices were unchanged to 2 cents a bushel higher, with only occasional sales at a premium of 3 cents over the government minimum.

Domestic demand for flour is keeping up, which offsets in a large measure the absence of buying of the straight grade for export by the United States Grain Corporation. But consumers doubtless are reaching a limit on their purchases—many already have bought up to the 60-day total—and with flour production at the present time, and for the past month or two, considerably above the actual consumptive requirements of America, a less active trade may be expected. Much of the buying by mills in the Northwest, East, and local territory, however, is for later use, the flour producers fearing a shortage of good quality wheat.

Speculative operators in the oats market maintain a bullish attitude toward the trade, being influenced by a further reduction in the estimate on the crop output by the Department of Agriculture, increased export inquiry resulting in some sales, and the unwillingness of producers to part with their yields at current levels. Receipts from the interior are limited to a great extent by the scarcity of cars, but the belief prevails that the greatest restricting influence is the reluctance of growers to sell their grain. Oats in Kansas City closed around 64 to 70 cents a bushel, unchanged to 2 cents lower than in the preceding week. Futures were off only fractionally, having been depressed by corn. The government report indicated a crop of 1,219,000,000 bushels, compared with the September estimate of 1,244,815,000 bushels and the final yield a year ago of 1,538,359,000 bushels.

Choice Alfalfa Brings \$32

A strong demand continues for good quality hay, and the scant offerings of choice and No. 1 bring fancy premiums over the poorer grades. Choice alfalfa brought \$32 in Kansas City last week, the highest sale in many weeks. No. 1 sold at \$29 to \$30, standard at \$26.50 to \$28.50, No. 2 at \$21 to \$26 and the

poorest grades at \$18 to \$20.50. Prairie is selling at an extreme range of \$10 to \$22, and timothy at \$16 to \$26 a ton. Colder temperatures were a strengthening factor, stimulating feeding demand from the East. This trade will broaden sharply within the next few weeks and will play an important part in the market.

Bran and shorts declined further, nor does it appear that the bottom has been reached. Bran is selling around \$32.25 to \$33 a ton, sacked, on the Kansas City market, compared with \$34 to \$35 in the preceding week. Brown shorts are holding around \$44 to \$46 and the gray variety at \$47 to \$49 a ton, showing a loss of \$1 to \$3 a ton. The market following the break during the week displayed a firm tone, but this is due to covering by brokers and jobbers who sold short early in the month and who are taking profits.

The Belgian Horse Show

BY F. W. BECKMAN

In all the preliminary advertising, the International Belgian Horse show at Waterloo, Ia., was announced as a sort of adjunct to the Dairy Cattle Congress, but it proved to be more than that. It was a big, worthy show in itself, perhaps even more notable than the dairy cattle show, with more toppers in the ring.

No showing of Belgian horses in this country ever surpassed it in numbers or quality. That is the statement of men who ought to know, like Charles Irvine and C. G. Good. It brought together 40 exhibitors, from the five big draft horse states and Canada. The entry list comprised more than 400 numbers. The individual horses were the very best of the breed in this country. There were Farceur, Good's undefeated grand champion, and Alfred de Bree Eyck, Irvine's undefeated grand champion, and a host of their get. There were also such other great sires as Rubis, Egrot, Sans Peur de Hamel, Frison, and Magnet. In one class, consisting of stallion and three mares owned by exhibitor, there were animals valued at nearly \$250,000.

In that particular class were the breed's most famous stallions and mares in America. But that particular class was more interesting because it brought into show competition with each other for the first time those two wonderful sires, Farceur, bought by C. G. Good of Ogden, Ia., a few years ago at the sensational price of \$47,000, and Alfred de Bree Eyck, Irvine's great stallion which could not be bought for any less than that amount, if he were for sale. They were not matched against each other alone, but each with three mares. With Farceur were Chere, an aged mare, 10 years old and still producing colts; Paramount Lulu, a 3-year-old, blue ribbon winner in her class and reserve senior champion mare of the show; and Margot, an 8-year-old with a record of achievement behind her. With Alfred de Bree Eyck were Salome (sired by Farceur), grand champion mare of the show, a wonderful 5-year-old; Irvindale Favette, a handsome 2-year-old, and Suzette. With 10 other groups of stallions and mares, they made a wonderful sight. The judges quickly put the Good and Irvine groups at the head of the list and then they labored with the problem of choosing between the two. The award of first place was made to Irvine's group. This group pleased the eye somewhat more as a whole, because the individuals, from Alfred de Bree Eyck down, were absolutely uniform in color, a beautiful dappled chestnut, and very uniform in size and style. The Good group was magnificent, but not as uniform, either in color or size. No effort was made to put an estimate on the big stallions as individuals; they were passed on as part of the group. Every class of the 32 classes was filled to overflowing. The judges, Samuel Bell of Ohio, A. Latimer Wilson of Iowa, and A. P. Coon of Nebraska, had a big job on their hands and they worked hard early and late.

In the aged stallion class there were 16 candidates for honors, which went to Magnet, owned by Smith of Indiana, with Frison, (Irvine) second. In the class of 3-year-old stallions, Paramount Flashwood (Rupp of Canada), was awarded first. This stallion was sired by Farceur. Soleil Lavant, a 4-year-old stallion owned by Owosso Sugar Co., Michigan, was given first

ROOSEVELT



HE STOOD foursquare to every wind that blew. Not to be swayed by flattery or by hate; Courageous, fearless, loyal, steadfast, true—He was a man for men to emulate.

Of moral fibre fine and strong and clean. He fought with valiant heart and soul afire. Men and conditions that were low and mean—He was a man whom women could admire.

A staunch, true-blue American was he. Warm-hearted, kindly, honorable and just—A man of winning personality Whom children could revere and love and trust.

He is at rest! But his heart is still. His thoughts are forces that will live for aye; His deeds and ringing words our hearts will thrill, His dauntless spirit will not pass away!

And like a beacon shining thru the night His life will be a guide thru storm and gale; Others will find a way to scale the height Because this patriot lived and blazed a trail. —Magdalen Dettweiler.

over a field of 14 competitors; he was sired by Rubis.

Twenty-nine splendid 2-year-old stallions lined up in the 2-year-old class, making a long task for the judges, who finally chose Marquis de Hemel (Stamp, Indiana) for first honors, and Irvindale Frison (Irvine) second honors. Twenty-eight youngsters lined up in the yearling class and Monarque Jr. (Bieke of Indiana, owner) was awarded the blue ribbon over Manage (Owosso Sugar Co.), second. The former is of Monarque stock, and the latter of Sans Peur de Hemel stock.

To Paramount Flashwood, a son of Farceur, owned by Rupp of Canada, was awarded the senior championship for stallions, and the grand championship. The junior champion was Marquis de Hemel.

In the mare classes, Chere, owned by Good, was placed first in the aged mare class. Tho she is more than 10 years old, she is still producing colts and won second in the mare and foal class. She sustains the signs of her magnificent qualities. Salome, owned by Irvine, was placed first in the class of mares of 5 years and under 10, and she also won first in the mare and foal class. She is out of Civette, a Good mare, and sired by Farceur; Civette won third in the mare and foal class. Margot (Good) was second in the 5-year and under 10-year mare class and Janet Brillante, owned by W. A. Hamilton & Son of Iowa, third. Paramount Lulu (Good), sired by Farceur and out of Civette, was first in the 3 year and under 5 year mare class. Oakdale Girls (Good) was second; she is out of Chere by Distralt. Paramount Blue Belle, by Farceur, and owned by Dreweton of Iowa, was second. In the class of mares 2 years and under 3 years, Carval (Smith of Indiana) was first; she is by Bienfait de la Courte, out of Bibiche; Irvindale Favette (Irvine) was second, a product of Alfred de Bree Eyck; Carmen (Smith), with the same sire as Carval, was third. The grand champion mare was Salome and the reserve champion, Paramount Lulu; the junior champion mare was Carval and the reserve champion, Farzette (Good).

It was interesting to note how strong were the get of Farceur and Alfred de Bree Eyck. The former sired at least 40 or 45 of the ribbon winners; the latter about 35. These two great stallions are evidently stamping themselves on the Belgian breed in a remarkable way.

The breeders at the show are generally hopeful for the future. They are not fearful that the tractor will drive out the horse. They point out that the horse is proved as efficient for many types of farm work for which the efficiency of the tractor is not known. They believe that horses always must be maintained on the farm. However, they say that the day for anything but the best draft horses has gone. They say that farmers are recognizing that fact and that therefore the draft horse breeding business has good days ahead.

Roosevelt, a Loyal American

No man ever had a higher sense of his obligation to the American people than Theodore Roosevelt. Nor did he feel when he walked out of the White House after his second administration that this obligation ended. He felt that it had only begun; that it was his duty as a loyal American to give the country the benefit of his wisdom and experience in solving problems that concerned our future.

Roosevelt saw the Spanish-American War coming along before it came. There was something almost clairvoyant about his perception in this instance. Altho he was then assistant secretary of the navy and 39 years old, he determined with characteristic promptness to offer his services to his country in its hour of need.

The last words that he ever wrote were contained in a letter in which he declared that: "We have room for but one soul loyalty, and that is loyalty to the American people."

Surely no epigram could better define the quality of his Americanism than these words from his own pen, and it is such qualities that spur on the members of the Roosevelt memorial society in their campaign to obtain sufficient funds for fitting memorials for the beloved Roosevelt.

Don't sell your War Savings Stamps.



Louis Methers says:

"The Perfection is the best rig ever invented."

DROP in at Louis Methers' Farm round about milking time some day and you'll find him out in the barn with his neighbors around him watching his Perfection Milker do the work. Every man who knows Mr. Methers knows about the success of his Perfection and wishes he had one, too. One Perfection in a community always brings many others as folks see what a labor saver it is. "I cannot say enough for the Perfection Milker. It is the best rig ever invented," says Mr. Methers.

"You can use the Perfection two times a day the year 'round, and it never balks or refuses to work on Sunday night like some hired men do. I have used my Perfection for one year now and it has never failed yet. There is some one here nearly every night that wants to see the Perfection and stay for milking time."

The Cows Like It

When it's late at night and the cows are hot and restless, it's mighty easy to get mad and kick a cow or milk her hastily and hurry away. The Perfection is the only hired man you can depend on to milk every cow exactly the same every day. "The cows like my Perfection better than hand milking," says Mr. Methers. "I had one cow that cut her teat all to pieces in the fence and the only way I could milk her was with the Perfection. I have one double unit but I am thinking of enlarging my dairy by Fall. With the Perfection I can milk as many cows as I can own."

Names, Addresses and Catalog Sent Free

We will gladly send you names and addresses of Perfection owners. Write to them yourself and see what they tell you about the Perfection. We will also send free a copy of "What the Dairyman Wants to Know,"—the great book that answers every question about milking machines. Write today to Perfection Milking Company, 2130 E. Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Lieber's Farm Equipment Co.

Southwestern Distributer

Lincoln, Nebraska

216 North Eleventh Street

PERFECTION MILKER



LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Young men attend on credit. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by the A. T. & S. F. Ry. EARN FROM \$115 to \$165 PER MONTH. Write for catalog.

SANTA FE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL
G-505 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.



Gold Plated Flag Pin Free

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

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



Smallest Bible on Earth

This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent postpaid for only 10 cents in stamps or silver.

NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 10, Topeka, Kan.

Somebody Wants Everything

Whether it be cow or chicken, hay press or sewing machine—somebody wants it. If you called every person listed in your telephone book you might find that "somebody." But think of the time and trouble. With no trouble at all and very little cost a classified advertisement in The Farmers Mail and Breeze will "plug you in" with classified buyers—men and women looking for what you have to sell. Try it!

"Plug in" with buyers

\$1000 TRAPPERS CONTEST

Abraham Fur Co.



Greatest trappers' contest ever offered—costs nothing to enter—write today for particulars.

Abraham "Smoke Pump" is the greatest device for "smoking-out" ever invented. One can of Abraham Improved "Smoke Powder" goes with every Smoke Pump. Instructions how to use our Smoke Pump and reasons why ordinary smokers are not successful sent with every order. Price \$2.00 postpaid.

Free Fur Facts and Trappers' Supply Catalog

You must have this new book "Fur Facts." Contains good trapping stories by Geo. J. Theissen and others and valuable information. You get our new catalog free also. Best hunters' and trappers' guide published. Not a penny to pay for it. Gives you lowest prices on supplies—Traps, Guns, Knives, Hunting Coats, Heavy Coats, Suits for all weather, Fox Horns, Turkey and Duck Calls—everything you want for trapping.

Weekly Reports—Also Free

We will put your name on our mailing list for Abraham's Weekly Reports. They keep you posted—right up-to-date on prices.

Just a post card—that's all you need to get all this—FREE—Fur Facts, the Catalog and the Weekly Reports. And don't forget the Pump. Ask for offer on Price \$2 that. Now get your post card into the Postpaid mail—quick.

Abraham Fur Co.
213-215 N. Main St. Dept. 288
St. Louis, U.S.A.
"Ship your furs to Abraham"

WE WANT ALL KINDS OF FURS

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Make Money by Trapping

Furs Will Command Good Prices This Winter

BY CHESLA C. SHERLOCK

THOSE who have reached the conclusion that trapping will not be profitable this season, due to the unprecedented demand and high prices the past two years, have not been studying the market as carefully as they might. It is true that there was an unusual demand and high price last year, and while it encouraged everyone who possibly could to get into the field and trap, it did not glut the market to such an extent that prices will be so low as to make trapping unprofitable this season.

There are several reasons for this, the chief one of which is that for several years there has been a fur shortage and this shortage has been growing greater and greater each season simply because the demand for furs has steadily outranked the production of them.

Furs All the Year

Furs a few years ago were worn only in the cold months as protection against the cold; now they are worn the year around, not only for protection, but for style and ornament as well. They are used to trim dresses, even summer dresses, and suits, hats, shoes. The demand for furs for ornament and for usefulness has at least doubled in the last three years.

Then again there was an unusual demand last year and the year before that for furs for our soldier boys. Those in exposed places during the cold months had a right to fur lined garments and the government supplied them. But the fact that there will be no demand for furs this season for that purpose, will not materially affect the fur market for the reason that the fur production of the past two years has largely been turned to government uses, particularly that production of the cheaper and more common furs. The expensive furs have, of course, gone into the civilian market.

This has not tended to solve the fur situation in the general market, by any means. What the army gained the past two years in the way of furs, the civilian market has lost; and since the civilian or general market always fixes the prices, it has only tended to put prices up for good furs and it will tend to keep them up this coming winter.

The indications are that the more common small fur-bearing animals will be more in demand than ever this winter for their pelts, and since they are common to all farming communities it is going to be possible for everyone who can tend traps to make a tidy sum of money this season trapping.

Skunk Pelts are High

Skunk pelts went as high as \$8 at the height of the season last winter. There is no doubt but that they will go this high this season. Red fox, common in many communities in the Middle States, went to \$26 each. Other small fur bearers were proportionately high.

Trapping this season should not only offer the usual sport, but it will be decidedly profitable to all who care to follow a string of traps. It will be a money maker for many a farm boy.

The value of the furs you take this season will depend largely upon the manner in which the pelts are removed from the carcass. I have seen many excellent skins absolutely ruined because the inexperienced trapper did not know how to take them from the carcass. The pelt has a commercial value that is determined by the manner in which it arrives at the market, and unless it comes in the form and manner prescribed by that market, it will be practically worthless.

It is easy to win the best prices for your work, if you but take the trouble to find out what the market wants, and then treat your pelts accordingly. If trapping is done at the right season, and no trapping should be done until the hides are prime, the value of the pelt, aside from the natural marking, will depend entirely upon the manner in which they are handled after being caught.

There are two ways to remove pelts, either cased or open. The cased pelt is ordinarily required of the smaller animals in order to conserve as much

of the fur for commercial uses as possible. It is really the easiest way to skin a carcass, once you understand what is meant.

The first thing is to hang up the carcass by the hind feet so that it is at easy working height. Then cut the skin around the hind feet, at the first joint back of the toes, and then cut down the inside of the hind legs to the vent. Do this on both legs. Then cut around the tail bone, on the inside of the V opening you have made by going down the inside of the hind legs. Do not, under any circumstances cut off the tail. Remove the tail bone, as it will cause the tail fur to spoil if left in, and then pull the pelt down over the carcass, as you would pull off a glove wrong side out. When you get to the head, a little careful work will have to be done with the knife, cutting around the eyes and the nose.

Some furs should be cased pelt side out and some fur side out. Case pelt side out, mink, skunk, opossum, muskrat, otter, white weasel, civet cat and ringtails. Case fur side out, foxes, lynx, lynx cat, fisher, wolf, marten, wolverine and wild cats.

Where pelts are to be taken off open, they are ripped down the belly and on the back of the hind legs and on the inside of the front legs. They should be taken off open with coon, badger, beaver and bear. The legs may be cut off coon and badger, but do not cut off the feet of lynx, mountain lion or bear. In the case of the beaver, cut down the belly from the corner of the chin to the base of the tail, and don't rip the skin off the legs. Take it off clean with a sharp knife.

All skins should be clean of mud, burrs, meat and fat. The cleaner the skin goes to market the better grading it will receive, but be careful about scraping the pelt too closely, as you are likely to loosen the hair.

High Cost of Loafing

It is the high cost of loafing, not the high cost of living, that is troubling America today. We are producing less an hour to the man and we are consuming more an hour to the man than was the rule before the war; consequently, there are two buyers to one seller now, as against two sellers to one buyer in other days.

In this condition prices always advance; in this condition prices will continue to advance, notwithstanding the wonderful theories by which men strive to prove that three times two makes nine and not six.

In an investigation covering several states, it was developed that the wage to the man an hour had increased 240 per cent, coincidentally the product to the man an hour had decreased 62 per cent. These instances could be multiplied a thousand fold and they all tell the same story, not of increased wages—but a widespread habit of doing less work an hour. There can be only one result to this plan of action if pursued, and that is a continual advance in prices, an end to the creation of new wealth, with the republic simply running on the momentum acquired in other years until that momentum is exhausted.

Let us be honest with ourselves, recognizing the high duty of working at maximum speed at whatever task circumstances bring to us. The loafer is father of the liar, and the liar is father of the traitor to all that we hold dear in America. It is the worker who has always won, the shirker who has always lost. Let us stop talking about the high cost of living. Let us put a stop to the high cost of loafing.—The Corn Exchange.

Check Wheat Diseases

Indications are that the two dreaded foreign foes of wheat, "flag smut" and "take all," will not become widespread in the United States. The United States Department of Agriculture announced recently that the two states where these diseases appeared, Indiana and Illinois, had taken steps which would prevent the spread of the disease.

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Changes in Crop Acreages

BY W. M. JARDINE

Kansas planted 11 million acres of wheat for the crop of 1919. This was, of course, an abnormally high acreage. It is probable that 6 or 7 million acres will be about the right acreage in the future; Kansas will always be a great wheat state.

With respect to corn, the 4,190,000 acres planted to that crop this year could well be increased to 4½ million acres. This will be enough, however, to plant any year. Corn is too uncertain with Kansas weather conditions to warrant planting any such acreage as was planted in 1917. We must substitute a crop that is hardy enough to survive the dry spell that can always be expected in Kansas. Fortunately we have a crop in the sorghums that meets this requirement. The sorghums have demonstrated their ability to resist dry weather and produce a supply of feed when other crops fail. In the season of 1918 our corn at Manhattan yielded 3½ tons, kafir 7 tons, and sweet sorghum 9 tons of silage an acre. This year they have again been subjected to a severe test and have again proved their worth. On September 1 the condition of the sorghums in Kansas was 24 to 33.1 points higher than the percentage condition of corn, which was reported at 43.8.

The nearly 2 million acres in sorghums this year should be doubled. Four million acres to sorghums next year will not be too much. They make silage of high feeding value. In a three-year feeding test with calves at Manhattan it was found that the average gain in weight an acre of silage was 1,039 pounds for corn silage, 1,013 pounds for kafir silage, and 1,376 pounds for sweet sorghum silage. Nor is the grain of the sorghums less effective than sorghum silage as feed for livestock. Tests conducted by the experiment station show that for all practical purposes a pound of sorghum grains—kafir, feterita and milo—is equal in feeding value to 1 pound of corn. We should more than double our acreage of alfalfa. We should look forward in Kansas to not less than 5 million acres in alfalfa, but of course we should work toward as large an acreage as this in a gradual manner. However, it ought to be possible to have 2 million acres in alfalfa next year. Not less than 1 million acres of our cultivated land should be planted to Sudan grass, Sweet clover, and supplementary pasture such as rye. The area now in Sudan grass and Sweet clover is only a little more than 100,000 acres.

The area planted to oats this year, approximately 1,600,000 acres, is about what should be continued in the state. When spring conditions in Western Kansas are favorable for the sowing of small spring grain, the acreage of barley might well be increased from the ½ million acres this year to 1 million acres. Rye is one of the hardiest plants that can be grown and we can well afford to maintain the present planting of 287,000 acres. It is a valuable crop for pasture. The difficulty with rye, however, is that it re-seeds itself readily and there is danger of its mixing with wheat unless care is exercised.

High Cost of Living in Russia

The following details, taken from a soviet newspaper, give an idea of what Moscow prices are on a few commodities. Reports differ, some stating that living in Moscow is high; some that it is not at all expensive. This paper, *La Vie Economique*, however, says that the shopkeepers alone regulate the prices. Black bread is from 23 to 25 rubles a pound (the value of a ruble is about 51 cents); a piece of sugar is worth 120 rubles; bacon, 110 rubles a pound; first class meat, 35 rubles a pound; cheese, 120 rubles a pound; eggs, 70 rubles a dozen; tea, 280 rubles a pound; soap, 35 rubles a pound; matches, 3 rubles a box; thread, 20 rubles a spool; Russian boots, 1,000 rubles a pair; shoes, 250 to 900 rubles a pair.—Victory.

Architect—"Have you any suggestion for decorating the study, Mr. Quickrich?"

Mr. Quickrich (war-profiteer)—"Only that it must be brown. Great thinkers, I believe, are generally found in a brown study."—Boston Globe.

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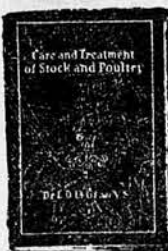
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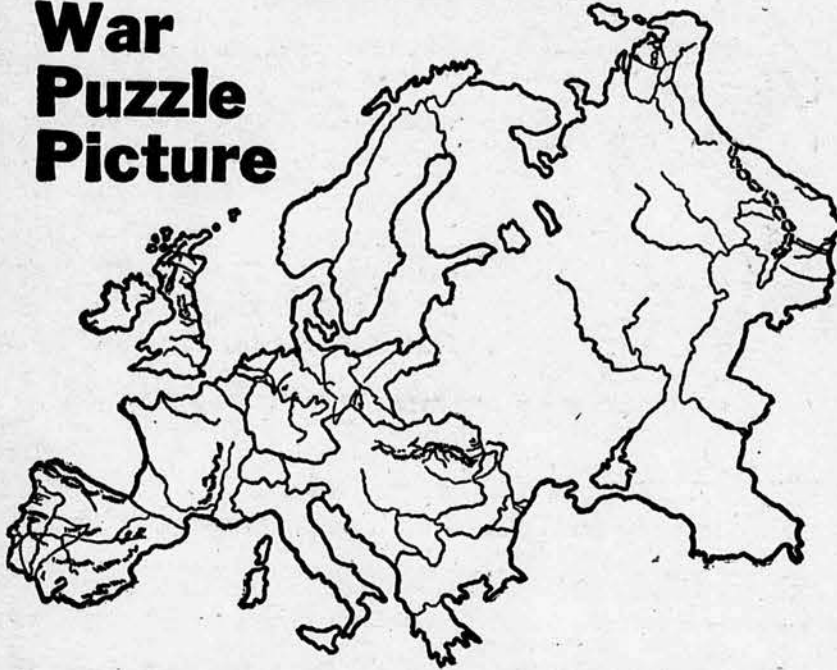


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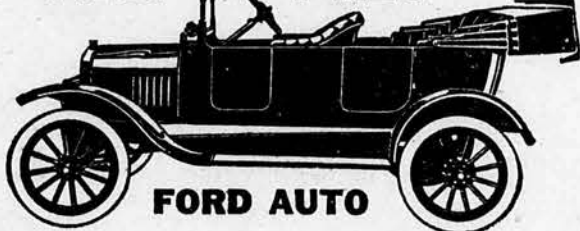
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Draft Horses are in Demand

Army Officers to Buy Cavalry Animals October 20

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

MULES have assumed leadership in favorable price movements in livestock markets. As the season for the purchase of mules by the cotton states of the South advances, it is encouraging to holders of the animals to find the market active at the highest level in history. Cotton mules 15 to 15.2 hands high are quoted on the Kansas City market to buyers of the South at \$200 to \$260 a head, these prices being for animals in good flesh. Cotton mules 15 to 15.2 hands high which are thin rule between \$150 to \$237.50, a load having sold at the latter figure in Kansas City last week. This load consisted of mules 15.2 hands high weighing about 1,000 pounds. Draft mules 15.2 to 16.2 hands high, weighing as much as 1,600 pounds, are quoted at \$275 to \$400, and teams have sold lately at \$825 to \$840. Canada is among the buyers seeking choice, big mules.

With the mule market so high, producers in Kansas and neighboring states are doubtless wondering as to the policy they should pursue in the market if they have not already made sales. The buying of cotton mules started earlier this year than usual. Whether or not this will mean an early close for the season remains to be seen. It is apparent that the market for mules needs more animals carrying fat. Dealers in Kansas City's mule barns say it costs them fully 60 cents a day to carry the animals on feed to give them the finish desired by buyers in the South. It would seem, therefore, desirable for holders to feed mules awaiting sale with more freedom. To postpone selling mature mules which can be spared means to await a market which may not feel the stimulus of 30 and 32-cent cotton. The present prices of cotton are extraordinary. Also, the present prices of good mules are extraordinary.

Active Months in Mule Trade

As a rule, November, December, January and February are active months in the cotton mule trade with the South. January and February often share honors in witnessing the largest volume of the year in the trade in mules. However, dealers prepare for this trade in a measure by making advance purchases. There is confidence in the market the next three months so far as dealers are concerned, but much depends on the action of cotton. Big draft mules, which are enjoying an unusual demand from lumber and oil interests, move to a degree in sympathy with the cotton class. These considerations seem to favor early sales.

Small mules continue to show a sharp discount as compared with the larger animals. The prevailing discounts on horse mules as compared with mare mules is largely \$25 to \$40 a head on the better grades. Thin mules down to 14.2 hands high are quoted as low as \$120 in Kansas City. Pound for pound, no animal brings so much for fat and weight today as the mule, so it is well to be generous in feeding and in caring for all mules which are about to be sold.

For the horse market, it is not possible to note conditions comparing with those prevailing on mules. Horse trade is unsatisfactory. Except with the choicest draft horses and cavalry horses, the trade is slow. On plain and common horses, prices are about as low as ever recorded in the industry. Only recently a load of 2-year-old South Dakota colts, unbroken and of a class which promised to develop into 1,100-pound farm chunks, sold in Kansas City at as low as \$12.50 a head. The better draft horses are quoted at \$225 to \$300. They must be choice to sell within this range. These prices cover the spread of the horse market.

As in the case of cattle and sheep, the horse market has been affected adversely this season by drouth in the Northwest. In Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and South Dakota, there has been forced liquidation of horses on account of drouth. The range horses in these stricken areas which lack draft breeding have sold frequently at

prices which failed to pay the cost of transportation, feed and commission in disposing of them on markets. The South, always an important outlet for light horses, has received large shipments of the range animals. This has affected the demand for Southerners at Kansas City and other markets. It is reported in the trade that some light range horses in the drouth areas are being shot for their hides, as the market is not inviting for their sale alive.

Army to Buy Horses

Perhaps the newest development in the horse trade is the announcement that on next Monday, October 20, the purchase of cavalry animals for the United States army will start in Kansas City. This will be the first buying of army horses by the War Department since purchases were abruptly stopped on November 11, 1918, the day of the armistice. It is said the army will take a better horse, 5 to 8 years old instead of 5 to 10, and only geldings. The maximum on cavalry horses during the war was \$165. It is said some purchases will exceed this maximum in the present buying. One rumor is that 25,000 head will be purchased, but army officers assert that indications point to no buying in excess of 8,000 head in the country as a whole.

According to dealers, the East is taking some extra big horses of quality. Plain and common grades are not wanted there. Farm mares weighing 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, with quality, are quoted at \$150 to \$180. Trade in this class, as usual at this season, is quiet. Southerners are quoted up to \$150, with the cheaper grades down to \$40 and \$65. Export business in draft horses is small.

While emphasis is being put in markets on the scant receipts of corn-fed cattle and the light percentage of fat grassers in the current arrivals, commission interests indicate that they will be happy to be able to sell consignments for their customers on a steady basis with current quotations. A top of \$18.10 was paid for Kansas-fed Hereford steers in Kansas City last week, the honor of making this sale again going to A. E. McGregor of Washington. There were 16 head in the load, which averaged 1,259 pounds. Some fancy fed yearlings sold up to \$18. The best corn-fed cattle were 25 cents to 35 cents higher. On the other hand, grass steers were mostly around 25 cents lower, cows steady to 25 cents lower, stockers and feeders steady to 25 cents lower and veal calves as much as \$1 lower. Grass steers from Kansas sold largely at \$10 to \$12.50 for the better grades, \$9 to \$9.50 for medium grades and \$7.50 to \$8.50 for common and light cattle. Cows closed between \$6.50 and \$11.50, with canners quoted at \$4.75 to \$5.25. Trade in stockers and feeders was broad, but the buyers manifested a disposition to oppose advances in prices and the market did not move with activity until after recessions had been recorded. The Southwest continued a light buyer, states east of Kansas City being the principal bidders. Total receipts increased, but would have been heavier if cars were available in larger numbers. Pressure of drouth cattle from the Northwest diminished.

Hogs Drop to \$15.50

"Hogs have not yet reached bottom." This comment appeared in The Farmers Mail and Breeze a week ago. The market declined last week from a top of \$16.40 to a top of \$15.50. Prices are now about \$8 below the record level reached late in July. But more declines are almost generally anticipated. Kansas has no heavy supplies, but Iowa, Illinois and other great hog states are expected to send large numbers to markets. Receipts fell off for the week in Kansas City, but there was practically no change in the West as a whole. A factor as important as receipts at markets is the trend of the foreign demand. A renewed blockade against Germany halts shipments of pork products into that country. Great

(Continued on Page 64.)

Rural Engineering Hints

(Continued from Page 36.)

happens in the engine cylinder when the spark is advanced? Why is the spark advanced? In what sequence do your cylinders fire? How many working strokes do you get a revolution? How does the spark control on the wheel operate the mechanisms under the hood?

Lubrication

How do your cylinders and your bearings receive lubrication? What is the effect of too little oil? What is the effect of too much oil? Why are different grades recommended for different parts?

The Gears

How is your power transmitted from your engine to the rear wheels? What happens in the transmission when you shift gears? How can you avoid damage to the gears? Why is the term differential applied to the rear gears in the axle housing? How do they operate?

General Factors

Do you heed any unusual noises about your car? Can you tell by ear if one or more cylinders fail to operate? What is the effect of prolonged running with retarded spark? The above questions are just a few that occur to me, but it seems that a proper reply to most of them can only come from the man who knows his car.

Often the pleasure vehicle, of which I have spoken above, may not be the most desirable purchase on the part of the farmer, and a light truck may suit his purposes better. On many farms, both of these—that is the pleasure car and the light truck—would be an advisable and profitable investment.

I do not favor the use of a vehicle, such as has been described, for use as a stationary belted engine. There are such attachments for cars but the arguments against their use are numerous and weighty.

What About the Seeds?

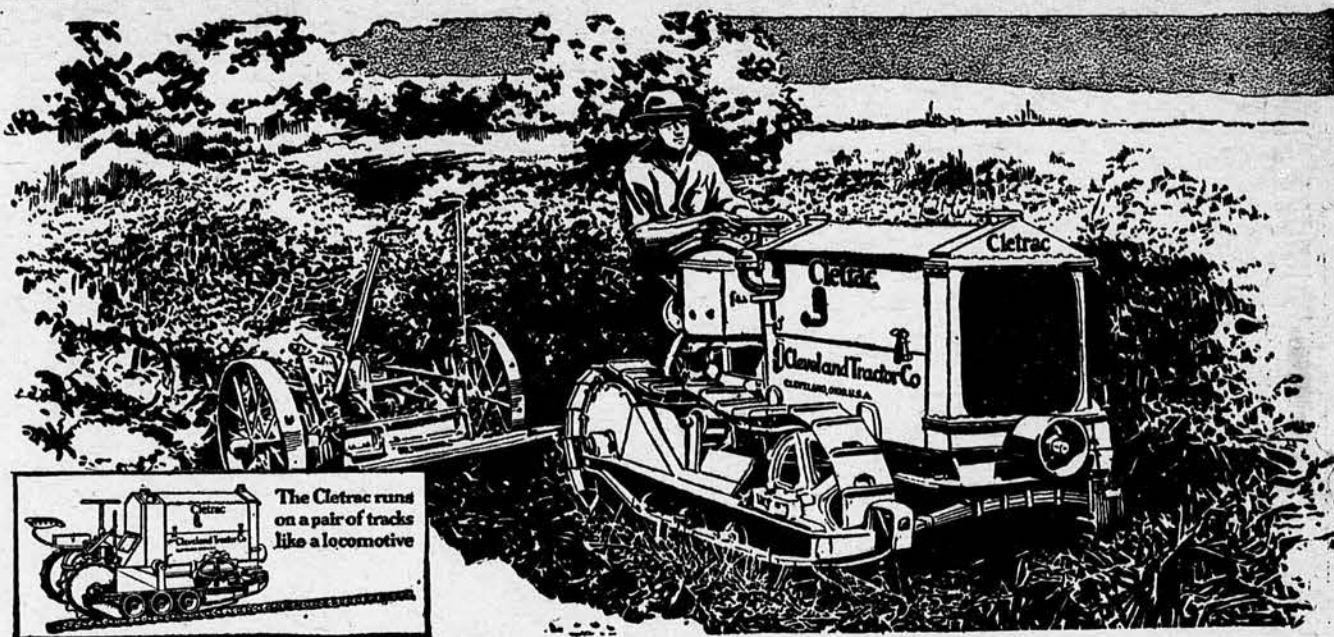
Truck growers have become much concerned in the last few weeks about advancing production costs. There is a scarcity of almost all lines of seeds—Red clover seed is quoted on the Toledo market for December delivery at \$30 a bushel, and there is every prospect that it will go higher. Fruit growers are concerned over the abnormal situation in the nursery business, in which there is a scarcity of good fruit trees, high prices, and a probability that some inferior stock will be offered by irresponsible persons. That also is true with spray materials and with fertilizers. In other words, there never was a time in which the outlook for truck and fruit growers was so abnormal. They are looking forward to a profitable year in 1920, and will have it, but they are in need of up-to-the-minute information in the market situation.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze appreciates this condition, and is making every effort to be of the greatest possible service to its readers who are engaged in this sort of farming. It will tell of the developments from week to week in market conditions and prices—that is why it is essential that you should not miss a copy. More than this, advancing paper costs probably will make it necessary to increase the subscription price of the Farmers Mail and Breeze to cover a part of this outlay. The price of three years for \$2 is still in force this week, however. Why not fill out the blank on page 35 and protect yourself against any advance in price, and also against missing any issues while the present abnormal market conditions continue for the fruit and truck growers?

Our Three Best Offers

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

"What did your vacation cost you?"
"Can't tell as yet. I camped with a country cousin. I have a wife and three children. He'll visit me next winter with six children and maybe an aunt or two. The difference is what my vacation cost."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



The Tracks Save Power

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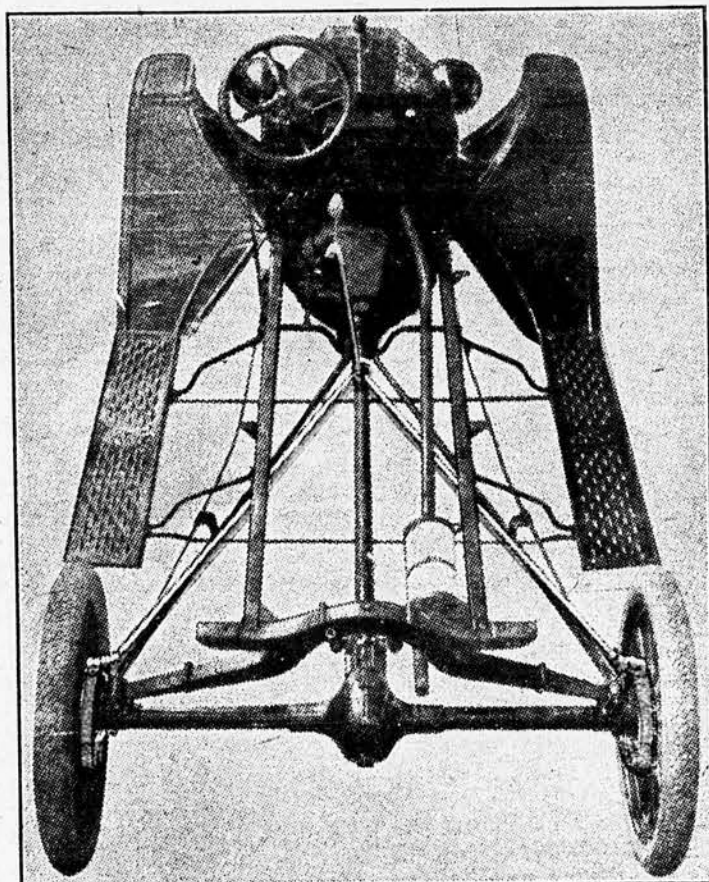
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Busy Times Now on the Farm

Total Wheat Yield Will be 145 Million Bushels

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

CROP conditions in Kansas seem fairly satisfactory according to a recent report made by Edward C. Paxton of the United States Department of Agriculture. Of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax and grain sorghums, he estimates that Kansas this year will produce a total of 299,270,000 bushels as compared with 225,552,000 bushels in 1918 and 260,514,000 bushels in 1917. This is a very creditable showing despite the unfavorable weather conditions that greatly curtailed the yields of small grains and that cut the corn crop to less than half of the normal. Of this total yield there are 144,807,000 bushels of winter wheat, 279,000 bushels of spring wheat, 44,072,000 bushels of oats; 14,499,000 bushels of barley; 65,652,000 bushels of corn; 27,514,000 bushels of grain sorghums; 91,000 bushels of flax, and 2,356,000 bushels of rye.

The Kansas corn yield this year is placed at 15.3 bushels with a total production of 65,652,000 bushels as compared with a production of 43,523,000 bushels in 1918 and with 19,026,000 bushels in 1917. The average annual production of corn in Kansas in the past 10 years has been 106,083,000 bushels and the average acre yield for that period has been 14.3 bushels. Practically all of the corn crop has matured and but little change is expected in the corn forecast.

This year's winter wheat crop is estimated to be 144,807,000 bushels, while the total for spring wheat will be 279,000 bushels. The total yield of all the wheat therefore will be approximately 145,086,000 bushels. The spring wheat averaged about 9.3 bushels on 30,000 acres grown largely in Northwest Kansas, altho a scattering acreage is found thruout the state. The wheat acreage for next year undoubtedly will be much lower than the acreage for this year.

Of the grain sorghums, kafir, milo, feterita, and Freed's sorghum, will make at least 80 per cent of a normal crop. A total yield of 27,514,000 bushels of sorghums is expected this year, as compared with an average production of 21,490,000 for the past four years. The record grain sorghum year in Kansas was 1915 when the produc-

tion was 35,100,000 bushels. There were 20,000 acres in broomcorn which made 334 pounds to the acre with a total production of 3,340 tons as compared with 9,300 tons on 62,000 acres in 1917; and with 8,500 tons on 58,000 acres in 1918. This year's crop shows a better quality of brush with a larger percentage of hurl than broomcorn showed last year.

Oats this year averaged 28 bushels an acre as compared with 22 bushels an acre in 1918 and 31 bushels in 1917. The production this year will amount to 44,072,000 bushels as compared with 51,238,000 in 1918; and 70,604,000 in 1917. Barley this year averaged 27 bushels and the production will be 14,499,000 bushels or three times the 10-year average production.

The Kansas apple crop is estimated at 425,000 barrels which will be 38 per cent of a full crop on the commercial acreage. The largest and best yield will come from the Kaw Valley and the Missouri Valley sections in Northeastern Kansas. The Arkansas Valley yield will be 8,000 barrels less than for last year. About 250 car loads of apples are expected from the Hutchinson district. The apple crop of Kansas last year yielded 333,000 barrels or 92,000 barrels less than this year's yield. The commercial apple crop for the United States is now estimated at 23,177,000 barrels or 105,000 barrels more than the September estimate. The production in 1918 was 24,724,000 barrels or about 1,500,000 barrels more than the yield in 1917. The apple crop in the Yakima Valley Colorado and Southern Idaho has decreased as compared with earlier estimates while the apple crop in California and Oregon has increased slightly.

During the past 10 days good rains have fallen in a large part of Kansas which have put the ground in excellent condition for fall plowing and sowing wheat. A few sections, however, still continue dry. The feeding of cattle and hogs will be on a much smaller scale than for the last year as farmers think that they are not getting a square deal from buyers at the large marketing centers. Stock hogs and stock cattle are scarce and difficult to obtain. Local conditions in the state

are shown in the following county reports:

Anderson—Recent rains have put ground in good condition to finish the wheat sowing. Most of the wheat has been sown in dry ground. We have had no frost. Kafir and sorghum crops are good and are ripening well. Farmers are cutting the last crop of alfalfa but it is light. Sows sold well at public sales, but horses bring low prices. G. W. Kiblinger, Oct. 10.

Chase—County has been dry for two and one-half months. Farmers are sowing wheat but the acreage will be smaller than last fall. Corn crop is poor. Wheat averaged 15 bushels an acre, and it is now being hauled to market. Stockmen are shipping their cattle. Alfalfa hay is selling on track for \$25. Hogs are scarce. Eggs are worth 48c.—F. O. Pracht.

Chautauque—It has been raining for a week. Wheat acreage will be less than half of last year because ground was too dry and hard to plow. A great many public sales have been held recently but all produce sells for low prices. Farmers are discouraged over the stock market, especially on hogs. Pig crop will be less than one-fourth of last fall. We lost money on hogs.—A. A. Nance, Oct. 11.

Cherokee—First cold rain this fall fell October 9 but we have had no frost. Farmers are preparing ground for wheat and some are sowing. Many public sales have been held and prices are low. Wheat tests are satisfactory and much is being sold now. Oats are worth 75c; flour, \$6.25; eggs, 45c.—L. Snyers, Oct. 11.

Clay—General rain on October 8 delayed farm work and made heavy roads. We had a killing frost October 11. Horses, cattle and sheep will have to be taken from pastures soon. Best wheat is selling at \$2.21; corn, \$1.70; oats are worth 70c; shorts, \$2.66; bran is selling at \$1.80; best grade flour, \$5.20; butterfat, 66c; and eggs are worth 46c.—P. R. Forslund, Oct. 11.

Cowley—We had an excellent rain October 4 which will enable us to sow wheat. We have had no frost. Most of the silos have been filled. Kafir is cut. Apple crop on the Arkansas river is good. Few public sales have been held. Many from this county are attending wheat show at Wichita. Alfalfa sells for \$25; butter, 50c; wheat, 20c; eggs, 40c; hogs, \$16 to \$16.50.—Fred Page, Oct. 5.

Dickinson—We had our first frost October 11. Rain on October 8 put late plowing in good condition for sowing wheat, and about one-half of this crop has been planted. Acreage will be smaller than last year. Farmers are bringing cattle in from pastures and all livestock is healthy.—F. M. Larson, Oct. 11.

Edwards—Most of the wheat is seeded. Three-fourths of an inch of rain fell October 10. Acre was not enough to insure wheat pasture. Section owners are doing very little damage. The wheat has been completed. Little wheat has been first because of ear shortage.—L. A. Spitzer, Oct. 11.

Ellis—We had a heavy rain October 9 and seeding is nearly completed. A great deal of wheat is yet to be threshed, and some of it is sprouted badly. Wheat is worth \$1.80 to \$2.10; shorts, \$2.75; eggs, 48c.—C. F. Erbert, Oct. 11.

Ellsworth—We had a heavy frost October 11. More than an inch of rain fell October 8. Early sown grain is in excellent condition. Some farmers still are dinking for sowing. Feed is nearly all cut. Many cattle are being sold for low prices because of feed shortage.—W. L. Reed, Oct. 11.

Harper—Weather is excellent. We had general rains October 3 and 9 which were needed badly. Farmers are plowing and seeding wheat, and only 50 per cent of last year's acreage will be put in. We have had no frost. There is not much feed, and cattle and hogs are scarce. Prices have dropped considerably. No public sales will be held this fall, and no land is being sold. Wheat brings \$2.10; eggs are worth 45c; cream is selling at 50c.—H. E. Henderson, Oct. 11.

Harvey—We had a shower October 8 but more rain is needed badly as much ground is yet to be plowed for wheat. Wheat is worth \$1.90 to \$2.15; oats, 76c; barley, \$1.25; apples, \$1.50 to \$1.80; potatoes, \$1.80; tomatoes, \$2; eggs, 48c; butter, 50c; hens, 22c; springs, 20c.—H. W. Prouty, Oct. 10.

Haskell—We had our first killing frost October 10. Two inches of rain fell October 8. Cattle are in good condition and some are on wheat pasture. Wheat will not do for grazing where it was not seeded or ground was not worked. Wheat threshing is almost finished. Farmers are cutting feed and sowing wheat.—Harold Tegarden, Oct. 11.

Hodgeman—Good rains fell October 7 and 8. We have good wheat pasture for stock. Most of the feed is cut. Wheat acreage will be about the same as last year. Butterfat, 63c; eggs, 40c.—W. B. Severs, Oct. 9.

Jewell—Farmers are sowing wheat. Ground is in good condition for seeding. One and one-fourth inches of rain fell October 9. Volunteer oats and wheat are making good fall pasture. Weanling mules are selling for \$50 to \$75. Some threshing is yet to be done and stacks are in bad condition because of rains. Eggs, 47c; cream, 65c; butter, 65c; oats, 75c.—U. S. Godding, Oct. 11.

Lincoln—We have had a killing frost. Wheat sowing is one-half completed. Ground is moist but we need more rain before winter sets in. Pastures are good but feed is not plentiful. Cattle and horses are cheap. Corn is worth \$1.70; shipped in eggs, 60c.—E. J. G. Walker, Oct. 11.

Logan—We had a heavy rain October 8 and the ground is in excellent condition. Some wheat is up but much is yet to be sown. There will be 50 per cent more wheat sown this fall than last. Threshing is only one-half completed. Eggs bring 38c; butterfat, 63c; barley, 85c; oats, 70c; hay, \$15.—T. J. Daw, Oct. 8.

Lynn—Weather is cool and cloudy. Not enough rain has fallen to benefit pasture, plowing or seeding. Haying is completed and corn shocked. Farmers are cutting kafir, cane and feterita and filling silos. There has been no frost in this county. Few apples were raised and they are selling for \$2.50 to \$3; potatoes, \$1.80; sweet potatoes, \$2.50; butter, 49c; eggs, 38c; young chickens, 20c.—J. W. Cline-Smith, Oct. 10.

Lyon—We had a good rain October 8 which will start wheat and alfalfa. Most of the wheat has been sown. Kafir, cane and feterita are in the shock. Farmers are baling alfalfa and native hay and shipping it. Pastures are short and livestock is being fed. Cattle are healthy. Eggs, 50c; butter, 55c; milk, 14c.—E. R. Griffith, Oct. 11.

Marshall—Farmers are sowing wheat and filling silos. This work will be completed this week. Kafir and cane are being used for silage. Apples and potatoes will be (Continued on Page 55.)

Cash for Farm Letters

We want to get letters from thousands of farmers everywhere telling about their experience in farming. We know that this will take some of your time, but we are willing to pay you for the effort and will make it worth while. You may have made a success or a failure in trying to do certain things and your experience would be valuable to some one else.

DAIRYING—What have you done in dairying that you think is of interest? What kind of cows have you, and how much milk, cream and butter do your cows produce? How much money did you make or lose when you count out your feed, time and other expense?

FEEDING—How many hogs, cattle or sheep have you fed and marketed? Tell us what breeds you fed, how and when they were marketed, and state what your profits or losses were. What difficulty did you have in getting feeds, and what trouble did you have in getting proper shipping facilities and accommodations?

POULTRY—Tell us what breeds of chickens, ducks, turkeys or geese you have been raising, and how profitable or unprofitable they have proved. How could your work have been made more remunerative?

CROPPING—What crops did you grow this year? What was your acre cost of production? How did you market your crops? What was your most profitable crop? Describe your methods of cultivation.

MOTOR TRUCKS—What have you done with motor trucks and how satisfactory did they prove? What advantage did they have over ordinary wagons? How long have you used a motor truck? What is the cost a mile for gasoline and upkeep?

FARM MACHINERY—What is your most useful farm machine or implement? For what purposes did you use it? Why do you think it is your most useful machine?

TRACTORS—When did you buy your tractor? For what purposes have you found it most profitable and satisfactory? What suggestions have you to make to intending purchasers?

FARM CREDIT—Do you like the present Federal Land Loan Banks? Why? How can they be improved? What suggestions have you to offer for a better system of farm credit?

PROFITTEERING—What do you think of the present method of controlling profiteering? How can it be improved? Give examples of profiteering in your own community. Should this be regulated by state or national laws? Give your reasons.

A valuable cash prize and a subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be given to all successful contestants. For additional information address John W. Wilkinson, Farm Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE CHEAP; GOOD condition, can ship. Write J. Yots, Shawnee, Kan.

TYPEWRITERS OF ALL MAKES FOR sale or rent. Supplies and expert repair-work. Distributor of Royal typewriters. Western Typewriter Co., 624 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—NATURAL LEAF SMOKING, lb. 45 cents; chewing, lb., 50 cents; postage prepaid. Chas. Goff, Tarfolk, Ky.

TANNING.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE, COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

LEATHER TANNING RECEIPTS. ONE free, absolutely guaranteed. Cheap, quick way. Proof furnished. Agents wanted. R. N. Gilley, Carlton, Tex.

WANTED TO BUY.

EXPERIENCED CORN FARMER WISHES to buy, or rent for cash or shares, about 50 acres bottom corn land. Oscar Giesler, Route 3, El Campo, Tex.

FARM WORK WANTED.

I WANT A JOB OF CORN HUSKING, commence Nov. 1st. H. S. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEERS MAKE BIG MONEY; 67 paged annual free. Mo. Auction School, Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, A bargain if taken at once. Address Easton Farmers Telephone Co., Easton, Kan.

LUMBER.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

PLEATINGS.

PLEATINGS—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FREE—OUR NEW EIGHTY PAGE STYLE book. Ideal Button and Pleating Co., Dept. 27, Brown Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., SY, Baltimore, Md.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AMERICA'S EDEN (SOUTHWEST Georgia) invites you. Farmers, hog and cattle raisers, pecan growers, homeseekers, write today to the Moultrie Observer, Moultrie, Ga., for free copy of its illustrated, Let the World Know edition. Learn the unequalled opportunities of Colquitt, Mitchell, Worth and Cook counties.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

MOLASSES.

OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES." Special price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 60-gallon barrels, 25c a gal. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

SALESMEN WANTED

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO PAY BIG salaries with liberal expense accounts to men with selling experience representing Capper Publications. Our offers have been made unusually attractive. Just a few territories in central Kansas open. Men with automobiles preferred. Write or wire application now. H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

MEN WANTED TO SELL GROCERIES. Selling experience not necessary. One of the world's largest grocers (capital over \$100,000.00) wants ambitious men in your locality to sell direct to consumer nationally known brands of an extensive line of groceries, paints, roofing, lubricating oils, stock foods, etc. Big line, easy sales. Values beat any competition. Earn big money. No experience or capital required. Complete sample outfit and free selling instructions start you. Long established, reliable house. Write today. John Sexton & Co., Dept. A, 352 W. Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED. R. Harold, Manhattan, Kan.

POSTAL PORTRAITS MADE. WRITE FOR particulars. Oscar Bennett, Parsons, Kan.

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

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS

AVERAGE \$117 MONTH. SAMPLE examination questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. L 15, Rochester, N. Y.

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance or change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

FOR SALE—400 acre wheat and stock farm. A. C. Bailey, Kinsley, Kansas.

HAND BARGAINS—Write for my large list. Jess Kiser, Garden City, Kansas.

BEST FARM BARGAINS for sale in S. E. Kansas by G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kan.

IF YOU WANT a good dairy, stock or grain farm write W. H. Newby, Tonganoxie, Kan.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm. Price \$100 per acre. G. W. Savage, Winfield, Kansas.

WELL IMPROVED farms, \$85 to \$125 per acre. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

100 ACRES, \$9,600; terms on \$7,500. Other farms. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

BARGAINS in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. E. McAdams, Brewster, Kansas.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 229 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

BOTTOM LAND. Section, 75 a. bottom land in western valley, 250 a. cult., \$35 a., 1/4 cash. Templeton, Spearville, Ford Co., Kan.

CABY & BOARD, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 13, Anthony, Kansas.

WE HAVE a good list of Kaw bottom and upland farms that are worth the money. Wilson & Chavira, Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR SALE—400 acre improved farm, 300 acres in wheat; all goes at \$65 per acre. A. C. Bailey, Kinsley, Kansas.

WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

WRITE for our free list of eastern Kansas farms and ranches for sale. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

FOR SALE, Fall River and Verdigris river valley lands. Also some extra good stock farms and ranches. L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kan.

HAMILTON AND STANTON county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

LAND FOR SALE. Three good quarters of wheat land in Gove county. E. D. Sperry, Ellsworth, Kansas.

NORTON AND GRAHAM county lands our specialty. If you want a home or an investment write us. Allen & Larson, Box 28, Lenora, Kansas.

100 ACRES IMPROVED FARM, near Ottawa. Cheapest farm in county. Write or come at once. Whittaker Bros., Ottawa, Kansas.

100 ACRES WHEAT LAND. 5 miles Pratt, Kan., all cult.; a bargain. Must be sold at once. Pratt Abst. & Inv. Co., Pratt, Kan.

100 ACRES, 4 miles from town, good house, 7 rooms, good barn, other outbuildings. 80 acres wheat, balance grass. Price \$85 per acre. LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Kan.

96 ACRES, imp., 20 alfalfa bottom land, bal. timothy and plow land. Living water; some timber; 3 mi. town. Good buy. Box 54, Colony, Kansas.

320 ACRES, good improvements, plenty of good water. 150 acres alfalfa land. \$24 per acre. Terms half cash. Debest Symes, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

FOUR OR SIX QUARTERS, improved, joining Meade, Kansas. Boarding house with 3 acres. 50 acres joining Scott City. R. B. Irwin, 1125 Western Ave., Topeka, Kan.

100 ACRES, good improvements and good terms. 80 acres improved, close to school, \$4,500. 20 acres improved, small payment. \$60 per acre. F. L. McCoy, Eskridge, Kan.

360 ACRES, highly imp., mile town, 140 cult., bal. blue stem grass; living water. 120 imp., 60 cult., 30 timothy. 30 pasture. Box 72, Colony, Kansas.

320 ACRES, good pasture, 80 acres bottom. Good house, school on corner, rural route, phone, 13 miles Eureka. \$40. Must sell by Oct. 31. H. D. Hover, Owner, Eureka, Kan.

IMPROVED CORN, alfalfa, wheat, oats and stock farms, 40 to 800 acres, \$60 to \$100 a. S. E. Kan., N. E. Okla. Good schools, roads and markets. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 acres improved farm, Wichita county, Kansas. 2 1/2 miles from town. A real bargain. \$20 per acre. E. Sowers, Leoti, Kansas.

FOR SALE. My 1/4 section farm. 120 a. bottom land in alfalfa, 145 a. pasture, balance in wheat and corn. If interested write owner. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kansas.

IMPROVED QUARTER, 3 MILES TOWN. Easy terms. House, barn, well, fence, etc. 70 acres in crop, share goes. \$800 cash, bal. to suit. No trades. Write owners. GRIFFITH & BAUGHMAN, Liberal, Kansas.

KANSAS

160 ACRE WHEAT FARM, Rush county, all under cultivation, close to market, rented, no improvements. Is a bargain at \$7,000. Also well improved farms. Write for descriptions. Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kansas.

HALF SECTION, ten miles north of Brownell, Kansas, half under cult., good shade trees, improvement fair. \$30 per acre. Also good sec. in same neighborhood, running water, \$20. Herbert & Norcross, Ellis, Kan.

80 ACRES, 8 miles Ottawa, 2 miles another town, fairly well improved, lays good, water abundant, some wheat now sown. Price \$115 acre. Write for list of farms. Bridwell-Gilley, Ottawa, Kansas.

I WOULD rather invest in Wallace county, Kansas, land right now than anywhere I know of. Come and see for yourselves. Live agents bring your men. I show good stuff. A. M. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

BEST OF KANSAS and Oklahoma wheat, corn and alfalfa farms for sale. Some paying good oil royalties also. Real homes. Good terms. Exchanges made. Hunter & Hunter, Independence, Kan.

CASH FOR FARM. Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us. American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS. For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

KANSAS WHEAT FARM, 320 acres. Lane county, 3 miles good town, 230 acres wheat large enough to pasture, some alfalfa, good improvements, only \$30 acre. Write for list and Kansas map. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, Kansas.

SMALL RANCH OF 960 ACRES. 13 miles from Quinter, Gove county, 170 cultivated, 125 fine alfalfa land; 15 feet to water; small improvements; best of grass. Price \$18 per acre, good terms. Harry Porter, Quinter, Kansas.

117 ACRES, 4 1/2 miles Ottawa, 7 room house, good barn, other outbuildings. 10 acres alfalfa, 50 acres wheat, fine shade, blue grass lawn, some fruit. A bargain. Write for full description, free booklet, list No. 455. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

316 ACRES, 3 miles from town, high school, 10 room house, 3 barns, 5 miles from Catholic church and Parochial school, 100 a. bottom land, 120 a. blue grass pasture, balance black limestone, running water, well fenced. Price \$100 per a. W. J. Polre, Westphalia, Kan.

450 ACRES, mostly finest bottom, nominal improvements. Leavenworth county concrete road now building, railroad station at corner. Near good town, 30 miles Kansas City. \$150. Corn Belt Farms Company, 706-8 Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Anderson county farms of all sizes. Some farms to trade for hardware and grocery stores and city property. Many bargains. We sell on straight commission. Let us show you what we have, talk to the owner and get their low price. Our aim is to please our customers. Garnett Land & Oil Co., Garnett, Kansas.

KANSAS

320 ACRE BOTTOM FARM, all tillable, 240 acres, 1st and bal. 2nd bottom, choice alfalfa and wheat land, fair improvements, best bargain in S. E. Kansas. Price only \$85 per acre and worth \$150. Act quickly on this. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

RANCH BARGAIN: 640 acres, improved, smooth, school across road, in well settled community. Well watered, fine grass. \$25 acre, easy terms, six per cent. Other lands, free map, list and literature. F. T. McNinch, Ransom, Ness Co., Kansas.

FOR SALE—My 80 acres 10 1/2 miles from Concordia, on Meridian road, on telephone and rural route; 40 rds. from school and 1/2 mile to church; 50 acres in cultivation. Price \$5,000. Mrs. Lillie Davis, R. R. 6, Concordia, Kan.

THE BEST LAND to be found anywhere for the money. Farms from 40 acres up to 640, creek and river bottom and upland at prices cheaper than anywhere in the world for same kind of land. Come and see for yourself or write. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

A GOOD BARGAIN. 160 acres, Rush County, Kansas, lying about 5 miles from good railroad town and market, under cultivation, best of soil, always rented. \$8,000. Best of terms. Write Schutte & Newman, LaCrosse, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS. Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

320 ACRES—160 a. cultivation, 120 a. fine creek bottom, no patches, 150 a. good pasture, well fenced, 100 acres going to wheat, 8 room fine house, big barn, route and telephone, 1/2 mile school and 3 miles good high school town, unlimited water. Price \$55.00. M. F. Blivins, New Albany, Kansas.

80 ACRES, Lyon county, Kan. Well improved, 9 miles Emporia, R. F. D. and phone line, 50 rods to school, 6 room house, barn, poultry house, cave, 15 acres pasture, rest farm land, \$7,200. Terms one-half cash long time on balance. Write for list of all size farms. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Jefferson county land. 233 a. joining Oskaloosa, good stock and dairy farm, well-imp., 155 a. in cult., rest pasture land, 6 blocks from court house, dairy barn for 35 cows, 90 tons of hay. Price \$25,000. Land agents treated right. F. M. Haines, Oskaloosa, Kansas, Owner.

FOR QUICK SALE—320 acres. Unimproved; free from rock or gravel; underlaid with an abundance of sheet water; 2 miles from railroad shipping point; 5 miles from county seat. Price \$18.00 per acre. Terms to suit purchaser. D. E. Carter, The Land Man, Leoti, Kansas.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN THE STATE. 385 acres, 3 1/2 miles town, on main road, 10-room house, 2 large barns, 200 plowed, balance fine pasture, 100 acres creek bottom, fine alfalfa. \$110 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

SMALL STOCK RANCH BARGAIN—400 acres located 4 miles from Lenora, Norton county, Kansas. 200 acres fine farm land; 200 acres blue stem and buffalo grass; small improvements; fine water; one mile to school on mail route and phone line. Special bargain at \$22.00 per acre. Write for bargain E. E. Jeter, Land Merchant, Lenora, Kansas, farm list.

OUR BEST BARGAIN. 640 acres highly improved, joining county seat, 1 mile of running water, 500 acres first bottom, 40 acres now in good alfalfa, 40 acres good corn. Elegant residence with Delco lights and power plant. Nothing better. \$25.00 per acre if taken at once. No trade. Brooke Land & Trust Co., Winona, Kan.

KANSAS

320 ACRES, 160 cultivated, 1/2 bottom land, fine grass, 25 a. alfalfa, big new barn, house, other improvements, 2 1/2 miles town and high school. Price \$90 a. 160 a., 120 cultivated, balance grass, fair improvements. Price \$65 a. Other bargains. Richards & Moore, White City, Kansas.

WALLACE CO., KAN., is the "Promised Land" of today. The finest of soil, water and grass. Corn, wheat, barley, kafir and alfalfa crops that are hard to duplicate. Any sized farm or ranch, live agents, bring or send me your men. Thomas & Thomas Land Co., Box 431, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

172 ACRES, 6 miles Lawrence, Kansas. Good 7 room house, good barn, large granary, machine shed, work shop, permanent water, 60 acres hog tight, 130 acres smooth tillable land, 10 alfalfa, 10 prairie meadow, 1 1/2 miles to Fort-to-Fort concrete highway now building. 1 mile to school and church. \$125 per acre. E. T. Arnold, Lawrence, Kansas.

BEST BUY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY. 320 acres, 8 room modern house, large barn, garage, double granary, etc. 140 acres clover and bluegrass, 12 acres alfalfa, 40 acres in corn, balance in small grain. Watered by springs, 4 miles from town on R. F. D. 40 miles from Kansas City. Price is only \$150 per acre. If you want to buy a farm of any size come and see me. Ben. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kan. Phone 34.

80 ACRES, 4 miles of Ottawa, good main road, 7 room house, good barn and other buildings. Good water, all tillable, 15 acres hog tight. A fine farm and a choice location. \$11,000. 120 acres, 9 miles Ottawa, 3 mi. to good trading point. Good improvements and a complete set. Sandy loam lays well, 15 acres hog tight, good water, 30 alfalfa land. School close. A good buy at \$100. Write for list of other bargains. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

TWO FRANKLIN CO., KAN., BARGAINS. 165 acres, fair improvements. All good land; 3 miles railroad town; 30 acres pasture; 20 acres timothy and clover; remainder wheat and oats. Possession any time. Price \$30.00 per acre.

80 acres, 1/2 mile railroad station, 6 miles Ottawa, Kansas; 2 acres alfalfa; 60 acres choice alfalfa land; 7 room house; big barn; lots of fruit. Special bargain price for 30 days. Casida, Clark & Spangler, Ottawa, Kansas.

AUCTION SALE of stock and dairy farm on Tues., Oct. 21, 1919, at 1 o'clock, 8 miles southwest of Ottawa, Kan. 2 1/2 miles from shipping point. Farm consisting of 17 1/2 acres, 90 to 95 acres in cultivation, 75 acres blue grass timber pasture with abundance of spring water. Balance in orchard and lots. 40 hog tight pasture land lays rolling. Improvements consist of new 8 room house, 1 1/2 story 28x36, basement 22x28, 3 closets, pantry and bath room, spring water in house, also barn. Barn 40x60, 70 ton silo inside, 30 ton mow, 2 good hen houses, 1 hog house, cattle shed and store house. Farm noted for its good springs. Will also sell personal property, same date, of horses, cattle and mules, farm implements and household goods. About 46 acres of corn and cane in shock with grain. A large quantity of timothy and clover hay in barn. Roy Hays, Ottawa, Kansas, Owner. H. T. Rule, Ottawa, Kansas, Auctioneer.

Eastern Kansas Farms Large list Lyon for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

BARGAIN

480 acres improved, eleven miles of Spearville. 220 a. in wheat, third goes; school on farm; 260 pasture. Price \$40, carry half. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kansas.

PASTURE BARGAIN

Square section of Reno county grass land. Will pasture 150 to 200 head. Fenced, good well, etc. Price \$30 per acre. Would sell on easy terms or might consider part trade. V. E. West, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Fine Modern 12-Room Home

Two baths, excellent repair, 1 1/2 blocks from state house, large barn. Kouns, 1021 Harrison St., Topeka, Kansas.

Good Section

5 miles east of Dighton, extra good improvements, worth at least \$6,000.00. About half cultivated. Priced at \$35.00 per acre. Terms. 800 acres, 3 1/2 miles south Pendenia, 360 acres under plow, balance grass. This is choice unimproved, except for well and fencing. School on corner of land. Good neighborhood. Priced \$27.50 per acre, terms. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

1,000-Acre Farm For Sale

Farm consists of 740 acres of good pasture with excellent, never-failing springs; balance cultivated land and alfalfa. Good 7-room house and small tenant house; large, new barn and other well-built buildings. Three silos, one new tile, one steel and one stone. Situated 1 1/2 miles from good high school, on county road and telephone line. Priced for a short time at \$65 per acre. No trades considered but will give liberal terms. GIBBY BROS. REALTY CO., Eskridge, Kansas.

Clay County Dairy Farm

280 acre dairy farm in Clay County, 3 1/2 miles from high school and town, 170 acres in cultivation of which 55 acres is of creek bottom, 34 acres of alfalfa, 47 acres of growing Kanred wheat to go with farm, 100 acres of pasture, 10 acres of timber, well imp. 6 room house, new dairy barn will hold 20 cows and 9 horses, bin and milk room, 300 ton glazed tile silo, new hog house for 20 sows and feed bin, granary, driveway, chickens, house and other outbuildings, good water, 600 bbl. reservoir filled by windmill supplies the house and barn and other places are drilling for oil, 5 1/2 miles north and another well south, well fenced some hog tight, on mail route and telephone line. Price for quick sale only \$100 per acre. Write or phone me. Will meet train. Chas. Dibben, Wakefield, Kansas.

Real Estate Auction

In order to reduce his holdings, Mr. S. F. Sanders of Grant City, Mo., has ordered us to sell for him the following described land, at auction on:

October 22, 1919

Sale to be held on Ranch 12 Miles South of Sharon Springs, Kan.

LOCATION—SHARON SPRINGS, KANSAS, on main line U. P. R. R.

SOIL—Chocolate sandy loam, no blow sand or adobe.

CROPS—Wheat, cane, kafir, milo maize, sudan grass, etc.

IMPROVEMENTS—Three sets of improvements, fair condition. TRACT DIVIDED INTO SMALLER FARMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Free Lunch

TERMS—1/4 day of sale, 1/4 March 1st, balance 3 to 5 years at 6 per cent. ABSTRACT TO DATE. TITLE GUARANTEED. WRITE THE AUCTIONEER FOR FULL INFORMATION. FREE TRANSPORTATION.

The Western Land Auction Company

320 Denham Bldg., FRED L. PERDUE, Auct. Denver, Colo.

KANSAS

1,500 ACRE RANCH. Harper and Barber Co. Six miles of running water, 100 never failing springs, good grass, never been overstocked, owner's house, 3 farm houses, granaries, barns, sheds, garage shop, windmills, fenced, hog lots and houses, corrals, etc. A bargain at \$30 per acre.

1,140 acres Comanche county, 7 1/4 miles from Sun City. 900 acres in cultivation, two sets of good improvements, fenced, heavy black loam soil. Windmills, tanks, etc. Price only \$50 per acre. **John Ferster, Wichita, Kan.**

COFFEY COUNTY BARGAINS

50 acres, improved, 9 mi. of Waverly, best of soil, lays good, everlasting water. Price \$4,500. Good terms.

80 acres, improved, 5 mi. good town, lays fine, good soil, close to school, well watered. Price \$5,200. Good terms.

160 acres, improved, 3 1/4 mi. of good town, good soil, lays fine, plenty of water. Price \$60 per acre. Good terms.

The above are all bargains, for further information write, or better, come see at once, as they positively will not last long at this price.

Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 100 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6%—price \$12.50 to \$20 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address **W. T. Oliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.**

OWN A HOME IN EASTERN KANSAS where blue grass, corn, wheat, clover and alfalfa grow and do well. 60 miles Kansas City. Which of these interest you?

40 acres, 4 miles splendid town; 5 room house; barn; cattle shed; poultry house; fenced; some hog tight. 10 acres wheat; 10 blue grass, remainder for cultivation. Well; electric.

50 acres, 3 miles town; 5 room cottage dwelling; good barn; watered by well; on gas line. Fenced with wire and hedge.

117 acres, 4 1/4 miles Ottawa; 7 room dwelling; good barn; well; electric; choice location. Very fine home. Bargain.

155 acres, 4 1/2 miles Ottawa; 25 acres wheat; well improved; 100 acres hog tight. Bargain.

160 acres, 3 1/4 miles town; 7 room dwelling; barn; well. Possession on short notice. Well and running water.

240 acres, 3 miles town; well; well divided for grain and stock farm. Priced right.

100 acres, 5 miles town; splendid stock and grain farm; one-half pasture; some alfalfa; remainder for cultivation; watered by well. Money maker.

Full printed description, picturing improvements, etc., of any of the above farms in which you may be interested, will be sent upon request. They are all well located and you will like the descriptions. Also free illustrated book and new list No. 455. Ask for them. Do it now.

THE MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

25 BARGAINS, \$50 to \$75 acre. Some farms are mile to town. Write for list.

V. C. Archer, Colony, Kansas.

FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Gravette, Arkansas.

Leaders in farm and town property.

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms, write

J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

220 ACRES, 100 acres cultivated; 60 acres valley land; 10 acres of orchard; good buildings; meadow; spring; handy to school and church; 160 acres fenced; 9 miles to Calico Rock. Price \$4,000. Free list.

W. J. Copp, Calico Rock, Ark.

COLORADO

320 ACRES, improved, \$20 per acre. Part cash. **I. W. Northrup, Agate, Colorado.**

30,000 ACRES choice raw or imp. Lincoln Co., Colorado lands. Bargains, easy terms. See **J. L. Maurer, Arriba, Colo.**

EASTERN COLORADO farms and ranches, all sizes. For further information, write, **J. W. Triplett & Son, Yuma, Colo.**

Irrigated and non-irrigated lands in south-eastern Colo., lowest prices, write for list. **McMurtry & Pinkham, Holly, Colorado.**

COLORADO FARMS AND RANCHES \$15 to \$75 per acre. Write for list. **Haver & Weeks, Eckley, Yuma Co., Colo.**

COLORADO FARMS AND RANCHES, \$5 to \$30 per acre. Write for particulars. **Hollingsworth Land Co., Arriba, Lincoln County, Colo.**

WRITE THE ERWIN LAND COMPANY, Burlington, Colorado, for information and prices on Kit Carson, Cheyenne and Kiowa county lands.

COLORADO HOMESTEAD LAND 640 acre tracts. Oh boy! Finest land on earth. Colorado Settlers Association, 504 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

20 IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information and literature on request. **Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.**

FOR RENT—Weld county, five hundred acres or more dry farm with all modern improvements. Apply, **Frank Kirchhof, 1220 7th St., Denver, Colo.**

EASTERN COLORADO. Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list. **C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.**

COLORADO

WE SELL LAND in East end of Kiowa Co., Colorado and West end of Greeley Co., Kansas, cheap. **Kella & Kean, Towner, Colorado.**

IRRIGATED small tracts and farms produce sure and paying crops. We have them at Rocky Ford, Colo. Write. **Wm. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colorado.**

FARMS where one crop pays for the land, fine climate, good schools and roads, \$20 per acre; raise wheat, oats, corn and stock; good markets. **J. J. Ramsey, Calhan, Colo.**

SEND FOR descriptive booklet of Colorado cheap farms and ranches. One crop pays for the price of land. **The Truax-Gregg Realty Co., Lamar, Colo.**

COLORADO LAND, Lincoln Co. Imp. and unimproved, 160 to 2,500 a. at \$15 to \$55 a. Write for descriptive list. **M. H. Yerrick, Bovina, Colo.**

IMP. AND UNIMPROVED farms and ranches in eastern Colo. Wheat, corn, barley and potatoes, on long and easy terms. Write for list. **Frank Rich, Haswell, Colo.**

WASHINGTON COUNTY, eastern Colorado, crop producing lands, \$40 to \$80 per acre, none better, ideal climate, good water. Write us for particulars, or see us. **The Co-Operative Investment Co., Otis, Colo.**

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40 BUSHEL WHEAT LAND, \$40 per acre, in the famous Burlington district, the garden spot of Colorado. Agents wanted. **Bentley Land Company, Burlington, Colo.** for our confidential proposition.

DO YOU WANT A HOMESTEAD? 320 acres, improved, 38 ft. to sheet water, productive, want to sell relinquishment with crop, stock and implements. For particulars write, **E. E. Thornton, Ordway, Colo.** Care Jess Shubert.

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED land for sale. Do you want a home of your own, where you can grow good crops of corn, wheat, milo and other forage plants? Write to **The Western Realty Company, Eads, Colo.** for information. **H. A. Long, Manager.**

\$20 PER ACRE buys level unimproved 320 acre tract, best farming district, 5 miles this town, a real live community developing fast. Don't pay exorbitant prices for eastern lands which will not produce with ours. Buy direct from actual settler. Write **Mark Clay, Arlington, Colo.**

DEAL WITH OWNER AND SAVE COMMISSION 1 1/2 sec. stock and grain ranch. 1/4 mi. Ry. station Cheyenne Co., Colo. Some irrigated, plenty of water. Must sell. \$22.50 a., 1-6 cash, 1-6 March. Balance 4 years 6%. **W. E. Campbell, Aroya, Colo.**

COLORADO BARGAIN 160 acres, 30 miles east of Denver, at Bennett, on main road, 135 acres plowed and seeded to wheat. New improvements, consolidated school, rural route, telephone. No waste land, lots of soft water. \$60 acre. **T. C. Shomber, Owner, Bennett, Colo.**

LANDS ARE rapidly advancing here. No other district has such a future ahead of it. A farm bought now, will be worth double in a few years. Let us show you what we do for those who buy from us. Let us show you the experience of those who have been here a few years. We sell our own lands, and can offer good farms with or without growing wheat. For further particulars write, **Wagner Realty Co., Akron, Colo.**

IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN COLORADO We have an exceptional list of improved farms under irrigation, which we are offering at attractive prices. Lands are rapidly advancing in price and these sure-crop bargains will not last long at the prices at which they are offered. Write for list. **The Costilla Estates Development Company, Box "A", San Acacio, Colorado.**

Best Lands

The best closest priced lands in Kiowa and Cheyenne counties, Colo. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts, raw and improved, \$17 to \$35 per acre. Best climate, soil. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. **R. T. Cline & Sons, Brandon, Colo.**

NOW IS THE TIME To Buy, Eastern Colorado Lands. Land is Good. Prices Right; Terms Reasonable.

We own and control over 500 quarters in Yuma, Washington, Kit Carson, Cheyenne and Kiowa counties.

Improved and raw lands of the best selections in the counties mentioned.

Write for lists and descriptive matter. Offices at Yuma and Stratton, Colo.

WOLFE LAND COMPANY.

COLORADO

EASTERN COLORADO FARM LAND Washington, Yuma, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Lincoln, Kiowa and Prowers counties. \$15 to \$100 per acre. Wheat, corn, potatoes and fruit, sure crops, 320 acres improved, must be sold by September. Write us for particulars. **C. O. Annable Realty Co., Otis, Colo., Eads, Colo.**

HASWELL DISTRICT of eastern Colorado, the garden spot of the state. We own our own land and guarantee delivery. If you have never seen this district, which is largely shallow water, by all means look it over before buying elsewhere. Write us. **CHARLTON-HOPEWELL LAND CO., Haswell, Colorado.**

HOMESTEADS 640 ACRES In the mountains the finest land you ever saw, almost level plow land, good grazing the year round, no better stock country on earth, plenty timber, finest water, come quick. Terms cheap. **COLORADO SETTLERS ASSOCIATION, 504 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colo.**

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MISSOURI

OUR BIG new list for the asking. **Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.**

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write, **Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.**

WANT TO BUY a home in south Mo.? Write **Stephens & Perry, Mountain Grove, Mo.**

LISTEN! Dandy 120 acre valley farm, \$4,500; imp. 180, \$3,000. **McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.**

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list. **R. L. Fresson, Bollivar, Mo.**

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bollivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

ALL KINDS OF CITY property, farms and ranches for sale and exchange. Write **Roy & Stephens, Mansfield, Missouri.**

ATTENTION FARMERS—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, \$25 to \$50 per acre. Write, **Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.**

FREE VIEWS—200 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$4,000. Terms. Lists. **Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.**

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

240 ACRES, 4 1/2 mi. of R. R. town in Vernon Co. Two sets improvements; almost level, black soil, must sell now. Adjoining land selling at \$100 per acre. A bargain at \$80 per acre. **W. H. Hunt, Schell City, Mo.**

STOCK FARM, 525 acres, 2 houses, watered by wells and creek. Price \$16,000. Half down. 80 acres, improved. Price \$2,500. Write for free bargain list. **Tom King, Weaubleau, Mo.**

103 ACRES WELL IMPROVED 40 cult., 25 bottom, bal. blue grass pasture. 1/4 mi. good town. Abundance water. \$75 a. if sold in 30 days. **Box 51, Humansville, Mo.**

117 ACRES, 2 1/2 MILES OF TOWN 75 acres rich creek bottom land in cultivation, 30 acres hog tight, 2 good barns, 4 room house. Price \$65 per acre. 40 acre fruit farm, 6 miles out, 6 room house, 10 acres of fruit, 25 acres of smooth land. Price \$2,700. **T. A. PRITCHARD, Collins, Mo.**

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CHEAPEST GOOD LANDS IN AMERICA Your chance to select from thousands of acres in south-central Florida highlands, splendid orange, garden, general farming, cattle and hog lands, wholesale prices, terms or exchange. **Florida Good Homes Co., Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

NEBRASKA

5 SECTION RANCH, Lincoln Co., Neb. Nine miles from Sutherland on U. P. Ry. Blocked solid. 400 acres farm land. Priced right. Good terms. Write owner. **John W. Baughman, Liberal, Kan.**

OKLAHOMA

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, \$0 a. to 3,000 a. **E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.**

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. **E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.**

160 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair improvements, rich loam soil, lays well, 6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail lines, \$35 per acre. Terms. **Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.**

COME TO OKLAHOMA We have fine climate and good land cheap, one to two crops pays for land. For bargains in farms in all parts of Oklahoma, write **Ira Maxson, 315 Baltimore Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.**

MR. RENTER—Your chance. 100 a., 8 miles McAlester, city 16,000, good roads, close school, 40 acres splendid black dry bottom cult., 30 more can be cult., bal. rough pasture. Some imp. \$16 per a., terms. **Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.**

EASTERN OKLAHOMA LAND in 35-inch rainfall belt. Pasture or timber lands, \$10 to \$25. Good prairie, \$25 to \$75. Creek and river bottom, \$60 to \$100. Terms. Write us what kind of a farm you want and how much you can pay down. We will tell you who has the farm for sale, and send you a U. S. Railway Administration booklet that tells the facts about farming opportunities in this country. Every homeseeker and investor will appreciate this new and valuable booklet. **Farm Bureau, care of Industrial Department, M. K. & T. Railway, Room 318, Dallas, Texas.**

MISSISSIPPI

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. **Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.**

TEXAS

INVESTIGATE our Panhandle lands and bumper crops instead of paying rents almost equal to our selling price. Write today. **J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.**

Big Crops in Northwest Texas on the New Line of the Santa Fe

The Federal Railroad Administration has authorized the completion of the new Shattuck Branch of the Santa Fe railroad to take care of this year's big crops—wheat, oats and sorghums. This will open for immediate settlement and development a large block of my land in wheat and stock farming section of Ochiltree and Hansford counties in northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line, where the first crop has in a number of cases paid for the land, and where cattle and hogs can be raised at a low cost. Land is of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, no brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital.

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SALE OR EXCHANGE

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. **J. W. Fitzmaurice, Forest City, Mo.**

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me. **John J. Black, 75 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.**

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. **M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.**

MISCELLANEOUS

I HAVE cash buyers for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. **James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.**

WANTED—To lease a farm in eastern third of Kansas suitable for handling a small herd of registered cattle. **Wm. B. Parker, Lakin, Kansas.**

EASTERN COLORADO and western Kansas land. Buy direct. Prices from \$10 to \$30 on easy terms. Agents wanted. Write for my confidential proposition. **F. L. Hammitt, Towner, Colo.**

PRODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. **L. J. Breker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.**

EASTERN COLORADO and western Kansas lands our specialty. If you want to buy, sell or trade real estate, see me. I am in touch with buyers from all over the country. Satisfaction guaranteed. **W. E. Chittim, Kanorado, Kansas.**

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? Are you getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in **Capper's Weekly**. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. **Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.**

345-ACRE DAIRY FARM, \$7,000; 4 horses, 23 cows and 9 heifers, bull, wagons, implements, crops, convenient R. R. town, 150 acres tillage, 75-cow pasture, wood, timber, fruit, 10-room house, big barns. Milk checks \$500 monthly. Aged owner sells everything, \$7,000; part cash. Details page 23 full catalog farm bargains Maine to Florida and west to Nebraska; copy free. **Strout Farm Agency, 831 E New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

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200 Farms For Sale

The most wonderful opportunity in the United States to purchase farm land is in Medina county, Ohio.

We have the best markets. We have fine roads. We have fine centralized schools. We have the greatest dairy section to be found.

We are located close to the great city of Cleveland on the north and Akron, the great rubber center on the east. Our farms are selling from \$60 to \$150 per acre. Send for our Farm Catalogue showing 200 fine farms for sale. Every statement in our catalogue is guaranteed. Land in this section is bound to double in value.

WRITE US TODAY.

THE ALLEN-HARTZELL-DIBBLE CO.

THE BIG FARM AGENCY

OFFICES—WADSWORTH, OHIO, SPENCER, OHIO.

Reference—The First National Bank, Wadsworth, Ohio; The Spencer State Bank, Spencer, Ohio.

Percheron Dispersion Sale

J. M. Collingwood Stock Ranch

Pretty Prairie, Kansas, Tuesday, Nov. 4

27 Head 18 mares: Popular tried and proven strains. Most of them young. Just right for work and brood mares. Good big blocky mares in good flesh—broken to harness and quite gentle. Some have colts at side. All bred to the grand champion herd header, Glacis. Percherons are numerous in America but the number of purebred registered mares is comparatively small. This is the buyer's opportunity to get good registered Percheron mares at this dispersion sale. 6 yearlings and 2 colts out of these mares and by the herd header, Glacis.

1 stallion: Glacis, the 2200 pound herd header. First prize winner Kansas State Fair and American Royal. Also winner first prize American Royal for sire four best colts shown. 2 splendid breeding jacks, registered. 1 grade stallion, 10 grade horses, 10 mules, 7 grade Herefords, a large amount of farm machinery.

Farm sale, 10 a. m.; registered sale, 2 p. m. Lunch stand on grounds 5 miles northwest Pretty Prairie, Kansas. Autos will meet trains for parties from a distance. For catalog write, mentioning Mail and Breeze.

The State Bank, Pretty Prairie, Kansas

John Snyder, Auctioneer. J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

Purebred Hog Sale

At K. S. A. C. Sale Pavilion

Manhattan, Kansas, October 25

Duroc Jerseys, 20 Boars—20 Open Gilts
Spotted Polands, 5 Boars—9 Gilts

Duroc Jerseys sired by Critic Chief 241231, the mammoth sire shown by K. S. A. C. at Topeka Free Fair, Ideal Model Jr., and Sensation's Joe Orion. Spotted Polands sired by Gate's Lad by Faulkner's Model. In large litters and rapid growth our hogs excel. Hogs consigned by Manhattan Pig Club and Wreath Farm.

Send mail bids to

E. F. FERRIN

Asst. Prof. in Animal Husbandry at K. S. A. C.

L. G. Wreath, Club Leader, Manhattan, Kan.

L. R. Brady, Auctioneer. Geo. Wreath, Sale Manager.

We Hold No Fall Sale

but offer our toppest boars at private sale at popular prices. We can sell you a real boar from \$50 to \$150. Also a few reserved fall boars. All are by real sires and out of dams carrying the best blood known to the breed. We are producers of the best that it is possible to offer our Western customers.

These boars are by John's Orion, Pace Maker, Orion Cherry Col., Pathfinder, Ideal Pathfinder, Pathfinder's Junior by Long Orion, other noted sires. You are invited to visit our farm any time. Write for descriptions and prices. Address,

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan.

Pathfinder Orion

March boars and gilts, tops of season's crop. Also six open fall gilts by Reed's Gano. Prices reasonable. July pigs, either sex, at \$20 each. Also a few Hereford bulls old enough for service.

Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan.

Royal Herd Farm Durocs

Boars by Royal Grand Wonder are the kind you buy when you see them. Write for prices.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

C. B. Schrader's Poland Chinas

The big half ton kind that every breeder and farmer wants. A draft sale of 40 head, 25 February boars, 15 gilts, at the farm north of Clifton in Washington county.

Clifton, Kan., Wednesday, Nov. 5

Sired by Kansas Model by Long Model, with a few that are great by A. Big Timm, H. B. Walter's great sire. I am also selling a few fall yearling gilts same breeding. Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kansas

Auctioneer—Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
J. W. Johnson—Fieldman.

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FOR BUYERS OR SELLERS.

When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and mention this paper when writing advertisers. Also write this department direct, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

Those who have livestock for sale, will find advertising in these columns—the most economical and effective means of locating buyers. When writing for rates always give number and description of animals for sale, and such other information as would attract the interest of prospective buyers if touched upon in the advertisement. You may need only a three line advertisement or it may be to your best interest to use a full page. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice.

T. W. MOESE

Director and Livestock Editor

ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY

Assistant

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PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Percheron Horses.

Oct. 29—J. R. Albert, Glen Elder, Kan.

Holsteins.

Oct. 22—A. E. Helm, Glen Elder, Kan.

Oct. 27—Harper county breeders sale. W. H. Mott, sales manager, Herington, Kan.

Oct. 30—Combination sale. W. J. O'Brien, Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.

Nov. 13—Nebraska breeders sale, So. Omaha, Neb.

Nov. 14—Tonganoxie Calf Club, W. J. O'Brien, Sale Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.

Nov. 15—Combination sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Mgr.

Nov. 13—Linwood calf club, Linwood, Kan. A. E. Neale, Manhattan, Kan., Mgr.

Oct. 22—A. E. Helm, Glen Elder, Kan.

Nov. 6—Robinson & Schultz, Independence, Kan.

Nov. 17—Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas, The Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.

Dec. 11—Consignment sale, Leavenworth, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Dec. 15—Holmes Dairy Co., Sioux City, Ia.

Feb. 17—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas combination sale. Dwight Williams, Mgr., Omaha, Neb.

Mich. 23—Annual sale Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas at Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 23—Harper Co. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.

Oct. 27—W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan.

Oct. 28—Paul Williams, Marion, Kan.

Oct. 29—Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Kan.

Oct. 30—Mrs. Fay Stewart, Council Grove, Kan.

Oct. 30—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, Council Grove, Kan.

Oct. 31—Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan., at Alma, Kan.

Nov. 1—V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.

Nov. 4—N. D. Pike, Weatherford, Okla. L. J. McClure, sales manager.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 23—V. A. Plymat, Barnard, Kan.

Oct. 24—Harper Co. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.

Oct. 29—J. R. Albert, Glen Elder, Kan.

Nov. 5—E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kan.

Nov. 5—Association sale, El Reno, Okla. C. H. Roberts, Mgr.

Nov. 5—Ed Stunkel, Peck, Kan.

Nov. 5—R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.

Nov. 6—Association sale, Peabody, Kan. O. A. Homan, Mgr.

Nov. 6—Second Annual Sale, Peabody, Kan. O. A. Homan, Mgr.

Nov. 11—Ernst & Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.

Nov. 12—Jefferson County Breeders' Ass'n sale, Fairbury, Neb.

Nov. 14—C. A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan.

Nov. 17—Linn County Shorthorn Breeders, Pleasanton, Kan.

Nov. 19—Rio Grande Stock Farm, Muskogee, Okla. Clark Berry, Mgr.

Nov. 20—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb.

Nov. 26—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association at Concordia, Kan.; E. A. Cory, Mgr., Talmo, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle.

Dec. 17—Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.

Apr. 6—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 20—L. V. O'Keefe, Stillwell, Kan.

Oct. 22—Lauer, Merdinger & Arnold, Falls City, Neb.

Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 25—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan., in Norton, Kan.

Nov. 1—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Nov. 5—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.

Nov. 14—C. A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan.

Jan. 16—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.

Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.

Feb. 4—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.

Feb. 5—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Feb. 15—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Feb. 28—Ed H. Brunner, Jewell, Kan.

Feb. 27—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.

Feb. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

29—Geo. G. Eakin & Son, Delia, Kan.

18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 20—Skinner & Son, Bedford, Iowa.

Oct. 21—W. A. Dugan, Coin, Iowa.

Oct. 21—Fern J. Moser, Sabatha, Kan.

Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 22—Pander & McClelland, Clarinda, Iowa.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Fogo's Durocs

Believing I have as good Durocs as there are won equal honors with the best or one of the best herds in Kansas at Wichita, 1919, in classes shown. When I purchased my sows I picked the best bred and best individuals out of the Searle & Cottle, Dana D. Shuck, Jake Waltemeyer and Wm. Putnam herds. My herd boars are Scissors Nephew out of a sister of Scissors and by Critic B. Fogo's Invinible by Giant Invinible and out of a dam by Great Wonder out of Grand Lady 2nd and a line bred Col. boar. I feel bold to offer to the public 20 splendid spring and yearling boars. Could also furnish one car of very choice open or bred sows and gilts for spring farrow. Terms reasonable.

W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KANSAS

Boars at Private Sale

OUR BOAR SALE IS OFF

15 splendid boars by Pathfinder's Likeness, King Sensation I Am and Chief Critic. Priced to sell quick. Out of sows by The King, Great Wonder I Am and Ideal Pathfinder. Bred sow sale Feb. 25.

Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.

(Nemaha County)

Private Sale of Boars

15 top spring boars intended for our boar sale offered at attractive prices. Sired by King Sensation I Am, Joe Orion 5th, King Sensation. They weigh around 250 and will suit you. Bred sow sale Feb. 25.

W. H. HILBERT, Corning, Kan.

(Nemaha County)

Pretty Valley Farm DUROCS

Large, Fancy Spring Boars, sired by the GREAT FAIRVIEW ORION CHERRY KING. I paid JNO. W. JONES \$1500 for a half interest in him. His sire was Orion Cherry King, his dam the Great producing sow, ORION LADY 17TH, by Joe Orion II. We have some real HERD HEADERS, sired by this GREAT BOAR. Their dam the reserve grand champion of three STATE FAIRS, 1918. The highest priced gilt sold last winter at public auction, in Kansas. Write for description or better come and see them.

Ross M. Peck, Rt. 3, Gypsum, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Herd Boar

For Sale. The Animal Husbandry Department of the Kansas State Agricultural college offers for sale a tried Duroc boar. This boar is the sire of most of the pigs raised the past two years and so many gilts by him have been retained that he is no longer useful in the herd. He was farrowed April 10, 1917—bred by Wilde & Sons, Genoa, Neb. Sire, Critic B. by Dusty Critic II. Dam, Col's Model Beauty, by Col. Protection. Is in fair to good flesh at present and will weigh 750 pounds. Price \$175.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPT., K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kansas

Spring Creek Durocs

Big, growthy, immune boars for sale, sired by King's Col. Longfellow and Fano Orion King out of Pathfinder King's Col. and Illustration dams. Our stock always makes good. Write for prices and information.

H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Deshler, Neb.

Conyers' Duroc Spring Pigs

Good stretchy thrifty spring pigs, both sex. By Pathfinder 181615 and Royal Grand Wonder, out of dams of Orion, King the Col. and Pathfinder breeding. Immune, double treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed.

B. W. Conyers, Marion, Kan.

DON'T PAY FOR YOUR DUROC BOAR

Until you see him. Crocker ships you a big Duroc boar this way. A written guarantee that he is immune and a good breeder goes with the pedigree. They are priced right.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEB.

FULKS' DUROCS

I have one fall yearling boar, a good one, by Crimson Illustration, and a cracking good bunch of spring boars and gilts by Ueada High Orion, the grand champion boar at Topeka, and Nebraska Col. Chief, my herd boar. All immune, best of condition, guaranteed breeders. Priced to sell.

W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS

Farm 3 miles west and 1/2 north.

Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am

blood lines. Spring boars and gilts priced for quick sale. WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS.

GARRETT'S DUROCS. March and April pigs in pairs or trios, not related, with up-to-date breeding. One great litter by Jr. Orion Cherry King. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.**SHEPHERD'S FALL AND SPRING DUROC BOARS**

Fall boars by King's Col. 1 Am and Great Wonder Model. Spring boars by Pathfinder Junior, Greatest Orion and King Col. Dams both fall and spring boars are Pathfinder, Illustrators and Col. sows.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

REPLOGLE'S DUROCS

Fall gilts, spring pigs; both sexes. One spring yearling boar and one fall yearling boar. Good blood lines. Registered. Immuned, double treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SID. REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

A FEW GOOD DUROC BOARS

For sale, sired by Uneeda High Orion, grand champion boar, Topeka 1919. Also good Illustrators Pathfinder and Sensation boars.

ZINK STOCK FARM, TURON, KANSAS

'DUROC-JERSEY BOARS

April farrow. Sired by Pride's King, he by Orion Cherry King, by Illustrators 11. Dam, Cherry Queen, she by A King The Col by Golden Model Again. They have large bone, long body and deep cherry red color. Priced to sell.

SIMMONS & SIMMONS, ERIE, KANSAS

Duroc-Jerseys Private Sale

Three fall yearling gilts bred or open. Also a choice yearling boar. Top spring boars and gilts. Also spring yearling sow bred or open. Address,

Fred Crowl, Barnard, Lincoln County, Kansas.

WOODDELL'S DUROCS

21 spring boars, 1 yearling boar, nearly all of them sired by Chief's Wonder, the boar that is breeding champions. These are good type boars, and am pricing them at farmer's prices in order to make room for my fall pigs. Write, wire or come for prices.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Boars of Size and Quality

Thirty big, stretchy, March farrowed boars, real hard boar prospects. Sired by the champions Cherry King Orion, Head's Gano and Potentate's Orion. Out of dams by Pathfinder, King the Col and Grimsen Wonder. All immuned and priced to sell.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kan.

MUELLER'S BIG DUROCS

A fine bunch of big fall gilts bred to Uneeda King's Colonel for September farrow. Have two fall boars yet that will make good breeders. Priced to sell.

GEO. W. MUELLER, ST. JOHN, KANSAS

McCOMAS' DUROCS

50 spring boars sired by sons of Pathfinder, High Orion and Sensation. Many of these are out of sows sired by champions. Herd boar prospects and the rugged kind for the farmer. All immune.

W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immuned; double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

of size and quality sired by Orion Pal, Crow's Critto 5th and Orion Barba, son of High Orion, from dams by Pathfinder, Orion and Gano bloodlines. Pairs and trios priced reasonable.

WOOD'S DUROC FARM, WAMEGO, KAN.

DUROC-JERSEYS

10 big spring boars. Sired by Reaper by Scissors, Pathfinder Jr. and Select Orion, and out of equally well bred dams. \$30 and \$40. Also weaned pigs.

WM. HAMBLIN, ALMA, KANSAS

Choice March Boars and Open Gilts

\$40 to \$50 each. Choice of 151 September pigs, pairs and trios not akin, to be weaned November 8, \$20 each. Express prepaid on pigs.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KAN.

2 Spring Boars—Futurity Winners

and one litter mate, at the Kansas State Fair. Boars by Great Wonder Model, first junior yearling at both Kansas fairs last year and second aged boar this year. Few open spring gilts. Homer Drake, Sterling, Kan.

1883—Searle Durocs—1919

Why not come to headquarters? We have what you want at a price you can afford to pay.

SEARLE & SEARLE, R. 15, TECUMSEH, KAN.

Orion Cherry Prince

my herd boar, for sale, a grandson of Orion Cherry King. Also several choice spring boars.

R. F. Dille, Summerfield, Kansas.

HIGHLAND CHERRY KING

Spring boars by him, well grown, heavy bone, herd header material. A few choice bred sows. Special prices now.

Ralph P. Wells, (Jewell Co.), Formosa, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Summer Boars and Gilts

Ideal Pathfinder and Joe Orion 5th breeding. Buy a pig and raise your boar or sow. Booking orders for bred sows.

R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kansas.

ROYAL SION DUROCS

Choice spring and summer boars several extra good. All priced for quick sale.

G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.

BIG BONED HIGH BACKED DUROCS

Big growthy spring boars and gilts sired by Roy's Wonder the boar that weighed 800 pounds shipped on approval.

Koy German, Coldwater, Kansas.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.**Percherons—Belgians—Shires**

My stallions have been again awarded premier honors at the State Fairs. Show horses and real herd-headers for sale. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Ia. Above Kansas City.

Kentucky Jacks and Stallions

Wanted—to lease a barn in a good town where we can sell a carload of fine Kentucky Jacks and two saddle stallions. Give all information possible with cost of feed and barn.

THE COOK FARMS, LEXINGTON, KY.



Oct. 23—Day & Welch, Villisca, Iowa.
Oct. 24—J. H. Proett & Sons, Deshler, Neb.
Oct. 24—Dean F. Sweney, Shenandoah, Ia.
Nov. 4—McClelland Bros., Bondurant, Ia.
Jan. 6—W. H. Taber, Inaman, Neb.
Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Jan. 22—Slisco & Doerslag, Topeka, Kan.
Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. E. Labert, Overton, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.
Jan. 29—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.
Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 30—R. E. Tyler, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 30—L. B. Benson, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.
Feb. 2—J. R. Breed, Hydro, Okla.
Feb. 5—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.
Feb. 6—Kansas Breeders' Association, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 7—F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan.
Feb. 7—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.
Feb. 11—John Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.
Feb. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 13—Zink Stock Farm, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 17—Combination sale, Beloit, Kan. W. W. Jones, Mgr., Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 16—C. W. Fosburg, Holdrege, Neb.
Feb. 18—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 19—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 20—B. W. Conyers, Marlon, Kan.
Feb. 21—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
Feb. 24—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Okla., Neb.
Feb. 25—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 26—J. R. Grover, Sentinel, Okla.
Feb. 26—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Okla., Neb.
Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.
Feb. 28—C. W. Johnston, Red Cloud, Neb. Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 21—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
Feb. 12—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Shropshire Sheep.
Jan. 2—O. A. Homan & Son, Peabody, Kan.

Sale Reports

Ezra Warren's Poland China Sale.
12 gilts averaged\$94.80
22 boars averaged 71.20
34 head averaged 80.00
Ezra Warren, Clearwater, Kan., sold an offering of spring pigs and fall boars October 3. The top among the gilts went to Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan., for \$180. The top among the boars was a yearling by Caldwell's Big Bob, going to W. B. Treadway, Blackwell, Oklahoma, for \$250.

Eastern Kansas Hereford Sale.
The Eastern Kansas Hereford breeders held their first annual sale at Ottawa, October 6. Their offering of eight bulls and 64 females made an average of \$260. Princess 30th, consigned by R. A. Steele, Richland, Kan., topped the sale, going to L. A. Burson, Morrill, Neb., for \$790. Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb., paid \$750 for a daughter of Bright Randolph. The top bull price was \$520, paid by Leo Collins, Williamsburg, Kansas, for Dandy Fairfax, consigned by Roger M. Williams, Lawrence, Kansas. Prices ranged as low as \$110.

Johnson County Calf Club Sale
The Johnson County Shorthorn Calf Club held their sale at Olathe, Kansas. There were 19 yearling and 2-year-old heifers consigned by members. The heifers belonging to the club were purchased last spring by officers of the association. Previous to the sale the cattle were judged and cash prizes awarded to the club members in proportion to the improvement shown. Members were allowed to bid on their own animals and a large number went back to their summer homes. The average on the sale was about \$300 per head.

George Morton's Poland Sale.
15 sows and gilts averaged\$128.65
20 boars averaged 70.20
35 head averaged 95.25
The first rain for weeks past and an unusually heavy downpour at that, fell through the day of George Morton's Poland China sale at Oxford, Kan., October 4. Not over fifty were present in Mr. Morton's new sale pavilion. A reasonably good average, however, was made on the offering. Lady L 2nd, an 18-month-old sow, topped the females, going to Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo., for \$200. A spring boar by Morton's Giant topped the boars, going to Cook & Son, Trenton, Mo., for \$225.

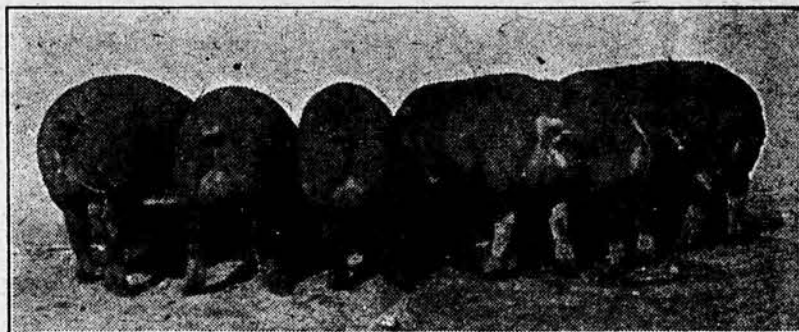
Eastern Kansas Shorthorn Sale
8 bulls averaged\$262.50
69 females averaged\$194.20
77 head averaged\$201.30
The Eastern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association sale at Ottawa, Kan., last Wednesday, October 8, was well attended, altho it rained all day and the roads were in a very bad condition. H. T. Rule, sales manager, assisted by the secretary of the association, F. Joe Robbins, had looked after the details of the sale in splendid shape and nice modern sale pavilion which had recently been remodeled was comfortably filled by 1 o'clock when the sale began. Col. Rule, Boyd Newcom, C. M. Crews and H. L. Burgess did the selling. The heaviest consignors were Barrett & Land of Overbrook who consigned 30 head. Seventy-seven head were consigned and sold for an average of \$201.30. A. L. Burgess of Chelsea, Okla., who is a heavy Shorthorn operator in Oklahoma bought 18 head. Silver Dale, calved Feb. 3, 1917, bred by H. M. Hill and consigned by the Cornelius estate went to H. L. Burgess for \$700 but was resold after the sale to Barrett & Land, Overbrook, for an advance. Both consignors and buyers seemed well pleased with the sale. The eastern Kansas Shorthorn breeders' association is going institution and annual sales are to be held. The nice modern sale pavilion in Forest Park right near town is one of the finest in the state.

Southwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale.
The sale of nearly 200 head of Shorthorns held at Independence, Kan., was quite a successful sale. A good many of the cattle were thin and prices of course were low on the less desirable. The cattle that were offered in good condition sold readily at good prices. The fact that 200 head were

John F. Foley's Poland China Sale

The Best Offering of Poland China Boars and Gilts Ever Made in Norton County.

Norton, Kansas,
Saturday, October 25, 1919



The Kind That Has Made the "Prairie Dog Valley" a Noted Poland China Section.

20 big, well grown spring boars by Blue Valley Wonder. 22 extra choice spring gilts by Blue Valley Wonder. Six fall yearling gilts by Foley's Wonder, bred to Blue Valley Wonder. Two tried sows bred to farrow this fall.

Sale in Norton. Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.

J. W. Johnson will represent the Capper Farm Press.

Geo. G. Eakin & Sons' Spotted Poland China Sale

60 head of the mortgage lifting kind, the kind that gets big—the easy feeding kind. Sale at the farm near Delia, 8 miles north, and three miles east of Rossville.

Delia, Kan., Wednesday, October 29



The kind that is growing in popularity every day.

17 spring boars, eight selected fall yearling boars, 25 spring gilts, 10 tried sows and open gilts; all open.

Practically all of the young stuff is by Master Pride 8875 2nd, at Topeka last month. Breeders and farmers are invited. Write for the catalog at once. Address,

Geo. G. Eakin, Delia, Kansas

C. M. Crews, Topeka, Auct. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Farm Press

The Last Call for the Harper County Sale of Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cattle at Harper, Kan., Monday, Oct. 27, 1919

75—HEAD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—75

45 head consigned by the well known breeder A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kansas. He has consented to send 15 choice cows, many of them with A. R. O. records, and bred to his great sire, LAKESIDE KING SEGIS ALBAN DEKOL, these cows will freshen this fall and winter. 20 head of heifers coming 2-year-old bred to LAKESIDE KING SEGIS ALBAN DEKOL. 15 heifer calves from sires whose dams have records of 30 lbs. of butter in seven days. This lot is without doubt, the greatest contribution that any breeder has ever made to one Kansas sale.

Albert Early of Rago, Kan., a member of the State Association, is sending a fine lot of cattle. 15 head, consisting of three and four year old heifers, nearly all due to freshen in October and November and bred to his young sire, OAK HOMESTEAD FOBES, No. 125312, a son of Canary Paul Fobes Homestead No. 6575.

5 2-year-old heifers due this Fall and Winter, they are a fine lot and must be seen to be appreciated.

1 bull from Mr. Early's sire ready for service.

The Harper Co., breeders will consign about 10 head of their good cattle, cows, heifers and bulls of serviceable age.

All cattle tuberculin tested. Sale held in new Sale Pavilion at Harper. Don't forget the date.

Write today to W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. for big catalog of the sale.

Auctioneer, Fred S. Ball, El Reno, Okla.

In the box, A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

Harper County Breeders' Association Annual Sales at Harper, Kan.

Oct. 23, 1:30 P. M., 40 Herefords

Bred Cows; Cows With Calves at Foot; Bred Heifers; Open Heifers and Bulls. Strong in the blood of Bocaldo 3rd, Spellbinder and Standpatter. Good breeding cattle in good condition bred to Echo Lad by Laredo Boy, Fairmount 2nd, and Beau Simpson 2nd.

Oct. 24, 10 A. M., 40 Poland Chinas

30 Sows and 10 Boars. Big Timm and King Wonder Strains. Including a consignment of 15 head from the winning herd of F. Olivier & Son. Gilts and bred sows bred to and sired by champion boars. 4 Chester Whites bred by Coleman & Crum. 2 Percheron Mares (1 imported) and 1 2-year-old stallion.

Oct. 24, 1:30 P. M., 40 Shorthorns

Cows With Calves At Foot; Bred Cows and Heifers; Open Heifers and Bulls. By and bred to such bulls as Rosewood Dale, Alfalfa Leaf Dale; Villiger Sultan and Secret Robin. Included are five good Polled Shorthorn cows bred to Golden Chimes, a choice son of the noted bull Belvedere out of the show cow Golden Lady.

Separate Catalog for Each Sale. Address

H. A. Thomas, Secretary, Anthony, Kansas

MR. BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BREEDER: The 42 Head of Excellent Poland Chinas at Lecompton, Kan., Thurs., Oct. 30

Merit the consideration of every good breeder and will interest all admirers of the correct big type. The animals included in this sale are choice individuals combining size, bone, substance and quality to high degree. Three tried sows include Big Lady Wonder, sired by Big Bob Wonder and out of Big Long Lady by Long King's Best, believed to be the greatest sow to be sold at auction during the fall season.

23 spring gilts, 15 boars, February, March and April pigs; big, well grown, thrifty pigs with strong backs, heavy bone, in fine condition and the right type, combining the blood lines of Big Orange and Big Bob Wonder. Also, two extra fall gilts. A large portion of the boars and gilts were sired by the herd boar, BIG ORANGE (bred by John D. Henry), a son of Mammoth Orange, he by the great sire, Big Orange of National Reputation; dam by Big Bob Wonder. Also included, boars and gilts by Big Sensation, Our Big Knox and Jumbo Wonder. The sale will be held at my farm, seven miles southwest of Lecompton, 13 miles east of Topeka, and 16 miles west of Lawrence.

Auctioneers: Price, Crews, Fieldman, John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan.

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

Herd noted for their large size and high milk and butter records. Young bulls from A. R. O. dams sired by a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, only 40 pound bull in the world to have a 40 pound daughter, and brother to the first 40 pound heifer.

PINEDALE STOCK FARM

H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas

Holstein Bull For Sale

Sir Henry Etta Skylark De Kol 218575, born April 10, 1917. A nice marked bull with a lot of quality and strong blood behind him. His sire has very strong producing ancestry, while his dam traces back to strong blood at the foundation of the Friesian breed. His sire has good production sires and dams. He is good enough to head most any good herd to build up heavy production.

G. E. WAGNER, R. 28, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Registered Holstein Calves

For Sale. Both male and female, handsome individuals, more white than black, great A. R. O. backing. They have at least 3 sires in their pedigree with over 100 A. R. O. daughters, are all sired by a 28 1/4 pound grandson of Aggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad. Price with all papers and delivered at your station \$65 to \$125.

Reynolds & Son, Route 4, Lawrence, Kansas

HOLSTEIN GRADE HEIFERS

For Sale. 75 head of yearlings and 2-year-olds, beautifully marked and well grown, priced too low to print. Must sell as I have not the room and feed to put them through. Will sell one or all as you like. Better come and see them at once as they will not last long at the prices I have on them.

John V. Fritz, Route 4, Lawrence, Kansas

Registered Holsteins

3 cows, 3 heifer calves 6 months old, 1 bull 2 yrs. old, 7 head \$1,000. Also 2 bull calves 7 months old \$50 each and 6 2-year-old grade heifers.

E. F. Dean, 1447 Fillmore, Topeka, Kansas

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HOLSTEINS

Three registered bull calves. High grade calves of either sex. W. F. Teague, Collyer, Kansas.

CARLOAD HOLSTEIN SPRING COWS

\$130 to \$160. State wants. O. I. C. pigs \$16, tried sows \$50. Norman Eddington, Brighton, Illinois.

THIRTY HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

2 and 3-year-old cows and heifers. Cheap if taken soon. JERRY HOWARD, MULVANE, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

31-32s pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland Chinas

(PIONEER HERD)

The best bunch of spring boars I have ever raised, sired by Budweiser Boy, priced to move the next 30 days. Right in every way. THOS. WEDDLE, R. F. D. 2, Wichita, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA SPECIALS

Spring gilts, open or will hold and breed. 20 choice spring boars—well spotted and well grown. A fine crop of fall pigs, just weaned. A few sows with litters.

CARL F. SMITH, RILEY, KANSAS.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND spring boars and gilts.

good bone, best breeding, pedigrees furnished. \$25.00 each. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas.

PUREBRED SPOTTED POLAND CHINA

hogs for sale.

John G. Panten, Oak Hill, Kansas.

sold in one afternoon and without any trouble speaks well for the demand for Shorthorns. Col. H. L. Burgess of Chelsea, Okla., was the heaviest individual buyer, taking 16 head. Elmer Young of Chanute, Kan., topped the sale, taking the Scotch cow, Royal Lady, and bull calf at \$925. The next highest priced female, Sultan's Silver Lass, consigned by Mr. Hill and sired by Master of the Dales, went to A. L. Johnston of Lane, Kan., at \$800. Mr. Johnston bought several of the more desirable females. Miss M. V. Stanley of Anthony, Kan., made several good selections. Sam Knox of Humboldt, Kan., added several good females to his herd. H. O. Peck & Son of Wellington, Kan., took a couple of choice Scotch cows. In the bull section, Golden Dale 2nd, by Master of the Dales, brought the top price, going to J. R. Haverfield, Delaware, Okla., at \$805. Mr. Haverfield also took several good females. The 150 lots sold for over \$29,000 or an average of \$195. Below is a representative list of sales:

FEMALES

Buttercup 3rd, E. J. Tillman, Delaware, Okla.	\$220
Neva, G. W. Hayden, McCune, Kan.	165
Elder Mary, Chas. Scheko, Liberty, Kan.	220
Jealous Princess, Miss M. V. Stanley, Anthony, Kan.	260
Albion's Maid, Gordon Coleman, Indianapolis, Kan.	145
Valentine A. Fred Beng, Indianapolis, Ind.	215
Gazelle, Miss Stanley, Anthony, Kan.	405
Sultan's Silver Lass, A. L. Johnston, Lane, Kan.	800
Lady Bess, T. J. Alexander, Cherryvale, Mo.	165
Gladys 5th, Morens Oakleaf, Mound Valley, Kan.	157.50
Red Rose, J. M. Foulter, St. Paul, Mo.	275
Calif, Fees & Bengel, Fredonia, Kan.	230
Ideal, L. L. Surney, Independence, Mo.	105
Red Lassie, C. A. Chamberlin, Cherryvale, Mo.	310
Lassie 4, H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla.	180
Alma 3rd, H. O. Peck & Son, Wellington, Kan.	450
Miss Dora and calf, M. H. Jewell, Cherryvale, Mo.	212.50
Knox Knoll Missie, G. R. Wheeler, Tyro, Kan.	170
Unnamed, S. B. Yount, Humboldt, Mo.	100
Jacantha, Sam Knox, Humboldt, Mo.	400
Victor Gloster, C. D. Bird, Cherryvale, Mo.	475
Wilbur, Homer Garr, Grenola, Kan.	140

Ft. Scott Holstein Sale.

The two days' Holstein sale at Ft. Scott, Kan., on October 10 and 11, was quite a successful sale. On Friday afternoon and Saturday morning something like a hundred head of grade cattle were sold at prices ranging from \$90 to \$230. On Saturday afternoon the registered cattle were sold. They were consigned from many of the best herds of Kansas and Missouri and a representative lot of farmers and breeders were there to welcome them. As usual when Dr. W. H. Mott manages a sale the arrangements were good and everything went smoothly and according to schedule. The females made an average of \$267 and the bulls \$191. H. G. Cherry of Pleasanton, Kan., was the heaviest buyer. F. H. Bock of Wichita, Kan., took several head of good ones. The top of the sale, Segis Concordia Lady 329709, went to L. C. Lakin, Ft. Scott, Kan., at \$810. A. L. Knox of Tonganoxie, Kan., got the cow, Goldie Posch Korndyke, with a 7 day record of 27.35 pounds butter at \$700. Below is a representative list of sales:

FEMALES

Boon Chothilde DeKol 371316, Judah, Bros., Hlatville, Kan.	\$245
Julina Beets DeKol 371319, Root & Frier, Ft. Scott, Kan.	240
Pietertje Crown Korndyke 400214, H. G. Cherry, Pleasanton, Kan.	310
Houwteje Netherland DeKol 2nd 227712, F. H. Bock, Wichita, Kan.	366
Johanna Duchess Korndyke 400215, C. E. Hulet, Ft. Scott, Kan.	275
Cornucopia Buck Pontiac 400217, Elmer Cheaner, Fulton, Kan.	260
Elba Korndyke DeKol 409736, Chas. D. Hamlin, Lisle, Mo.	235
Lucile America DeKol 409736, Chas. D. Hamlin, Lisle, Mo.	275
Martha Johanna 3rd 153477, C. E. Williams, Hlatville, Kan.	230
Myrtle Plebe Homestead 224982, C. E. Williams, Hlatville, Kan.	500
Crescent Pontiac Beauty 364831, L. C. Lakin, Ft. Scott, Kan.	510
Kitty Valley Star DeKallina 168911, B. F. Houk, Moran, Kan.	185
Colantha Rosaline 286459, F. H. Bock, Dora Abbe Kirk Mercena 225350, A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.	305
Goldie Posch Korndyke 161552, A. L. Knox, Tonganoxie, Kan.	700
Lady Bess of Rick 396309, Kenneth Cochran, Ft. Scott, Kan.	230
Heifer, J. A. Gardner, Devon, Kan.	130
Berla Pontiac DeKol 51333, W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan.	230
Felecia Butter Girl Pontiac 413167, R. C. Beazley, Girard, Kan.	205
Cornucopia Pauline Korndyke 316340, Board of Education, Bourbon Co., Kan.	315
Segis Concordia Lady 329709, L. C. Lakin, Ft. Scott, Kan.	810

BULLS

King Artic Movie 253831, Herman Schmidt, Ft. Scott, Kan.	105
Sir Korndyke Belle Netherland 248835, W. M. Goodman, Fulton, Kan.	145
Bull calf, E. H. Julius, Girard, Kan.	305
Bull calf, W. W. Root, Ft. Scott, Kan.	200
Bull calf, S. E. Parrish, Ft. Scott, Kan.	200

John J. Phillips' Hereford Sale.

42 head averaged \$426.00. John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan., sold Beaver Valley Herefords in his big public sale as advertised last Monday, October 6. The day was a pleasant one and a good crowd was out and it was mighty complimentary—the way breeders of Northwest Kansas in particular took hold and bought Mr. Phillips' Herefords. The offering was in just good breeding form as Mr. Phillips advertised it would be and every animal was sold strictly on its merits. Mrs. Phillips, assisted by her neighbors served a big dinner of roast beef, good coffee and lots of other good things to the entire crowd and it was like a big picnic. The sale arrangements were good and everyone was comfortable and the sale went off in fine shape. The prices paid were very fair and Mr. Phillips was satisfied altho the offering warranted better prices when you consider what Herefords have been selling for all over the country. The sale was snappy and the bidding spirited but there were no sensational prices. But this was no disappointment to Mr. Phillips who did not expect it or desire anything but good honest prices for his cattle. Frank Gettle, assisted by his brother and Col. Bradley did the selling. Frank Gettle did the selling on the block and convinced everyone of his splendid ability as a purebred auctioneer. In his opening talk he recounted some of the early history of Mr. Phillips' operations in Sher-

man county where he commenced as a poor man and made good with registered Herefords and today he is one of the big land owners and successful Hereford breeders of Northwest Kansas. The young bulls cataloged were not offered as there was no demand for bulls, although the herd bull, Progressive 7th sold for \$975, going to Shindler Bros., Goodland. Below is a list of the principal buyers:

Females

Modesty Lass, Jan., 1916, Warren Kemp, Goodland.....	\$350
Bowbelle Lass 2nd, Nov., 1916, Richard Auer, Goodland.....	380
Emma, Nov., 1916, Thos. Lowe, Goodland.....	425
May Flower 2nd, Nov., 1915, Foster Livestock Company, Rexford, Kan.....	500
Princess, Feb., 1916, L. M. Blake, Oak Hill, Kan.....	370
Calla Lily, Jan., 1916, Arthur Vale, Brewster, Kan.....	600
Beau Beauty, Nov., 1916, Foster Livestock Company.....	600
Kansas Girl, July, 1917, L. M. Blake.....	350
Jessie 5th, May, 1916, L. M. Blake.....	375
Annabelle, March, 1915, Warren Kemp.....	340
Velvet Rose, April, 1915, Warren Kemp.....	275
Twilight, April, 1915, Warren Kemp.....	350
Starbeam, March, 1915, Foster Livestock Company.....	275
Golden, March, 1915, Warren Kemp.....	425
Flossie, Jan., 1914, Warren Kemp.....	435
Gladys, June, 1912, Paul Wilkins, McDonald, Kan.....	450
Jessie 2nd, Dec., 1914, Warren Kemp.....	325
Fannie 2nd, April, 1916, Paul Wilkins.....	400
Blue Belle, April, 1915, Warren Kemp.....	310
Dolly, March, 1913, Fred Munson, Haigler, Neb.....	375
Pearl 2nd, May, 1914, Warren Kemp.....	400
Lydia, April, 1913, Fred Munson.....	1000
Recherche 2nd, April, 1914, Lloyd Malory, Brewster.....	550
Lystra, April, 1913, John Jaououck, Goodland.....	380
Heroine, April, 1913, Geo. Bradley, Goodland.....	475
Golden Rod 2nd, April, 1914, Paul Wilkins.....	600
Ideal 2nd, April, 1914, A. H. Steward, Goodland.....	425
Olive, March, 1913, Arthur Vale.....	450
King's Lass, June, 1914, B. S. Huston, Gem, Kan.....	340
Sunshine Lass, April, 1914, Reed.....	310
Prolific, Feb., 1914, B. S. Huston.....	500
Lily, May, 1911, A. H. Steward.....	525
Lydia 2nd, April, 1917, M. S. Taylor, Goodland.....	625

Field Notes.

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Carl F. Smith, Riley, Kan., breeds Spotted Poland Chinas and has changed his advertisement in the Spotted Poland China section of this issue. He offers, spring boars, spring, gilts bred or open, fall pigs just weaned and a few sows with litters. Write him quick, if you are interested.—Advertisement.

A. E. Helm's Holstein dispersion at Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county, is next Wednesday. It is an important sale of purebred Holsteins with a bull in the sale that should interest every Holstein breeder or farmer with grade Holsteins. Come to Glen Elder. Ask your railroad agent to route you.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for Fred G. Laptad's big annual Duroc Jersey and Poland China sale at the Laptad stock farm two miles out from Lawrence on the Golden Belt auto road. The sale is next Wednesday, October 22. He will sell 25 Duroc Jersey boars and gilts and 25 Poland China boars and gilts. The offering is going to be good and you should be there. It is next Wednesday.—Advertisement.

Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., proprietor of the Kansas herd of Chester Whites, will hold his bull and gilt sale in Leavenworth, next Tuesday, October 21. This is the last call for the sale which was advertised in the last issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. There will be 40 head in the big boar and gilt sale. Remember the Mosse herd won in all the big shows this year and last year as well. Don't wait for the catalog but go anyway and you won't be disappointed. You can reach Leavenworth very conveniently. Ask your railroad agent.—Advertisement.

Fern J. Moser's annual Duroc Jersey boar and gilt sale at Sabetha, Kan., is next Tuesday in the new sale pavilion, Sabetha. In this sale he will sell 50 head. The offering is one of real merit and you can buy in this sale boars and gilts that would cost you two and three times as much money in eastern sales. Mr. Moser is buying the kind that produce that kind and he is offering you the advantage of top breeding and good individuals and in auction where they sell to the highest bidder. If you have not already asked for the catalog don't wait but come on and get it when you get to Sabetha.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for J. F. Foley's Poland China boar and gilt sale at Norton, Kan., Saturday, October 25, which is next Saturday. In this sale Mr. Foley will sell 20 splendid spring boars and 22 gilts of the same quality and breeding. Also two tried sows to farrow this fall. This is one of the really splendid Poland China offerings of the year and it is a great opportunity to buy a big, well grown boar of the most popular breeding. John Foley has bred big type Polands in Norton county for years and has built up one of the strong herds of the northwest. His sale is next Saturday. Come up and get your boar.—Advertisement.

Sunflower Shorthorns.

J. A. Pringle, Eskridge, Kansas, is starting his regular Shorthorn ad in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. Mr. Pringle has a few young bulls and some females for sale. His herd is headed by Golden Lassie while some of the older animals are by his former herd bull, Maxwellton Rosedale.—Advertisement.

Mattson's Shorthorn Dispersion.

Chas. Mattson, Brewster, Kan., Sherman county, will disperse his herd of registered Shorthorn cattle at his farm three miles west and 12 miles north of that place, Tuesday, October 28. The farm is also 28 miles northwest of Colby, Kan. In this sale will be sold 10 cows with calves at foot and bred back, a few two-year-old heifers bred and seven yearling heifers open and three yearling bulls. Also Model's Diamond, the herd bull four years old. This sale is made necessary because of the failing health of Mrs. Mattson and the family will remove to California. It is a young herd established three

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

30 HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Bred to my herd bull, Lord Kay Hengerveld Fayne 217511, son of the \$100,000 King Pontiac Hengerveld Fayne. His nearest six dams average 35.08 lbs. F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

In our herd are 13 cows with an average of 25.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 22 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.

A. R. O. bulls for sale. Some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Mo.

10 registered cows and heifers, also 20 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

WINDMOOR FARM HOLSTEINS

For Sale—Bull calf sired by a 29-lb. son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, his dam a 21-lb. sister of Niva Kalmuck, who has a record of 45.18 lbs. butter. Beautiful individual, well grown, price \$200. Write Chas. C. Wilson, Supt., Edna, Kansas.

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.

We have bull calves for sale from cows with semi-official yearly records.

Axtell & Hershey, Newton, Kan.

For sale—A beautiful, straight, almost white bull, whose dam gave 110.8 lbs. of milk in a day, and 730 lbs. of milk in seven days.

P. W. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.

For sale—A few very choice heifers out of A. R. O. dams and sired by bulls of merit.

R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

For sale—10 cows with A. R. O. records. Five bulls 10 mo. old, five two-year-old heifers and five yearlings.

Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

Bulls—ready for service. Dams' A. R. O. records up to 26 pounds, also on yearly test. Sire's record 30 to 40 pounds. Prices \$75 up.

W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas

An experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle.

Chas. H. Seifert, Leavenworth, R.D. 4

Sunnyside Dairy Farm. For sale—Bull calf out of 26 pound dam and sired by my herd bull, Prince Wayne Skylark De Kol.

J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.

Southside Holstein-Friesian Farm. For sale—A few very choice young bulls, out of A. R. O. dams, ready for service this fall.

W. E. Zoll & Son, R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

C. A. Trell, Bonner Springs, Kan.

I offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

A general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.

Advertisers in this Department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

G. B. APPLEMAN, Pres., Mulvane, Kan.

P. W. ENNS, Vice-Pres., Newton, Kan.

A. S. NEALE, Sec'y-Treas., Manhattan, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Semi-annual meeting and 2 day Association sale in the Forum, Wichita, Kan., Monday and Tuesday, November 17-18.

Sand Springs Farm

Everything in our barn on yearly test. E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kansas

G. Regier, Whitewater, Kansas

Bulls ready for service by a 30 pound bull and out of A. R. O. dams. Correspondence cheerfully answered, inspection invited.

Geo. L. Altgire, Clay Center, Kan., R. D. 8

Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm Holsteins

When you want anything in the purebred line. Sons and daughters of Fairmount Johanna Puterbaugh 78903, a 34 1/2 pound bull. Write us or see Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kansas

J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas

Pioneer herd established 30 years ago. Nine different men have bought their third herd bull of me and 12 their second herd bull. Three bulls ready for service this fall.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

For sale—Seven cows and some heifers due to freshen this fall. Five cows (grades) to freshen this fall and winter. Two registered bulls old enough for service. Selling grades to make room for purebreds.

Ross' Holsteins

Bull calves by Hamilton Prilly 5th whose dam made a record of 26.49 lbs. butter in 7 days, 105.6 lbs. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application. S. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS

Hillcrest Farm

A few young bulls out of A. R. O. dams ready for service this fall. Inspection invited. FITZGERALD, ETERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas

Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas

It is poor grade judgment to use a grade bull when you can "swap" him for a purebred ready for service by December.

COLLINS FARM HOLSTEINS, Sabetha, Kansas

headed by Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, nearest 2 dams average 40.89 lbs. butter, 7 days, nearest 7 31.83 lbs. We offer bull ready for service nearest 2 dams average 30.40 lbs.

A. S. Neale, Mahattan, Kan.

We have decided to sell a few yearling and two-year-old heifers and a few cows fresh early this fall. Act quick if you want them.

C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas

Clear Creek Holsteins. I have three extra nice very high grade 2-year-old springing heifers to sell before they freshen. A few registered yearling bulls and heifers for sale.

Braeburn Holsteins

A few cows for sale to make herd fit the stables again. Bull calves by a sire whose dam and sire's dam held world records. H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Lilac Farm Dairy, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Bulls ready for service sired by Sir Ragapple Superba 207682, out of high testing dams. Prices \$100 to \$300. Also 1 and 2-year-old heifers.

Shunga Valley Holsteins

Offering sons of our two herd sires, a son of King Segis Pontiac and a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen. Bulls up to a year old. Ira Romig & Sons, Sta. B, Topeka, Kansas

Four Bulls for Sale

Two are young calves; others 7 months and 2 1/2 years; the older ones by a 40-pound sire and the oldest out of a 22-pound dam. All registered. W. B. Van Horn & Sons, R. 1, Topeka, Kansas

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Ks.

King Segis Pontiac breeding. A few young cows for sale and bull calves ready for service this fall.

Albechar Holstein Farm

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable ages, for sale. Write for prices. Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

Maplewood Farm. 22 purebred two-year-old heifers coming fresh this fall. 22 yearlings, open. Write now if interested.

Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kansas

6 cows and heifers for sale, one just fresh, others soon, extra good milkers priced right.

For \$200

We can sell you a bull ready for light service, splendid individual, mostly white, born 18-lb., 4-yr-old dam and by 85-lb. sire, guaranteed O. K. He is a bargain and you will have to act quick if you want him. STUBBS FARM CO., MARK ABILDGAARD, MGR., MULVANE, KAN.

Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks.

Young cows due to freshen soon all sold. Still have 2 or 3 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. cows and 30-pound bull.

B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kansas

Some very choice young bulls ready for service this fall and winter. A few young cows and heifers bred to King Pontiac Beuchler.

Al. Howard, Mulvane, Ks.

Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

Eugene Swinehart, Mulvane, Ks.

A few coming yearling heifers and a choice young bull. Pontiac breeding.

C. L. Goodin, Derby, Kansas

For sale—Choice young cows with A. R. O. records and five splendid young bulls out of A. R. O. dams.

Chas. P. High, Derby, Kansas

High's Highest quality Holsteins. Bull calves from A. R. O. dams. Always glad to see you.

D. E. Flower, Mulvane, Kansas

For sale—A few very choice A. R. O. cows and heifers to freshen in October and November. Also bulls of serviceable ages.

YOUR NEIGHBOR BREEDER

If he breeds Holsteins he needs the association's help. See to it he joins. Send his name and check for \$5 to Secretary A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

Doyle Park Shropshires

We are offering 4 sons and 12 grandsons of Senator Bibby, our imported Buttar ram. Also a number of good field rams. All recorded in the American Shropshire Registry Assn. Meet us at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs.

HOMAN & SONS, PEABODY, KANSAS.

SHROPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A fine lot of buck lambs of either breed for sale. All recorded.

CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM,

A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS

One 3-year-old bred by the University of Wisconsin, blocky and heavy shearer. Also yearlings and lambs. L. B. BOYD, ROUTE 4, LARNED, KANSAS

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE EWES AND RAMS.

80 ewe lambs at \$25; 65 ewe yearlings at \$35; a few one and two-year old rams at \$35. Also a few Holstein cows. J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

Registered Shropshire Rams For Sale

Yearlings and lambs. Also my Shorthorn herd bull, King Archer. W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kansas.

FOR SALE—50 grade Shropshire breeding ewes.

One and two-year-olds. S. A. Hill, Smith Center (Smith Co.), Kan.

REGISTERED YEARLING SHROPSHIRE

rams for sale. Priced right. G. M. Fisher, R. 4, Wichita, Kansas

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE

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



The Bell Cow for Profit

Jersey Cows don't eat merely to live, but to produce the richest quality of milk from the smallest amount of feed. They are the money-makers. Any breeder will tell you that a dollar's worth of feed goes farther and yields a greater return when fed to a Jersey. Jersey Milk averages 5.37% butterfat. Jersey Milk, Jersey butter and Jersey cheese bring the biggest prices on the market.

JERSEYS

Breeders will tell you that the Jersey is the Pride-Prize-Profit breed. Let us tell you why the Jersey is the investment cow! Write for free literature about Jerseys.

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

322-1 West 23rd Street New York, N. Y.

An Institution for the benefit of every Jersey owner

Queen's Fairy Boy 108321

pronounced the best bred bull in Missouri, is an R. M. son of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported—34 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet, Hillcroft Farms. M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MISSOURI.

NINNESCAH JERSEY FARM

For Sale: Bull calves from 2 to 9 months old. Sired by grandsons of Gamboge's Knight and Noble of Oaklands; out of good producing cows. Write for pedigrees and prices. Monroe Coleman, Owner, Sylvia, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE

One 14 months old; one 5 months old. Both carry blood of Eminent and Sultan of Oaklands. E. Bruce Brunson, Abilene, Kansas.

JERSEY BULL, 18 MONTHS OLD, 40 lb. 6% dam, \$100.

U. A. GORE, SEWARD, KAN.

Torono and Raleigh

Bred bull six months old. A great individual out of R. of M. dam with yearling record of 6937.3 pounds of milk, 483 pounds of butter. \$100 gets him.

J. A. COMP, WHITE CITY, KANSAS

Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Two well bred pedigree Jersey bulls, 6 and 14 months old. Very closely related to Financial Stagnation, the world's highest priced Jersey bull. Few heifers same blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed.

O. B. REITZ, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

Jersey Cows, Heifers and Bulls

For Sale. The bulls are registered, 5 to 14 months. Females high grades. L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kansas.

JERSEY BULL Calf

For sale reasonable. This is an extra good one. James Brockway, Baldwin, Kansas.

Second Annual Peabody Shorthorn Association Sale

**Peabody, Kan.
Thursday, November 6**

50 Lots—Scotch and Scotch Topped

16 red, white and roan heifers, all bred. 11 cows with calves by side and rebred. 12 cows, heavy in calf.

Heifers and cows bred to White Hope, Gus Villager and Cumberland Type, three of the best Scotch bulls in Kansas.

11 bulls of serviceable age. None under 800 pounds.

This offering of cattle is consigned by:

C. F. Hary, Halstead, Kan. Taylor & Son, Peabody, Kan.
F. P. Wilson, Peabody, Kan. J. R. Ely, Aulne, Kan.
G. O. Thomas, Walton, Kan. John Unger, Peabody, Kan.
Homan & Son, Peabody, Kan.

Buyers who would like to strengthen their herds are especially invited to attend this sale. Write for catalog.

O. A. Homan, Sale Mgr., Peabody, Kansas

When writing for catalog please mention Mail and Breeze. The advertiser likes to know in what paper you saw his ad. Auctioneers—Newcomb and Snyder. Fieldman—J. T. Hunter.

DISPERSION SALE

Paul C. Larson & Son, Red Polled cattle. More quality, more size, more substance, more bone.

Wolbach, Nebraska, October 28, 1919

65 HEAD—30 exceptional females. The majority of these cows either have Royal Dude (31735) calves at foot or are in calving to his service and all are of good ages, splendid quality, strong breeding and tuberculin tested.

10 Real Herd Bull prospects 4 to 13 months. Royal Dude, 35 months our herd bull will be sold. 10 yearling heifers—15 two-year-old heifers—15 Johnson's Model and Fancy Combination Duroc boars also 5 Oxford Down Sheep. Write for catalog.

Sale on farm 2 miles west of Wolbach, 12 miles north St. Paul.

Paul C. Larson & Son, Wolbach, Nebraska

France in America Farm Dispersion

A closing out sale of registered Percherons and Shorthorns at the farm 8 miles south of

Glen Elder, Kansas, Wednesday, Oct. 29

Percheron Dispersion—19 Percherons, stallions, mares and weanlings registered in the Percheron Society of America. At Topeka, 1916, these Percherons won 14 firsts and championships.

Jack—Two mammoth jacks, one three yr. old, one 8 yr. old. Sold guaranteed fast workers and good breeders.

Shorthorn—25 head, consisting of five bulls old enough for service, 20 cows, heifers and calves. Cows all bred.

Note—This is the best Percheron offering ever made in Mitchell county, famous for good Percherons.

Catalogs ready for mailing now. Write at once.

J. R. Albert, Glen Elder, Kansas

Auctioneers: John Snider, Will Myers, John Hinen. J. W. Johnson, fieldman.

Polled Shorthorns—October 24

In the Harper County Breeders' Sales, 5 good polled Shorthorn cows bred to or sired by Golden Chimes, a 2500 pound son of the prize winners Golden Lady and Belvedere. These cows are the low down, wide out kind. Two are extra good milkers. For photos and information address,

M. V. STANLEY, ANTHONY, KANSAS

PEARL SHORTHORNS

Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, six to 18 months, for sale. Reds and roans. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS
DICKINSON COUNTY.

SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Golden Laddie. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. No Sunday Business.

J. A. PRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KAN.
R. R. Sta., Harveyville, 25 mi. S. W. Topeka.

POLLED SHORTHORNS
Young bulls of Scotch breeding. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan.

years ago and now all of them go at auction. Write for the catalog today. Frank Gottle, Goodland, Kan., who is the well known livestock auctioneer at Goodland, Kan., will conduct the sale.—Advertisement.

Tried Duroc Herd Boar For Sale.

The Animal Husbandry Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, is offering for sale their Duroc herd boar. He is offered for sale for no fault. He has been used in their herd for over two years. His pigs have been so uniformly good that a great many gilts sired by him have been retained in the breeding herd. For this reason they are offering him for sale. Look up the ad in this issue of the Mail and Breeze and get a line on this boar if you need a good one of his blood lines.—Advertisement.

Angus Herd at Private Sale.

Thos. L. Reed, Circleville, Kan., Jackson county, offers his entire herd of registered Angus cattle at private sale at a figure that is very low. He will sell part or all of them or any number to suit the purchaser. The cattle are very desirable and priced so low that no farmer or breeder wanting to buy Angus cattle should fail to get prices on them at once. Circleville is in Jackson county about 16 miles west of Holton on the Leavenworth-Miltonvale road and the Kansas City Northwestern. Write for prices at once.—Advertisement.

Last Call for Plymouth's Shorthorns.

V. A. Plymouth's big Shorthorn cattle sale will be held at his farm near Barnard, Kan., next Thursday, October 23. In this sale Mr. Plymouth is selling 44 cows and heifers bred and with calves at foot and all of them of real merit without a bit of extra fitting. They are selling right off the grass and are a good useful lot. Remember the sale is three miles out from Barnard, which is the end of the Santa Fe branch from Manchester to Barnard. The farm is in Mitchell county, 20 miles southeast of Beloit with splendid auto roads. Barnard is 14 miles northeast of Lincoln and 25 miles northwest of Minneapolis. Remember it is next Thursday, October 23.—Advertisement.

Holstein Sale at Tonganoxie.

John H. Mails, Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth county, is sales manager, and one of the consignors for the big Holstein sale at that place, Friday, November 7. The sale will be held in Tonganoxie rain or shine and 150 head will be sold. There will be 59 heavy springers, 50 springing two-year-old heifers, 40 yearling and coming two-year-old heifers and 10 that are coming yearlings. All cattle over six months are tuberculin tested and the offering is really a good one with every opportunity to buy what you want at very fair prices. It is a dispersion of two herds with a good draft from the third herd. Plan on attending this sale.—Advertisement.

Eakin's Spotted Poland Sale

Geo. G. Eakin & Sons, Delta, Kan., Pottawatomie county, breed Spotted Poland Chinas and their exhibits each year at the Topeka fair indicate the progress they are making in building up their herd. In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze they are advertising their boar and gilt sale which will be held at their farm joining Delta, October 29. In this sale they will sell 60 head and every farmer that is short on hogs should be there. They will sell 17 big spring boars, 25 spring gilts, 10 tried sows and the sows and gilts are open. Most of the young stuff was sired by Master Pride, second at the Topeka fair this year. The catalogs are ready to mail and you can have one by addressing them at once.—Advertisement.

Albert's Percheron-Shorthorn Dispersion.

J. R. Albert, Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county, is advertising his big dispersion sale of Percherons and Shorthorns in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Recently at the Mitchell county fair, which has always been the battle ground for Percheron breeders contending in the show ring for honors for their Percherons, Mr. Albert almost cleaned the platter. He won with the Percherons that he is selling in his big sale at Glen Elder, October 29, just 23 firsts and 12 championships. At Topeka in 1916 he won 14 firsts in hot competition. These Percherons all go in this big dispersion sale. His entire herd of Shorthorns also go. The catalog is ready to mail. The sale is at the farm eight miles south of Glen Elder. Write today for catalog.—Advertisement.

Schrader's Poland Sale.

C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan., Washington county, breeds Poland Chinas and makes a success of the business. He is a young man but he has already demonstrated the fact that he can grow the kind of Poland Chinas the breeders and farmers want. Last March he sold a draft from his herd at auction in Clay Center, Kan., and for was one of the best sales for central Kansas last winter. He sold in this sale three sisters to his herd boar, Big Fashion Wonder, for \$465. He is an intelligent breeder that uses his head in his business. He is a good care taker which is half the battle. He is making money out of the business by producing on his own farm of his own breeding Poland Chinas that he can sell for a nice profit and keep his old customers coming back for more breeding stock. On November 5 he will sell a draft of 40 head, 25 boars and 15 gilts sired by Kansas Model by Long Model. Also a few of them by A Big Timm, Walter's boar. If you want a big fine February boar go to this sale. The catalogs are ready to mail. Address, C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.—Advertisement.

Council Grove Hereford Sales.

There are three big Hereford sales at Council Grove, Kan., October 29-30. Miller & Manning sell a splendid offering at their Sylvan Park farm, which is near Council Grove, on Wednesday, October 29. In this sale will be 50 bred cows, 20 cows with calves at foot, five bulls that are simply right as herd bull propositions, 10 bred heifers and 10 open heifers and six weanling granddaughters of Perfection Fairfax. The picture of these young beauties appears in the advertisement of this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. This sale follows the Paul Williams sale at Marion on Tuesday, October 28. On the day after the Miller & Manning sale the Kansas Hereford breeders sale will be held in Council Grove in the association sale pavilion. In the forenoon of the same day Mrs. Steward will disperse her herd, the sale being held in Council Grove, and every breeder should attend this sale. The sale is made necessary because of the death last winter of P. W. Steward of Alta Vista, who was just well

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

ELMO VALLEY POLANDS

No public sale this fall. At private sale I offer: 15 big March boars by Elmo Valley Giant, the largest and best boar I ever owned. Some by Long A. Wonder and still others by Buster Jones. Prices will suit you. Four last December boars by Elmo Valley Giant.

Everything immunized. Special: 30 Aug. and Sept. pigs, immunized and shipped at special prices. Same breeding as above. Pedigree with each pig.

J. J. HARTMAN, ELMO, KAN.
(Dickinson county)

CEDARDALE POLANDS

Home of R's Wonder. Also Cedarvale Jones by Guerardale Jones in service, 20 great spring boars, mostly by the half ton R's Wonder, 15 gilts same age and breeding. Three boars and two gilts by Blue Valley Timm. Fair prices. Write at once.

JESSE RICE, ATHOL, KANSAS
(Smith County)

Poland China Boars

Choice lot of big smooth spring and fall boars, also sows and gilts. We won first at the State Fair last year and first again this year. Won 7 ribbons at the last state fair. You will find size and quality combined in our herd.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM.
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

Poland China Boars

A few good fall boars, a nice lot of good stretchy, early spring boars. Sired by Big Bob's Jumbo, Metal Wonder, Deming's Big Orphan and Equal's Orphan, 500 head in herd. Cholera immunized.

DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KANSAS.
H. O. Sheldon, Herds Manager.

Big Type Poland

Have some very choice young boars for sale. Can also spare a few more gilts. Most of the pigs are by Captain Bob's.

Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kansas

Becker's Poland Chinas

Choice young boars sired by Giant Hercules and out of daughters of Giant Wonder Orphan Boy 2nd and others of note. Also summer pigs, both sex. All priced for quick sale.

J. H. BECKER, ROUTE 7, NEWTON, KAN.

Poland China Close Prices

March and April boars and gilts by Sheridan's Bob Wonder. Big fine ones. Extra good young tried sows bred or open. These are the bargains of the season.

J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KANSAS.

Poland Chinas Private Sale

Two young tried sows and two fall yearling sows, all open. Also choice spring boars and open gilts. Up to date breeding and well grown. Farmers prices.

T. CROWL, BARNARD, KANSAS

BOARS AND GILTS

by Buster Over, Wonder Timm, Jumbo A. Wonder. Actual tops of a splendid spring crop. Also a few good sows either bred or open.

E. A. OSTERMAN, SYLVAN GROVE, KANSAS.
(Lincoln County)

A. Longfellow Weighs 1200

75 boars and gilts, Feb. and March farrow, for sale. By this boar and Mow's Chief 2nd (Wt. 1000) and Nelson's Big Timm. Real breeding stock at fair prices.

James Nelson, Jamestown, Kansas. (Cloud County)

Bargains in Baby Poland

75 extra nice Poland China pigs just weaned. Quick sales desired. Pedigree with each pig. Pairs and trios not related. Very popular breeding. Write quick.

C. B. SCHRADER, CLIFTON, KAN.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS

A few big stretchy herd boars. Best of breeding. Immune. Priced to sell.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

FOR SALE

Choice lot of registered Poland Chinas and gilts. Pleasant View Stock Farm, Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Spring pigs, both sexes, sired by Osage Chief; Pedigree furnished. Price \$25. Alfred Dancastr, Quenemo, Kan.

BIG TYPE REGISTERED POLAND BOARS

For sale. Price \$40 each.

Louis R. Kahle, Bushong, Kansas

POLAND CHINA WEANLING PIGS

for sale at prices that are attractive.

C. S. Walker, Macksville, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

A few choice fall boars and open or bred gilts. Also spring pigs in pairs or trios. Pedigrees furnished. Best of breeding. Winning highest honors at Kansas State Fairs 1918. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfurt, Kan.

Large Fine Hampshires

Leaving farm, will sell my herd boar Kansas Pride—Sire Cher-kee Sam, also fine sow and litter.

A. B. Ferguson, Mont Ida, Anderson County, Kansas.

MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immunized hogs. Write **WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS**

LARGE TYPE HAMPSHIRE

The Silko and Messenger strains. Spring and fall pigs for sale at farmers' prices.

Chas. Buchele, Cedar Vale, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Park Place Shorthorns

SHORTHORN BULLS, herd header prospects and rugged young fellows for the farmer. SHORTHORN FEMALES, foundation stock for the breeder and others suited to the farmer's needs. If you want cows, heifers or bulls, one to a carload, we can please you. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. Health certificates furnished. Write me when you will call.



Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas
Fourth National Bank Bldg.

Shorthorn Reduction

15 cows and heifers bred to our herd bull, Sultan 529452, a grandson of Villager and Whitehall Sultan. 10 open heifers 10 to 18 months old. 14 bulls from 8 to 18 months old. Good Scotch breeding.

THEO. OLSON & SONS, Owners
LEONARDVILLE, KANSAS
Riley County.

We are 7 miles west of Randolph, 5 N. E. Leonardville, 10 from Riley, 30 northeast of Manhattan. Good auto roads.

Tomson Shorthorns

Chief Stock Bulls
Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan.

200 High Class Cattle

Write us when you need a herd bull.

TOMSON BROTHERS

CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.
R. R. Station, Wakarusa R. R. Station, Willard
on the Santa Fe on the Rock Island

SHORTHORN REDUCTION SALE

Including my herd bull, Gloster Boy, 4 years old, dark red, wt. 2300, pure Scotch. Keeping his heifers. 23 females—bred cows and heifers, cows with calves at foot, five young bulls ready for service. Splendid Scotch breeding.

Reasonable prices and a close price to anyone taking them all.
Write for descriptions and prices.

Paul Borland, Clay Center, Kan.

SHORTHORNS

Marigold Knight, our 3-year-old herd bull, weight 2200, is now for sale. Also 8 bull calves from 3 to 16 months old. Reds and roans.

S. A. Hill, Smith Center (Smith Co.), Kan.

Golden Belt Shorthorns

Herd established 17 years. 150 head. 11 bulls from 12 to 18 months old. One two-year-old bull. All solid reds. Write for prices or visit herd.

GEO. CRAMER, Kanorado, (Sherman Co.), Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Large Milking Red Polls



20TH CENTURY LUNA
We offer a number of choice bred 2-year-old heifers and young bulls. A. R. breeding. 20th Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kansas

32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings.

For prices, etc., write or see
E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

Red Poll Dispersion at Private Treaty

No reservations. This herd represents individual merit and the bloodlines of the most desirable families of the breed.

T. G. McKINLEY, ALTA VISTA, KANSAS

L. S. CREMO, RED POLLS

Eight bulls for sale from 12 to 18 months old. Also cows and heifers for sale.

ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.

HALLGREN & CAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

Bulls, cows and heifers for sale.

C. E. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers.

Write for prices and descriptions.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

started with a nice herd of registered Herefords. In the afternoon the association sale will be held. Secretary E. D. George of Council Grove has had the management of this sale in hand and while it will not be a large offering, it is going to be one full of splendid animals. The association sale is a regular annual affair and many of the best breeders in the association are consigning to this sale of October 30. On October 31, Carl Miller, Belvue, will sell a draft of 60 head in the sale pavilion at Alma, which is easily reached from Council Grove via Herington. In this sale Mr. Miller is selling 30 open heifers (yearlings), 14 cows with calves at foot, 10 bred two-year-old heifers. "Miller Herefords" hardly need an introduction to Hereford breeders and farmers familiar with Hereford affairs. There are seven sales in this big week of Hereford sales, commencing with W. J. Brown, Fall River, and ending with V. O. Johnson, Auline, Kan. For catalogs address either party or E. D. George, secretary, Council Grove, Kan. Over 500 Herefords sell in this series of big sales. Better ask for the catalogs.—Advertisement.

Sheridan's Polands at Private Sale.

J. B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kan., is starting his advertisement again in the Poland China section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. Sheridan is pretty far out to hold a public sale and for that reason always advertises his Poland Chinas for sale at private sale. Right now he offers some splendid values in March and April boars and gilts. The gilts will be sold open or he will hold them and breed them for you. The boars and gilts are by Sheridan's Big Bob Wonder by the famous Big Bob Wonder that has sired so many good ones over the west. He is also offering a dandy summer litter of boars and gilts by H. B. Walter's A. Big Timm. The dam of this litter is a half sister to the futurity litter shown by H. B. Walter this season. He is also offering some very choice young tried sows bred or open. Special prices are being made on these Poland Chinas now for a short time and you better write at once for descriptions and prices. Mrs. Sheridan also breeds Buff Orpingtons and of the very highest quality. Show yard quality if that interests you. If you are interested in Buff Orpingtons of the highest quality write Mrs. J. B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kan.—Advertisement.

Good Polands Sell October 30

John D. Henry, Leecompton, Kan., breeds Poland Chinas of a type and quality that is very much in demand today with progressive breeders and farmers. In his public sale Thursday, October 30, he is selling 42 head that should interest every breeder who can use a good boar or a few choice gilts. They are not only well bred as you will see by looking over his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze but they are exceptionally fine individuals. Big, well grown, thrifty fellows with strong backs, heavy bone and simply good all over. They combine the blood of Big Orange and Big Wonder, two famous Poland China families that have done much for the breed. Big Lady Wonder, a wonderful sow, pronounced by a competent judge to be the best sow that will be sold at auction this fall and sired by Big Bob Wonder and out of a sow by Long King's Best is sold as an attraction. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write at once for the catalog. The sale will be one of the real places to buy your boar and you will not be disappointed.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Shorthorn Sale at Peabody.

The second annual Peabody Shorthorn sale will be held at Peabody, Kansas, November 6. O. A. Homan is again the sale manager. The catalogs will shortly be ready for the press. Every arrangement is being made to make this regular annual Shorthorn sale an event that will be kept in mind by those who wish to buy Shorthorns. Send your name early and get on list for catalog. Please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Deming Ranch Polands.

The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan., starts a card with this issue. H. O. Sheldon, herds manager, is out on the circuit with a show herd and is making a good showing. At Oklahoma City he won on sows: Senior and grand championship on Liberty Bell, 1st on senior yearling sow, 1st on aged herd bred by exhibitor, Standard Record's Poland China. Special 1st and numerous other prizes. They have good hogs of both sexes for sale at all times. Write your wants, Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.—Advertisement.

G. M. Shepherd's Good Duroc Herd

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., changes his card somewhat in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. He has some good fall and spring boars for sale. A glance at his card will show the breeding of the boars. Shepherd has a good herd of hogs that he has for some time been developing and improving by careful breeding and buying. He got his share of the ribbons at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs this year as he has done in the past.—Advertisement.

Conyer's Duroc Spring Pigs.

B. W. Conyers, Marion, Kansas, has a fine lot of Duroc spring pigs by Pathfinder 181615 and Royal Grand Wonder. His herd sows are Valley Col., High Orons and Pathfinder breeding. We saw the pigs the first of July and then again the middle of August. These pigs have grown wonderfully fast. Mr. Conyers has handled these pigs just right to keep them in fine growing condition. He starts his card in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. Prospective buyers may be assured that Mr. Conyers has for sale some spring pigs that are well worth consideration. Mr. Conyers will have a bred sow sale February 20 at which time he will sell from 50 to 60 sows bred to a son of King the Col. and to Pathfinder 181615. When writing to Mr. Conyers please mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Ed Stunkel's Shorthorn Sale

Wednesday, Nov. 5, Ed Stunkel will sell 50 lots of Scotch topped Shorthorns, comprising 35 cows, part of which have calves at side and rebred, 5 heifers that are especially fine and 10 bulls of serviceable age. Henry Stunkel, father of Ed, several years ago laid the foundation for this Shorthorn herd by getting some good cows and a good herd bull, Victor Orange. Later Star Goods, another excellent bull, was used as herd bull. Now Ed Stunkel has the herd and is using as herd bull, Cumberland Diamond, an excellent Scotch bull that breeds good calves as did his predecessors who

Ed Stunkel's Shorthorn Sale

Peck, Kansas, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1919



50 Lots Scotch Topped Shorthorns

10 Bulls, 5 Heifers, 35 Cows

Some with calves at side, all bred to the Scotch herd bull, Cumberland Diamond. These cows are close up in the blood of two of the breed's good bulls, Victor Orange and Star Goods. 5 heifers, especially fine; most of them out of cows offered for sale and by Cumberland Diamond. 10 bulls of serviceable age, same breeding as heifers.

Ed Stunkel's father, Henry Stunkel started the foundation of this herd with good cows, using as herd bull Victor Orange. Then Star Goods was used on the get of Victor Orange. The present herd bull, Cumberland Diamond, is by Crown Prince by Cumberland Chief by Cumberland's Last, and he is out of Queen of Diamonds. Every animal offered for sale was bred and raised by Mr. Stunkel, and buyers will find this a well-bred offering worthy of careful consideration.

Sale at farm 1 mile west of Peck, Kansas, 15 miles south of Wichita on the Rock Island and Englewood branch of the Santa Fe. Good train connections before and after the sale. Sale called at 1 p. m. For catalog write, mentioning this paper to

Ed Stunkel, Peck, Kan.

Auctioneers, Snyder and Newcomb. Fieldman, J. T. Hunter.

Shorthorn Cattle Dispersion

Because of the failing health of my wife I am compelled to go to California. For this reason I am dispersing my young herd of registered Shorthorns founded a few years ago. Sale at farm three miles west and 12 north of Brewster and 28 miles northwest of Colby.

Brewster, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 28

The offering is one of real merit and consists of 35 head as follows: 10 cows with calves at foot and rebred, 2 two-year-old heifers bred, 7 open yearling heifers, 3 yearling bulls. Also my herd bull, Model's Diamond, four years old. The breeding is Avondale and Choice Goods and the entire offering is good.

Note—I will also sell 23 head of grade cattle, farm horses, machinery, in fact it is a closing out sale. For catalogs, address,

Chas. Mattson, Brewster, Kansas

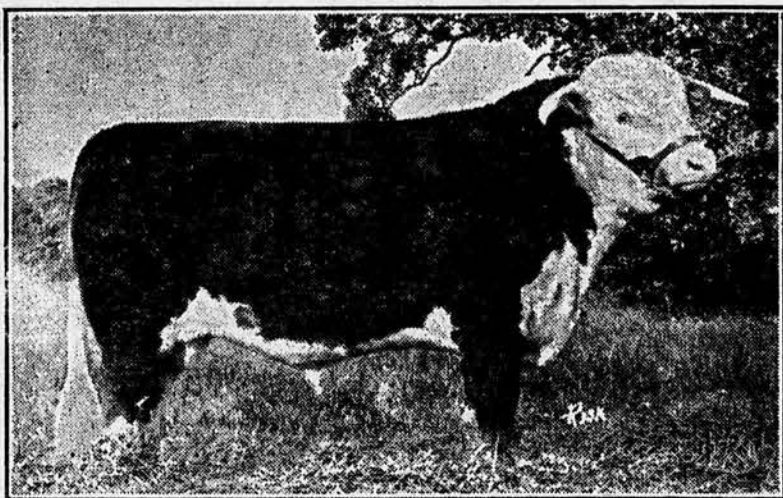
Frank Gettle, Goodland, Kan., Auct. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

30 DAYS SHORTHORN SALE

I have just decided to disperse my Shorthorn herd and the 44 head go at private sale in lots to suit purchaser. The prices will be right. The offering consists of 17 cows, four two-year-olds, eight yearlings and my herd bull; 14 spring calves, choice, half bulls and half heifers. Everything nice dark reds and mostly Scotch topped, with a few pure Scotch. Ellsworth is 40 miles west of Salina on the Union Pacific main line and the Golden Belt auto road. Write for full particulars.

CHESTER A. CHAPMAN, ELLSWORTH, KANSAS

Last Hereford Sale of Kansas Calendar Aulne, Kan., Saturday, November 1



Dale Fairfax 596066.

V. O. Johnson, owner Fashionable Stock Farm, Aulne, Kan., sells: 95 head Herefords, mostly Anxiety and Fairfax strains, 14 cows with calves at foot and rebred, 36 bred cows, 10 open heifers, 25 bred heifers, 10 bulls.

Herd bulls are—Dale Fairfax 596066 by Baby Doll Fairfax, Caldo's Fashion 655253 by Caldo 2nd, and Balto 595503 by Beau Baltimore. All cows of breeding age are bred to these magnificent bulls. Our foundation herd has been selected from the best herds of the country and we have gone deep into our herd to make up this offering for our first public sale.

We offer as special attractions a Beau Fowler bred cow with bull calf by Dale Fairfax and rebred to him, a Beau Gwendolus cow safe in calf to Dale Fairfax, and 5 heifers by Bond Lad 25th.

Fashionable Stock Farm is 1½ miles east of Aulne, Kan. Excellent train connections in and out. Direct connections from Carl Miller's Hereford sale at Alma, Kan., previous day. For catalog write,

E. D. George, Sec'y Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association, Council Grove, Kansas

J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

HEREFORD CLOSING OUT SALE

60 lots, comprising the entire young breeding herd of E. W. Steward, deceased. Sale in the forenoon preceding the Kansas Hereford breeder sale.

Council Grove, Kan., Thurs., Oct. 30

Of the 60 lots 40 are very desirable cows with calves at foot and bred back, 10 yearling bulls, 10 yearling and two-year-old heifers, most of the two-year-olds bred. Included is the herd bull, Joe Real by Fred Real, the \$5,000 bull. 30 of the cows are daughters of Beau Donald.

Auctioneers, Reppert and others. For catalog address,

Mrs. Faye Steward, Alta Vista, Kan.

SALE CIRCUIT

W. J. Brown, Fredonia, Oct. 27; Paul E. Williams, Marion, Oct. 28; Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Oct. 29; Mrs. Faye Steward, Council Grove, forenoon Oct. 30; Kansas Hereford Breeders' association, Council Grove, afternoon Oct. 30; Carl Miller, Alma, Oct. 31; V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Saturday, Nov. 1.

Hereford Cows and Calves

Because we need the room we are offering 13 registered Hereford cows with splendid calves and bred again. If you are in the market for registered Hereford cows that will make you money investigate this.

Also seven yearling bulls, the kind that will make good on your farm. Act at once if you want these cows and calves.

Farm joins town.

Fred Peterson, Lawrence, Kan.

Aberdeen-Angus Dispersion

Private Sale. 15 cows and heifers, all bred, 8 with calves at foot. Two registered bulls, 18 months old. One herd bull five years old. This is a nice small herd of registered Angus cattle that will be priced at a very low figure to move them at once. Will sell in lots to suit. Write quick if interested.

Thos. L. Reed, Circleville, Jackson County, Kansas

served as herd bulls on this farm. All the offering was bred and raised on the Stunkel farm and buyers are going to have good opportunity to buy Scotch topped cattle that have in them the best blood and selected from a good herd. You will find Mr. Stunkel's ad in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. Write him today, mentioning the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Peabody Shorthorn Association Sale

The Shorthorn Association at Peabody, Kan., holds its second annual sale Thursday, November 6. At that time 50 lots of Scotch and Scotch topped cattle will be sold. This offering comprises 16 red, white and roan heifers—all bred, 11 cows with calves at side and rebred, 12 cows—heavy in calf and 10 bulls of serviceable age, none under 800. The heifers and cows are all bred to White Hope, Gus Villager, and Cumberland Type, three of the best Scotch bulls in Kansas. Seven of the best Shorthorn men in the country roundabout Peabody have consigned some of the best of their herds to this association sale and buyers have a good opportunity to get good material for their herds. You will find advertisement in this issue of Mail and Breeze. Write O. A. Homan, sale manager, Peabody, Kan., today for a catalog. Please mention Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

V. O. Johnson's Hereford Sale.

The Kansas calendar of 7 Hereford sales closes Saturday, Nov. 1 at Fashionable Stock Farm, Aulne, Kansas, when V. O. Johnson, owner of the farm sells 95 head of registered Herefords, mostly Anxiety and Fairfax strains consisting of 14 cows with calves at foot and rebred, 36 bred cows, 10 open heifers, 25 bred heifers, and 10 bulls. His herd bulls are Dale Fairfax by Baby Doll Fairfax, Caldo's Fashion by Caldo 2nd, and Balto by Beau Baltimore. Cows of breeding age are bred to these herd bulls. Mr. Johnson has a carefully selected herd of Herefords and his foundation stock has come from the best herds of the country. His offering will be a good one. Special attractions will be a Beau Fowler bred cow with bull calf by Dale Fairfax and bred to him, a Beau Gwendolus cow safe in calf to the same bull and 5 heifers by Bond Lad 25th. If you want some special information write Mr. V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kansas. For catalog write E. D. George, Secretary Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association, Council Grove, Kansas. In either case please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Collingwood Percheron Dispersion.

Tuesday, Nov. 4, the J. M. Collingwood Stock Ranch, Pretty Prairie, Kansas, will sell twenty seven head registered Percherons including 18 good work and brood mares, nearly all young, some with colts at side and all bred. These mares are good individuals having quality and good parentage; strong in the blood of the most popular Percheron strains. They are in good flesh and broken to harness and very gentle. Registered Percheron mares are very scarce in comparison with the number of mares having some Percheron blood. Here is the buyer's opportunity to get good registered Percheron mares at this dispersion sale. There will also be sold 6 yearlings and 2 colts; all out of these mares. Glacis, the herd stallion, is the sire of the yearlings and colts and the mares are safely in foal to him. This stallion is a first prize winner at the Kansas State Fair and first prize winner at the American Royal; also first prize winner at the American Royal for sire of four best colts shown. The ranch also sells 2 splendid jacks, both registered. In addition to the registered animals to be sold there will be 1 grade stallion, 10 grade work horses, 10 mules, 7 grade Herefords and a large amount of farm machinery. Farm sale at 10 a. m. registered sale at 2 p. m. Lunch stand on grounds 5 miles northwest of Pretty Prairie, Kansas. Autos will meet trains for parties from a distance. For catalog write The State Bank, Pretty Prairie, Kansas. Please mention the Mail & Breeze.—Advertisement.

Harper County Breeders' Sale

The Harper County Breeders' association will hold their annual series of sales at Harper, Kan., October 23 and 24. The sale on the 23rd will consist of 40 well bred Herefords. On the morning of the 24th the first offering will be 40 Poland China hogs featured by an offering of 15 head from the herd of F. Olivier & Son, Danville, Kan. Anyone who has taken the time to study the reports of the Hutchinson state fair and note the heavy winnings of the Olivier herd in the face of strong competition knows that the herd stands in the front ranks with the best of the breed. Mr. Olivier will put in some of the real top hogs of his herd. The remainder of the Poland offering will be from the herds of smaller breeders but will be real big type stock. Following the Polands will be four Chester Whites from the herd of Coleman & Crum. Then as a wind up for the morning's sale will be three registered Percherons, two mares and a stallion. The 2-year-old stallion is by In Congru out of the good mare Alma. One of the mares is an imported mare of proven breeding worth. She is by Coco 45491 and out of Ruberta 97703. She will sell heavy in foal to In Congru. The afternoon of the 24th will be featured by the sale of 40 extra good Shorthorns. These will include both bulls and females and will be of both Scotch and Scotch topped breeding. Included in the Shorthorn offering are five excellent Polled Shorthorns. Look up the display advertising in this issue for the details of the two days' sale and look to the special advertising for the information about the Polled Shorthorns which will conclude the offerings.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Proett Duroc Sale Postponed.

October 24 is the new date selected for the Duroc Jersey sale of J. H. Proett & Sons, which was to have been held at Deshler, Neb., October 8. Heavy rains on and preceding the day of sale compelled the postponement. The entire offering just as cataloged, will be sold at Deshler on the 24th. Come and bring catalogs. Those who have none should apply at once to J. H. Proett & Sons, Deshler, Neb., mentioning this paper. Intending buyers who cannot attend can send orders to J. Cook Lamb of the Capper Farm Press Livestock Service, in care of Proett & Sons.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE.

Joe Young's Winning Pigs.

At the Dallas Stock Show last week, Joe Young of Richards, Mo., showed a litter of Bob's Quality pigs that created quite a sensation. This litter won on boar pigs, 1st

and 2nd in class and futurity and junior championship, 3rd and 4th in class, 2nd in futurity on gilts, 2nd on produce of dam, 4th on get of sire. This is some litter and will be sold in sale at Richards, Mo., October 23. Try and be there.—Advertisement.

BY H. P. STEELE.

Last Call S. W. Iowa Duroc Circuit.

Do not forget the Duroc circuit in southwest Iowa, October 20 to 24, in which J. Skinner & Son, Bedford, Iowa; W. A. Dugan, Coin, Ia.; Pfander & McClelland, Clarinda, Ia.; Day & Welsh, Vallisca, Ia.; and Dean F. Sweeney, Shenandoah, Iowa, offer some splendid opportunities to buy breeding stock of the best blood lines. All sales held in pavilions and no postponement.—Advertisement.

Draft Horses are in Demand

(Continued from Page 42.)

Britain is, according to reports, buying thru one agency and helping thereby to depress the market. The continuation of the great strike of steel workers is not healthy for the trade. Corn is cheaper and weak. Stock hogs closed at \$14 to \$15.30. The foreign exchange situation, a vital influence, has not improved. The purchasing power of the United States as a whole continues heavy.

Altho receipts increased moderately, lambs and sheep last week were mostly steady to 25 cents higher. Utah lambs sold up to \$16. Kansas was a light buyer of feeding lambs and breeding ewes. Breeding ewes were quoted at \$8 to \$12 on Westerns, and some Shropshire yearling ewes brought \$16. Feeding lambs closed at \$12 to \$13.50. Colorado has entered the market as a buyer of feeding lambs, which is supporting the market for the present.

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Livestock Auctioneer. Get "Zim" to help make your sale.

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Fall Sale—October 21

Leavenworth, Kan. Send for catalog. KANSAS HERD BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES. Arthur Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

EDGEWOOD FARM CHESTER WHITES

Headed by Prince Tip Top, grand champion Topeka, 1919. Real big type spring boars \$40, \$50, \$60 and \$75. First check gets choice of each grade. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE

Bred gilts all sold. Have some good early spring boars and gilts. Immured by double treatment. Registration certificates furnished.

E. M. Reekards, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

Western Herd Chester Whites

100 fall pigs or trios. Pedigree with each pig. Properly immunized.

F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS

40 O. I. C. PIGS, BOARS AND SOWS

HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS

and gilts for sale, pairs not akin.

W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

Choice young boars, prize winning blood. Priced cheap. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. PIGS

Either sex. Verg Curtis, Larned, Kansas.

Capper Pig Club News.

(Continued from Page 34.)

do not know hog qualities to the extent that he can rely on your description.

When one animal only is described and priced, it is always well to mention the fact that the quotation is subject to prior sale. Do not make any statement as to guarantee unless you are willing to back up that guarantee in case the sale is made. Keep a copy of your letter so that if an order results you may be sure as to the animal quoted.

When a sale has been made, if more than one animal is shipped, be sure there is an easy mark of identification with each individual. Make prompt acknowledgment of the order, ship promptly and be prompt in forwarding the pedigree. Frequently animals are received by buyers which are satisfactory, but a long delayed pedigree so disgusts the buyer that he loses interest in the animal in question and then thinks it is not worth the money paid.

Every inquiry should be answered. If you do not have the animal which will suit the prospective buyer it is as important to let him know as if you had. He may be waiting for your answer before saying yes or no on some other animal offered. A prompt, courteous acknowledgment of his letter stating that you have nothing with which to fill his order, giving a brief description of your herd and requesting that he consider you in the future when in the market oftentimes will bring good future business.

To summarize, be sure the stock you have for sale is worthy of being used for breeding stock; make prompt replies to inquiries; give accurate description; price animals in true proportion to their worth; make prompt shipments; send the pedigree or any other papers necessary to complete the transaction promptly."

Closing Date for International

Entries for the International Livestock Show close November 1. A reminder of this fact is being sent out by Secretary B. H. Heide, thru farm papers to the thousands of breeders who are interested. This year's International will be held at Chicago, November 29 to December 6.

Busy Times Now on the Farm

(Continued from Page 45.)

shipped in as these crops were small here. Farmers are taking livestock from pastures, the they still are green. Corn is drying up but will not be ready to pick for a month. —A. Kjellberg, Oct. 5.

Ottawa—Rain on October 8 put ground in good condition for seeding. 75 per cent of which is done. Heavy frost this morning killed all green vegetation except alfalfa. Corn and sorghum crops are very light. Wheat threshing is nearly completed and haystacks are full for want of cars.—W. S. Gerfield, Oct. 11.

Phillips—A great deal of rain has fallen since September 15 and fall sown wheat has made a good growth. Seeding is one-half completed. It is too wet to thresh. Cattle are doing well on wheat pasture. All produce sells well at public sales.—A. D. Sutley, Oct. 11.

Riley—We are having plenty of rain and a light frost fell this morning. Farmers are cutting sorghum and feed crops and putting them up. About the usual acreage of wheat is being sown. Corn crop is light. Threshing is nearly completed. Potato crop is satisfactory. No. 2 wheat is worth \$2.15; No. 3, 50c.—P. O. Hawkinson, Oct. 11.

Saline—We had a general rain this week and soil is in good condition for seeding. Early sown wheat is up. We had first frost of season on October 10. Many young cattle are being shipped out on account of feed shortage. Not many hogs are being held. Wheat acreage will be almost as large as last year. Hogs, 13¢ to 14¢; butter, 52c; butterfat, 67c; eggs, 48c; hens, 21c; broilers, 28c; potatoes, \$2; apples, \$1 to \$3.—J. F. Nelson, Oct. 11.

Scott—We had frost and ice October 10 and 11. Ground is in excellent condition for sowing wheat and about the usual acreage will be planted. There is plenty of feed and cattle are healthy. Hogs are scarce. Corn is good in some localities. Alfalfa crop is light. Threshing is nearly completed. —J. M. Helfrick, Oct. 11.

Smith—Weather is cold and wet and we had frost October 10. Threshing has been delayed the past month because of heavy rains. Wheat seeding will be late. Prospects are excellent for fall pasture from volunteer wheat. Eggs are 45c; butterfat, 60c.—C. R. Rock, Oct. 10.

Stevens—Wheat seeding is almost completed and only 20 per cent of last year's acreage will be put in. This will be on summer fallowed ground and we can count on 25 per cent more grain an acre. Gathering of maize and kafir is slow because of frequent rains. Labor receives \$4 a day. A number of silos are being built, and some will be for sale. Much land is changing hands at increased prices.—Monroe Travers, Oct. 9.

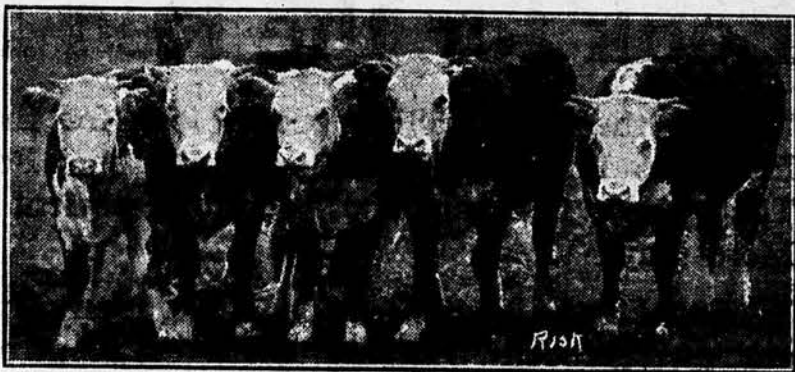
Wyandotte—Plowing is not completed but the soil is in good condition. Much wheat is up and looks very well. Last cutting of alfalfa is being put up. It frosted October 11. Pastures are good. Rain last week has brightened prospects.—P. F. Bowser, Oct. 12.

Sons of Champions—3 of Them and One Son of DOMINO

Represented in the Annual Sale of Sylvan Park Herefords
Council Grove, Kansas, Wednesday, October 29, 1919

The herd bulls, **DISTURBER LAD** 538882, son of the grand champion Disturber Jr. and a Beau Donald dam; **VERNET PRINCE** 518749, son of the grand champion Point Comfort 14th and a Beaumont dam; **ALEX FAIRFAX** 414455, son of the grand champion Perfection Fairfax and a linebred Anxiety dam; **QUINTO** 427220, one of the best sons of old Domino and out of a Militant dam. **THE OFFERING:** 50 bred cows, 20 cows with calves at foot, 5 bulls of herd-heading quality, 10 open heifers, 10 bred heifers, 6 weanling granddaughters of **PERFECTION FAIRFAX**.

Among the females will be found daughters or granddaughters of Domino, Perfection Fairfax, Majestic (imported), Dandy Andrew, Beau Brummel, Generous 5th, Monarch, Lincoln 7th, Caesar, Simpson, Major Beau Real, Militant, Buddy L, Laredo Boy and the **SYLVAN PARK** herd bulls. In this offering we have included one Gudgey & Simpson-bred cow by Militant 71755 out of Mystic 16th 228051. This cow has at foot a beautiful heifer calf sired by **ALEX FAIRFAX**. The ten bred and ten open heifers are a splendid bunch, well bred, not fattened for the show ring but vigorous and growthy—the kind that become more than boarders and are real cattle in any herd. Six weanling granddaughters of Perfection Fairfax are being sold as a special attraction. One aged herd bull will be included in the offering, Beau Stamp 442468. A great breeding bull which is leaving about sixty of his heifers in the Sylvan Park herd. A granddaughter of this bull sold in the Frank Fox sale in Indiana for the neat sum of \$3,300. Four choice young bulls will be sold; one by Beau Stamp by Beau Gomez, the bull that did such excellent service in the H. D. Cornish herd; three by Letham Fairfax 414471, conceded to be one of the best living sons of the "OLD KING." Bulls of this type and breeding (one being a full brother) sold in our sale last fall at an average of \$1,500. Send for catalog.



Our Grandpa is Perfection Fairfax.

Address **Dr. B. E. MILLER, Council Grove, Kan., F. H. MANNING, Parkerville, Kan.**
John W. Johnson will represent the Capper Farm Press.

Monday, October 27, W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan., 75 head; Tuesday, October 28, Paul Williams, Marion, Kan., 80 head; Wednesday, October 29, Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan., 80 head; Thursday, October 30, Mrs. Fay Steward, Council Grove, Kan., Dispersion, 60 head; Thursday P. M., October 30, Kansas Hereford Breeders' Assn., Council Grove, Kan., 75 head; Friday, October 31, Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan., sale at Alma, Kan., 60 head; Saturday, November 1, V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan., 90 head.

HEREFORD CATTLE

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

Herefords, Percherons, Durocs
For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Dominoer by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address,
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.
(Pottawatomie county)

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE



Angus Cattle

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write **J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**



Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

For immediate sale: Car load of pure bred heifers. Young bulls of serviceable ages.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 21 two and three-year-old bred heifers.
SUTTON FARM, R. C. LAWRENCE, KAN.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons
Quality Galloways

For sale—10 bulls, coming two years old. 15 bull calves, six to eight months. 60 females to select from. 6 months old heifers to young cows. Address
Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kan.
7 miles north of St. Marys, main line U. P.

REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS for sale.
Address, Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

one registered bull calf dropped March 17, 1919. One 2-year-old high grade cow now fresh. One 2-year-old high grade cow fresh soon. Three 3-year-old high grade cows fresh soon. Five yearling heifers all extra good quality. One high grade bull, year old next January. Write
Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

Guernsey Herd Bull Tullybardin Yeksa Lord 3 years old, first check for \$500 takes him.
CHAS. PERKINS, OSWEGO, KANSAS

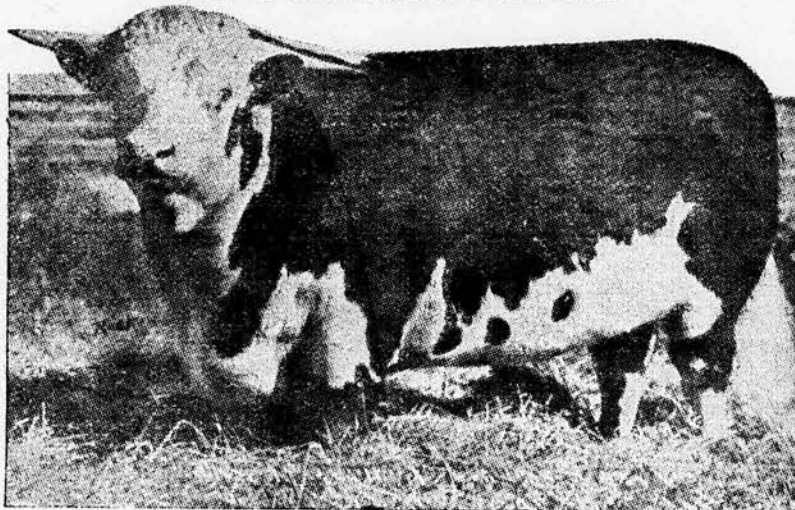
WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS
MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Miller Herefords

Our annual sale at Alma this year follows the big Kansas Hereford breeders sale at Council Grove, October 30.

Alma, Kansas, Friday, October 31

Sale in Alma's Modern Sale Barn.



Gay Lad 9th, a Grand Champion and a sire of Grand Champions.

60 LOTS—14 cows, most of them with calves at foot and rebred. **10—60 LOTS** head of 2-year-old heifers bred. 30 open yearling heifers. Six real herd bull prospects. For catalogs, address,

Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan.

Sixth in this Calendar of Sales:

Monday, October 27, W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan.
Tuesday, October 28, Paul Williams, Marion, Kan.
Wednesday, October 29, Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan.
Thursday, A. M., October 30, Mrs. Fay Steward, Council Grove, Kan., Dispersion.
Thursday, P. M., October 30, Hereford Breeders' Association, Council Grove, Kan.
Friday, October 31, Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan., Sale at Alma, Kan.
Saturday, November 1, V. C. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AYRSHIRE BULL CALF 4-MONTHS-OLD

Granddam A. R. O. Blood of grand champions backed by A. R. O. records. Best of breeding. Others, **JAMES WAGNER, PERTH, KANSAS**



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