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5. They taught how to build an almost trouble-proof car; you seldom take a Post-War Maxwell to a repair shop.

6. They taught how to get the most mileage out of a gallon of gasoline, a pint of oil and a set of tires.

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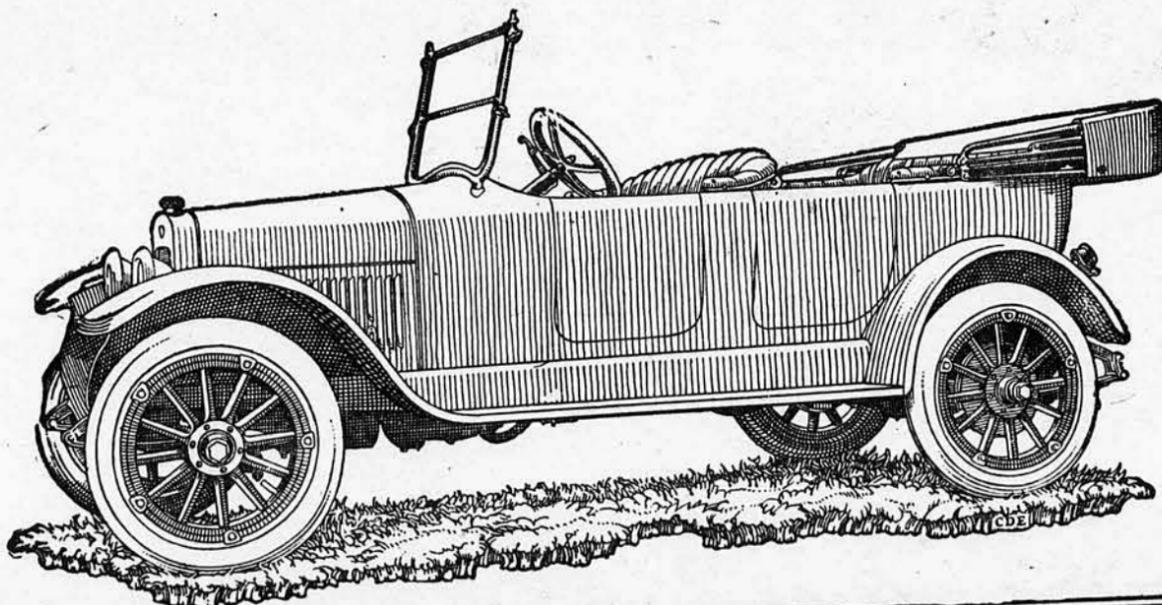
8. They taught that it was better to build more and take less profit per car rather than build less and take more profit per car.

9. They taught how to put more and more value in the car without increasing its cost.

This Post-War Maxwell is next year's car. It contains features developed during the war, many of which will find their way into other cars in the summer of 1920.

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

CHAPTER 98 of the session laws makes it the duty of the county engineer in every county to make a careful inspection of all bridges and culverts in the county and to make a report to the county clerk, giving an estimate of all repairs and maintenance necessary to keep the bridges and culverts in reasonably safe condition for public traffic. This report is to be made if possible between April and July, for the information of the county commissioners.

Based on the report of the county engineer the law makes it the duty of the commissioners to determine what new bridges and culverts are to be constructed during the year and to make a levy sufficient to provide for such construction and the amount necessary for repairs and maintenance of those already constructed. The levy for construction, repair and maintenance of bridges shall not be more than one and one-half mills on the dollar on all taxable property in the county. Before the levy is made final and effective the commissioners are required to hold a public meeting and hear protests if there are any, against the levy and against the bridge and culvert construction contemplated.

In all counties except those having more than 30,000 population and containing two or more cities of the second class, or one city of the first class of less than 60,000 inhabitants, in case the bridge to be constructed will cost not to exceed \$25,000, the commissioners shall appropriate the money necessary to pay for such bridges from the county bridge fund. In the counties included in the exception mentioned, the commissioners may appropriate as much as \$50,000 for the building of a bridge.

In case the cost of a bridge or culvert will not exceed \$600 it shall be paid for out of the funds of the township in which it is located. If the cost exceeds \$600 the county shall build and pay for it. In case the estimated cost of a bridge is more than \$25,000 in counties of less than 30,000 inhabitants which do not have two cities of the second class in the county, the law provides that before the commissioners can make the necessary appropriation the question must be submitted to the voters of the county.

Chapter 99 amends the old law which required that steam or gasoline threshing engines, traction engines and heavy engines or vehicles of great weight, should lay planks on bridges before crossing these structures. Under the new law this provision does not apply to trucks or wagons which with their loads do not exceed 5 tons in weight, nor does it apply to bridges or culverts having a brick or concrete or stone floor, covered with not less than 4 inches of earth gravel, macadam or other durable material.

The law also provides that in case an engine or heavy truck or other heavy vehicle crushes or damages any bridge or culvert while crossing it, the owner or driver of such vehicle shall place a warning sign in plain view of the persons using such bridge or culvert, at least 300 feet from either end of the bridge or culvert.

Building Hard-Surfaced Roads

CHAPTER 109 of the session laws provides that cities of less than 80,000 inhabitants and the counties in which such cities are located, may enter into an arrangement to build hard-surfaced roads a distance of 1/4 mile or less beyond the city limits. When such arrangement is made a benefit district is created in the country beyond the city limits by order of the county commissioners and a benefit district within the city, by the mayor and council or city commissioners. The cost of the road so far as it extends beyond the city limits, is divided as follows: the city pays 30 per cent, the county 30 per cent; the benefit district within the city limits pays 40 per cent of the cost of construction within the city and the benefit district outside of the city limits pays 40 per cent of the cost of the road outside of the city limits.

Any city operating water works, fuel power or lighting plant or sewer system is authorized by Chapter 110 of the session laws to extend

its mains, transmission lines or pipe lines either in or out of the city when petitions have been presented and agreements entered into by persons along the proposed extension that will in the judgment of the mayor and city council or city commission, produce sufficient revenue to pay interest on the cost of extension and the operation cost.

All cities in the state of less than 50,000 inhabitants are authorized by Chapter 111 to levy a tax of not to exceed 1/2 mill on the dollar on all taxable property in the city for the purpose of maintaining and operating sewage disposal plants.

Free Public Libraries

CHAPTER 112 provides that upon the presentation of a petition of 25 per cent of the resident tax payers of any city to the mayor and council or the city commission asking that a special election be called for that purpose, the city government shall submit the question of the establishment and maintenance of a free public library and reading room. If the election results in favor of the proposition the mayor and council or the city commission shall thereafter levy annually a library tax of not to exceed 1/2 mills on the dollar, provided that in cities having a population of 40,000 or more the annual levy shall not exceed 1/4 mills on the dollar.

Chapter 120 provides for an annual audit of the financial affairs of any city of the first class. The auditing committee provided for shall consist of three expert bookkeepers, two of them appointed by the city authorities and one by the judge or judges of the district court in the county in which the city is located.

The accountants shall receive for their services not to exceed \$15 a day of 8 hours. No accountant shall be appointed who has been in the service of the city within two years prior to his appointment or who is a relative of the district judge.

Chapter 121 provides that cities of the first class operating under the commission form of government, have authority to issue bonds in an amount not to exceed \$25,000 to pay running expenses when the funds of the city have become insufficient to pay operating expenses.

Chapter 12 fixes the rate of taxation that may be levied in cities of the first class having less than 30,000 inhabitants; for general revenue 2 1/4 mills, for opening and widening of streets, grading same, and for building bridges, culverts and sewers and foot walks 1 mill; for library fund 4-10 mills; for water fund 7-10 mills; for light fund 9-10 mills.

Farm Bureaus

INOTE with considerable surprise and regret that at the meeting of county officers here in Topeka last week, the county commissioners "took a slap" at the "farm bureau." The objection made was that these farm bureaus cost too much money. Some commissioners, so the report states, told of appropriating as much as \$1,400 to sustain the farm bureau in their counties and they did not consider that they had gotten the worth of their money.

Now the farm bureau is merely an instrumentality thru which farmers may get together and discuss matters that pertain to their business. Getting together and discussing the problems of farm life, exchanging suggestions, the fruit of their individual experience or observation, is certainly a good thing. If the farm bureau has not proved a help in any county it must be because the farmers have failed to take advantage of it.

A year or two ago I attended a farm bureau meeting in one of the best counties in the state of Kansas. I found that the farm bureau was in a state of decline. The few individuals who were interested in keeping up the bureau were badly discouraged. I found that the farm bureau organization in that county had been started in town. Some enterprising business men in the county seat had concluded that it would be a good thing to get the farmers to-

gether and so they organized a membership campaign. As farmers came to town they were asked to join the farm bureau and pay annual dues of \$1 each. The campaign for membership went along pretty well. In a short time about 600 members were obtained and the merchants thought they had done a good work.

Now what did these farmers who had joined and paid their dollars do? Why, most of them went back to their work and paid no more attention to the farm bureau. The next year when they were asked to renew, they said that they had received no benefit from the bureau, which was probably true, and therefore they did not care to keep up their membership. Their reasoning was on a par with that of a man who would buy an automobile or any other piece of machinery and then never use it. In that case his investment was simply a waste of money, but it did not prove that he did not have a good machine or that he might not have received a great deal of benefit from the machine. It was his fault, not the fault of the machine.

It seemed to me that the trouble with the farm bureau in the county referred to was that the bureau had been started the wrong way. I made a suggestion to the persons interested in keeping up the organization. I do not know whether they acted on it or not, but this was my suggestion. In every community there are natural born leaders. Maybe there is one dominating character in a township. That man may be a booster or he may be a knocker, but in either case he has the qualities of leadership. If he happens to be a knocker his influence retards progress in that community. If he is a booster the opposite is true. The dominant man is always an egotist, not necessarily an offensive egotist, but a man who believes in himself and who likes to have others defer to his opinions. I suggested that the first thing to do was if possible to get the co-operation of these natural leaders among the farmers in every community. Get them interested in the farm bureau and it will be a success; without their co-operation it will be a failure. These dominating men always can be obtained if the right way is taken to approach them.

Farmers often complain much because they get the worst of a deal in an economic way as they say, but how can they expect anything else if they refuse to work together for their common good? The principle on which the farm bureau is founded is correct, but the farm bureau will be useful or a failure just in proportion to the use that is made of it by the farmers themselves.

The Farm Agent

AGOOD many of the same men who criticize the farm bureau also criticize the farm agent. The question of whether a farm agent is a benefit or not, depends on two things; the agent himself and the kind of co-operation he gets from the farmers. There are farm agents no doubt who are not worth their salary, but there are other farm agents who are worth many times their salary. We have here in Shawnee county a young man, Mr. Blecha, who is worth a good many times his salary. One Kaw Valley potato grower says that Mr. Blecha's good work in treating potato blight and other diseases which attack the potato saved him not less than \$5,000 this year. I have not a doubt that other potato growers were benefited as much in proportion as was Mr. Kelsey. They certainly were if they followed Mr. Blecha's advice and gave heed to his demonstrations.

I have found most of the farm agents I have met with in different parts of the state, earnest, intelligent young men who are enthusiastic about their work. I am certain that if the farmers of the counties in which they are located will work with them they can be benefited. I have not found these young men swayed or possessed with the notion that they know it all. They are entirely willing to learn from the experience of the farmers in the counties where they are located, but they have made a study of the science of agriculture and

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Letters Fresh From the Farm

Rural Folks Discuss Crop Production, Livestock Shipping, High Cost of Living, Farm Labor and Other Topics of Interest

I MUST compliment Senator Capper on his "maiden speech" in the Senate recently. He took the farmers' part. He is one of the few that have not forgotten the man who toils. I am a farmer and stock raiser in a small way and I know that Senator Capper was telling the truth. It has cost 34½¢ a pound to raise cotton this year, and hogs have fallen in price about 8 cents from July prices and if they continue to decline they will drive the stockmen into bankruptcy. I am a Democrat for the same reason that Senator Capper is a Republican, because I believe he is honest and that goes a long way.

Des Arc, Ark. J. B. Clements.

Cost of Production

The most important problem before the American farmer today is that he should be educated so that he may take into account the average cost of production which must necessarily include the fertility taken from the soil. There is a definite cost to the production of beef, corn, wheat and other staple products of the farm, and just as long as the farmer is compelled to put these products on the market without regard to cost, just so long will the American farmer be subject to the greatest handicap that is being placed on any enterprise by a civilized people. You realize, and so do I, that to a certain extent this is the fault of the farmer, yet if there is not national effort to correct this evil, this country will realize when too late that our resources have been wasted and like Rome the nation will fade away. Primarily, the prosperity of the nation depends upon its agricultural resources and if the farming people who produce the staple articles of food are not remunerated properly then the great mass of people will degenerate into serfs. The fact that tenantry is increasing tends to prove this assertion. I am pleased to note that the Secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture has a campaign under way to ascertain as near as possible the cost of the production of an acre of wheat, and before there can be established a price of production, the investigation will have to extend over a period of years. The greatest opportunity to success open to the American agriculturist is to know the cost of production and the receiving of a remunerative price. Such prices will bring to the farming communities the comforts of modern homes, with agreeable associations, sanitary surroundings, wholesome food, and that contentment which accompanies a prosperous people. Remunerative prices for agricultural products, and maintaining the fertility of the soil are the greatest assets to a civilized nation.

Topeka, Kan. O. F. Whitney.

For Union in Shipping

The National Federation of Co-operative Livestock Shippers is being organized for the benefit of over 2,000 co-operative livestock shipping associations in the United States, and 2,000 more which will, no doubt, be organized in the near future.

It is a movement for the co-operative shippers by co-operative shippers and it will do or try to do exactly what the co-operative shippers desire done. It is a truly co-operative organization organized without selfish aims or ambitions and every co-operative shipping association in the United States will be accorded uniform representation and service, as far as is possible. Our only object is to serve the co-operative shippers. The National Federation or State Federations can only do justice to our cause when supported by individual associations.

The activities of the Farmers Union, Equity and other similar organizations already have saved the co-operative livestock shippers millions of dollars. The Minnesota State association of Co-operative Livestock Shippers have saved the shippers of Minnesota nearly 3 million dollars during the past few years.

Co-operative shipping of livestock has been very successful in many Kansas communities. It is believed that great progress can be made along this line in the next few years. The office of the National Federation of Co-operative Livestock Shippers is at 906 Royal Insurance Building, Chicago; the federation will be pleased to be of all the service possible to local associations. Organizing Secretary. E. J. Trosper.

A Story of Two Farms

The landscape painter takes a piece of white canvas, spreads it on his easel, paints on it green fields, hills, running streams, trees and shrubs; a beautiful picture that charms the eye.

the porch and farm machinery is scattered between the house and the road. Ah! Here he has dropped his brush, spilled the paint and paint cans over the backyard and littered it up badly. But let us go on. Is this a dream? No, unfortunately it is a picture of the real. Where there should be pretty homes with boys and girls ornamenting the surroundings, and enjoying themselves, the space is too often a twin-barn and houseyard, chiefly occupied by cattle, hogs and hens, and the boys and girls are in the background. Is this wise or right? There is more ready money in stock than in children, but love cannot be bought nor sold and should live thru eternity. The surplus

articles he writes for his papers, of which I am a reader and have been for a number of years, I take the liberty to ask a few questions.

We get a great deal thru the papers about the high cost of living. What do you think is the main cause? We as farmers think that the packers are one of the main causes, and too many middlemen are another main cause. It seems to me that there have been enough investigations made and enough money spent in making these investigations to have some kind of legislation to put a stop to some of these wrongs that are being done. Thinking that in Senator Capper we have a man who is trying to adjust the matters for welfare of the common people and also the farmers who are the backbone of the nation, I would like to know what is to be the outcome of these vital questions.

Adair county, Mo., is getting to be one among the best organized counties in the state and I wish to say I honestly believe that the farmers will stand by Senator Capper to a man in his efforts to bring about legislation that will better their conditions. We also would like to have a stop put to this "strike mania" which is taking this country at present and which will cause untold suffering this winter if not checked. I believe I am safe in saying that if anything in the way of petitions is needed from the people of this county, just let it be known and they will be forthcoming.

Kirksville, Mo. O. G. Davidson.

Asks Protection for Farmers

I wish to write to you of a matter that is very dear to me. Being a farmer and in love with my work, I know that if we are to live as a nation something must be done to save our agricultural interests from additional exploitation by the interests organized against them. Senator Capper seems to realize as few men in the United States do, the critical condition agriculture is in at the present time.

The government has skinned us on our wheat the last few years. Then to cap the climax, the packers are taking from us what little the government left. A few of us have some hogs and cattle on hand that we have to sell before long, and the packers are cutting us to the very quick on them. These hogs have eaten a good deal of high priced feed and now when they are about ready for market the packers are skinning us alive. Regulate the packers? I should say so. Go after them. You never need any more evidence than you have at the present time, that the packers do as they please in regard to the prices they pay for livestock. About two months ago they made public what they intended to do, and they have done it.

We must devise some way to make farming profitable or we jeopardize the nation. The packers have had their inning, and they have not made good. Now it is up to the farmer to organize and set his own price based on the cost of production. We have a number of organizations in different parts of the United States, but what we need is concentration and centralization, under one head. That necessitates a leader.

I know of no one in these United States that understands the farmer better than Senator Capper does, therefore I suggest if he desires to be a real benefactor, that he champion the farmers' cause and organize them into a national organization. It is their only salvation and the only way we can insure national existence. I hope Senator Capper will think this over and I believe he will agree with me that it is the biggest job in the nation today and that he should tackle it.

Lyons, Kan. R. G. Mohler.

Collective Bargaining For Farmers

SENATOR Gronna, of North Dakota, said recently that he believed certain "disingenuous persons" were unfairly criticising the Capper-Hersman bill. His attention was called to an editorial in a New York newspaper charging that those promoting the bill were trying to obtain for the farmer the privilege of breaking certain laws. Senator Gronna declared that this did not accord with the facts and nowhere in the bill was such a demand made.

The North Dakota statesman said he would heartily co-operate with the National Board of Farm Organizations in its efforts to obtain legislation which would give to agriculture the specific right to market collectively its products.

The Senator declared that he would oppose with all the energy he possesses the Edge amendment to the deficiency bill providing an appropriation to be made available for the prosecution of leaders of farm organizations. He said he would oppose it because if it is adopted a "flood of frivolous prosecutions would result."

"Farmers are not seeking any special privileges; they are not trying to shelter guilt behind any statute," said Senator Gronna, "and nowhere in the Capper-Hersman bill is there even a suggestion that they desire to break the law when it suits their purpose to do so. On the contrary what they desire is that the Federal Congress tell them in plain language what their rights under the law are. There is no question but that after ascertaining these rights they will govern themselves accordingly."

"There should be no mystery about this matter. Innocent heads of worthy farm organizations have for a number of years lived in a state of uncertainty as to their position before the law. Some have proceeded with fear and trembling, lest a naturally innocent transaction be construed into a violation of the Clayton anti-trust law. Entirely free from either actual or intentional guilt, these citizens, nevertheless, have been sorely harassed by the uncertainty of their position."

"I have heard of instances where farmers have hesitated to discuss with their neighbors questions of acreage under cultivation, price of crops and the condition of livestock, having in mind that some person may construe what they say into an effort to form some sort of an illegitimate combination. It is to get away from these harassing conditions that farm leaders have sought to induce Congress to give them stabilizing legislation. They are tired of a condition under which they can't stand still and are afraid to go ahead."

Senator Gronna said a number of organizations in the country were simply marking time because they didn't know for a certainty whether their actions would be construed by the Department of Justice as violative of the anti-trust laws of the nation.

"It is time that the farmer had a clear understanding of his rights in connection with collective marketing," said Senator Gronna, "and as for the criticism that the withholding of funds that would be used for prosecuting heads of organizations encourages disrespect of law, I have only to say that if it is shown that a crime has been committed, no matter by whom, the machinery of Justice is always available."

"Congress is not withholding funds for legitimate and proper prosecutions. What Congress does not want to encourage is wholesale initiation of prosecutions by the Department of Justice, founded only upon a contestable opinion by some Federal District Attorney." Charles A. Lyman.

National Board of Farm Organizations.

Nature has spread out the beautiful canvas called Kansas, and thousands of industrious and intelligent artists are painting a great picture, so great that to see it, we must take an automobile and ride over the beautiful surface. There is one painting, a home; a pretty cottage, set on a green lawn; with trees, shrubs, and flowers upon it. Neat walks lead to the road, to the barn, and to the outbuildings. Electricity supplies the house with light and water, helps the women folks to wash and in other ways, lightens labor. A lovely home, but let us go on. Here is another artist at work. He is nearly done, but seems to have gotten discouraged and left the picture incomplete. The house is unfinished, unpainted and stands, it seems, in the barnyard. The hogs and cattle are running over what should be the lawn. The chickens roost on

cash that we get for stock, we leave here. If we are good citizens, we go to church and are told of the beauties of heaven, and warned to live so that we may go there and enjoy them; but if we train ourselves and our children to live in disorder and dirt here, would we not soon be lonesome in Paradise? Heaven begins here, and the home that is not a foretaste of it needs reforming. "Cleanliness is next to Godliness." "Order is heaven's first law." Post up these signs, and cause them to be practiced, and our homes will soon change for the better.

Harper Co., Kan. James Glover.

High Cost of Living

Being a strong believer in co-operation among farmers and knowing that Senator Capper is also, by the stand he is taking in the Senate and by the

Up to this time the eye fails to discern anything that has been done about the high cost of living except the ultimate consumer.—Lexington Herald.

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Apply Manure in the Winter

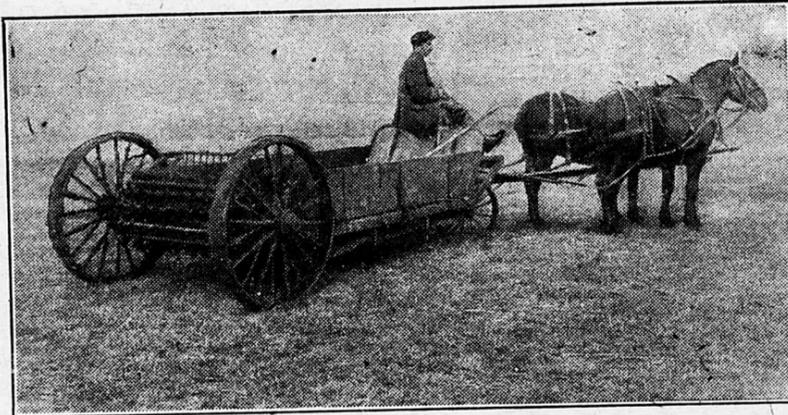
Topdressing Wheat and Alfalfa Now Will Protect These Crops Against Freezing and Soil Erosion Resulting from Wind and Rain

By L. E. Call

BARNYARD manure is the most valuable when applied in a fresh condition. It loses its value very rapidly when piled in loose, shallow mounds in the barnyard or when left exposed to winter rains and snows. Manure left loosely piled for six months has been known to lose more than 50 per cent of its value. It should be the practice whenever possible to apply manure to the cultivated fields as fast as it is produced. Since most of the manure on farms is produced during the winter months when cattle are in the barn and feed lots, it will be necessary to apply a large portion of the manure during the winter to avoid loss.

There are many advantages of spreading manure during the winter months. More labor is usually available on the farm to do such work at this season of the year. If it is necessary to hire help, it is often possible to distribute the labor by hauling the manure in the winter that employment is provided the entire year, and consequently better labor obtained than would be possible if it was hired for only the summer months. The winter is also the best season to spread manure on many of the crops that are benefited most by manuring.

Wheat is one of the best crops on which to apply manure during winter. The manure can be spread any time after the wheat is well started in the fall until it begins rapid growth the next spring. It is best to spread the manure early enough in the winter to provide protection to the wheat during the coldest weather. The manure should be spread evenly and rather thinly, otherwise the wheat might be injured. Usually an application of three to five spreader loads to the acre is the most practical amount to apply. A top dressing of manure ap-



Manure Should be Spread as Evenly and Thinly as Possible. To Accomplish This a Manure Spreader is Almost Indispensable on Any Good Farm.

plied to wheat in the fall often prevents winter killing, acts as a mulch to prevent evaporation and to hold rain and snow, prevents the soil from blowing and injuring the wheat, and the next spring provides plant food, thus enabling the crop to make a better growth and a bigger yield. At the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan, wheat top dressed with 2½ tons of fresh manure in December has produced as an average for 8 years of 7¾ bushels more grain to the acre than wheat not manured. With wheat at \$2 a bushel, the manure applied to wheat in this way has been worth \$6.20 a ton.

Old fields of alfalfa also can be manured to best advantage during the winter months. The manure should be applied with a spreader so that it

will be well pulverized and evenly spread. In order to get the best results, the manure should be worked into the ground the next spring with an alfalfa cultivator or a disk set straight and weighted. Manure containing much straw, corn stalks or other forms of coarse organic matter cannot be used very satisfactorily on alfalfa.

The very best use to make of manure in winter is to apply it to wheat land or ground to be sown to oats the next spring where these crops are to be followed by alfalfa the next fall. Manure applied in this way has an opportunity to decay partly and for the plant food to become available for the alfalfa plants during the early period of their growth. Any weed seed applied with the manure also will be killed during

the preparation of the seedbed for alfalfa and therefore will not injure the young crop. Manure used in this way is often instrumental in obtaining a stand of alfalfa on thin soil where the crop would have failed the first season had it not been used. Manure can also be applied to good advantage in winter on ground to be planted the next season to corn, kafir or any of the sorghum crops.

Spread manure as thinly as it is possible to apply it with the spreader. It is far more valuable when applied in this way. Heavy applications of manure may produce a higher yield on the area of land covered, but the increase in yield will be much less than the total quantity of manure applied. Should the weather become dry and unfavorable, such applications actually may injure the crop. On the college farm at Manhattan, there are two plots of alfalfa that have been top dressed with manure each winter for the past nine years. On one plot, the manure is applied at the rate of 2½ tons to the acre and on the other, at the rate of 5 tons. The average yield for the plot receiving 2½ tons of manure has been 2,207 pounds of hay more than the unmanured plots while the average yield for the plot receiving 5 tons has been 3,507 pounds in excess of the untreated plots. The increase in yield has been greater with the heavier application, but the increase for each ton of manure applied has been much greater for the lighter application. In fact, if the alfalfa hay is valued at \$10 a ton, each ton of manure applied at the rate of 5 tons to the acre has been worth \$3.50, while with the lighter application each ton was worth \$4.40. It is only when manure is abundant that it should be applied in any but the very lightest quantities.

The Safest Depth for Plowing

The High Cost of Labor Makes It Imperative to Eliminate All Useless Work and All Unnecessary Items of Expense

By M. C. Sewell

BECAUSE soils differ in their physical nature and because the effect of packing rains varies from one region to another, there is no arbitrary depth that can be set for plowing. Yet there are certain general facts that have been determined regarding it. These are:

1. It does not increase crop production to plow deeper than approximately 7 inches.

2. Both the frequency and depth of plowing can be decreased without a reduction in crop yield, by a rotation of crops on the land.

Plowing is the most costly of the operations connected with producing a crop and the cost of plowing increases with the depth of plowing whether horse power or tractor power is used. In a period of high costs, this matter of depth of plowing is of special importance. The reason for any plowing is first because a certain amount of plowing increases crop yields. Man-kind is always seeking the easiest way of doing things, so it is certain that plowing would not be practiced if the operation of plowing thruout the ages had not proved profitable.

What Tillage Accomplishes

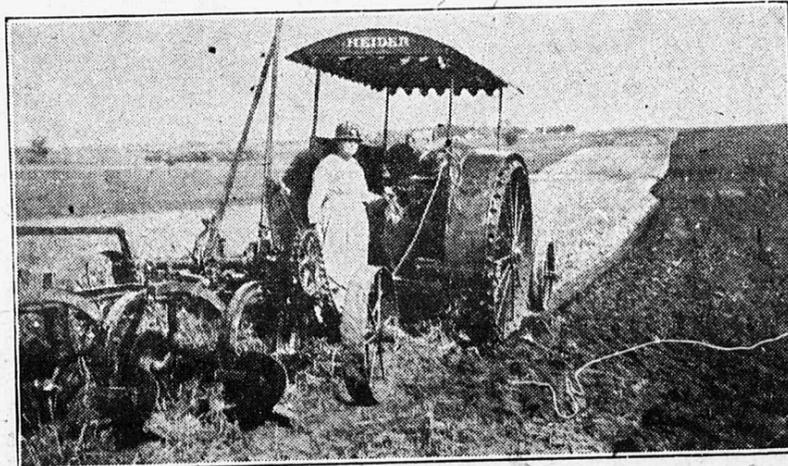
The second important reason for plowing is to incorporate in the soil, the crop residues and thus clean the surface of the fields for tillage and seeding implements. The conclusion that it does not pay to plow deeper than approximately 7 inches is taken from evidence of plowing trials in a number of different states. In 1892, it was found in plowing for corn in Illinois that plowing 2 inches deep gave a yield of 54 bushels an acre; 5 inches deep, 57.5 bushels; 10 inches

deep, 56.0 bushels; no plowing but disking shallow, gave a yield of 56.4 bushels. In all of these instances, the fields were kept free of weeds by hoeing and no cultivation was given after planting. From these corn yields, shallow disking proved as effective as 2.5 or 10 inch plowing.

Similar plowing records were kept for four years in Indiana about the same time. The depths of plowing for corn in these trials varied from 4 inches to 16 inches. Plowing 4 inches deep gave a corn yield of 33.7 bushels and 16 inches deep gave a yield of

34.1 bushels. Eight inches plowing gave the highest yield, 35.1 bushels. Here the difference in yield between 8-inch and 4-inch plowing would not pay for the extra cost. At Utah in plowing for wheat, records were kept in 1892 of yields from various depths of plowing. Four-inch plowing produced 14.1 bushels; 6-inch plowing 13.3 bushels; 8-inch plowing 14.7 bushels; and 10-inch, 14.4 bushels an acre. In this trial the 4-inch plowing produced nearly as much as the 8 or 10-inch plowing.

Later tests in Utah conducted for



Ordinarily It Does Not Increase Profitable Crop Production to Plow Deeper Than Approximately 7 Inches But No Arbitrary Depth Can be Set.

five years in four different counties showed except in one county, that nearly as large yields were obtained from 8-inch plowing as from deeper plowing. Other plowing tests in Utah under dry farming conditions reported in 1915 resulted in no material differences in yield from plowing depths varying from 5 to 18 inches. In Pennsylvania, plowing tests have been conducted since 1910. The average yields do not show that plowing deeper than 7.5 inches has increased the yield. The crops grown in these trials were corn, barley, oats, wheat, alfalfa, clover, and timothy.

Five years' results of plowing tests are available from Oklahoma. No difference was found in 7, 8 and 9-inch plowing. In Ohio practically no difference was obtained between 7.5-inch and 15-inch plowing over a period of five years, 1900 to 1915. The crops grown were corn, oats, wheat and clover.

Effect of Good Rotation

In Kansas, with a rotation of corn, oats and wheat, 3-inch plowing for wheat has produced as much wheat, corn, and oats as 12-inch or 7-inch plowing for wheat. The Dryland Office of the United States Department of Agriculture reports from work in 10 different states of the Great Plains, that deep tillage does not pay in that area as a whole.

From these numerous instances of plowing tests in various parts of the United States, we draw the conclusion that it does not pay to plow deeper than an approximate 7 inches. That the depth of plowing can be decreased by practicing a rotation is clearly shown by the results of many tests.

Packers Ask Fair Treatment

Our attention has been called to a letter signed by O. S. Reeves of Wil-mot, Kan., headed "Livestock Men Need Relief," which was published in The Farmers Mail and Breeze of October 11. The first part of this letter charges that the packers manipulate meat prices at will. But it is obvious that the packers cannot sell meat unless the public will buy it, and pay a price which will leave a reasonable profit. Mr. Reeves would undoubtedly be surprised if he knew that during the first seven months of this year with only one or two exceptions, this company lost money on its beef operations every week after crediting market prices for hides and other by-products. And yet this is an absolute fact, supported by our business records which are open to inspection or audit by any competent agency at any time.

We are sending you circulars reviewing the live cattle and dressed beef situation and also the live hog and pork product situation during the past few months that fully explain the conditions for which Mr. Reeves holds the packers responsible. A perusal of these circulars will disclose that fundamental world-wide conditions were the cause of the decline in value of meat and livestock, over which conditions the packers have no control.

However, he says in the last paragraph, "While I think the bills before Congress are almost too drastic, I don't think they will make matters any worse than they are." Packers are opposing this legislation because they believe it will lead inevitably to more drastic government interference, with consequent increased expenses of operation, which in turn can result only in lower cattle prices to producers or higher meat prices to consumers. It never will be possible to satisfy simultaneously producers and consumers, for if cattle prices rise consumers will feel the effect in higher prices for meat and will immediately demand relief thru their Congressmen. If on the other hand, relief does come, due to natural causes, producers will immediately complain because cattle prices are falling. This ceaseless agitation will result in an increasing demand for more radical regulation and control of the packing industry by the government.

Some contend that regulation has benefited, rather than injured, national banks; and that the same results would follow if government supervision were extended to the packing industry. But the cases are not parallel. National banks are fiduciaries of other persons' money and voluntarily place themselves under federal control in order to obtain certain rights and privileges from the government. And in the case of national banks there is not the incentive to political interference for the reasons outlined.

It is asserted that the proposed regulation is intended to protect the public from the alleged monopoly of the five large packers. And yet no valid proof has been, or can be, presented to support this charge of monopoly. The Federal Trade Commission's report contains only generalizations and insinuations which repeatedly have been analyzed and answered by the packers. The evils which this legislation is supposed to correct do not exist. If it is passed it will be merely as a sop to public prejudice, damaging to the producer and consumer alike.

We trust that you will accord us the courtesy of your columns for the publication of this letter, thus allowing your readers to study the facts on the other side of the case.

Swift and Company.

Nebraska's Good Luck

J. D. Hackney of St. Paul, Minn., sold the Holstein bull, King Piebe Pontiac Segis to the University of Nebraska for \$2,000 three years ago. Since that time he has sold two brothers for \$20,000 and \$7,500 respectively. Mr. Hackney recently offered the University of Nebraska \$10,000 for this bull. Dean E. A. Burnett of the college of agriculture however says that in all probability the bull will not leave the college. From the looks of the offspring by this sire at the college, Prof. Frandsen of the dairy department predicts his blood will prove to be of great value in the college herd.

Washington Comment By Senator Capper

THE great treaty fight hasn't ended, but the treaty has been rejected—virtually by the President's decree—and it is exceedingly doubtful whether a world League of Peace will grow out of the Great War.

I regret the apparent defeat of the treaty. I still hope to see it ratified. It can be resurrected at the regular session in December, but this is up to President Wilson and can be done only with explicit reservations substantially the same as were supported last week by myself and others.

The Treaty of Peace with Germany came to a vote after 60 days' consideration by the foreign relations committee and 70 days of debate on the floor of the Senate.

President Killed Peace League

It has been charged from the beginning that many Senators opposing it were actuated by partisanship or hostility to the President. No doubt many Senators supported the Peace Treaty under pressure from the White House, also a few Senators were influenced by their dislike of the President and his autocratic methods, but after listening to both sides of the debate, I am convinced the great majority of Senators were actuated by motives of highest devotion to their country.

The Peace Treaty was finally rejected by two separate votes—the Democrats first voting against ratifying it with protective reservations and then voting for unreserved ratification.

The Senate majority had Americanized the Peace Treaty, making it infinitely and definitely stronger. This was demonstrated not only by unanswerable arguments advanced by Republicans in powerful speeches, but by Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, in a final appeal to his Democratic colleagues not to reject the Peace Treaty merely because they were unable to get reservations in the exact form they desired. But only Senators Owen, of Oklahoma, and Pomerene, of Ohio—except those five Democrats who had opposed ratification without reservations from the beginning—listened to his appeal. So the Peace Treaty with reservations received only the seven Democratic votes.

How Democrats Voted

After the Democrats had voted against the Peace Treaty with these safeguarding reservations, they voted for it, without reservations, all except Senator Trammell, of Florida, and the original five irreconcilables on that side. In this form the Peace Treaty was far less satisfactory to the people. I have not the slightest doubt that the Peace Treaty with the Lodge safeguarding reservations, would have been ratified by the Senate but for President Wilson's stubborn insistence on unconditional ratification. His letter, written to Senator Hitchcock just before the vote, virtually directing the Democratic Senators not to consent to the reservations, undoubtedly influenced them to "stand pat" for the Peace Treaty in its original form.

I came to the Senate with an open mind and with a friendly attitude to-

ward the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations. I have wanted to see a world agreement for the promotion and preservation of peace and a better understanding between nations. I studied the document of 537 pages with the greatest care, and listened to every speech on the floor of the Senate. The further the discussion proceeded, the more apparent it became that the Peace Treaty was an unsatisfactory and inadequate one-sided pact. In its original form its tendency unmistakably was to embroil the United States in foreign quarrels. It gave every advantage to foreign nations, while the United States gained little or nothing in return for the great sacrifices demanded of us. A majority of the Senate soon came to the conclusion, that if ratified at all, it must be done in such a manner as to insure to the United States its unfettered strength and freedom of will and action.

Senate Shirked No Responsibility

The Senate majority at no time sought to have the nation shirk its world responsibility. It attempted nothing more than to keep our country out of the meshes of an entangling treaty while making sure it should be enabled to perform its full duty as one of the great powers. It did not take from the covenant a single affirmative provision that actually makes for peace. It simply attempted to reconcile the pact to the Constitution of the United States and to serve notice that any action under the league agreement must be subject to the limitations of the Constitution. It sought only to make sure that our national independence was not impaired.

The 14 reservations proposed by the Senate majority were in no sense destructive of the purposes of the treaty. Their purpose was to relieve us of the menace of European politics, whether of kings or of peoples.

Unjust Obligations

In my opinion, the chief objection to the treaty, as submitted by the President, is that it obligated the United States to send its soldiers and sailors to 31 other countries of the globe and involved the possible sacrifice of millions of lives of American boys in the settlement of selfish quarrels in which we can have no interest and can feel no sympathy with either side. This one-sided document mortgaged our wealth and mortgaged our boys, as a sacrifice in every war that the future might bring forth. It obligated us to draft our boys and send them without their consent into all the wars of the world.

I am utterly opposed to any program of that kind, and it is my opinion an overwhelming majority of the American citizens take the same view.

Contrary to the contention of the minority, the reservation made by the majority to Article 10 of the covenant related to the question of where power should lodge in this country, and not to the question of what obligation the United States was to assume. Article 10 undoubtedly attempted to deprive Congress of the exclusive right

given it by the Constitution to declare war.

The controversy was whether the President alone, or the President and the Congress acting together, should decide when action was required and what action should be taken to protect other nations against aggressive attacks.

From the beginning, I emphatically insisted that Congress should determine when and how this government should intervene in behalf of another nation under Article 10.

Another most objectionable feature of the pact was the six to one voting power of the British empire. I cannot think of anything more humiliating than to have the United States participating in a great world league, in which this country has one vote only as compared to the six votes given to Great Britain. I did not hesitate to express my emphatic disapproval of this provision and of all others which internationally made the United States of less importance than any other country.

Reservations Were Necessary

Under the 14 reservations perfected by the Senate majority, everything desirable for peace could have been achieved, I believe, without repudiating the principles of republican government. The result would have been a League of Nations incomparably better fitted for the world's peace than the league that would have been evolved from the covenant adopted at Paris.

In supporting the Peace Treaty with the safe-guarding reservations approved by the majority, I voted as my mind and conscience dictated was right. Some provisions of this complex document were involved in doubt. I resolved these doubts in favor of my country. It was not an entirely satisfactory document, even then, and with the several reservations adopted; but I believed most of the objectionable features had been removed and I was ready to accept it, in the knowledge that we had made provision, should the pact prove undesirable, or unworkable, to get out creditably and honorably, as befits a nation living strictly up to its engagements and a people whose foreign policy ever has been dictated by a desire to promote peace on earth, and good will toward all men.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Dust-Free Mills Safe

A striking poster printed in colors, telling in a few brief phrases a lesson which should be known by every employe in every grain and cereal plant in the country, has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the United States Grain Corporation. The printed display is available for free distribution among all mill and elevator men and others directly interested in preventing dust explosions. "Dust-free mills and elevators are explosion proof" is the message proclaimed on the poster. Two illustrations, affording a striking contrast, supplement the wording. One, emphasizing the results of carelessness, depicts a grain elevator in flames, while the other shows a modern concrete elevator intact and typifies the benefits of cleanliness. In the latter clean plant, the poster explains, there is nothing to explode and the lives of working men are protected, and in consequence, property and food are conserved. In addition to these posters the United States Department of Agriculture has for distribution other publications setting forth the importance of guarding against dust in grain plants.

Just a Beginner

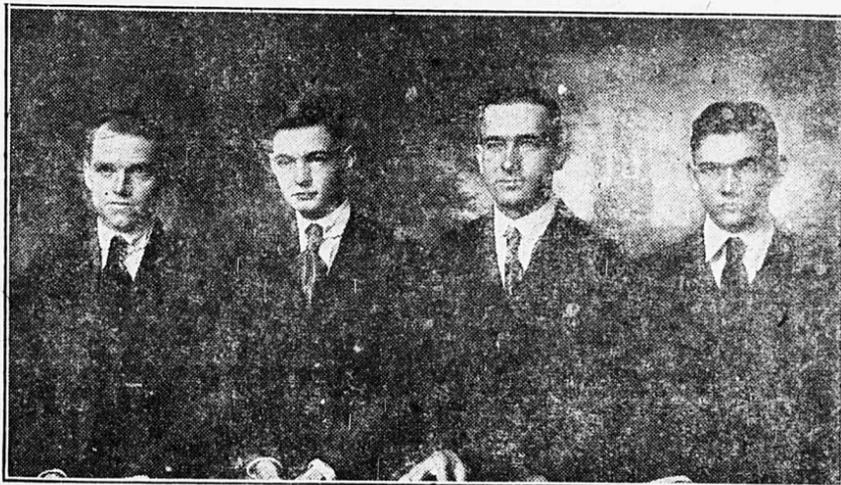
"My first patient called on me today," said the young doctor. "He's rich, too."

"Congratulations!" replied the elderly doctor. "What was the matter with him?"

"Nothing. I couldn't find a thing wrong with him."

"Ah! my boy, you still have a great deal to learn about your profession."

When Johnny comes marching home again give him a good job.—Chicago Daily News.



Kansas Dairy Judging Team That Won Highest Honors at National Dairy Show: H. W. Cave, G. C. Anderson, Raymond Campbell, E. E. Gottman.

A Story Told in Letters

Dad and Mother Discover That the Club Movement Solves the Problem of Keeping John and Mary on the Farm

By Club Folks

THE CLUB SPIRIT among Capper folks has grown to such an extent that a letter page, composed of letters from boys and girls and dads and mothers, who are members of the Capper Pig and Poultry clubs, will be a monthly feature of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

The letters used on this page show that dad and mother are behind the club movement in Kansas. They know that if the young folks are to stay on the farm, life must hold as big interests there as in the city. Thru the monthly meetings of the Capper clubs the boys and girls and the grown-ups are increasing community spirit. Pigs and poultry provide the club members with their own spending money and they are learning the value of the dollar for themselves. Read the letters—they tell the story.

Will Adopt French Orphan

Many of my neighbors and friends have offered to take part in our special program, and everybody wants to help so that Coffey county can adopt a French orphan. They even donated the hall to us. This is an exercise we are going to give as a part of the program:

C stands for clubs for girls and boys, With all of the fun, and all of the joys.

A stands for all of us, can't you see? We have pep, pluck, and courage, all three.

P stands for poultry we all will raise, Forever and ever till the end of our days.

F stands for prizes we have carried away, It makes a big total, so they all say.

E is for the eats the mothers prepare, You bet, they're yum, yum, so there, so there.

R is for the rooster with his cock-a-doodle-do, We think Arthur Capper's a great man, don't you think so, too?

All together

C-A-P-P-E-R spells Capper.

Mrs. Bowman composed this little exercise.

I am trying to get Coffey county lined up with complete membership of mothers and girls next year. We are also trying to line up Lyon county as well as Coffey with pig club boys and poultry club girls. We girls are going to see that Coffey county pig club is lined up, too. Ruth C. Wheeler. Coffey County.

Pep in Sedgwick County

I took the money that I had left over after paying Mr. Capper and bought another registered Spotted Poland sow. I gave \$100 for her, and she brought 16 pigs October 31. Two of them chilled to death, and five more died, but she still has nine and they are sure fine. She is a big sow and this is her fourth litter. She has brought 54 pigs in her four litters. You can count on me for the club in 1920, and I believe I can get some new members for Sedgwick county. Thomas Fanatia.

Sedgwick County.

The Farm Flock Pays

Just to see how things are coming I looked back over my calendar and added the gains as I had them jotted down by the month. I see I had not copied any of my totals in or out for July or August but was much pleased with the gains I've made as it is not far from twice the money I had invested at the beginning of 1919. I usually thought my hens would bring in about \$1 each above feed. Now I'm sure they do it.

At our meeting over at Lyons at Mrs. Smith's, Mrs. Smith took up Ruth's club secretary book and read aloud all the reports she has made in it of our summer club meetings and how she and Mrs. Edgar, Myrtle's mother, bragged on them! One thing odd was at our Saxman Old Settlers' picnic which was by far our biggest affair so far as real good to the poultry club goes, there was so little for her to write into the report. It was some advertising to get a chance to sing our songs, give our yells and tell about our chicken work to the immense

crowd. Some say there were about 3,000—yes, I mean thousand—there. I know it was a jam and took a long time to get the car out of the throng. All were allowed to stop just where they cared to.

I'd love to know just how many miles our boys and girls have traveled to be at the club meetings this year. I think little Mabel Kelley must have traveled nearly 125 miles to be at the four meetings, for their family got to Mrs. Smith's at the last meeting after we had had to leave. Ruth and I together have gone that far and then some and Mabel came down to the Sterling meeting where we had only three blocks to go. Rice County. Mrs. C. A. Stone.

'We'll Show the Boys'

We held our monthly meeting at Treva Chayer's home. Seven poultry club girls and three mothers were present. The total attendance was 35 and the

of Roena's cockerels home with him. He said they were beauties—"as large as young turkeys."

I am glad people think so much of the girls' work. Roena has surely enjoyed her club work but high school will not be out until the last of May and she is home only on Saturday and Sunday so will not be able to enter next year. Mrs. Will Love. Reno County.

Believes in Purebred Swine

I certainly am sorry I can't go back into the Capper Pig club for 1920. I made a good profit this year with my pigs, and have bought a purebred Hereford cow and calf. Altho I am going to quit the club, I'm not going to quit raising pigs, because I know there is more money in it than in any other business. I think the Capper Pig club has done just as much for some of the boys of Kansas as their

Capper Club Members Have Prize Winning Poultry

Capper Poultry club folks of both the girl's department and the mothers' division have been prize winners at many fairs and poultry shows this fall. Here are some of the prizes won: Helen Andrew, Olathe, Kan., first prize on Black Langshans, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kan.; Mrs. A. B. Gregg, McCune, Kan., Barred Plymouth Rocks, first on cockerel, pullet, Crawfrod County fair; Mary Morton, Girard, Kan., White Wyandottes, first on cock, cockerel, hen, pullet and pen, Crawfrod County fair, dottes, first on cock, cockerel, hen, pullet and pen, Crawfrod County fair; Mrs. H. D. Emery, Girard, Kan., Single Comb Brown Leghorns, first on cock, hen and pullet and two other first prizes at Hiattville fair; Mrs. H. D. Emery, Girard, Kan., Single Comb Brown Leghorns, first on cock, hen and pen, Crawfrod County fair, first on pen and cockerel and second hen and pen, Crawfrod County fair; Letha Emery, Girard, Kan., Single Comb White Leghorns, first on cock and hen, Crawfrod County fair; Edith Grover, Lebo, Kan., first on her Single Comb Rhode Island fair; Mrs. Mattie Grover, Lebo, Kan., first on pen Reds, Key West Grange fair; Mrs. John Bowman, of White Holland turkeys, Key West Grange fair; Mrs. John Bowman, Hartford, Kan., second on Buff Orpingtons and also special prize given at Key West Grange fair; Lenore Rosiska, Miltonvale, Kan.; first on Buff Plymouth Rocks, local fair; Hazel Horton, Blue Mound, Kan., Light Brahma, first on pen, cockerel and pullet, second on pullet, Kincaid picnic; Anna Painter, McCune, Kan., first on pen of Buff Plymouth Rocks, Cherokee fair, Marion Gregg, McCune, Kan., Barred Plymouth Rocks, first on pen, pullet, and cockerel, Labette County fair, second on pen, first first on pen, pullet, and second on cockerel at Cherokee fair; Ruth Banks, and second on pullet, and second on cockerel on her Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Effingham fair; Lillian Brun, Muscotah, Kan., second on Barred Plymouth Rocks, Effingham fair; Alma Bailey, Muscotah, Kan., two second prizes on her Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, Effingham fair; Florence Madden, Effingham, Kan., second on Buff Orpingtons, Effingham fair; Mrs. C. M. Madden, Effingham, Kan., second on Black Langshans, Effingham fair; Esther Maus, Topeka, Kan., first on Buff Leghorns, Auburn fair; Daisy Daughy, Webster, Kan., two first prizes and one second on White Wyandottes at Rooks county fair; Ruth Wheeler, Hartford, Kan., Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, two first prizes at local fair, one first at Burlington fair; Blanche Ewald, Marysville, Kan., first on pen of Single Comb White Orpingtons, Marysville fair; Mrs. Mary Wheeler, Hartford, Kan., third on Rhode Island Reds at Burlington fair.

mileage was 64½ miles. We played many games. The dinner was certainly fine. I wish you could eat some of the good things the girls make. We had our program in the afternoon which included a debate between the pig club boys and poultry club girls on whether chickens are more profitable than hogs. The boys won, but next time we are going to show the boys that we can win. Lenore Rosiska, Clay County. County Leader.

Capper Club Chickens Sell Well

I have been selling Roena's cockerels while she is away attending high school and the two men she has sold to say they have been reading of the poultry club work in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and had seen her name and knew of her work and are so glad that they can help the girls by buying their chickens. They also say they never saw prettier chickens anywhere—they are so large. One man is talking of coming back and taking her pullets.

We had an old friend visiting us from Kentucky and he said if it were not so far he would have taken two

own fathers have done. I have a brother younger than myself who would like to try club work. I am sending many thanks to the Capper Pig club and Senator Arthur Capper for all they have done for me. George Ladner. Pottawatomie County.

A Good Program

I want to tell you about the good meeting we held at the home of Anna Painter. Mary Morton and her sister took Mrs. Berry and mamma and me to the meeting in their car. Mrs. Keearns took a car load with her to the meeting, too. After riding so far we all had keen appetites and enjoyed the dinner very much. Here is the program we gave: Song, "America"; reading, "U. and I," Etta Hodges; recitation, "Flower Girl," Alice Painter; reading, "How to Dust," Mildred Painter; instrumental solo, Ora Sharp; reading, "Keep Henhouse Odors Down," Mrs. J. W. Hodges; recitation, "Five Little Girls," Anna Painter; reading, "A 'Prohi' Drink," Mrs. Grant Keearns; reading, "The Use of Whitewash in the Henhouse," Mrs. A. B. Gregg; recitation, Mary Hodges; reading, "A Proverb Out of Season," Mrs. H. D. Emery; reading, "Some Chicken," Mary Morton; vocal solo, "The Tune the Old Cow Died On," Mabel Hodges; reading, "The Blind Chicken Raiser," Mrs. H. O. Berry; reading, "Five Gold Stars," Letha E. Emery; recitation, "Nobody But You," Mrs. Frank Painter; song, "The Star Spangled Banner"; club yells. After the program Mrs. Keearns took several kodak pictures of us. We had a total attendance of 30, which included six girls and six mothers. The total number of miles traveled to the meeting by members of the club was 217. Letha E. Emery, Crawford County. County Leader.

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Boys Have High Class Hogs

I have called upon several of the Capper Pig club boys and inspected their contest pigs. I know of no organization that has accomplished such wonderful results, such progress in the upbuilding, the development and distribution of purebred swine as has the Capper Pig club. The boys spared nothing in obtaining their contest entries. The best breeders of Kansas were consulted, and in many instances breeders reduced the price to the limit that their stock might be distributed among the Capper Pig club boys. Many breeders have offered prizes as inducements to push their respective breeds. This choice stock from Kansas herds is entered in the contest for 1919. I failed to see a single poor entry in my visit with club members. P. J. Paulsen, Cloud County. President Capper Pig Club. Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders Association.

Eleventh Meeting for the Year

We held our 11th meeting at Harold Moll's home November 8. There were eight pig club boys present, and a total attendance of 55. A short business session was held by myself, then Fred Rausch read the program. There was just as much pep as in the beginning of the year. You know, the pig and poultry clubs in this county chose sides and had a contest to see which side would show the best attendance at county meetings. Our side lost, so at this meeting we gave the other side a fine feed of chicken sandwiches, pickles, pie and coffee. Mrs. Moll and Mrs. Agnew added refreshments of cake and fruit salad. We sure had a fine time. Merlyn Andrew, Johnson County. County Leader.

It was Lots of Fun

We met at the schoolhouse for our Hallowe'en celebration. The girls did their own decorating and it convinced me of one thing: We grownups have been doing too much that we should let the girls do. The center of the platform held a shock of fodder at the foot of which lay real pumpkins. Black cats, witches and pumpkins, made from paper, decorated the windows and blackboard. Beautiful autumn leaves were arranged over the windows. In one corner was a tent, made of curtains, where Rainbow Jack told fortunes. The business meeting was interesting, as usual. The girls were urged to be prompt and accurate in their club work and I am sure all of them will send in annual reports. Mr. Howerton talked about "dad's" place in the poultry club as well as in the pig club, and we all agreed that the most successful club is the one where the fathers, too, are interested. "Why can't the dads join, too?" asked Mr. Howerton. The boys gave an interesting program and then a great pounding was heard on the door. We opened the door and found that it was a crowd of ghosts out for a frolic, so we invited them in. They paraded around to a slow march, then halted on the stage and sang their club song and gave their yells. Our "eats" were all one could ask for—gingerbread, pumpkin pie, doughnuts and coffee. Mrs. C. T. Horton. Linn County.

“National Unrest and the Remedy”

It will be a pity if it is necessary for farmers to starve out capital and labor to stop their fighting. And the chances are that it will not be necessary—that the powerful balance-wheel of farm opinion will steady the industrial machine. Just how this will be done is clearly shown in a new and interesting article with the above title, the first part of which appears in The Farm Journal for December. Be sure to read it if you want to help the rest of us hold things steady.



The Christmas Farm Journal contains the cream of farm features

For the final month in the year, December, the very best features of the whole twelve-month have been reserved. The character of the articles, illustrations, stories and other special features reach the highest level ever attained by a farm publication. Every page—whether it contains facts, figures, pictures or fiction—is of the greatest interest to every progressive farmer and his entire family. Don't fail to read this splendid Christmas number from cover to cover.

Three Poultry Secrets

“The Secret of Insuring Fertile Eggs,” “The Outline of the Famous Philo System” and “The Grundy Method for Determining Heavy Layers” are three timely poultry articles, and a fourth covers the rules to be followed in selecting physically perfect fowls for breeding purposes.



“The Missing Link in Marketing”

This article deals in an interesting way with the parcel post, its strong points and its weaknesses.



Selling Farm Produce

An analysis of the comparative values of selling your own farm produce, or marketing it co-operatively, is carefully made in an article, “Co-operation and the Big Market Problem.” Farmers will find this discussion most valuable in enlarging their profits.



Choosing a Tractor

So many farmers have been dissatisfied with the tractors they bought, that we thought it worth while to devote some space to this subject. “Plain Words on Selecting the Tractor” deals with the eight points to be considered in buying a tractor, and will be very helpful to the prospective purchaser.



Producing Certified Milk

Here is the true story of a surveyor who bought a farm and started to produce certified milk. It explains his feeding system; general plan of operation, as well as his remarkable success.



How To Preserve Foods

This is the “preserving season,” and The Farm Journal, in the December issue, presents a number of recipes for preserving dices, “Making and Curing Sausage,” “How to Smoke Meat,” “How to Smoke Scrapple,” are some of the recipes offered.



Potash Replaces Manure As Fertilizer

In the third section of his epoch-making fertilizer series, A. B. Ross scores the most important point he has yet made. It is shown that in 35 years of practical tests, a phosphoric acid-potash-fertilizer in the proper proportion (1:2.08) is the only one which has proved itself the equal of 16 tons of stable manure to the acre. Manure is rapidly becoming scarcer, due to the inroads which the automobile and the tractor are making on horses, and to other causes. It is supremely important to find, therefore, that by rotating clover and the fertilizer formula given above, farmers can maintain the soil at the highest possible production basis, even without a pound of manure. Be sure to read this stunning article in the December number of

The Farm Journal

“Over 1,050,000 a Month”

Other Attractive December Features:

Illustrated Articles—

- “Proper Use of Baits”
- “The Effect of Written Matter in a Printed Contract”
- “What My Gasoline Engines Do”
- “Six Ways of Saving Fuel”
- “Pure Bred Sires Spell Prosperity”
- “The By-Products of Poultry”
- “What Kind of Roof Shall I Use?”
- “One Day's Work Among the Ruins of France”



And These—

- “More Farmers Should Buy Life Insurance”
- “Make Your Old Tires Pay You”
- “To Dust and Polish the Car”
- “Value of Lime”
- “Trapping as a Sideline”
- “Muskrat vs. Seal”
- “Preservative Treatment of Fence Posts”
- “Putting Pep Into the Country Town”

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Interested In Orchards?

To farmers owning orchards, an article called “Grow Your Own Plants From Cuttings” will strongly appeal. It describes the proper method of getting cuttings for grapes, currants, shade trees, etc.



Yule-Tide Festivities

A special article for the Christmas holidays deals with practical matters about Christmas trees, decorations and other kindred matters.

A New Mystery Story

Beginning in December, there is a new four-part mystery story called “The Seal of Scaree” by Edwin Baird. This is a thriller and of course is supplied with a charming heroine and a delightful love theme.



The Adventures of the Hoovers

Brother Johnny Almost Makes a Hit with Buddy's Teacher, But Buddy's Sled Upsets the Teacher and Also the Romance



Sunflowers for Dairy Cows

New Silage Crop Found Equal to Green Corn

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

SUNFLOWER silage and Sunflower butter may soon become household words in the West as a result of experiments that are being conducted at the Kansas, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and Washington Experiment stations. This may sound to you like a pipe dream, but a careful investigation of the facts in the case may cause you to change your opinion. A silo at the Kansas Experiment station has been filled with Wild Sunflowers and a feeding test with dairy cattle will be conducted during the winter months to determine the value of Sunflower silage in butter production. In the experiments conducted at other experiment stations the large seeded and large headed Russian varieties gave the best results. The small many flowered American varieties compare very unfavorably in both quantity and quality with the Russian varieties.

The Montana Experiment

In Western Colorado and in parts of Montana Sunflowers have been found a very profitable crop and very satisfactory for making silage for feeding to dairy cows, sheep and beef cattle. At the Montana Experiment station in the spring of 1915 a small area was seeded to Giant Russian Sunflowers. The crop was tested in a limited way as a soiling feed for dairy cows to supplement the pastures and also for making silage. The results were so satisfactory that about 3 acres were seeded to Sunflowers in the spring of 1916. They were planted in rows 28 inches apart at the rate of 20 pounds an acre. The crop was carefully cultivated but was not irrigated. A portion of the field was cut and fed to the dairy cows as a supplement to the pasture during the latter part of the grazing season. The Sunflowers so used were first run thru a feed cutter. The cows ate the green Sunflowers readily, consuming from 40 to 90 pounds a head daily. They kept up their milk production and apparently did well on the feed. The green Sunflowers were fed in comparison with green corn and the results indicated that the Sunflowers and corn were of equal feeding value pound for pound. Only about 5 per cent of the Sunflowers were in bloom so that there was neither seed nor grain in either case.

The remainder of the crop was harvested after the first hard frost and yielded 22 tons an acre. The percentage of bloom was approximately the same as in the first case. An ordinary ensilage cutter was used in filling the silo. The silage was in first class condition when the silo was opened the following March and in practically all cases it was eaten with relish at the first feeding. In a few cases it required several days to accustom the cows to the change from other kinds of silage.

Rations Used

"In order to determine the relative value of ensilage made from the Sunflowers," says C. S. Arnett of the Montana Experiment station, "two lots of cows were fed. Each lot contained seven cows as nearly equal as possible in breed, age, weight, condition, period of lactation, pregnancy, milk production and fat test. Lot I received

grain and clover hay and Lot II received grain, clover hay, and Sunflower silage. The grain fed was a mixture of oats 5 parts; malt sprouts, 2 parts; and bran 3 parts. The clover used was choice Alsike. At the end of 28 days the lots were reversed and Lot I was fed grain, clover hay, and Sunflower silage, and Lot II was fed grain and clover hay, for 28 days. This change was made to eliminate as far as possible variations due to individuality among the cows. A preliminary feeding period of 7 days was given at the beginning of each period of the experiment in order to accustom the animals to the change of feed. Individual weights were taken three days at the beginning and at the close of each period, and the average of these weightings was taken as the initial and final weights. Individual records of milk produced and fat tests were used in order to determine the production.

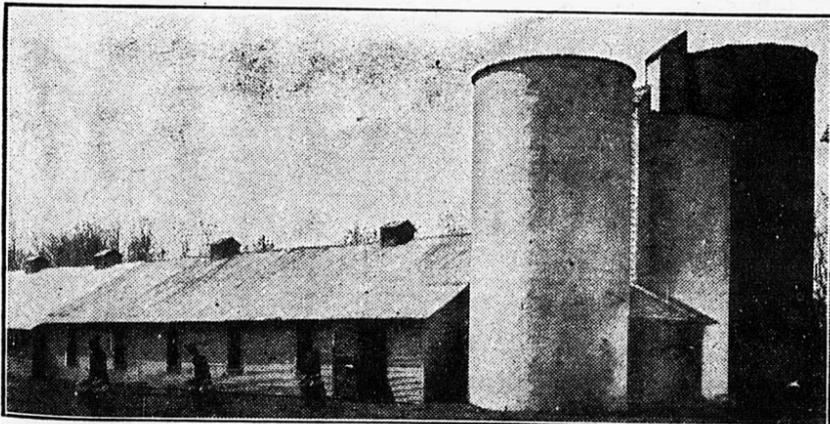
"The records show that the 14 cows fed only grain and clover hay gained a total of 155 pounds or an average of 11 pounds a cow during the 28-day period. They consumed 5,140 pounds of grain and 8,243 pounds of clover hay, which is practically a daily average of 13 pounds of grain and 21 pounds of clover hay a cow. The total production during the period was 13,084.6 pounds of milk and 542 pounds of fat, a daily average of 33.37 pounds of milk and 1,382 pounds of butterfat a cow.

"When grain, clover hay, and Sunflower silage were fed the records show that the 14 cows receiving this ration gained a total of 81 pounds or an average of approximately 6 pounds a head during the 28 days. The 14 head consumed a total of 5,134 pounds of grain, 4,778 pounds of clover hay, and 13,182 pounds of silage which is a daily average a cow of approximately 13 pounds of grain, 12 pounds of hay, and 34 pounds of silage. The total milk production was 13,464.8 pounds and 571.92 pounds of butterfat, which is an average of 34.35 pounds of milk and 1,459 pounds of butterfat a head daily.

Sunflowers Increased Milk Production

"The records also show that the 14 cows while receiving the ration of grain and clover hay, gained on the average 5 pounds more a head in 28 days than while they received the ration containing Sunflower silage. The grain ration was the same thruout the entire experiment and an average daily feed of 34 pounds of Sunflower silage affected a daily saving of 9 pounds of clover hay a cow. There was a slight increase in production while the cows were receiving the Sunflower silage. This increase amounted to .98 of a pound of milk and .077 of a pound of butterfat daily. This difference was too small to be of any great significance except to indicate that there was no reduction in milk or butterfat production on account of feeding the Sunflower silage in place of a part of the clover hay in the ration. Under the conditions of the experiment it was found that 1 pound of choice clover hay is equal to 3 3/4 pounds of Sunflower silage. The milk from the cows that were fed Sunflower silage was sampled and tested for flavor, but no objectionable flavors

(Continued on Page 33.)



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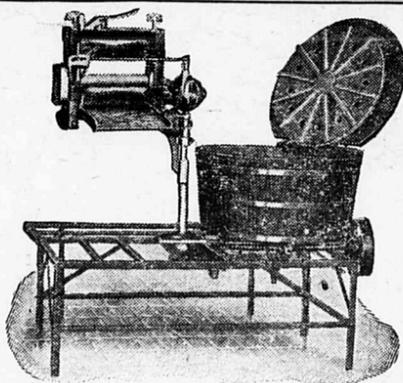
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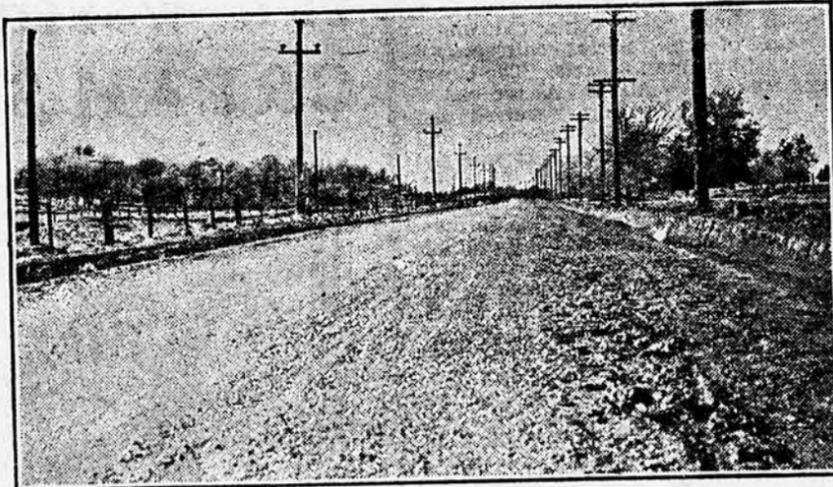
Send for free treatise on cow diseases. "THE HOME COW DOCTOR" Dairy Association Co., Lyndonville, Vt.

SAY you saw the advertisement in Farmers Mail and Breeze. It insures good service.

The West Needs Good Roads

Much Better Marketing Conditions are Necessary

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



Good Roads Reduce Hauling Costs, Speed Up Deliveries, Lighten the Loads and Make the Marketing of Farm Products Easy

GOOD roads are essential to the best development of any community. Recently a farmer whose wife had been committed to an asylum in talking to the physician about her condition said: "I don't know what made her go crazy. She had nothing to bother her. We lived on an unimproved country dirt road where there was very little travel. Everything was unusually quiet at our home. My wife never went where there was any excitement. In fact, she had scarcely been out of the kitchen for more than 18 years." It is no wonder the poor woman went insane. Such conditions are enough to make any woman lose her mind.

Gloomy Days in Winter

In the winter and spring the ordinary country roads soon become almost impassable on account of the rains and snows. Usually such roads are left unworked until late in the fall and then they are plowed up and a great mass of clods and soil are piled up in the middle of the road. Sometimes this miscellaneous heap of rubbish is not even leveled off. The roadbed does not have time to become packed and firm before the rains and snows begin to come and the road in a short time be-

comes a slough of mud. It becomes difficult to go to town, to church, to school, or anywhere else under such conditions, and the only thing that the farmer can do is to settle down on his farm and hibernate during the winter.

Fortunately such conditions do not exist in many communities and farmers everywhere are trying to get permanently improved highways established. Recently the national government has provided for federal aid to states under certain conditions which now makes it possible for permanent roads to be established everywhere. More than 600 million dollars is available for hard surface roads in 1920, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. This amount is more than four times the amount estimated for 1919.

Expenditure of the fund, the Department announced, is dependent on the ability of the railroads to provide cars to transport material. The Department will urge purchase and storage of road building material during the winter to overcome the open top car shortage.

It is needless to add that every Western state will take the proper steps to share in the federal aid that is offered. Many brick paved roads, concrete roads, and gravel roads will be built during 1920. Many of the Western states in addition to their regular appropriations have arranged for a tax on motor cars that goes into the road fund. The amount of money obtained from this license fund varies, of course, according to the size of the state and the number of automobiles. But the fund is large in any case, ranging from \$150,000 in Oregon to \$2,444,000 in Ohio. In Kansas and Oklahoma the greater part of this fund is handled by the various counties, but in most of the other states it is handled thru the highway commission. The per cent of federal and state aid varies in the several states, ranging from 15 per cent in Oklahoma and Kansas to 50 per cent in probably one-third of the other states. There are not more than a half dozen instances where the states are not granting state aid as well as federal aid.

Kansas Has 8 Millions

The appropriation for Kansas amounts to about 8 million dollars and the state has on hand sufficient projects to absorb more than double that amount. The same story is reported from every other state.

Oklahoma began the work of the highway commission in 1915 with simply advisory capacity. Two years later state aid was voted, and the appropriation for 1917 is 1 million dollars, and a like amount for 1918. The state is working this year on 200 miles of hard-surfaced roads.

Nebraska started the highway commission work in 1913. The appropriation for the central office is \$25,000 plus 5 per cent of the motor car tax. The state grants state aid for 1917 to the amount of \$320,000, and the same amount has been appropriated for 1918. Nebraska says 5 per cent of her roads are hard surfaced.

Missouri is another one lined up this

year with a highway commission and an appropriation of \$75,000. State aid is also offered, and the amount for 1917 is \$750,000, and for 1918, \$1,200,000. She will build this year 100 miles of hard-surfaced roads.

Of course this year the material for road building is a little higher than usual and it is a little more difficult to obtain, but nearly every state in the West is planning a big road building program. A large number of brick paved roads will be built in several of these states. This makes a very durable road and has proved satisfactory wherever used. Many miles of concrete roads also have been built and these are standing up well and seem to meet every requirement. In other communities good gravel roads are being constructed and the time is not far distant when no progressive community will be contented until it has a good system of permanent roads. This will bring these communities in contact with better markets, better schools, better churches and everything that stands for progress. Money spent for good roads is always a good investment.

Shorter Hours and Bunc

Farmers do not view the parlor Bolsheviks of the cities with any enthusiasm. They see clearly that most of the industrial unrest today is based on selfishness on the part of either capital or labor, and in which the idea seems to be that the farmers are to be the final "goats." This is well shown in the following editorial taken from The Chicago Tribune:

"As a producer the farmer has been exhorted for over two years to produce to the limit, and he has responded to the limit of his strength. He has been told it was his duty to work unceasingly that the world may be fed and his country meet her great obligations. Yet he finds labor ignoring this appeal and engaged everywhere in a struggle for more money, for shorter hours, for more power, a struggle which slows down the whole machinery of production, increases its cost, and reduces its output.

"And finally he has become aware that this struggle for material betterment includes also an attempt to seize vast power over the economic organization. He sees radicalism expressed not only in excessive economic demands, but also in revolutionary projects for the overthrow of our system of industry, government and society.

"No wonder the farmer is beginning to take notice, to assert his interest, and to let it be known that he intends to defend it and the institutions in which he continues to believe—in individual liberty, in private property, in progress thru education, persuasion, and evolution, in the rule of the majority, and intelligent acceptance of majority decision, in the ballot, in representative government, in the supremacy of law.

"The soundest element in labor, we believe, stands with the farmer and all other citizens on this ground, though at times that element may be overshadowed or swept away by radical influences. But there is nothing truer in the America of today than the declaration of the Farmers' National congress made at its convention at Hagerstown, Md., last week that the conservatism of the farmer is a bulwark of national defense against dangerous foreign influences at work today.

"At the recent conference called by the President to consider the relations of capital and labor, the farmer was given a ridiculously inadequate representation. This should be a hint that the influence of agriculture cannot be what it should be without a more effective organization and a broader cooperation. Agriculture is the foundation, the final, decisive power in our country, but it is not concentrated as mechanical labor and other forces are. It can exert its full force only in extreme or final issues, but it should be able also to exercise its moderating pressure to avoid final issues. We ought not to have to wait and we need not wait for the outbreak of revolution to bring the farmer into the arena. He should organize broadly to make his influence felt progressively in national affairs and to provide a timely check upon the forces attacking him and the institutions in which he believes."

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Kansas Plans to Do Its Part

Stronger Farm Bureaus Needed for Next Year

BY FRANK M. CHASE

KANSAS is aiming to play its full part in the American Farm Bureau federation, the organization of which was reported in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of last week. While attending the big meeting at Chicago, C. D. Resler of Chauute, who was one of the delegates from the Kansas farm bureau association, announced that plans are under way for conducting a huge farm bureau membership campaign in this state. This campaign would be made county by county, the aim being to make every possible Kansas farmer a member of the farm bureau.

In addition to aiding the state to contribute a larger part to the national organization, such a membership drive as the one proposed for this state would result in a general strengthening of both county and state organizations. It has worked out that way in several Middle Western states where it has been tried. Illinois, Iowa and Michigan particularly have profited by making intensive membership campaigns, the state and county organizations co-operating in the work.

Before the membership drive in one Illinois county the local farm bureau had a financial deficit of about \$1500. Two weeks later, as a result of efforts of the local and state organization, the deficit was wiped out, a balance as large as the former deficit was put into the treasury, and the farm bureau work was put on a definite basis for three years. In the Illinois membership campaigns the farmers are solicited for a three-year membership, the fee being \$10 a year, half of which goes to the state organization. Already 24 counties have been thoroly canvassed on this basis, and with very satisfactory results; from 60 to 80 per cent of the farmers joining. About an equal number of counties have applied to the state association for assistance in obtaining members, and are now awaiting their turn.

At the recent meeting of the Kansas farm bureaus at Manhattan, it was decided to make the individual farmer's membership fee \$2, half of this amount to go toward supporting the state organization. This fee certainly is not burdensome, and should be cheerfully paid by every Kansas farmer who is asked to join the farm bureau. The American Farm Bureau federation has been organized for the high purpose of representing and protecting the business and economic interests of agriculture, and deserves the hearty support of farmers generally. In a way it aims to protect the farmer's interest as the labor organizations protect the workman. As compared to what the workman pays for the support of his union, what is asked of Kansas farmers is almost ludicrously small; and Kansas farmers have infinitely more at stake.

Something of the broad and constructive spirit that characterizes the American Farm Bureau federation may

be seen from a reading of the resolutions it adopted at Chicago. The more important of these follow:

We declare our independence of affiliation with any commercial, labor or industrial organization, but maintain a co-operative attitude toward all movements promoting the welfare of American institutions.

We desire to point out that a large factor in the high cost of living is the curtailing of production thru shorter hours, lessened efficiency of labor, and strikes.

We approve the Federal Land Banks and request that the maximum individual loan be changed from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

We recognize that land ownership is stewardship, that land ownership does not give the right to soil depletion and we deplore the system of tenantry that encourages a rapid reduction of soil fertility.

This organization recognizes that the strength and origin of the American Farm Bureau Federation has been achieved thru co-operation with the state and federal departments of agriculture, upon a sound educational program of local work.

We are opposed to government ownership of public utilities. We demand the early return of the railroads to private control, under such conditions and regulations as will render adequate service at just and equitable rates. We particularly demand immediate attention to restoring the efficiency of livestock and other perishable transportation, both in car equipment and train schedules.

Recognizing the economic law that impels the consolidation of business we proclaim that relief from the extortion of monopoly in manufacture and commerce is to be found in co-operation, in enforced publicity of business records, and a just graduated income tax rather than thru interference with the economic law upon which great industries are founded.

We recommend such regulation of all purveyors of foodstuffs—including packers, wholesale grocers, commission men and all similar industries—in such manner as will be just and fair to producers and consumers as well as to the industries.

We demand strict economy of public expenditures in all departments of government, the cutting out of such customs in transaction of public affairs as adds expense and delay in rendering efficient service, and the discontinuing of all departments or employments which are not rendering efficient service.

We deny statements of some Congressmen that farmers demand free seed distribution and condemn the practice.

With few exceptions in the past 40 years, the farmer's sole profit has come from un-restored fertility taken from the soil and from long hours of work and unpaid labor of women and children. We insist that these are legitimate factors in cost of food production and must be so recognized by the commercial interests and general public.

We assert the farmer is entitled to a just profit on a cost of production on all products with these items properly accounted for, with due consideration to the hazardous risks he encounters and with a wage allowance for his own labor and ability commensurate to that received in other occupations. We are unqualifiedly in sympathy with the government's determination to suppress radicalism and we lend our full support to all efforts to rid this country of Bolshevism and all other anarchistic tendencies.

We especially deplore the outrage committed at Centralia, state of Washington, and we trust that our government has already taken the firm steps to punish the perpetrators of the crime and to prevent any recurrence of like outrage on our flag and our citizens in the future.

Farmers Declare for Americanism

The Kansas state board of agriculture at its recent meeting took a firm stand for true Americanism. The members of the board declared that the farmer is patriotically doing his work without any thought of profiteering; that he does not strike; and that in him lies the stability which will prove the salvation of the country.

Stalwart Americanism, increased production, and a get together spirit are the three principal recommendations of the Kansas state board of agriculture toward solving present industrial conditions. After a stiff fight, a resolution denouncing as a crime against the country the threatened coal strike, was killed, the board compromising by issuing a statement endorsing the President's threat to use whatever force is necessary to block the strike of the coal miners. After listening to F. C. Fox, general manager of the Santa Fe, the members of the board decided to take no action as a body on the handling of the present car shortage.

The resolutions adopted follow:

Americanism is under attack. American patriotism is now being tested as never before. The social and industrial unrest which comes upon us as a reflex of the great war has permeated our country to an extent which demands the best thought and the sanest action of all Americans.

The one and only remedy for this great unrest is to be found in an increased production in all lines of industry. The nation must go to work to recoup the tremendous losses of the war and so place our agricultural, commercial and industrial machinery upon a stable basis. Capital should be satisfied with a fair return on the investment and the wages of labor so adjusted as to insure a good and comfortable living for the worker.

Recrimination and the generation of class hatred offer no cure for present conditions and yet they are the direct result of the generally accepted belief in the existence of profiteering. The high cost of living is

charged against the farmer, he being the producer of the commodities in most general and daily use and yet it is certain the farmer, as a class, is not making a fair wage, much less an unfair profit.

The Kansas farmer is not profiteering whatever may be said of others; and, without proof, the hue and cry against profiteering is futile and tends to aggravate the trouble which it seeks to cure.

The Kansas farmer receives about \$2 a bushel for his wheat. It requires 4 1/2 bushels to make a barrel of flour of 19 1/2 pounds. This barrel of flour which retail at 10 cents each, or \$29.40 for the barrel of flour when sold as bread. To this must be added the by-products in the manufacture of flour, as bran and shorts, valued at \$1.35. The consumer thus pays \$7.14 a bushel for the wheat for which the farmer receives only \$2.

Losses of beef-makers have been enormous in the past season. The recent unparalleled break in the hog market has been most disastrous to the pork producing industry. While prices on much of what the farmer produces have been going down, the cost of production continues to mount. Wages were never before so high, nor help so scarce. Everything the farmer buys, as implements, machinery, and the other necessities, have very greatly increased. He not only takes chances on fluctuating markets and transportation uncertainties, but constantly faces the risk of crop failure.

Still, food at the initial market has been and now is our cheapest commodity. The greater volume of all foodstuffs comes from the farm and cheap food in America has always been possible because of extensive rather than intensive farming.

The American farmer numbers more than 30 million and constitutes the largest business element of the country. He is the producer upon whom all depend for food and should he be so unpatriotic as to follow the advice of the agitator he would limit production so as to increase prices and all classes would pay an exorbitant amount for food. The problems which confront us are unparalleled in our history and can only be met by the patriotism, intelligence, industry and the economy of the American people.

The American farmer patriotically does his work. He does not strike. In him lies that stability which will prove the salvation of our country. We challenge capital and labor to stand together, shoulder to shoulder, with agriculture, upon the platform of Americanism.

We heartily indorse the attitude of President Wilson with respect to the threatened strike of miners.

Alfalfa in Western Kansas

BY CHARLES R. WEEKS

Alfalfa has been one of the most profitable crops on the bottom lands of the Ft. Hays Branch Experiment station, where 300 acres are grown. A very satisfactory first crop is always obtained, and usually two or three other crops are harvested. The average annual yield is about 2 tons an acre.

Alfalfa can be grown profitably in Western Kansas only on creek and river bottoms where the sheet water is within 14 to 20 feet of the surface or on fields so located as to catch and hold considerable surface run-off. Many attempts to grow alfalfa on upland have been made at this station, but it has never returned a profit except in an occasional wet season. This failure cannot be attributed to lack of inoculation, since all Western Kansas land seems to be well supplied with alfalfa bacteria. Neither are acid soils a cause of failure, since limestone enters into the composition of all soils in this region. The lack of moisture seems to be the chief factor which prevents growing alfalfa successfully on dry upland soils.

Farmers having bottom-land which is well drained, with a fairly open and deep top soil and free from hard-pan below, can be reasonably certain of growing good crops.

Success in obtaining a stand of alfalfa depends on good preparation of the ground and favorable moisture conditions at seeding time. Another requirement is a firm, clean, moist, and moderately fine seedbed. Most failures in securing good stands can be attributed to insufficient attention to one or another of these factors. Land that has been cropped in the usual way usually is too weedy. For this reason careful cultivation to destroy weeds for a year or two before seeding alfalfa is necessary. Unless there is a plentiful supply of available moisture and plant food the alfalfa will not grow rapidly enough or be strong enough to withstand weed enemies the first season.

One of the best ways to prepare ground for alfalfa is to summer fallow. The ground may be plowed any time during the spring or early summer. It should be cultivated sufficiently after plowing to prevent an excessive growth of weeds but not enough to get the soil so fine it will blow. A clean summer fallow insures less trouble from weeds, provides a good seedbed, and supplies the moisture that is so necessary in giving the young alfalfa a start.

The chief objection to summer fallow is that a crop cannot be raised the year the land is fallowed. However,

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"There's a Reason"

Missing
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Leadership Through Service

A generation ago leadership in any industry was interpreted to mean the ruthless use of power.

Today it is recognized that leadership in industry is attained and maintained only when, through efficiency, an organization is able to render superior service.

A generation ago competition meant getting the business without regard for its effect on the industry.

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Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

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1878

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE WEEK which ended November 15 began right by giving us almost 2 inches of rain, the first real rain we have had since last June. It made stock water on many farms which were getting too dry for comfort and it put the soil in fine condition for plowing; the wheat is now in just the right condition to winter well; too much rain is worse in our soil than too little. We now have just the right amount of moisture; not too much and not too little. Many are plowing since the rain; there is a large acreage of stubble ground to be put in corn next spring and if it is plowed this fall the lister will put it in ideal condition for corn next April.

Corn Yield is Good

I am surprised to see the corn that has been raised in Coffey county during the past season. There is considerable which will be sold and it is of good quality, much better, in fact, than has been raised since 1914. The eastern part of the county has raised much better corn than the western part because it had more rain. In one section between Burlington and Waverly the rainfall was about all that was needed and the pastures in that locality were green all summer. We who live out here in the southwest corner of Coffey county think it is about time we were having a normal summer rainfall but we cannot complain about what we received this year; lots of rain would have spoiled our wheat and we had almost 3 acres of wheat for 1 of corn.

Storing Kafir Heads

The morning of Wednesday, November 12 was mighty sharp and we took that morning off to sit by the fire. It warmed up at noon and since then the weather has been of the best for farm work. The frost did not penetrate the ground very much and by Friday the tractor was started again. We have the kafir headed and in the bin; we shall not thresh as we much prefer to feed the grain on the head to chickens. The only objection to storing kafir in the head is the room it takes; with the average kafir it takes four times the space to store a bushel on the head than it does for threshed grain. The objection we have to threshing is first the likelihood of its getting musty when warm weather comes next spring; second the cost of threshing.

Fixing the Harness

We have not taken any time to do harness repairing since last June and there is scarcely a set of harness on the place which does not need some attention. The heavy work on plow and scraper in making the reservoir found many of the weak places and we intend to take this afternoon for harness work. It is very clear and sunny this morning and by noon the south side of the barn should be a very pleasant place to work. Fixing harness is a job at which one can freeze on a cold day so we think it best to take a sunny time while one may be had. Harness now is so very costly that every farmer should keep the old ones in use just as long as possible. In fixing harness I have no use for the hollow tubular rivets which are put in with a rivet set. It is a quick and easy way of fixing things but not a strong one and the rivets will rust in a short time.

Probable Costs

Fresnos can be bought of any of the firms selling road making machinery or your home implement dealer can order one for you. We paid \$30.75 for the 4-foot Fresno laid down here; this is just about twice what a common slip scraper would cost but it will do just about four times as much work and do it much easier to the operator. Two good loads on a Fresno will make a wagon load of dirt; it takes from 8 to 9 slip scraper loads to fill a wagon. A Fresno is shipped "knocked down," and if one not familiar was ordering it would be a good plan to get a catalogue showing their appearance so that it could be set up ready for work at once. It is very adjustable and a little experimenting will show where things had best be set for the job.

There is but one long handle which gives lots of leverage in loading or dumping and in the eye at the end of the handle a rope about 6 or 7 feet long should be tied to pull the Fresno back ready for loading. When dumped it goes onto the runners and rides around on them until pulled back for loading.

More About Scrapers

I have lately received several letters asking about the 4-horse scraper we have been using in making the reservoir. I am asked where they can be bought and what they will do and if they can be used for common ditch work along roads. This 4-horse scraper is called a "Fresno" and is named after the town where it originated, Fresno, California. They are to be had in several sizes from 3½ to 5 feet. Two good heavy horses will handle the small size but the best plan for the average farm is to get the 4-foot size and use four horses on it. On large construction works the 4-foot size is used with three horses but it makes just a little too heavy a load, to my notion, for that team force. I prefer to put on four horses and let them take it easier.

The Colorado Bail Attachment

The Fresno as it comes from the maker has the regular equipment which means that it is pulled by two large rods attached to the side of the scraper and to the doubletree. This works well when the teams are even but if they pull "see-saw" it pulls the scraper in the same way and if one team is ahead at the moment of dumping it does not dump so well. Our Fresno expert, who has worked with these machines for years, told us that the first thing that was done with them in Colorado was to take off the rods and put on a bail such as is used on a slip scraper. The load is then pulled from the center instead of from both sides and if one team gets ahead of the other it makes no difference. After working the Fresno with the rods we had a bail made by the blacksmith and we found that it was much better to handle after that. A Fresno can be used in any ditch and it makes a much better, smoother job than a slip scraper can possibly do. When I think of the days in which I have broken my back chasing after a slip scraper I regret very much that I was not acquainted with the Fresno 15 years ago.

Modern Living on Farms

Reading "Modern Living On Farms" by F. B. Nichols, in the November 15 issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze reminded me, by a 38-year experience on western farms, that virtually everything which makes what might be called modern farm living has come within the last 30 years. When our family left Vermont in 1882 for the new home in Northern Nebraska we moved at once out to the claim father had bought 9 miles from town. And when we left sight and sound of the railroad we left the only thing that was different from what farmers had known 100 years before. Our weekly paper from the old Vermont home and the very small weekly paper from our little Nebraska county seat town was virtually all the printed mail we received. My grandfather, 100 years before, when he received his weekly copy of the Danville "North Star" or the Woodstock "Spirit of the Age" got as much mail and of fully as good a quality as we did. And even that small amount often remained in the post-office for two weeks or more for we did not often go to town and a neighbor, by whom we might send, did not pass our door once a month. Since then have come daily papers for the farm delivered daily, telephone lines to every rural neighborhood, the motor, the motor truck, the tractor, modern farm homes and a chance to see the outside world about as often as we wish. But we who were youngsters in those days of 40 years ago had something we do not have today; we had youth and all which has come since that time is not worth that, altho I don't suppose you could get the present day youngsters to believe it.

Week's Financial News

Good Bonds are Safest for Investment Purposes

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

TURN TO BONDS for investment purposes. This is the advice which intelligent investors are receiving from an increasing number of investment bankers. It is not yet being heeded as desired or as warranted by conditions, but confidence in broader buying of bonds is growing. Railroad bonds have recently been quoted at the lowest levels in history. Bonds of industrial corporations are also comparatively low. Even Kansas municipal bonds are available at prices which mean better returns to the investor than a few months ago. Liberty and Victory bonds, too, are at attractive levels, having recently been quoted at the lowest prices on record.

That financial markets do not reflect as yet a decided broadening of the demand for bonds is due in part to the fact that the country as a whole is still suffering from a mania for excessive speculation. At Kansas City the past week, for example, in the course of daily visits of financial institutions, the busiest house of all was found to be one which is putting out an oil stock of doubtful character. The corporation for which the stock is being sold has not even clearly indicated what it plans to do with the large sums of money being raised. No little amount of this money, according to reports, was flowing into the oil company's coffers from Kansas. There is evidence, however, that investors are becoming more conservative, that they are giving greater heed to the outlook for finance and commerce, and that soon the unscrupulous promoter will find it necessary to earn an honest living and that the investors who are now buying high grade bonds will have handsome returns and not losses to show for their conservatism.

Foreign Exchange at Low Ebb

German marks have recently sold down as low as 2.05 cents. The British pound sterling fell below \$4 last week, as predicted months ago by international authorities. French francs have dropped to a level which makes it necessary for the Frenchmen who buy American pork or American wheat to pay 10 francs to equal one American dollar. As already pointed out, the normal par is 5.19 francs to the American dollar. The normal par of the German mark is 23.8 cents, Italian lire have declined to a level which makes it necessary for Italians to pay 12 lire to obtain the equivalent of an American dollar, compared with the normal par of 5.19 lire to the dollar. There is growing nervousness over this situation. The more it declines, the less export trade this country will be able to enjoy with Europe. Provision, cotton, corn and other markets will be affected more adversely by continued declines in foreign exchange rates. Delay in the enactment of the peace treaty at Washington, growing realization of the huge expansion in currency circulation in which Europe indulged during the war and unrest abroad have temporarily checked plans for new foreign financing. These are among the reasons for the further weakness in foreign exchange rates.

Kansans who are still receiving proceeds from their 1919 wheat crop and from other harvests should keep their eyes on the foreign exchange situation and on the developments in money markets. The professional speculators in stocks already feel the weight of stringent money conditions. The Kansans who appreciate these and other conditions will buy high grade bonds when making investments.

That Kansans are investing more and more in bonds is indicated by the comment made in Kansas City last week by W. L. Sutton, a farmer of Pleasanton, who owns Liberty, Victory and Kansas municipal bonds. "While the Kansas municipal bonds net 4.60 to 4.75 per cent," he said, "I estimate that their tax exemption features save me 2 per cent, which really makes them return an amount equal to about 7 per cent on an ordinary investment. Just now I am interested most in the longer term municipal bonds. As you

agree, the purchasing power of the dollar is going to increase from year to year as we undergo a change from war inflation. So, when the bonds running as much as 30 years mature, we will get dollars which will be worth more than the dollars of today in buying manufactured products and all other articles. This is one of the reasons why I prefer the longer term bonds. I have profited by purchases of the high grade bonds. I find, too, that by watching financial market developments closely, I can gauge more accurately the outlook in the trade in grain, livestock and other products in which we of Kansas are deeply interested. My Liberty and Victory bonds are registered, and I do not even have to go to the trouble of clipping coupons. The interest on these bonds comes to me regularly thru the mails."

Among the new issues of Kansas bonds announced for offering to investors last week was a block of \$60,000 of 4 1/4 per cent internal improvement bonds of Eureka, which is the county seat of Greenwood county. These bonds mature serially in one to ten years, and were put out at par. Numerous sales of Kansas municipal bonds have been made lately on a basis yielding the investors buying them between 4.70 and 4.75 per cent. These returns compare with around 4.65 per cent on sales several months ago. The change in the market, of course, is favorable to the investor.

The West Combats Stock Declines

Advices from New York, together with the views of Kansas City members of the New York Stock Exchange, indicate that the downward movement in prices of stocks on that market has not yet resulted in sufficient liquidation. It appears that the West has been opposing the downward trend of prices of stocks on the New York stock exchange with greater determination than the East. In other words, it appears that the West is more optimistic as to prices of stocks than the East. But sentiment is so strong among the leading interests of the country as to the probability of further declines in prices of stocks on Wall Street that the West will profit by ceasing to supply margins on speculative accounts. Industrial and oil stocks have shown the greatest weakness in Wall Street recently, these having been the issues which led in sensational upturns in the bullish markets of recent months. Advices from the New York market as to bonds are in accord with those emanating from Kansas City. The East also expects improvement in the trade in bonds. It accounts for the recent weakness in Liberty and Victory issues by forced liquidation brought about by severe losses sustained by individuals who were caught in the slump in prices of speculative stocks.

The Fourth 4 1/4 per cent Liberty bonds were quoted at \$92.94 last week, a price which makes them return 4.82 per cent to the investor. The third 4 1/4 per cent Liberty Bonds were quoted around \$94.46, or at a price which means a return of 5.04 per cent to the investor. Think of buying a bond of the United States government to yield more than 5 per cent, or nearly 5 per cent! If the public was not obsessed with a fever for lavish spending and if it refrained from selling Liberty Bonds at current low prices, such bargains would not be available to investors. Liberty Bonds may go lower, as Christmas spending promises to bring many out of the safety deposit boxes where they should be held. However, they should be held by conservative investors and should be purchased along with other bonds. Some railroad bonds are available at prices yielding slightly over 7 1/2 per cent, being temporarily affected by uncertainty as to the policy of the government in turning the lines back to private ownership. The purchase of the railroad bonds of the better lines is strongly advised by competent security market observers.

Prohibition has taken some people's breath fairly away.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.



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With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash, Editor

Make Careful Preparations and Know Just How to Proceed and You will not Dread Butchering Day

SOME women dread butchering day and the work that follows more than they do the measles. "So much grease, so many dirty dishes and such a smell of lard and meat!" Personally, I have found that I cut the work in half if I make good preparations for the care of the meat. In my own home this means that the laundry work and care of the house is as nearly completed as possible. It means that an adequate supply of bread is on hand and enough extras for the children's school lunch to require very little cooking for the meals needed while caring for the meat. A big help, too, is the line of clean kettles, lard cans, presses, grinders, sausage mills and other tools needed. Salt of a coarse variety used for curing meat, brown sugar, pepper, salt-petre, fresh sage, raisins, spices, cider or cider vinegar, suet, apples and all other products needed for meat combinations should be on hand. Good tin cans or clean glass jars, good rubber rings and well fitted jar lids all ready for use will make the work of canning easy and pleasant.

In many instances women help with the scraping and cleaning of a hog. As a rule, tho, the heavy work required and the cold weather cause farmers to hire help or exchange work. This leaves some parts of the work for the women. The most dreaded and disliked task is probably that of cleaning the entrails. We know one man who has reduced this part of the work to a minimum of hardship. He ties the intestine about 3 inches below the stomach and then cuts it loose. In that way he carries to the table only the part that he needs to use in stripping off the fat. He starts at the end of the intestine that he has cut loose. This start is quite important if one wishes to get all the fat off with ease. Beginning at the opposite end will work against the grain, in a way, and some fat will adhere all the way.

The rule in this expert's home is for him to remove the fat and for his wife to clean the small intestines for use as sausage casings. As they do not feed a hog the day before he is killed, the intestines are practically empty. They are soured up and down in water after the contents have been pressed out. Then they are left to soak awhile in salt water. The work is completed by turning them wrong side out and scraping them carefully with a dull case-knife. There is another souse in water and then the casings are put into brine until the sausage is made and pressed into them.

Salt Water Removes Odors

Salt water is the best material known for use in removing blood and strong odors from the liver, kidneys and heart. The gall bladder and a little sack in the center of each kidney should be removed before the liver and kidneys are put to soak. The head having been split into four pieces with eyes, ears, snout and brain removed, may well be placed in salt water to soak. The feet are easily cleaned if one has learned how to do the job. Scalding will enable one to remove the hair and sometimes, the hoofs or nails. Scorching the feet over a bright blaze is a good way to singe off stray hairs and to loosen the hoofs.

Large stone or crockery jars are our favored receptacles for use in storing meat in a cure. These jars are easily cleaned and do not accumulate flavors as is sometimes the case when barrels are used. We allow meat that is to be cured to cool, then rub it with salt and let it stand until the bloody serum has run out. If this preliminary salting is omitted, the dry cure will be largely washed off by this serum and a brine cure, if used, will be made bloody and less likely to keep. Brine cure is probably not so good as dry

cure but lacking shelves and a clean, dry, cool place in which to place the meat, many find the brine advisable.

We use 8 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of sugar and 2 ounces of saltpeter boiled in 4 gallons of water, for each 100 pounds of pork for the brine. Large pieces are laid on salt in the bottom of the jar and smaller ones above. The cooled brine is poured over the meat and a platter and clean stone used to keep the meat under the brine. If we find any indication that the brine is bloody or ropy, we make a fresh brine. I know we are told that we may boil it over but the hundred pounds of meat is worth so much more than the 8 pounds of salt and 2 of sugar that we do not run the risk.

As a change from the cured meat, the family often like that which is fried down. We are told by many that spare ribs, pieces of back bone and the like may be cooked while fresh and packed in jars, covered with melted lard and so kept ready for use. Our experience in this line has been limited to sausage and ham or shoulder. The sausage is fried until done and packed in fruit cans, as a rule. These need not be filled with lard if the hot grease is poured in on the hot sausage. The jar may be sealed and stood on the lid end. This prevents the formation of mold. In packing the slices of fried shoulder, we exercise care in keeping out all water and in having no air spaces in the jar or meat above the lard.

It is possible to can fresh sausage, spare ribs, ham and other meats without cooking them before they are placed in the cans. We know some who make a practice of canning all meats raw and succeed well. Most of those who can in this manner have a steam pressure outfit. Steam is a much safer way of canning meats than is the hot water bath. And, personally, I prefer tin cans to use in canning meats. When meats are placed in the cans raw, they require longer processing.

Sausage that is cooked and covered with lard may be fried down. It may

be shaped into cakes and placed in the cans raw. In this case, glass cans should be partly sealed and pints sterilized 3½ hours in hot water bath or 80 minutes under 10 to 15 pounds of steam pressure. Beginners in canning meats are likely to fare better if they partly cook the meat first. Sausage may be fried in pots or casings. It is well to add some of the fat fried out or some of the meat liquor to prevent the sausage from being dry. When partly cooked, the time for processing pints is 3 hours in hot water bath and 60 minutes under 10 to 15 pounds of steam pressure.

Spare ribs and pork tenderloin may be cut into pieces that will go into the

jars. They are best when salted and browned in a hot oven for about ½ hour. The hot meat should be packed into the jars and about 4 tablespoons of the liquor from the pan added. We always are advised to make sure that some of this liquor reaches the bottom of the can. Partly seal the glass jars and process pint jars 3 hours in hot water bath. It is better to boil longer than the required time rather than cut the boiling period short. In steam pressure outfits, 60 minutes for pints is the time required when processing under 15 pounds of steam.

The heart and tongue may be boiled and then packed and processed or they may be cut into convenient sized pieces, packed in the cans raw and processed. Many persons prefer to add a few cloves, or a slice of lemon or a little thyme to tongue. We prefer the salt and pepper seasoning for the can, one teaspoon of salt to a quart.

Liver must be parboiled before it is canned. This may be done in the form of liver sausage or in slices of liver. In making the liver sausage, the preliminary soaking in salt water is desirable. The large veins should be cut out. The liver may be cooked and then run thru a food chopper, mixed with half as much fat pork, seasoning and spices, if desired, and stuffed into casings or muslin tubes. It may be cut up raw, mixed with half

as much fat pork, seasoned, forced into casings, smoked and boiled and placed in cans to sterilize.

If pure liver is canned, one may place the parboiled pieces directly in the can, with salt and a little water. She may improve the product by rolling the parboiled liver in salted flour and frying until browned. The liquor from the pan may be added and used for gravy when the can is opened.

Headcheese and souse may also be canned and eaten when fresh meat is not so plentiful as it is immediately after butchering. To make the headcheese after the head has been soaked in salt water, we remove the extra fat and clean thoroly of blood. The four parts of the head are then put to boil and boiled until the meat will drop from the bones. We pick the meat off the bones, chop or grind it up fine and boil in some of the liquor with salt and pepper seasoning. Some add sage and others prefer onion. While still hot it should be packed into the jars, leaving an inch or so at the top of the jar. This space makes the fat less likely to boil out into the water.

The addition of cornmeal to the meat and liquor when it is put back to boil makes what we call souse. This is much relished by some persons when fried in slices in hot fat. It may be packed in jars as the headcheese is and fried when removed from the jar.

Extra bones or those left when meat is sliced and fried down make possible some good soup stock. The bones should be cracked and covered with cold water. This should be brought to a boiling point and allowed to merely simmer for hours. This stock should be strained before it is placed in the cans. It is excellent combined with blanched vegetables or parboiled navy beans.

Lard is much better if it is sealed in air-tight cans or containers. Some that was sterilized in a pint can for 30 minutes was found four months later to be as fresh as when rendered.

Cracklings are excellent for many things. If ground thru the food chopper they may be used in cornbread. They make good meat scraps for poultry, and they may be used for soap. An excellent soap maker uses cracklings, meat rinds and stale fats to make all her laundry soap. She uses a large can of lye for each 4½ pounds of fats. She places the dissolved lye over the fats in the evening and allows the lye to "eat" the fat all night. She places her kettle over the fire in the morning and adds water until the product is thick like sirup. Then she pours it out in boxes to cool and cuts, when cold, into bars suitable for use.

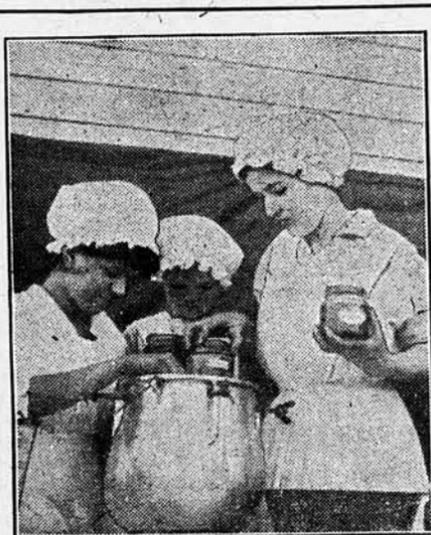
Meat Canning Time Table

The following time table for canning meats is sent out by the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan: Beef and hog liver, in hot water bath, 3 hours for pints and 3½ hours for quarts; under 10 to 15 pounds steam pressure, 60 minutes for pints and 75 minutes for quarts. Raw sausage, spare ribs, tenderloin, in hot water bath, 3½ hours for pints and 4 hours for quarts; under 10 to 15 pounds steam pressure, 80 minutes for pints and 95 minutes for quarts. Partly cooked spare ribs, ham, headcheese and souse in hot water bath, 3 hours for pints and 3½ hours for quarts; under 10 to 15 pounds steam pressure 60 minutes for pints and 75 minutes for quarts. Meat stocks or vegetable soups, in hot water bath, 3 hours for pints and 3½ hours for quarts; under 10 to 15 pounds steam pressure, 60 minutes for pints and 75 minutes for quarts. Mrs. Dora L. Thompson. Jefferson Co., Kansas.

Cooking With Electricity

BY MRS. IDA MELIARIO

Happy is the homemaker who has the opportunity of bringing electricity



MRS. Thompson has had much experience in canning and handling meat successfully. Her advice should be helpful to many housewives who have found the work at butchering time difficult. —Editor, Women's Pages.



The Men Usually Do the Heavy Part of the Butchering Work if Enough Help is Available.

BAKER'S COCOA



PURE AND DELICIOUS

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

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

It is practically all nutrition.

Choice Recipe book free

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

info her kitchen and thus making the work of preparing her meals lighter. There are many methods of introducing this inexpensive and practical "fuel" into the kitchen if the electric power has been installed on the farm. One housewife may decide she would rather not purchase any electric apparatus until she can place a large stove in her kitchen. These stoves have an exterior body which does not rust, the walls are double and well insulated. The interior is aluminum lined, and the stoves are so constructed that one can cook with either low, medium, or high heat, the current for the burners being regulated by separate switches. With some stoves and electric cookers is a clock regulator which can be set for the number of minutes the food is to cook or bake at high heat. When the time is up the clock turns off the high heat and the food finishes cooking at low heat. This not only insures success in the cookery of the food but it reduces the cost of electricity.

If one does not feel she can afford an electric stove, the electric grill will prove itself a big boon as a labor saving device. Breakfast is the meal where electricity proves itself the most popular for it must be quickly prepared, and the grill readily adapts itself to the cookery of many foods. Toast can be made on the grill, bacon and eggs prepared, pancakes baked, and in fact one can cook the entire breakfast while sitting at the table. And the beauty of it is that everything is served piping hot, a fact that is not true when one has to prepare the meal at the kitchen range and place it all on the table at once.

The small toasters, coffee urns or percolators, and egg boilers are often the first choice of the homemaker when installing electric utensils. Any of these devices are practical for they are of such a nature they can be used every day. The one thing that we as homemakers need to teach ourselves is not to put money into the utensils that are used only on special occasions.

An electric teakettle is a help to anyone especially in case of illness, for the water heats so quickly and the cord on the kettle can be attached to the socket of any light. If one is equipping the entire kitchen with electric apparatus, she will find a little combination which is very helpful in doing the small things about the kitchen that require time. This apparatus will turn an ice cream freezer or coffee mill, it will operate a vegetable or fruit slicer, as well as a meat or food grinder.

There is another bit of housework that electricity is able to do for the homemaker and that is the washing of dishes. It took a long time for inventors to find a dishwasher that was really successful for the home. Hotels and restaurants have been using them for a long time, but the small household washer is just now proving itself a success. The electric dishwashers securely hold the dishes in an upright position and there is not a chance of their being broken. There is usually a set of trays into which the dishes are placed, a compartment for the glassware, silver, plates, vegetable dishes, and so on. The machines are directly connected with the motor and the extension wire and plug will fit into any light socket of standard size. The washer is easily drained by connecting it with the regular drainage pipe of the house or to a drainage pail.

In operation the washers are very simple—after the food is removed from the dishes they are placed in their respective racks, just enough water added to cover the bottom of the machine. It is better to use just moderately hot water for washing, and then the very hot water for rinsing. After the dishes are ready and the cover set in place the current is turned on and the washer does the rest. The current is quickly turned off and the water drained from the machine. The dishes are dried by allowing the water to evaporate.

Every farm homemaker has a great deal to look forward to in so planning her household budget that she can, piece by piece, if not otherwise install electric apparatus. Fortunate indeed is the housewife who has the electric plant in her home for then these other labor savers can be added without great expense.

Buy IDEAL heating

—the great necessity in farm life



The success of any farm is absolutely bound up with the success and welfare of the family which operates it. During the long winter the first necessity in the farm home is proper heat—the welfare of the family is dependent upon it. The farm family which struggles along during the dreary winter with chills and colds in a "barn-like" home is not laying the foundations for farm success. The family must have proper comforts and conveniences in order to be happily contented and make the most out of their land possibilities.

AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

Will last as long as the building stands—burn any local fuel and get the most heat out of it

We insist that IDEAL-AMERICAN heating is the best kind for farm house because it can be installed in any New or Old building with or without water pressure. It is exactly measured to the size of the house so that no more or no less is put in to heat adequately all rooms to a comfortable temperature during the most severe winter weather. It saves labor and fuel.



Get estimate now

Phone your dealer today and get an estimate for installing IDEAL-AMERICAN heating in your home. It puts you under no obligation to buy and may start you on the road to greater success in your farm life.



IDEAL-Arcola Radiator-Boilers for small houses without cellars. Hot-water heating as simple and easy as running a stove—one fire heats all rooms. Write for separate booklet "IDEAL-Arcola."

Free heating book

Write for copy of free book "Ideal Heating"—this 64-page book will be sent promptly and we want you to read it because the information and illustrations will make you better posted as to the right kind of heat for your house. Don't put it off—write today.

Sold by all dealers. No exclusive agents.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write to Department F-5 Chicago

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, 141 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.



Fight Tuberculosis

The White Plague killed 150,000 persons in the United States last year.

The menace is practically as great in the country as it is in the city.

Tuberculosis flourishes wherever carelessness and neglect allow it to gain a foothold. And yet it is curable and preventable.

Help the National Tuberculosis Association and its one thousand affiliated state and local associations to banish tuberculosis for all times.

Contribute to a great American cause and stand behind the double-barred cross, the symbol of better health.

Get in touch with your state or local Tuberculosis Association.

Buy Red Cross Christmas Seals
Dec. 1 to 10

WITTE

2 H.P. Pulls 2 3/4

Big Value—Big Surplus power. Immediate shipment. Offer includes engine on skids—ready to use. Life guarantee against defects.

LOW PRICES—DIRECT

\$44.95 NOW

Any size—2 to 30 H.P.—Stationary, Portable or Saw-Run. Now book, latest list FREE—Ed. H. Witte, Pres.

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You MUST read the remarkable book that has been suppressed over 100 YEARS. SENT BY MAIL PREPAID ONLY 50 CENTS.

If, after you read this sensational masterpiece, you do not think it is worth TEN TIMES the cost we will refund your money. KNOW THE TRUTH! You will be STARTLED! Order at once.

TRUTH PUB. CO., 1400 Broadway, NEW YORK

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WHITE LIGHT FROM KEROSENE

Beats Gas or Electric



BURNS 94% AIR

Aladdin

TWICE THE LIGHT ON HALF THE OIL

Agents Wanted

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

TEN NIGHTS FREE TRIAL

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

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

MANTLE LAMP CO., 391 Aladdin Building, CHICAGO
LARGEST KEROSENE (coal oil) MANTLE LAMP HOUSE IN THE WORLD

Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

CALUMET

Saves



Calumet Baking Powder forms the very foundation of kitchen economy. It is the best way to reduce the high cost of living.

There's nothing you can do, nothing you can use that will help so much in keeping down food expense.

CALUMET is so perfectly made—so perfect in keeping quality—that bake-day failure is impossible. Nothing is wasted or thrown away. Everything used with it—flour, sugar, eggs, flavoring—is converted into wholesome bakings.

Makes Most Palatable and Sweetest of Foods

You save when you buy it—moderate in cost. You save when you use it—has more than the ordinary leavening strength—therefore you use less. You save material it's used with.

Made in the world's largest, most modern baking powder factory. Contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by U. S. Food Authorities.

Order today! Conserve! Economize! **SAVE.**

All Baking Materials

BEST BY TEST

How Center Star Folks Play

This District Has a Lyceum Course Every Winter

BY MRS. IDA MIGLIARIO

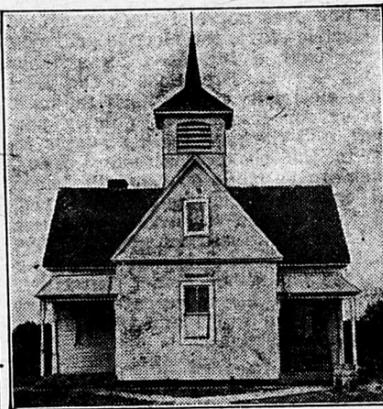
THE MEN and women of Center Star school district of Cherokee county are taking a great interest in the development of community spirit. The district is 7 miles from Columbus but this does not deprive its residents of enjoying social life for all the people of that locality are ready and willing to lend a hand to provide entertainment.

The Center Star school is the pride of the township for it is a standard school with fine attendance. The building is a good one and it is kept in first class condition; is lighted with gasoline lamps; has cement walks leading from the gates to the doors, and is used as a gathering place for

Star district, attended the meeting at the home of Mrs. William Reynolds on November 5. The program dealt with one of the most vital questions in the management of a home, the subject being "Sanitation and its Relation to Health." Roll call was answered by the women giving some one point they considered important in connection with the subject of the day. The answers given as the names were called proved the alertness of the neighborhood, for such statements as "Swat the fly," "Watch the rain barrel to prevent mosquitoes," "Stay away from contagious diseases," "Do not cough or sneeze when in a crowd without protecting the mouth," "Sleep with opened windows and keep fresh air in the house all the time," "Watch vegetables stored in the house or cellar; do not let them decay," and so on proved the interest these homemakers have in the health of their families and the general health of the community.

The papers read and discussed were on the need of pure water for keeping the body in perfect condition, encouraging internal use as well as external use; and the need of proper ventilation and its relation to the health of the body. The disposal of the waste material of the body was discussed and suggestions made as to how this problem can be solved in rural districts.

After the program a good social time showed the wholesome congeniality of the neighborhood, and one could hear faint rumors of a community gathering being planned for the near future when men and women, young folk and old folk will get together for one of the rousing good times typical of the Center Star district.



The Center Star School House.

the community social affairs as well as a school building.

The district has its own lyceum course every winter, and in this way the people have an opportunity of hearing some of the good entertainers of this and other states. This lyceum course is financed by the people of the district. A tax is levied every spring at the regular election for the purpose of maintaining the lyceum course for the following winter. The levy is not burdensome to any one family for it has been found that \$150 will bring five entertainers to the township during one season. Every one attends the numbers for they have paid for them. The people of the surrounding districts are invited and there is no charge for them. The lyceum number always is a community gathering.

The school board and the teacher are the committee that secures the talent. During the coming winter such entertainers as Francis Leaman with his lecture on "Community Pep"; Chester H. Guthrie, who trained the "Singing Fighting Yanks"; Walter Burr with his lecture on "Wanted, a Rural High School Graduate! Good Position, Ample Salary, and Rapid Promotion"; Osceola-Hall Burr in "Buster Brown and Indian Portrayals"; and an illustrated lecture on "The Rural High School Serving the Community", are the numbers which the community has chosen.

Sara Jane Patton, the home demonstration agent for Cherokee county, is doing good work in promoting community spirit, and that she is successful is shown by the woman's clubs over the county. The Woman's Auxiliary of the Center Star district has a wide awake and active club. The members meet every two weeks at one of the homes, and spend an afternoon in study and in a social time.

Twenty-five women, all of Center

WOMEN'S SERVICE CORNER

Women readers are invited to make use of this department. When you have a perplexing problem you cannot solve, send it to the Women's Service Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., then look for the answer in this column. There will be no charge.

To Make Hop Yeast

Will you please print the recipe for old-fashioned hop yeast, consisting of hops, cornmeal, and so forth?—Mrs. L. E. B., Colorado.

Scald 1 handful of hops in 1 quart of water, steeping until the strength is extracted from the hops. When cool, add 2 cakes of yeast, previously soaked in lukewarm water, set in a warm place to rise and stir often. When very light, add 1 tablespoon each of sugar and ginger, and 1 teaspoon each of salt and powdered alum dissolved in a little water. Add cornmeal to form a loaf, let rise over night, pinch off and make into little cakes and spread in a cool airy place to dry.

Send for a Pattern

Where can I get a pattern for refooting stockings?—A Subscriber, Derby, Kan.

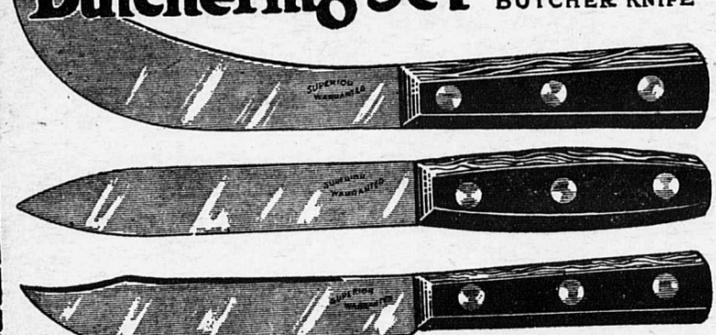
Write to the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., enclosing 12 cents, and ask for No. 9135. A pattern for making stockings also is included. The sizes of this pattern are 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inches.



Members of the Woman's Auxiliary Meet at One of the Homes Every Two Weeks for Study and Good Times Together.

Butchering Set

SKINNING KNIFE
STICKING KNIFE
BUTCHER KNIFE



Get This Fine Set Before Supply Is Exhausted

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

Special 20-Day Offer Premium Number 500

By placing our order for ten thousand sets of these knives before war time prices were put into effect, we were able to purchase them at an extremely low price and are now able to offer you the set postpaid with a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for only \$1.25 with a 3-year subscription for only \$2.25.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find \$..... for which send me Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of years and send me the butcher set postpaid.

Name

Address

For Your New Clothes

9234—Ladies' and Misses' Waist. The clever use of the long stole collar being inserted into picot-edged slashes produces a set-in vest effect. The waist can be slipped on over the head. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9122—Ladies' and Misses Coat. This is a simple style but unusually smart when combined with a skirt of the



same material. The collar is convertible and the back has inverted plaits. Sizes 16 and 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

9077—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. White satin makes the collar and cuffs of this smart frock. Long sectional panels are slightly gathered at the top. Sizes 16, 18, 20 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

Fun at a Reunion Party

Here is a brief outline of quite a successful party which my daughter gave when she was in the academy. It was called the "Family Reunion," and could be used for a school class, Sunday School class or neighborhood party. Folded invitations of home manufacture were used and a picture pasted on the outside of the invitation showing the guest, the age and the appearance of the character she was to impersonate. The invitation gave a clue to her family connection so as to better enable her to act her part. Here is a sample of the invitations:

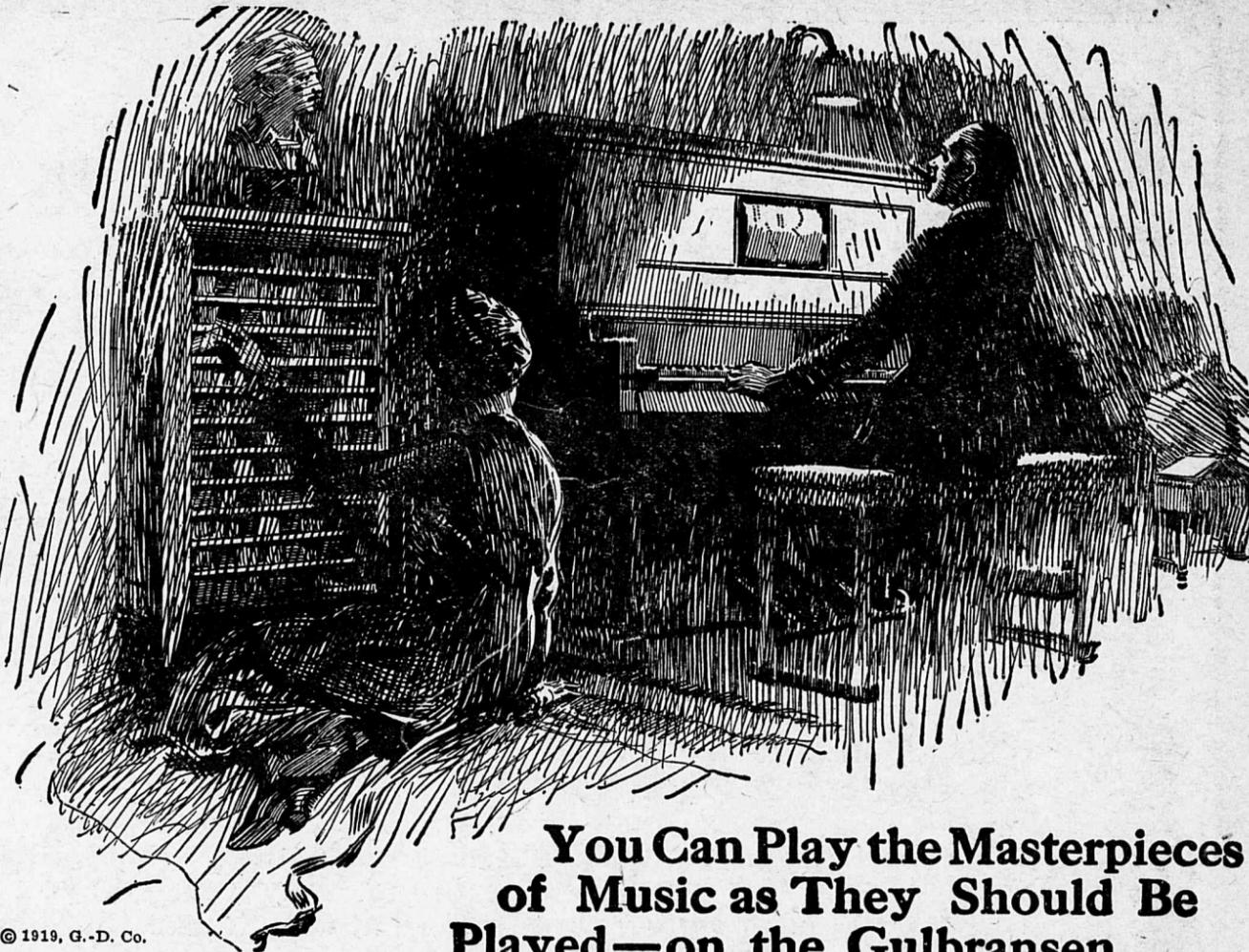
"Mr. and Mrs. Jones invite you to a family reunion at their home Friday evening, October 6. Please impersonate the part of Polly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and sister to Mary, Belle and Antoinette."

A great deal of fun came in meeting the members of this large family—the twins, baby, grandparents, country cousin, old maid, nurse, school ma'am, professor, doctor, nurse, school girls, foot ball player, prize fighter, actress, old darkey mammy, and so forth. An hour was spent in getting acquainted and family reminiscences, with a few old-fashioned songs, after which "Mr. and Mrs. Jones" served refreshments. Mrs. Fred Robinette.

A suburban housewife relates over-hearing this conversation between her hired girl and the cook next door:

"How are you, Hilda?"
"I'm well," said Hilda. "I like my job. We got cremated cellar, cemetery plumbing, elastic lights and a hoosit."
"What's a 'hoosit,' Hilda?" the puzzled cook exclaimed.

"Oh, a bell rings. You put a thing to your ear and says: 'Hello,' and someone says: 'Hello,' and you say: 'Hoosit!'"



You Can Play the Masterpieces of Music as They Should Be Played—on the Gulbransen

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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



Gulbransen Trade Mark

YES, that is true—true of you. You will realize it the first time you try a Gulbransen. You will feel for the first time in your life, the ability to make music sound the way you like it.

You will find a new delight in exercising this new ability—studying how to play better—selecting music to broaden your knowledge and improve your taste.

All the great compositions are now available in player rolls, the actual playing of artists like Hofmann, Bauer, Godowsky, Henry, Paderewski, electrically recorded. Every delicate phrasing is perfectly reproduced. You can play as the artist did, or vary it to suit your own ideas.

And for this, the Gulbransen is your ideal instrument. Easy to Play beyond anything you now imagine. Once you are accustomed to it, it seems to read your thoughts, so responsive is it to your intention.

The moment your feet touch the Gulbransen pedals, you know you are playing a better player than any you ever tried before.

And the Gulbransen requires so little effort that a baby once played it as shown in our trade mark, suggesting the idea to us. You can play for hours without tiring.

Prove it at the Gulbransen dealer's store. You can locate him by the Baby at the Pedals in his window and newspaper advertising. Or write us for his address.

Try the Gulbransen with the music you like the best. And if you want to get an idea of how beautifully you can play the famous masterpieces of music, select some of these:

- Harold Bauer**
Mendelssohn's Capriccio Brillante
Chopin's Scherzo in B Minor
Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata
- Rudolph Ganz**
Chaminade's Air de Ballet
Moszkowski's Valse in E
Chopin's Valse Brillante
- Leopold Godowsky**
Tchaikowsky's Song Without Words
Rubinstein's Barcarolle
Liszt's Dance of the Gnomes
- Ossip Gabrilowitch**
Chopin's Prelude Op. 28, Nos. 16 and 19
Houseli's If I Were a Bird
- Theresa Carreno**
Chopin's Impromptu, Op. 9 No. 3
- Edvard Greig**
Grieg's Berceuse, Op. 28, No. 4
Grieg's Erotik, Op. 43, No. 5
- Harold Henry**
Chopin's Prelude No. 1
MacDowell's Joy of Autumn

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(Pronounced Gul-BRAN-sen)
Player-Piano

Delicate Children

Malnutrition is not overcome with tonics or drugs, but by adequate nourishment. A child pronounced delicate, over-thin or anemic needs

Scott's Emulsion

Parents nearly everywhere know its power to nourish and strengthen. Children of any age take Scott's with pleasure and thrive on it.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 19-29

Panama Canal Book 10c

A story of the building of this great canal; 36 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid for 10 cents, stamps or silver. Novelty House, Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Breakfast Delight Coffee

THE BEST YOU CAN BUY AT ANY PRICE—AT ALL GROCERS

Distributed by the SYMNS GROCER CO., Wholesale
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BOYS GIRLS HURRY!

WE'VE GIVEN AWAY MANY PONIES FREE
We're Giving Away Four More FREE
Now. Be Quick. Get Yours



Three Ponies, Buggy, Harness and Saddle Given FREE. I have one for YOU—it won't cost you one cent either—I'll even pay the Freight on it to your home. I know YOU want a pretty pony, and buggy—This is your chance, but you must HURRY. Send me your name and address TODAY—QUICK. A post card will do. Just say "I want a pony"—HURRY.

E. MCKENZIE, Manager
205 Capital Building, Topeka, Kansas

Biggs at Kansas

**For Higher Prices
Better Grading and Quickest Returns
Ship to "Biggs at K.C."**

TRAPPERS! There's lots more money this year than ever before in trapping. Why man—do you know that we are now paying \$11.50 for good skunks here at our Kansas City plant, and that 'coon, mink and muskrat, as well as all other "fur bearers" are bringing the highest prices on record? You can't afford to miss a single day on your trap line with furs bringing the unheard of prices that we are paying. Start out right this season—join the three-quarters of a million satisfied trappers who know that when they ship to Biggs they can rest assured they will get a square deal and 100 cents for every dollar's worth of fur they ship.

Get These High Grade Trapping Supplies At Bargain Prices



VICTOR TRAPS

Low in price, high in quality. Best trap made. All sizes: single and double spring styles with chains. Sure to go and sure to hold. Biggs sells at lowest price.

- No. 1 Victor small game trap, per doz. \$1.98
- No. 1½ Victor, for skunk, raccoon, etc., per doz. 2.98
- No. 2 Victor fox trap with chain, per doz. 4.15
- No. 3 Victor "Otter" trap with chain, per doz. 5.53
- No. 4 Victor wolf trap with chain, per doz. 6.53

For others priced also at factory cost see catalog.

22 Caliber HAMILTON RIFLE

Only \$3.50

Standard hammer-type action with automatic extractor. Solid breech block makes rifle absolutely safe from defective shell explosion. Bronze barrel, expertly rifled. Steel jacket. Only 2½ pound weight. Unsurpassed in strength, durability and accuracy. Shoots 22 short or long



Light and handy but a hard accurate shooter. Just the thing for small game. Tested, adjusted and guaranteed.

**Search Light \$3.95
For Night Hunting**

Throws brilliant white beam more than 600 feet ahead. Unextinguishable by rain or wind. Can be worn on head, or carried on belt or in pocket. Has automatic self lighter. No matches needed.



**Special Cap
30c Postpaid**

**Extra Long Distance
Lens, 50c Postpaid**



Combination Offer

Searchlight, cap and long distance lens (Regular price \$4.75). When all are ordered together, postpaid, \$4.50.

Write today for free catalog giving full descriptions, prices, etc., of many other valuable trapping aids.

BIGGS' BAITs
are Guaranteed to
Increase your Catch
or Money Back



City Wants Furs



Billy 'Possum SAYS

Speaking about sure enough big returns—say, the trappers in these parts are certainly coining the money. I overhear 'em talking ever' once in awhile when they haven't any idea that I am within miles of them.

There's W. G. Pennington, a trapper in this neighborhood, who made \$623.23 just trapping in spare time last season. He was telling his friend George Crowley about it the other day while I was crouched on a limb near by. "Well, that's not bad," said George, "But I hope to do better this year. I just received a check from Biggs for my first shipment this year for \$142.00, and honest, it's so easy to catch 'em that I feel ashamed every time I go down my line."

"How did you make a catch like that so early in the season?" asked his friend. "Why, easy enough," was the reply. "I read the TRAPPERS' EXCHANGE and followed the methods I read about there. Then again I use Biggs' bait on my sets and on my shoes—the animals just follow me into the traps."

You can bet I opened up my ears pretty wide at that and decided that I would go home at once and stuff my nose with cotton to try to keep from smelling any of that Biggs' Bait. The only way I have kept my skin out of Biggs' plant so long is by taking every tip that I can get from some of these sly old trappers.

Look for the next Billy 'Possum talk in this paper December 6th.

Biggs Gives 100 Cents On the Dollar— No "Commissions" Deducted

No 5% deductions made when you ship to Biggs. Why should you take 95c for a dollar's worth of fur? That is just what you do when you ship to a "commission house." Before you ship anywhere, look up carefully whether they will hold out 5c from every dollar that you should get. That 5c belongs to you and there is no reason why you should not have it. Ship to Biggs at Kansas City and you will get a higher price for every fur and every cent that is due you.

Furs Held Separate

We hold fur shipments separate on request, provided the "hold separate" request is put inside of the shipment or attached to the package. Instructions sent separately by mail would reach us too late. We mail you a check within an hour of the time your shipment is received. If the amount is unsatisfactory we will ship back your furs at once.

Traps, Baits, Guns and Trappers' Supplies at Factory Cost

Guaranteed traps, guns, animal baits and every other supply that the trapper needs sold at low factory cost. Sign the coupon below for a free catalog that will give you complete information and money saving prices.

FREE

All the secrets of successful trapping yours for the asking. Use the coupon below and get a free subscription to the TRAPPERS' EXCHANGE, the greatest trapper's monthly magazine ever. This great magazine, full of valuable information on trapping and woodcraft, and personal letters from some of the oldest and most successful trappers in the game, will be sent you every month, if you will simply sign and fill out the coupon. Every trapper interested in catching and selling furs for highest prices should be reader of this publication. Our readers say it's dandy. By following the directions and using the information in this TRAPPERS' EXCHANGE a man that never saw a trap in his life can make as much as the experienced trapper.

Read What Others Are Doing— You Can Do As Well!

F. T. Connor, of Montezuma, Kansas, made \$175.80 in two months.
W. W. Howard, Iuka, Kansas, made \$138.29 on one shipment.
H. C. Vance, of Hoxie, Kan., shipper, received \$185.57 from Biggs for his first shipment.
E. T. Reynolds of Big Spring, Neb., made \$305.71 before December 15th, using Biggs' baits and shipping to Biggs.
A. Walters, of Shenandoah, Iowa, made \$114.89 for his first shipment to Biggs last year.
T. M. Hagan, of Little River, Kansas, made \$153.87 in two months last year using Biggs' traps and supplies and shipping to Biggs at Kansas City.
H. B. Hanson, Akron, Iowa, sent us an order December 1st, 1918, for traps and before Christmas received our check for \$110.61.
Just a few ordinary cases taken at random from our records. Hundreds did much better.

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300 Candle Power

Most Perfect Reading Lamp Known
Safe — Durable — Clean

USED by thousands and without question the finest lamp for home use ever invented. Makes and burns its own gas from common motor gasoline and lights with ordinary matches. No alcohol torch needed.



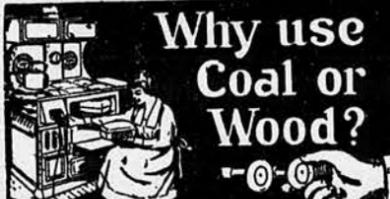
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Gives a brilliant white light of 300 candle power — 20 oil lamps are not so powerful. No wick. No chimney. No daily or weekly cleaning necessary. Handsome design. Made of brass, heavily nickle-plated. Will last a lifetime.

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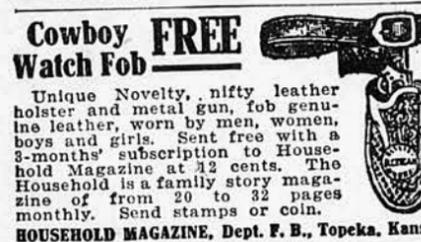
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HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Dept. F. B., Topeka, Kansas

For Our Young Readers

So Sammy's Thanksgiving Composition was the Best

BY VIOLA HAYDON

SAMMY was standing by the gate looking hopelessly down the road when Neighbor Black came up. "What are you looking so glum about, Sammy?" he said cheerily. "Well," said Sammy, "I haven't anything to be thankful for, and Miss Blake has asked us to write a composition on 'What We are Thankful For' and I can't think of one thing to write. And day after tomorrow is Thanksgiving Day."

"Now Cousin James in the city has so many things to be thankful for," Sammy went on. "James has an automobile to ride in, and he has a bicycle all his very own, too."

"Anything else?" asked Mr. Black, as he looked off across the meadow.

"Why, yes, he lives in a big house with lots of servants, and has books and just all kinds of toys," almost wailed Sammy. Mr. Black looked at the little 8-year-old boy and genuinely pitied him.

"Why, Sammy," he said kindly, "I thought you loved your father and mother and little sister."

"Sure I do!" strongly responded the boy.

"Aren't you thankful you have them?"

"Yes, of course, but I mean real things," said Sammy. Mr. Black did not seem to notice his comment but went on:

"Seems to me James said last summer when he was visiting you that he wished he had a mother to tuck him in bed at night. Don't you like to have your mother tuck you in at night, Sammy?"

"Oh, yes, of course I do. I couldn't go to sleep at all if mother didn't go up to bed with me and then kiss me good night."

"Well," said Mr. Black, "just think how lonely James must be with only servants and a big house and no mother. Would you trade places with him?"

"No—o," sobbed the child, "I couldn't do without mother and father and Lucille."

"Then you have something to be thankful for," said the kind man at his side.

"I think I'll go right off and write that composition," added Sammy with a smile as he started for the house and his mother.

Next evening when Mr. Black was out in the barnyard, Sammy went past on the run from school.

"Hello, Sammy, how's that composition?" called Mr. Black.

"Miss Blake said mine was the best in the class, and I got the highest mark. I'm hurrying home now to tell mother," sang out the little fellow as he rushed on.

"I wonder whom little James runs home to," mused Mr. Black as Sammy disappeared over the hill.

To the Turkey

Gobble, gobble, turkey-cock!
Zany of the barnyard flock!

When your scarlet ruff you don
And you get your bustle on;

And your dunce-cap red and queer
Tilted over on one ear;—

Strutting up and strutting down
You're a funny, funny clown!

Zany of the barnyard flock,
Gobble, gobble, turkey-cock!
—By Harriette Wilbur.

A "Be Thankful" Device

BY HARRIETTE WILBUR

History tells us that at one time, the Pilgrims were so reduced in food supplies that each member of the colony was served but five grains of parched corn at a meal, and nothing more, and that later, when matters had permanently turned for the better with them, at every Thanksgiving feast the first course was this number of grains of corn, eaten while grace was being said, in memory of those straitened times, a custom which their descendants kept up for many generations before the

simple detail was eventually abolished by luxurious-minded hostesses.

It might be taken up again with advantage, however. It provides a novel idea to break the awkward moment when guests are assembling about the dinner table, and contrasts strikingly with what is to follow. Serve five grains of cooked corn in some fancy figure across each napkin, or on the tablecloth, and seeing them there when they arrive at the table, the guests will have a ready-made subject of conversation. Each is to eat his stint of corn, too, while the hostess relates the historical reason back of the novelty, and this will lead to merry quips on the part of the diners that the hostess will appreciate in turn. The grains may be parched, popped, puffed, or in hominy form, as desired.

Playful Fellows

These wise looking little fellows are two of the pets of Alice Chadwick of Barber county. They are great pals



and love to romp and play together. They are Alice's good friends, too, and are always glad to see her.

Self-Starters

BY CARL SCHURZ LOWDEN

The man or boy who gets there quick is a self-starter; the boy who does not wait to be taught or told but who goes into action in his youth is a self-starter. Almost every great man was that sort of a boy.

When 9 years old Paganini was a composer; and at 10 Schubert was a leading singer in a Vienna choir. Beethoven became a famous composer at 11, and Mozart at 12 wrote an opera.

Three youths showed their genius at 14: Weber wrote his first opera; Pope penned his "Ode to Silence"; and Schiller wrote an epic poem he called "Moses."

When 15 years old, Bulwer Lytton was writing novels, Victor Hugo was making verses, Prycell was writing anthems, and Thorwaldsen received a silver medal for a bit of his work as a sculptor.

Here is the list of youths active at 16 and 17: Bacon criticising Aristotle; Dibdin writing his comedy, "The Shepherd's Artifice"; Edwin Landseer finishing his famous picture of "Dogs Fighting"; Washington Irving, writing delightful essays; and Halevy gaining a first prize for his work, "Hermione."

Bach, Meyerbeer, and Mendelssohn were composers at 18; Leonardo da Vinci and Michael Angelo were sculptors; Lope de Vega, the Spaniard, and Savage, an Englishman, wrote plays; Bryant produced the poem, "Thanatopsis", and Shelley wrote "Queen Mab."

At 19 Charles XII, the King of Sweden, led 10,000 men against five times as many Russians and scored a victory. Tennyson won a medal for a poem and Wilkie finished one of the most famous paintings of his time; Calderon, the Spaniard, and Klopstock, the German, had made their mark two years before manhood.

William Lloyd Garrison at 20 used his voice in favor of freeing the slaves; Galileo discovered the pendulum; and Lafayette was a major general with the armies that fought under George Washington for our independence. Weber was a musical composer, Shelling a philosopher, and Tin-

toretto a popular painter in Italy before they became 21.

These examples show that boys can become famous if they will try and try hard enough. Wellington won the battle of Waterloo and ended Napoleon's career by hard pounding. "Hard pounding, gentlemen," he told his officers, "but we will see who can pound the longest."

Too many men look back at their youth and mourn that they did not work then as they should. They cannot regain their lost chance. It was T. T. Munger who hit the nail squarely upon the head when he said:

"Youth is the opportunity to do something and to become somebody."

That's Common Sense

A farm boy works 10 hours a day, plows and cultivates the earth, feels no sense of ownership, has neither heart nor head interest in his work. That's drudgery.

A farm boy gets up early in the morning, works all day, has no partnership with father, no chance of recreation, is denied club fellowship, has no ownership in crops and animals such as corn, baby beefs, pigs, or poultry. That's tough.

A club member takes a few grains of seed, manages them thru soil, environment, insect and plant diseases, and produces vegetables, net profits that win the prize at the club festival or the state fair. That's skill.

A club leader writes a few pages of instruction on worthless pieces of paper, puts them into the hands of a club boy, and thus guides him to a business profit of \$50 in a single season. That's a good investment.

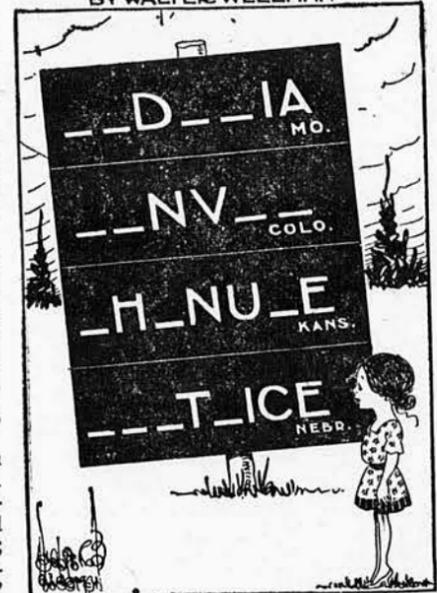
A club member may take an idle piece of soil, invest it with 30 cents worth of seed, a dollar's worth of fertilizer, and a few hours' work of brain and brawn, and make a profit of \$150. That's capital born of achievement.

Fathers and mothers maintain active membership in lodges, clubs, associations, societies, guilds, smokers, and unions, but fail to see the need of encouraging club work for boys and girls. That's unfair.

To give boys and girls manly and womanly jobs, membership in a club of their own, a feeling of ownership, an opportunity to do things, a real motive for study and achievement, a feeling of liability;—in short, a co-operative interest in the whole business of home making and farming. That's common sense.—So says O. H. Benson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

ANIMALS IN CITIES

BY WALTER WELLMAN



If you fill in the blank spaces in the names of these cities with the proper letters you will have the names of four animals. Send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Give the names of the cities and the animals. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls who send correct answers.

Solution November 15 puzzle—Kinds of cake: pound cake, kisses, election cake, lady fingers, stomach ache.

A small wire hair brush will free the carpet sweeper brush of hair, lint, threads and string.

Read

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

Health in the Family

Keep All of the Living Rooms Thoroly Ventilated

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

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

Don't Be Afraid of Drafts

"Yes, I believe in fresh air, summer and winter. I know, it is the best and cheapest thing in life. I know that it is healthful. But I'm not going to sit in a draft, and I'm not going to be uncomfortable. The thermometer can say what it pleases. I intend to be comfortable."

I have heard a very worthy lady talking just like that. And I don't intend to blame her. She is the best judge of what a draft may do to her, and she does have a right to be comfortable.

The Thermometer

What is there about a thermometer that refuses to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth? There it hangs. It registers 72, which ought to be warm enough for anyone. And yet you are not comfortable. You know that you can sit right outdoors on your porch, dressed as you are, in any temperature from 65 degrees up, in comparative comfort. And yet you feel chilly in a room in which the thermometer shows that your stove or furnace has raised the temperature up to 72 degrees. What is the reason?

Of course it may be that your thermometer is poorly placed, being placed in the warmest corner of the room. You must look out for that. Or it may be that your room is so full of drafts that it is hard to find in it a comfortable place. But, aside from these errors, the methods of correction of which are self-suggestive, there may be an explanation in variations in humidity of the atmosphere.

Now, the outside air under ordinary conditions has about the amount of moisture needed for comfort; therefore a temperature of 65 or 70 degrees is quite enjoyable. But on a cold day, when you raise the temperature of your living rooms by the heat of stoves or furnace, you do so at the expense of the atmospheric moisture. About four-fifths of the humidity is taken from the air. It becomes dry. So it evens things up by proceeding to rob you of the moisture that is on your skin. The evaporation from the skin, in such a dry atmosphere, is so rapid that you are not comfortable. You want the temperature to get up around 80 in order to feel at ease.

Air Must Contain Moisture

It is not a very easy thing to remedy, but it can be done. One way is to put moisture back into the atmosphere by means of vapor pans in stoves and furnaces. To be in the least degree effective this needs attention on a large scale. The ordinary furnace vapor pan which evaporates

some two or three gallons of water in the course of the day is futile.

This is rather experimental yet, however. A better way is to allow a good amount of outside air, which is laden with moisture, to enter the room. This may be done by providing at the base of every window a board or glass so fitted that the window can be opened a few inches without creating a draft. And this may be supplemented by brief periods of wide-open windows.

This brings up the question of drafts. I think that there is still a tendency to exaggerate the danger of drafts, but I am bound to admit that a great many persons, perhaps because they have lived too much indoors, are very sensitive to the steady chilling of the surface that a draft creates, and must be protected. This can be managed by the use of screens or putting on extra clothing. Remember that a window opened so as to make people put on wraps is more helpful and less dangerous than the window that is opened such a small distance that you can scarcely tell it has been raised.

You should be comfortable at a room temperature of 68 to 72 degrees. If you are not it is because the air is too dry. You can modify this by getting moisture into the atmosphere thru vapor pans and other devices, and by admitting fresh air directly into the room. You will be less sensitive to drafts if you make your skin resistant by cold bathing; wearing loose, comfortable clothing, and living much out of doors.

Management of School Rooms

In a schoolroom the windows should be opened wide at frequent intervals, but while the windows are open the pupils should be made to rise and exercise. No possible harm can come to the most delicate child from such a proceeding, and there will be a decided improvement in comfort and efficiency.

In the hours of sleep it is even more important than in your waking hours that you have a good atmosphere. Persons sleeping in heated rooms are likely to awake in the morning with parched lips and mouth and a "tired feeling." The sleep is restless, and disturbed by worrying dreams. This is almost as true of those who sleep in cold rooms that are tightly closed against ventilation.

There are still some persons who think that "night air" is dangerous, quite forgetting that it is the only kind that the night hours can supply, and is probably a little purer than day air because there is less smoke and dust to contaminate it.

No one who is warmly sheltered in bed need be afraid of drafts. Sometimes a nightcap or a woolen hood can be worn to advantage, and almost every person who sleeps in the fresh air is more comfortable for wearing woolen bed socks. But to get the maximum good out of sleep it must certainly be in fresh air of natural moisture.

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These Gloves are made Gauntlet style from Automobile top material and trimmings. They will outwear several pairs of ordinary leather gloves. They will protect your hands and are exceedingly comfortable—as they give plenty of finger freedom and they are waterproof.

These gloves are just the thing for fall and winter automobile driving or work gloves. They are well made, pliable and durable. We purchased a large supply of these gloves to give to our readers, and we want you to write for your pair today.

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

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Name.....

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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, woolens, 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.

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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.

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Can you fill in the blank spaces above and complete the doll's name?

You can do this if you try. Just write to Aunt Mary and tell her what the name of this dolly is and she will tell you how you can get a beautiful doll over 15 inches tall, jointed at the shoulders and hips. This is not a cloth doll to stuff, but a real baby doll in a beautiful school girl dress with a cute little cap. You will be the proudest girl in your neighborhood when you get this doll and she is yours for just a little easy work. Aunt Mary has a doll for every little girl, so be sure to write and tell her your name and address today so she can send you, her big free offer.

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

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

Name.....

Address.....

Capper Pig Club News

Will Anderson County Complete Membership First?

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

OUR CLUB has all of its members for next year, so I'll not have a chance to be in the membership contest," writes Lee Sanders of Anderson county. What do you know about that, fellows? Do you really suppose Anderson is going to be the first county in the state to show a complete team of 10 hustling chaps for 1920? I suspect Lee knows what he's talking about, altho returns so far show nine boys enrolled. But that's going some, isn't it? A county that can show nine members two weeks after the new contest was announced has a big mark to its credit for the coming year.

After all, tho, Lee is wrong in saying he hasn't any chance at the prizes of-

county did, and if that boy doesn't make a showing in 1920 it won't be his fault. We haven't heard much from Dickinson this year, but I know there are other boys there full of the same kind of ambition and energy that Paul Buchenau has, and I'm expecting to hear from them. Paul knows what Capper Pig club work is as he was a member in 1917, so perhaps that's why he was so eager to get a place in the club for 1920.

There's no better proof of the value of club work, and the benefit that club members receive, than the way old members feel about dropping the work. "I have liked the club work fine, and I'll still remain a member of my breed club," says Wayne Forney of Kingman county, in writing about his plans for next year. "Please send me about a dozen application blanks," Wayne continues, "for I'm sure going to try to do my part to help other boys." Wayne goes on to ask how soon club members may buy contest sows. Sows may be purchased any time, and if we are to judge by other years, it will pay club members to buy before spring. A study of the market will show that prices are likely to rise as spring comes on. Then, too, you have a much better chance of taking your time and finding just the sow you desire to enter in the contest, if you begin looking early. Sows may be entered, any time after January 1.



Leroy Satterfield, Wallace County.

ferred for the best records in lining up new members for 1920. I'll tell you why. In several counties this year an excellent showing has been made by the holding of joint meetings of the pig and poultry clubs. For 1920 we are offering a handsome trophy cup valued at \$25 to the county making the best joint showing thru the year. This trophy is separate from the cups which will be given for the best pep records in each club. Now, wouldn't it be a fine idea to let pig club boys work for a complete poultry club membership in their counties, as well as for a team of 10 boys? You would be helping your county and making a good showing for yourself in the fight for the membership prizes, for a poultry club girl lined up for 1920 will count just as much as a pig club boy on your record. Get to work in your county, and with 20 live, energetic boys and girls lined up for next year we'll look forward to holding monthly meetings that will be genuine county affairs.

A boy who will hustle out and get his recommendations in record time, and then send them to the club manager by special delivery, is right there with the pep, isn't he? Well, that's just what Paul Buchenau of Dickinson

One of the pleasures which occasionally come the way of the club manager is a visit with club folks from over the state who happen to be in Topeka. A welcome visitor recently was J. C. Stewart of Lyon county, who was on his way home after taking a carload of hogs to Kansas City. "I succeeded in topping the market with our hogs," said Mr. Stewart, "and am pretty well satisfied with the way we came out. Of course, \$20 a hundred would have looked good to us, but we sold some at that price in the summer and hope that we'll average up fairly well." Mr. Stewart has the largest entry of any in the father and son division, and his report at the end of the contest is certain to be very interesting and valuable. "I believe folks are feeling different about the hog market than they were a month ago," continued Mr. Stewart. "The break was certain to come, after the abnormally high prices, and now will be a better time for boys to get into the swine game thru the Capper Pig club than last year was."

Did I tell you who was the first boy to file approved recommendations this year? It was Ralph Cain of Pottawatomie, who also was the first to send in an application. Another Pottawatomie boy, Howard Falkner, also is on the new team now, and with about four old members going back for another year, the county membership soon will be complete. And counties all over the state are showing up the same way. From Linn, Crawford, Wallace, Sumner, Cloud, and many other counties, the applications are coming. Have you sent yours?

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Earle H. Whitman, Club Manager; Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary. Send Pig Club applications to Mr. Whitman; Poultry Club to Miss Schmidt.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of.....county in the Capper.....Club.

(Write pig or poultry club)

I will try to get the required recommendations, and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

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

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....

Age Limit: Boys, 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.

Nov...

Gr...

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Look iron-tiful He'll high, or ta price Send talkin' thresher er own send

Great ers. on on ate it The no he pays Emr and gal. it; oil to fre abund Keepa EM H WAT

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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.

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

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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
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15 " " " 1.10 per gal.	16.50
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25 " " " .90 per gal.	22.50
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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.

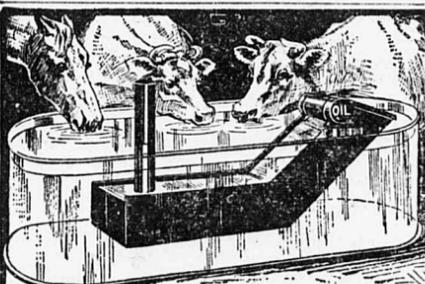


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Looks just like a big Avery Tractor. Cast iron—has rolling wheels—finished in beautiful red and black enamel with gold striping. He'll be delighted with it! Stands 3 1/2 inches high, 5 inches long. Makes a dandy toy or table ornament. Worth many times its price.

Send 25c (35c in Canada) with the names of those talking of buying a tractor, cultivator or a grain thrasher. Also mention as many tractor and thrasher owners as you can remember. That's all. We'll send the toy by return mail.

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Motor Farming, Threshing and Road Building Machinery



Empire Oil-Burning Tank Heater

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

Empire Non-Freezable Hog Waterer
Made of heavy galvanized iron—large capacity (70 gal.); drinking trough on outside where hogs can reach it; oil burner directly under trough—guaranteed not to freeze. Keeps water warm for 2c per day. An abundance of fresh, clean water at right temperature. Keeps hogs healthy—fatten faster on the same feed.

FARMER AGENTS
Special offer to farmers willing to show our Heater and Waterer to prospective buyers. Write at once for price and special offer.
Empire Tank Heater Co. 103 N. 7th Street Washington Iowa

Capper Poultry Club

Any Member May Earn Profits and Win Prizes

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

A VISITOR at a military hospital saw a blind war hero pushing a wheeled chair in which was a former soldier deprived of his legs. They chatted merrily.

"Look!" said the visitor to his companion. "What one lacks the other makes up for. The two of them together make a whole man."

Even when folks have not lost their eyesight or their limbs they need the help of others. What one of us lacks the other makes up for. That is why in club work so much more can be accomplished than when we work single handed. But remember that when you are a part of a club whatever you do affects the entire club membership. If your arm were to be cut off, you would feel the pain not only where the injury occurred, but your whole body would suffer. If in selling your standard bred chickens you were to

counties will go around the world in our imaginary airplane race. I would certainly like to see some of them start on a trip to the moon."

We have decided to add several other items to the scale of points for the airplane race. Each county may credit itself with five points for each dollar contributed to the support of any one of our French orphans. For each picture of a club girl or member of the mothers' division sent you may credit your county with five points, provided these pictures were not duplicates or so much alike that only one could be used. Several counties have issued typewritten county newspapers. Ten points will be given for each monthly issue of these.

"Cloud County Doings" is the name of the monthly typewritten publication issued recently by the Cloud county girls. It contains various items of interest about the girls' chickens and the girls themselves. Jokes which pertain to the poultry business brighten up the paper.

Applications for the new club are coming in thick and fast. Some of the girls already have obtained recommendations. Here is a good letter from Opal Shaw, who is to be a new member in Douglas county:

"I received my recommendation blank and am sending it in today. I think I shall raise Rose Comb White Leghorns. Daddy is going to build my pen soon. There is going to be almost an acre in it. I do not know yet what kind of a hen house I shall have. I chose the White Leghorns because they lay so many eggs and are such good hustlers. I will do my best in the club."

"I am proud to become a member of the Linn county Poultry club," wrote Leona Rogers, "and so I am sending in my application blank. My sister, Wilma, was a member last year."

If a girl who is a member of the present club persuades a new girl to join she should be sure to ask this new member to write her name on her application blank as the person who asked her to join. In this way the present member will receive credit for her effort.

Tell your friends about the two departments in the club for 1920—the baby chick department and the pen department. A girl may enter either 20 purebred baby chicks or she may enter eight hens or pullets and a cock or cockerel. Girls may borrow money to purchase chickens for either department. While the rules for the baby chick department are more simple than

Big Profits for Club Girls

More than 3,500 chickens are listed by Capper Poultry club girls in the fall catalog. Think of the profits which soon will be coming to these girls! But these are not the only profits which club members enjoy. From eggs laid by their hens more than 31,000 chickens were hatched. Many of these were sold earlier in the season or were used at home. Some will be kept for breeding stock.

In addition to this income, there will be prizes offered in the club work, and the breeders' prizes. In 1920, the club will be even better than heretofore. The cash prizes will amount to nearly \$500.

If you'd like to be a winner of some of these prizes and to earn large profits by raising chickens, fill out the application blank printed in another part of this paper and mail it at once.

sell some that are disqualified, the standard of the entire club would be pulled down. On the other hand, stock that is good lifts up the standard of the whole club. Winning prizes at county fairs, holding good club meetings, being a force for uplift in your community—all of these things put Capper Club work on a high basis.

One girl excels in leadership and makes a good county leader or president. Another writes well and is an efficient secretary or reporter. Others are musically inclined or are apt in giving readings and can help to make the monthly programs a success. Another girl may not be able to do either of these last two things well but she has executive ability and knows just how to persuade others to do things. Therefore she can arrange for a program. Now you see what I mean when I say what one lacks another makes up for. Together we make a perfect whole, if we work in harmony.

At the time of this writing I have received only two of the temporary reports on the airplane race sent out to county leaders. The report of Helen Andrew, leader of the Johnson county girls, shows 6,043 1/2 points to their credit. Douglas county shows a total of 1,011 points. Here is a part of the interesting letter which accompanied the report of Lillian Milburn, leader of the Douglas county club:

"I am enclosing my 'airplane' race blank. I have filled it out the best I can and the most accurately, but I was not quite clear on the answers to some things. I am away from home going to high school in town and so I cannot do justice to my club work, as I had hoped and would like to do. I had planned many things and ways in which our county would have shown pep, but cannot carry them out as I would like to, not being at home. I certainly have some of the most beautiful birds you ever saw. They are just dandies. I hope to sell many thru the club catalog. I hope that many



Lillian Brun and June Rork.

those for the pen department, the prizes are not quite so large and the chick department will have a smaller number of chickens to list in the annual catalog.

Any farm girl in Kansas who meets the requirements may join the club whether she is asked by a present member or not. Membership in each county is limited to 10 active members. Send in your application at once.

The picture used today shows two good club friends of Atchison county—Lillian Brun, the county leader, and June Rork. The picture was taken at the side of the school house which the two girls attend.

Eggs \$1.00 a dozen



With eggs practically certain to retail for \$1.00 a dozen this winter, you are going to make big profits, Mr. Poultryman, provided you make your hens lay enough eggs. Just because the weather is cold, don't let them loaf. Make them lay eggs when eggs are golden. What 400,000 other chicken raisers have done you can do. Just give your hens a few cents' worth of Reefer's "More Eggs" Tonic in their drinking water and you will be amazed at the results. I have on file thousands and thousands of letters from poultry raisers, showing that "More Eggs" has brought enormous increases in their egg supply.

Results Guaranteed by a Million Dollar Bank

The Million Dollar National Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Mo., absolutely guarantees your money back if you are not completely satisfied with results. That is your complete protection. You run no risk whatsoever. Simply write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 7668 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for a \$1.00 package of "More Eggs." Send for it today and start your hens laying more eggs right away! Every day counts!

Got 117 Eggs Instead of 3

That's what "More Eggs" did for one user. Read the letters below and remember they are only a few out of thousands.

"More Eggs" a Godsend
I received your "More Eggs" Tonic and found it was a great Godsend. I was only getting 12 eggs a day and now I am getting 117 per day.
MYRTLE ICE, Boston, Ky.

Seven Times the Eggs
I have 24 six months pullets and was getting two and three eggs a day, and after using your "More Eggs" for two weeks my egg yield went up to 17 to 21 eggs a day.
J. H. WALKER, Mendota, Ill.

1200 Eggs from 29 Hens
The "More Eggs" Tonic did wonders for me. I had 29 hens when I got the tonic and was getting five or six eggs a day. April 1st I had over 1,200 eggs. I never saw the equal.
EDW. MEKKER, Pontiac, Mich.

160 Hens—1500 Eggs
I have fed 2 boxes of "More Eggs" to my hens and I think they have broken the egg record. I have 160 White Leghorns and in exactly 21 days I got 125 dozen eggs.
MRS. H. M. PATTON, Waverly, Mo.

\$200 Worth of Eggs from 44 Hens
I never used "More Eggs" Tonic until last December; then just used one \$1.00 package and have sold over \$200.00 worth of eggs from forty-four hens. "More Eggs" Tonic did it.
A. G. THODE, R. No. 2, Box 47, Sterling, Kans.

1368 Eggs After 1 Package
Last fall I bought a box of your "More Eggs" Tonic and would like to have you know the result. From January 1st to July 1st my hens laid 1,368 eggs.
A. E. WHITE, Scranton, Pa.

Order Today!

Every day counts! Send the coupon today for a full size package of "More Eggs" tonic. Order now and start your hens making money for you. You run no risk. A Million Dollar Bank will refund instantly if you are not entirely satisfied. Profit by the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry. Act NOW. Put a dollar bill in with the coupon. Send for this bank-guaranteed egg producer and profit-maker NOW. Today!

E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert
7668 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Send me one full-size package of "More Eggs" Send this with an absolute Bank Guarantee that you will refund my money if this tonic is not satisfactory to me in every way. I enclose \$1.00.

Name.....
Address.....

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Prince Albert is supplied in tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and in that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

PUT a pipe in your mouth that's filled brimful of Prince Albert, if you're after smoke peace! For, no matter how bad has been your pipe-past, P. A. will hand you such tobacco joy you'll wish your job was to see how much P. A. you could get away with!

You can "carry on" with Prince Albert through thick and thin and no matter how hard you test it out you'll find it true to your taste and tongue. You'll be after laying down a smoke barrage that'll make the boys think of the days in France!

Prince Albert never tires your taste because it has the quality! P. A. is made by our exclusive patented process which cuts out bite and parch—assurance that you can make new smoke records without any comeback but real smoke joy every time you fire up!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

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\$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

To Produce Winter Eggs

Hens Require Good Quarters and Proper Feeds

BY A. H. WARD

BECAUSE egg yields continue to go down as the early winter advances, the immediate problem among owners of farm flocks is to discover and apply methods of keeping the egg flow at its maximum point thru the winter months. With eggs selling at from 50 to 90 cents a dozen, as they have the last three winters, it does not take many dozen to well repay the farmer for his extra care of the flock. On the other hand, feeding high-priced feeds to a loafing flock causes an investment on which it is hard to realize a profit just by the sale of cheap spring eggs. To be sure that he will obtain winter eggs from the healthy hens and mature pullets, the farmer must direct his attention to various phases of poultry management.

Providing proper housing conditions is one of the biggest possibilities in increased production because it is not natural for a hen to lay during the cold season of the year. By providing conditions which compare favorably with the weather during the laying season an increased production can be obtained.

During the laying season the hen has the free range of the best part of the farm. She gets plenty of exercise by rustling for her feed. Most of her time is spent out in the fresh air and sunlight. It is possible for her to get away from the contamination and filth of the quarters in which the flock is usually confined during the bad weather. Approaching winter tends to find just the opposite conditions. In severe weather a large flock often is confined in a building only one-third large enough. Ventilation of the overcrowded building is almost impossible. Confined in such close quarters the birds get none of the fresh air, sunlight, and exercise that they are accustomed to. Instead they sit on the roosts and, due to the unhealthy conditions, lose most of their vigor and good health. No amount of other care in such a case will bring a satisfactory yield of eggs. Instead, when the chickens are finally let out they have lost all of their hardiness and at the first renewal of severe weather or disease they begin to die off. This gives the remaining hens the still harder proposition of making up for all of this loss.

The birds have to be confined during part of the winter to protect them; but this confinement should not mean overcrowding. The chicken house should be planned to allow at least 3½ square feet of floor space for each hen. This is a rule without exception, because overcrowding always leads to low production and heavy death losses.

Must Have Fresh Air

Fresh air must be had for the chickens. Unless ventilation is provided, the stale air soon becomes saturated with moisture. A cool house with fresh, dry air is much better than a tight warm building containing foul moist air. The most successful farmers follow the practice of using muslin curtains in part of the windows on the south side of the house. Fully one-fourth of this front can be devoted to the so-called "open front." These curtains are kept in place only during the most severe and stormy days.

By having as much window space as there is open front the house will be sure to be well lighted. Sunlight tends to dry up the moisture and also provides warmth. Most of the common

poultry diseases spread less rapidly in a well lighted house. The sunlight actually kills some of the disease germs. Tuberculosis, cholera and roup, are very common in dark damp chicken sheds, and such conditions always prevent any winter egg production by the farm flock. The average vigorous farm fowl responds wonderfully to the right kind of care; so it is very important to get sunlight and ventilation, and not to overcrowd.

Proper feeding of the right kind of feeds must go with good housing to make us sure of our winter egg yield. A mere promise of something good to eat will not go very far in getting "Biddy" to fill the egg basket. Any system of feeding that brings general success must be simple, must demand a minimum amount of labor and must include mainly the feeds which the farmer grows on his farm. The following system of feeding answers such requirements and has been very successfully practiced on farms thruout the Middle West.

The birds are fed a scratch feed of whole grains, twice a day, morning and night. Two-thirds of this feed is given at night and the other third is given in the morning. A large night feed insures the birds a full crop while on the roost, and the light morning feed acts as an appetizer for which the hens have to rustle. Two parts of corn and one part of oats makes a good mixture. Where there is shriveled wheat available a mixture of 3 parts of corn, 2 of wheat, and 1 of oats, by weight, gives excellent results. A hundred hens if confined will consume about 12 pounds of this feed a day.

Feed and Exercise

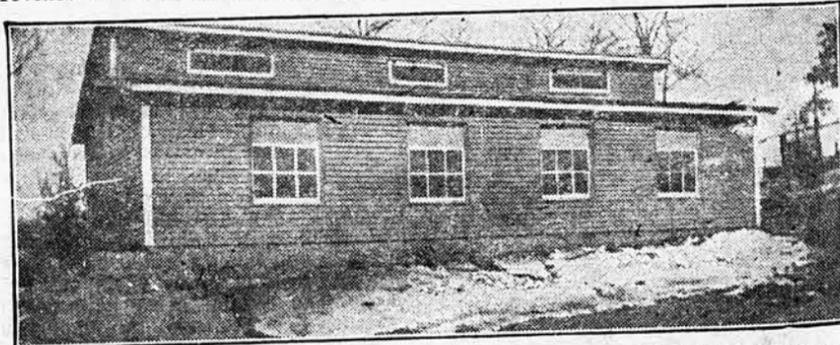
The mistake often is made of feeding this scratch grain on a bare floor. The hens hurriedly pick it up and then jump back on the roosts to shiver and get cold. They should be made to scratch in a litter for this grain. This exercise keeps them active, warm and vigorous. The litter can be of straw or corn fodder and should be 5 to 7 inches deep. A 2-inch litter is not deep enough. Wheat or rye straw make the best litter. Oats straw does very well but breaks up more readily. The litter is changed as soon as it becomes damp, filthy, or too dusty. The practice of feeding in filth and droppings is sure to spread disease and cut down production.

Ground mashes are very important in winter feeding. Hens eat about half as much mash as they do whole grain. Increased consumption of the right kind of feed must result in increased production. The dry mash is fed in a self-feeding hopper. It is always available. The birds need never be hungry. Feeding dry mash is much simpler than feeding moist mash and demands less labor. An inexperienced person has much less chance of making a mistake in feeding dry mash because there is no danger of getting too much or too little or mixing it in the wrong proportions.

The following rations give good results in combination with the scratch feed mentioned.

- I. Corn Meal 100 lbs. Ground Oats 200 lbs. Tankage 100 lbs.
- II. Corn Meal 100 lbs. Ground Oats 100 lbs. Wheat Midds. 100 lbs. Tankage 75 lbs.

Animal foods such as tankage or meat scrap are very important in mashes. Protein, an important part of the egg and flesh, is available in animal food. Feeding 20 to 25 per cent of animal food to laying hens will



Good Housing, Lighting and Ventilation are as Essential to Winter Egg Laying as Proper Feeds. Sunlight Kills Disease Germs.

supply this protein and will also tend to keep the hens in better health, reducing the mortality.

A large proportion of ground corn is not used because it is cheaper to let the chickens grind their own corn. Too much corn will make the ration too concentrated and may result in digestive trouble.

Experimental feeding has proved the wonderful value of ground oats in rations for laying hens. Even if the hens cannot digest much of the oat hull they get a great deal of nourishment from the grain. When compared with other feeds, as to cost and results, ground oats is an economical feed to use in egg production.

Give Sour Milk

When possible sour milk is always fed to laying hens. It is a source of animal food and permits reduction in the proportion of animal food used in the dry mash. Sour milk keeps the birds in good health. More feed is consumed when sour milk is fed.

However, milk does not take the place of water. An insufficient supply of water will cut the egg yield in half. Eggs are 65 per cent water. Nothing is more important or cheaper than plenty of fresh clean water. Many farmers find it pays to warm the water enough to take the chill off of it.

Laying hens demand a continuous supply of grit or gravel before they will handle their feed efficiently. It is absolutely necessary for use in grinding up the feed they eat. Oyster shell and grit will not replace each other. The 3 pounds of oyster shell that a hen eats each year supplies practically all of the lime used in the egg shell.

It is a common practice to supply the birds with mangels, cabbage, sprouted oats, boiled potatoes, or steamed alfalfa hay, once a day as a form of green food to make their ration more complete and give them a variation. This practice gives good results.

Winter eggs are always produced on farms where healthy hens are given good housing, a little attention, and are fed good wholesome feeds in the right way.

Chickens Kept from Crossing

While keeping two distinct breeds of poultry in one yard without mixing the breeds seems difficult, it can be accomplished easily and with satisfactory results, as shown by the account of an experience just received by the United States Department of Agriculture from a New England poultry raiser. One of the kinds kept is a so-called egg breed, the other being a general-purpose variety of poultry. The method of preventing crossing is as follows:

One year, roosters of the egg-laying breed are retained and used for breeding, no other males being kept. The following year roosters of only the general-purpose stock are kept. The difference in the color of eggs of the two breeds selected is so great that hatching eggs have always been selected with certainty as to the breed laying them. The plan necessitates introducing new males, but the advantages of keeping the blood lines of two breeds separate outweigh the slight cost of purchasing the males. The Department of Agriculture points out that when this method is followed on two neighboring farms an exchange of roosters might readily be arranged.

Big Shortage of Hens

Experts who have been studying the shortage of eggs estimate that there are 180 million fewer hens in the world now than there were just before the war. England used to import 200,000 tons of eggs yearly, but because of the shortage, this country is able to buy only 40,000 to 50,000 tons.

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.

We would feel better if we could hear Heinie's yell when he sees the Price-tag on his first tenderloin steak. —Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.



Winter Layers Need Help - get more eggs

Offset winter conditions—get eggs when prices are highest—supply the natural elements that stimulate egg-making.

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription is especially prepared to insure the vigor and vitality so necessary to thrifty, profitable winter laying. Thousands of poultry raisers bank on feeding this remedy for bigger winter egg yields.

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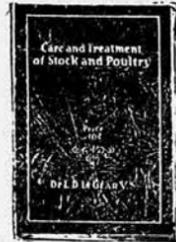
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Trust your hatching to time tried and tested
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Incubators and Brooders Used by the big money makers who stay in business year after year. Poultry Lessons Free. Booklet, "How to Raise 48 out of 50 chicks," 10 cents. Catalog Free. Write today. Des Moines Incubator Co., 346 Second Street, Des Moines, Iowa

Get More Eggs; Save Feed

Sky-high prices for eggs this winter will make big profits for those who know how and what grain mixtures to feed. Improper methods mean big loss. Prof. T. E. Quisenberry made a thousand hens in the American Egg-Laying Contest lay 200 to 304 eggs each in a year. Another big flock cleared for him \$6.15 per hen in nine months. His methods are explained in a new bulletin, "How to Get More Eggs and Save Feed." Get this free bulletin by writing Quisenberry today, addressing care American Poultry School, Dept. 332, Kansas City, Mo.

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Trap the Skunks With Care

Good Pelts Always Command the Best Prices

BY F. E. BRIMMER

THE SKUNK is the least wary animal of all the furbearers, yet few persons care to vex him and so his valuable coat is only taken by a comparatively few trappers each year where thousands trap the muskrat. The skunk is not difficult to trap and the part that needs expert work is in killing the animal and skinning the pelt without scenting the fur. A naked trap has no terror for the skunk and he will come for any kind of a bait from meat to fruit. I have seen a skunk caught on a sweet apple bait that was intended for muskrats.

Where the skunks' tracks can be seen in front of dens or burrows in banks there should be several traps set in the entrances. The skunk does not travel far and once you have found his track in the snow he should be followed and a trap set in his den entrance. He likes nothing better than sleeping thru the cold spells of fall and winter. He comes out only when the warm weather of fall and the thaws of winter occur. He seems to know when these will be and comes out to prowl about and look for something to eat. The skunk is not particular about his food being fresh and an old piece of horse meat or fish that has been dead for months, or even stale cheese are all good enough food for his hungry stomach.

The favorite hiding place of skunks seems to be under out buildings and even piles of lumber offer an attractive place for a den. If a barn stands back in the fields it is sure to be headquarters of two or more skunks. Generally several of them wander from one den to another, preying in common on old carrion and other finds that come in their path. As many as nine or more animals often occupy the same burrow.

Since the skunk pelt is worth several dollars and the white pelts bring as much today as the black ones did 10 years ago the trapping of skunks is very profitable. Here are a few ways to kill a trapped skunk without causing him to scent you. Approach a trapped animal slowly and let him see that you will not harm him. Take the end of the chain and lead the skunk slowly to water, then pull him in and drown him. Many claim that breaking the skunk's back with a stick will do the trick if his feet are not on the ground. A small .22-calibre rifle makes a good tool to use in killing a trapped skunk and he should be shot thru the head. Some trappers throw a wire noose about the animal's head and choke him to death.

In skinning the skunk, especially, some extra precaution must be taken with the knife. If you run your knife thru the musk bag, which lies under the root of the tail, you may cease to take any interest in your skinning operation for some time. Rip the skin around the musk bag, leaving a small rim of the skin around the outlet of the musk bag. This rim of skin should then be pinched up next to the tail and the bag be cut loose. The musk bag is easily separated from the carcass, but be careful not to press out any of the musk. Then proceed as with any other animal.

Stretch the pelt with the fur side in and ship it in the same manner no matter whether it is black, or star, half stripe, full stripe, or white. The skin should be taken off by the cased method and no fat or blood should be permitted to get on the fur or to remain on the skin side.

Country Hides and Skins

Country hides and skins make up more than one-third of all the hides and skins produced in the country, and their arrival at the tannery in a sound condition is of vital interest to all who use leather. Too often, says the United States Department of Agriculture, the value of "country" hides for leather-making is less than that of "packer" hides, because less care and skill are shown in the "take-off" and in the curing and marketing. In consequence the hide trade discriminates between "country" and "packer" hides and skins, and pays less

for the former. In addition to being the producer of hides and skins, the farmer is one of the chief purchasers and users of the finished products of the leather industry. He, therefore, is directly affected both as a seller and as a buyer by the quantity and quality of the hides and skins and of the leather made from them.

Many of the hides and skins used in this country, including practically all the kid and goat skins, are imported. A census of the hides and skins used in the United States during 1914 shows that 32,386,000 domestic hides and 80,359,700 imported hides, valued in the aggregate at \$233,522,700, were used in the United States during that year. The wide discrepancy in the price of country hides, as compared with the value of the finished leather products, results partly from the general inferiority of country hides and skins due to improper handling, as well as to the lack of a well-defined and closely followed system of classifying and marketing these hides. Furthermore, after the producer sells them the hides must pass thru numerous processes of marketing, transportation, and manufacture before being converted into leather, which in turn undergoes many additional treatments in its conversion into finished articles of commerce.

Timely Trapping Tips

BY F. E. BRIMMER

Every year much valuable fur is wasted because of too early trapping on the part of anxious trappers who want to get their trapline run out ahead of some other party who might operate in the same field. This results in catching pelts that are inferior because the fur has not gained its luster of late fall, is shorter and thinner than the first grade pelt should be, and the fur may easily slip from the skin. Poor prices for such peltries are the only reward to the trapper and a cheap one it is.

The game laws allow fur to be trapped as early as November 10 and some even before that date north of the Temperate zone. Yet pelts are very seldom anywhere near their prime by November 15 and December 1 will not bring furs that bring the highest prices. By late December and surely by January the fur is prime and the harvest of peltries will bring top notch prices. Of course the earlier the fall the sooner the furs become prime and this will vary in different years. A good old fashioned rule is never to trap until ice forms at night in ponds and lakes. The idea that furs are prime in any month of the year containing an "R" is foolish and absurd.

But suppose you know of a real "fur pocket" where you want to get your traps ahead of another person. Here is a way you can do it and not begin to catch the pelts until they are prime either. As soon as the trapping season opens in your locality put out your traps in all the likely places you can find but put a chip or stone under the pan of the trap so that it will not spring. This gives you first claim to the trapping ground and you should look after it just the same as if the traps were actually set without the stick under the trigger. Then in two or at most three weeks when the weather tells you that fur is prime and you know you can get double prices for the pelts that you have saved, you can pull out the sticks from the triggers of the traps.

Last fall mink pelts that were captured in November were worth on the average around \$7.50 and the same minks caught in December when the weather had put the gloss on the furs were worth \$15. Three weeks waiting while the pelts matured doubled their value. Fruit that is picked green is never worth the price of good ripe fruit, and pelts that are caught too early are worth from a half to a quarter less than those that are prime. The old adage holds in trapping, "Make haste slowly." Stake your claim to the trapping ground as early as you like but wait to nab the pelts until the price is right.

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Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 31c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$ 9.00 to \$11.00 No. 2, 30c. (as to size) No. 2, \$ 8.00 to \$10.00
Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

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We quote exact prices and pay what we quote. Furs are high. You get more actual cash by shipping to OHSMAN and better all 'round satisfaction. We want the best and are willing to pay well to get them.
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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Farmer May Ship

Has a farmer a right to ship his own grain as well as the grain dealer? Does he have to have a license to ship and sell his own grain?
T. W. D.
He does not.

Prizes—Soil Products Exposition

I would like to know to whom I should write in regard to premiums awarded by Soil Products Exposition held at Kansas City 9-24 to 10-4-1919.

JOSEPH S. DeFREES.

1620 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

Write W. I. Drummond, Secretary, Soil Products Exposition, Kansas City, Mo.

Land of Insane

B's father and mother own land. The father is losing his mind, can the mother sell the land lawfully? The heirs know that if the land is sold and the proceeds turned into money it will go to the favorite child.
F. Y.

If the father is adjudged insane the probate judge might appoint his wife as his guardian and acting as guardian under the order and approval of the probate court she might sell the real estate.

Kansas Law Books

Will you please tell me where I can get one of the latest law books of Kansas and a state map?
J. F. H.

I am not certain whether the writer means the last session laws or the latest compiled laws. In either event write the Secretary of State, Topeka, Kan. The Farmers Mail and Breeze sends its subscribers a very excellent map of Kansas together with a splendid map of the United States, map of Mexico, and map of Europe as a premium. The small amount of \$1 gets the Farmers Mail and Breeze for one year and these maps.

Rights of Alien

Can any man who avoided the draft on the ground of non-citizenship, study law and afterward become a practicing lawyer or hold a public office after a law being passed that one avoiding the draft on this ground can never afterward become naturalized? The young man to whom I refer was born in Europe and came here with his parents when he was a child. He is now past 21 years old and his father is just taking out his citizenship papers.
W. N.

If Congress should pass such a law as you mention it would undoubtedly prevent the young man from holding public office and probably would be held to debar him from being admitted to practise law.

Land Bank Loans

Your answers to the two inquiries regarding Federal Land Bank were not fully and not quite correctly answered in the November 8 issue. Having served on a local loan committee I may possibly be able to state the method of getting loans thru the Federal Land Loan Bank. The law requires a local organization of at least 10 members applicants, asking for at least \$20,000 in loans. This organization appoints a loan committee of three who appraise the land and make a report of the applicant's resources, his business, ability, and health. Then follows the bank's appraiser who may or may not approve the valuation placed on the property by the local committee. Then the application is sent to the bank and there the amount to be lent is fixed, depending in a large measure on other considerations than the actual value of the land. A large per cent of the applicants during my service were not granted 50 per cent of our appraisal. The limit last year, I think was 50 per cent on land and 20 per cent of the amount of insurance carried on improvements. Interest rate 7 per cent on amortization plan.
J. H. D.

Travel Pay

Is a soldier when discharged allowed 5 cents a mile railroad fare from camp to home?
If soldier received only 3 cents a mile upon discharge, last December, where must he apply for balance due him? Must he send his discharge papers also?
EX SOLDIER.

The discharged soldier is entitled to 5 cents a mile travel pay from place of discharge to his home or place of enlistment. If he has only received 3 cents a mile he is entitled to receive the 2 cents a mile additional. It is necessary for him to either send his original discharge or a certified copy of it. I would suggest that you send your discharge by registered letter to the office of the Adjutant General, Topeka, and have it recorded. The Adjutant General's office will return you the original discharge together with certified copy and also instructions as to how to proceed to get your additional travel pay. You can of course, have a copy of the discharge made at home and certified and send that direct to the War Department at

Washington together with claim for additional travel pay, but it will be to your advantage in any event to have your discharge recorded in the office of the Adjutant General, so that in case you are so unfortunate as to lose your discharge, have it destroyed let us say by fire, or in some other way, you can get a certified copy of it at any time from the office of the Adjutant General.

Sunflowers for Dairy Cows

(Continued from Page)

or change in the milk could be detected."

While the experiments do not indicate that Sunflower silage caused any great increase in milk production the chief interest centers in the fact that Sunflowers are more drouth resistant than corn and consequently make a more dependable crop. Corn in the West seldom will average more than two good crops in five while Sunflowers will produce a good crop nearly every year. They will grow in practically every part of the West and on almost any kind of soil, but of course they make their best yields on fertile soils rich in humus. On good soil under irrigation Sunflowers very often produce more than 20 tons of silage an acre. Yields of 22 to 39 tons an acre are reported from the Montana Experiment station. That tonnage is considerably larger than the yield from corn grown under the same conditions. The Nevada Experiment station reports 23 tons of Sunflower silage an acre while corn in the same experiment yielded about 14 tons. The Reclamation Experiment Farm at Scottsbluff, Neb., in 1917 obtained 22.93 tons of Sunflower silage an acre while the highest yield of corn silage there was 16.9 tons. On very dry land Sunflowers have yielded from 3 to 8.5 tons of silage an acre when corn would have produced practically nothing. Sunflower silage is very palatable and is eaten readily by both cattle and sheep.

Some difference of opinion exists as to the best time to cut the Sunflowers for silage, but most authorities agree that for dairy cattle the stalks should be cut before the pollen falls, as a resinous flavor is developed shortly after that stage of the plant's growth. However, when the silage is to be fed to beef cattle or sheep this factor would make no material difference and the Sunflowers can be left in the field until the milk stage is reached. Prof. G. S. Ray of the Colorado Experiment station says, "It is quite probable that the feeding value of the silage will increase as the plants develop toward maturity and hence would be most valuable at the late milk stage." Of the three varieties of Russian Sunflowers, the Striped Seeded Russian Sunflower is said to be the largest and most productive. The Black Seeded Russian Sunflower is grown chiefly for the oil it produces. The White Seeded resembles in many ways the Striped Seeded Russian Sunflower, but is not so productive and is more likely to become discolored in handling.

In making silage the Sunflower plants usually are cut into lengths ranging from 1/2 to 3/4 of an inch. It is essential that the plants be cut into very small pieces and that they be well packed in the silo. No water need be added unless the plants have become very ripe, for ordinarily the plants contain sufficient water to insure good packing. Any good corn silage cutter can be used for cutting up the Sunflowers. Aside from their value in making silage Sunflowers are valuable for poultry. Large quantities of Sunflower seed are imported annually from the Orient to be used in making mixed feeds for poultry. By the time this seed has reached this country it costs the poultry supply houses from \$50 to \$150 a ton. By the time the poultry man has purchased the feed for his chickens the Sunflower seed in the mixture has cost him from 10 to 15 cents a pound. There certainly is no reason why this feed should not be grown on our own farms in the West in sufficient quantities to meet all demands for this crop as a feed. A small area certainly could be set aside on many farms for growing Russian Sunflowers that would prove profitable. Russian Sunflower seed can be obtained from any large seed house.

\$77.50-One Week's Catch

By a 14-Year-Old Boy

Last winter one boy near Greenwood, Nebr., during the week his school was closed, trapped and sent us skins for which we paid him \$77.50. At this year's prices, his week's work would have made him over \$100.

One Farmer Sold over \$3000 of Muskrats

Last season one farmer and his boy sold us over \$3000 worth of Muskrat Skins from two ponds on his farm. This year the same number would bring him very much more.

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We're the largest hide and fur house in Nebraska and one of the largest in the entire Northwest. We are manufacturers and tanners and can afford to pay the very highest prices. We are within easy reach of any trapper in the West or Northwest and your shipments reach us quickly and in good condition.

We charge no commission, we grade your furs honestly, and we always pay all we quote. Letters from many of our shippers tell us that we often pay at least one-third more than houses farther East or South.

Big New Lincoln Trapper's Guide Free

It tells the kind of traps to get, where and how to set them, what kind of bait to use for various animals, how to kill and skin, and how to ship to get the highest prices. With this book anyone can make a success trapping. Get this book, our price list and Shipping Tag—and you're ready. Send name today.

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Cut out the tag below, paste it on a piece of cardboard and attach it to your next shipment. We guarantee it will get you the best prices. We have been in business more than 20 years, have thousands of satisfied shippers all over the West and refer you to any bank in Lincoln as to our responsibility. You take no chances when you ship to us and your money comes back quickly. **TRY US ON YOUR NEXT SHIPMENT.**

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Don't fail to get our list. We want all the furs that highest prices and honest grading can buy. There's a big surprise coming IF YOU WRITE TODAY. So don't wait—don't lose money. Send NOW for list and tags. Post card will do. Mail it quickly.

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4 BIG PICTURES BEAUTIFUL -GIVEN SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

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2-9-7 16-9-3-20-21-18-
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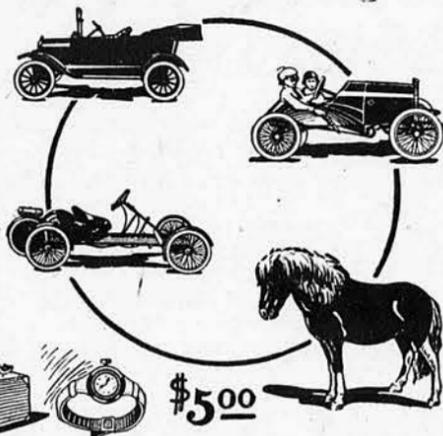
This is a very interesting puzzle. It is not hard either—just requires a little ingenuity and skill. The above figures represent 4 words. We have used figures instead of letters in spelling the words. For instance, there are 26 letters in the alphabet, letter A is 1, B is 2, C is 3, etc. If you can spell out the 4 words, write them on a piece of paper and mail to me at once and I will send you POSTPAID 4 big beautiful pictures. See offer below. But you must HURRY. Do it TODAY. A post card will do—just write the 4 words on a post card and mail it NOW.



This is the most wonderful series of pictures on the market. Very newest and appropriate designs. Beautifully colored and 12x16 inches in size. Elegant to frame. You can't realize the real beauty and value of them until you have received them. Everyone is wild about these pictures and they go like wild-fire. Solve puzzle and write TODAY—QUICK. See offer below.

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7. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case
8. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case
9. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case
10. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case
11. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
12. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
13. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
14. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch
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This is a wonderful bargain in a Gold Filled Signet Ring. Beautifully designed and engraved and suitable for either man, woman, girl or boy. It is given for promptness only and is in addition to the 15 grand prizes.

I am conducting this puzzle in connection with a big introductory campaign, whereby we will give away 15 grand prizes as listed in this advertisement. When I receive your solution to the puzzle, I will send you the 4 beautiful pictures to distribute on my wonderful fast selling 25c offer. When distributed you will be an Honorable Member of my club and receive as a reward the beautiful Signet Ring POSTPAID, and 10,000 votes towards the grand prizes. Many do it in an hour's time. But you must be prompt. The first thing to do is to solve the puzzle and send the 4 words on a post card. Attend to it NOW. Don't miss this wonderful opportunity.

M. House, Mgr., 609 Capper Building Topeka, Kan.

The Crop Program for 1920

Less Wheat With More Corn and Sorghums Planned

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

KANSAS farmers are beginning to feel the effects of the coal strike which now is gripping the entire nation. In many localities it is difficult to get coal enough to carry on threshing operations for there is considerable grain yet to be threshed in some counties. It also is causing the car situation to become more and more serious, and every day it becomes more difficult to get proper shipping facilities for moving wheat. Milling companies likewise are having trouble to get fuel enough to keep the mills running. A great many persons are not aware of the importance of the milling industry in Kansas. The mills of our state it is said produce more flour than those of any other state except Minnesota. The largest milling centers in Kansas with their daily capacity are: Great Bend, 3,000 barrels; Wellington, 3,000; Hutchinson, 4,500; Topeka, 5,400; Wichita, 6,400; Salina, 7,800; and Kansas City, Kan., 11,900. The total daily capacity of all of the mills in Kansas is 81,419 barrels which is 12 per cent more than that for last year. The total production of flour in Kansas for the 12 months ending June 30, 1919 was 13,125,000 barrels of flour or 2,300,000 more barrels than the state produced the previous year. This required 59 million bushels of wheat and 203 mills were required to do the grinding.

The New Crop

The outlook for new wheat is very favorable. The weather has been somewhat mild for the past 10 days and the wheat has made an excellent start. Seasonable rains fell in nearly every part of the state which helped the young plants to become firmly rooted in the soil. Dr. W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college estimates that there will not be more than 7 million acres planted in wheat this fall and that he thinks will be about the right amount to continue planting.

"With respect to corn," he says "the 4,190,000 acres of that crop this year could well be increased to 4½ million acres. This will be enough 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 periods that always may be expected in Kansas. Fortunately we have a crop in 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 1918 our corn at Manhattan yielded 3½ tons, kafir 7 tons and sweet sorghums, 9 tons of silage an acre. The nearly 2 million acres in sorghums this year should be doubled. They make silage of high feed value."

Dr. Jardine's Crop Advice

Kansas should plan to have at least 5 million acres in alfalfa within a few years, Jardine said, more than doubling the present acreage, but should accomplish this gradually. This year's acreage of 1,600,000 in oats, is about right; rye, a valuable crop acreage of 287,000, and the Western Kansas farmers would do well to double their barley crops, which this year covered half a million acres, he advised.

Dr. Jardine's advice to Kansas farmers concerning their cropping program for the coming year stated briefly is: Raise less wheat. Double the grain sorghum acreage. Double the alfalfa acreage. Grow 10 times as much Sudan grass and other pasture. Do not increase too greatly the acreage of corn. Distribute farm operations thruout the year. Keep up soil fertility."

Next year farmers will find it very necessary to study market situations closely and the United States Department of Agriculture is preparing to do all it can to keep farmers fully informed in regard to this matter.

Beginning about January 1, 1920, "The Market Reporter," a periodical of general interest devoted to marketing information concerning important agricultural products, will be published weekly by the Bureau of Markets. It

will be sent free to those interested who make request for it to the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Present local market and crop conditions in Kansas are shown in the following county reports:

Atchison—Corn husking is progressing satisfactorily. Wheat is growing well. Some fall plowing is being done. Farmers are feeding livestock or pasturing them in stalk fields. Many farmers and farm boys are trapping with good results as fur bearing animals are plentiful and prices are high.—Alfred Cole, Nov. 22.

Barton—Weather is very pleasant. Wheat is 100 per cent. Cattle are thriving on wheat pasture. Milk cows sell high, but cattle brings low prices. Good mules are high. Farmers are threshing kafir and milo. Corn is being shipped in for \$1.60 and new corn brings \$1.30; alfalfa hay is \$22 in stacks.—Elmer Bird, Nov. 22.

Chautauqua—Wheat is not growing satisfactorily, and doesn't look as well as it did 10 days ago. Livestock is in excellent condition, but prices are very low and it is difficult to sell. Pig crop is lightest in many years. Feed is high. Flour is advancing in price.—A. A. Nance, Nov. 22.

Cherokee—We had our first heavy frost November 10. Cold rains have made wheat sowing discouraging work. Some farmers still are sowing wheat. Grain has rotted in the ground in some fields but others are coming up. Feed is high, and livestock does not sell well at public sales on this account. Oats is 75c; bran, \$2.40; shorts, \$3.20; eggs, 60c; butterfat, 77c.—L. Smyers, Nov. 21.

Cheyenne—A week of fair weather has melted the snow and the ground is well supplied with moisture. Roads still are bad, and elevators now are able to take care of all wheat that is hauled to market. Corn husking is progressing and 15 cents a bushel is being paid for huskers. Coal is coming in to relieve the shortage. No public sales have been held recently. Wheat is \$2.20; eggs, 60c; butterfat, 70c.—F. M. Hurlock, Nov. 21.

Clay—Indian summer weather has given wheat a good start for the winter, and farmers a chance to thresh Sudan, cane, kafir, milo, maize and kafir. Farmers are hauling second cutting of alfalfa to cattle feeders for \$25. Some cattle have died from feeding on corn stalks. Mule market is good, and horse market is improving. Wheat is selling for \$2.30; new corn, \$1.50; rye, \$1.15; oats, 75c; shorts, \$2.70; bran, \$2; hogs, \$13.50; springs, 19c; hens, 18c; butterfat, 73c; eggs, 57c.—P. R. Forslund, Nov. 22.

Crawford—Weather continues mild. Wheat looks well but it has made little growth. Corn is gathered. Livestock is healthy. Car shortage is becoming serious, and there are no prospects of selling wheat soon.—H. F. Painter, Nov. 23.

Ellsworth—We are having excellent November weather but it is too cold for late wheat to grow well. A great deal of road work is being done. Farmers are plowing ground for spring planting. Feed is scarce and high priced. Alfalfa is selling for \$20 to \$25; prairie hay, \$12 to \$15; corn, \$1.75; wheat, \$2.45.—W. L. Reed, Nov. 22.

Franklin—Almost ideal fall weather conditions have prevailed the past week. Late sown wheat is coming up and early sown wheat is getting good roots to stand the winter. Some wheat yet is to be sown. There is some good corn, but most of it is very poor. Kafir and cane yields were good. Hogs are scarce. Some public sales are being held. Good milk cows bring \$100 to \$125. Butterfat is worth 75c; eggs, 62c.—Elmer D. Gillette, Nov. 22.

Harvey—Weather is excellent for fall plowing and there is sufficient moisture in the soil to give late wheat a good start. Horses sell very cheap at public sales. Butter is worth 64c; eggs, 65c; potatoes, \$2.15; wheat, \$2.15 to \$2.25.—H. W. Prouty, Nov. 21.

Jewell—Most of the farmers are husking corn between showers but it is too wet to get in the fields where wheat was sown in the winter in good condition. Feed of all kinds is scarce and high. A great many public sales have been held and everything sells well except horses.—U. S. Godding, Nov. 22.

Kearney—Weather is pleasant. Farmers are threshing small grains. Public sales are numerous, and livestock does not sell well. Feed is scarce and is selling for high prices. Eggs are worth 55c; butterfat, 70c.—Cecil A. Long, Nov. 22.

Labette—Wheat drilling is finished. Flies have been reported in some fields of early sown wheat. Corn husking is progressing. Ground is too wet to plow in some localities. Everything sells low at public sales except mules and cows. Apples are worth \$1.75 to \$2.25; potatoes, \$2; cream, 76c; corn, \$1.35; oats, 70c; hay, \$20; eggs, 60c; butter, 75c.—J. N. McLane, Nov. 22.

Leavenworth—Early sown wheat is making good pasture and late sown fields are in good condition. Most of the corn is yielding satisfactorily. Much fall plowing is being done. Pastures still are green and not much livestock is being fed.—George Marshall, Nov. 21.

Logan—Wheat has all been planted. Ground is in excellent condition. Corn is making 25 to 35 bushels an acre. There is a great deal of rough feed. Cows are doing well on volunteer barley. The light snow of the past week has melted and frost is out of the ground. Livestock is healthy. Cream is worth 73c; barley, \$1; prairie hay \$1.15; eggs are selling for 50c; and oats for 80c.—T. J. Daw, Nov. 17.

Nemaha—Corn husking is progressing well and the quality of the grain is good. The average yield is 15 bushels an acre. Wheat is in excellent condition. About the same acreage as last fall was sown. Corn, \$1.37; cream, 75c; eggs, 60c; butter, 75c.—W. E. Geren, Nov. 20.

Norton—Farmers are husking corn which yields well and is of good quality. Frequent rains have benefited sown grains, but have done some damage to wheat stacks and shocked fodder. Several purebred Short-

(Continued on Page 39.)

Another Bear Wheat Drive

New Crop Corn is Moving More Freely

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

UNCLE Sam's continual pounding on wheat prices is beginning to tell in markets. Prices have receded rather sharply in Kansas City, resulting largely from efforts of the United States Grain Corporation to depress the market. To what extent values will decline and for how long a period the market will remain sensitive to the bearish activities of the government control organization, dealers are hesitant to forecast. Before attempting to answer such a query, trade interests seek light on details of the bearish drive which is being conducted under the leadership of President Julius H. Barnes of the Grain Corporation.

The view had been expressed in markets that the federal wheat agency spent its last and greatest force in offering for resale its stocks of about 65 million bushels of wheat in the United States. The market yielded slightly to the resale announcement, but rebounded sharply. However, the Grain Corporation has developed another means of exerting pressure upon the domestic market. This time the bear action comes in the form of a decision by the government agency to sell flour in small lots to consumers at a price considerably under the level at which millers can dispose of their product. The flour will be marketed in 24½ and 12½ pound bags, desirable sizes for the retail trade, at \$1.50 and 75 cents, respectively, or on a basis of \$12 a barrel, net, to the consumer. Government sales of flour will not be made in Kansas, nor elsewhere in the West, as only the family trade in the larger cities of the East will be offered the product. Absence of offerings from this territory is the result of knowledge among officials of the Grain Corporation that the resales would be without effect upon prices in the wheat producing areas.

Flour at \$13 a Barrel

Housewives are not expected to be heavy buyers of the government flour, despite the discount under the prices quoted by mills. Kansas flour of the grade offered by the government can be laid down in the East around \$11 to \$11.50 a barrel, sacked, but doubtless the price at which the ultimate consumer obtains the flour is around \$13 or more, owing to the handling charges of the jobber, wholesaler and retail dealer. Demand for straight grade flour recently has been extremely quiet, bakers and retail buyers calling for the fancy patent varieties almost exclusively, these selling around \$2 a barrel above the straight or 100 per cent grade. If the housewives were eager to economize, as the government agency intimates, they would now be buying the straight grade instead of the fancy patent. But American consumers are too well accustomed to the fancy product, and will not turn to an inferior grade.

The offering of flour in small lots recalls the efforts of the Grain Corporation to depress the wheat market some months ago by advertising for sale straight flour in carlots only at \$10 a barrel in the West and \$10.25 in the East. This, too, was a big bargain, if such it may be termed, but Uncle Sam sold only 15 cars over the entire country, and only one from the Kansas City office, an insignificant amount. The Grain Corporation, it must be remembered, is not so much interested in the volume of its sales, but in the effect upon the wheat market.

Another important factor in the downturn in wheat prices the past week was the heavy increase in the movement. Arrivals in Kansas City amounted to more than 2,000 cars, double or almost three times greater than the receipts in any recent week. Increased loadings in the interior are the result of the improved car situation in the producing sections of the West and Southwest. Cars apparently are most plentiful in Nebraska, from which state large supplies are moving to Kansas City, while only a slight increase has been noted in the Kansas loadings. More plentiful offerings and prospect of a continued free movement, together with activities of the United

States Grain Corporation, influenced millers to delay purchases. Fancy dark hard wheat closed with a top of \$2.65 a bushel, tho \$2.55 was the best price paid, compared with a nominal top the preceding week of \$2.75 and actual sales at \$2.65. Hard wheat was about 10 cents lower for the week, premium ranging up to 40 cents above the government basis. Some of the cheaper grades of hard were down as much as 25 cents a bushel, selling within 8 cents of the guaranteed price.

Additional declines are anticipated in the wheat market. Millers are entering a normally dull period of the year, which, of course, is felt in the wheat trade. Weakness may continue until February, but a rebound in prices is expected shortly after the opening of the new calendar year. An easier wheat market should not particularly influence growers to part with their yields.

Marketing of new corn is becoming freer, and terminal points near the important producing areas are receiving moderate supplies for this period of the year. Kansas City, however, still is receiving only light offerings. The movement of new corn seldom reaches a liberal volume before December, and often around the opening of the new year. With serious car shortage this year, the scantness of the movement is even more pronounced. Most buyers are holding off, the purchases of cash grain by short interests and the scattered demand from feeders is above the current offerings. Carlots of corn the past week rose 1 to 7 cents a bushel, the sharpest gain being recorded on the yellow variety, sales of which were made at \$1.62 a bushel. The action of the future market indicates the growing nervousness of December shorts, which includes those having sold corn for December shipment. In the past week the December delivery rose 5 cents a bushel to around \$1.34. The January option was up about 2½ cents, while gains on the May and July deliveries were only fractional. Despite the increased movement of corn to Kansas City during the week, stocks of the coarse grain fell off more than 5,000 bushels to around 23,000 bushels.

Cash oats prices eased off slightly, but the firm undertone of the market

was shown by a fractional rise in the December and May future quotations. Farmers continue to hold oats for higher prices. The short crop in the East has stimulated demand from that territory, particularly for the heavy test grain, which is extremely scarce in the receipts. Oats sales in Kansas City last week ranged from 73½ to 75½ cents a bushel.

Strength in the better grades of prairie attracted attention in the hay trade. Sales of the wild forage were made up to \$23.50 a ton, a rise of as much as \$1.50 over the preceding week. The cheaper grades held firmly, with a good demand from stock yards and feeders. Alfalfa ranged from \$20 to \$36 a ton, and tame hay brought \$16 to \$26.50. Improvement in the car situation is allowing freer loading of hay in the country, and demand gives signs of becoming well filled. Slight reces-

sions in the hay market would not be surprising.

The millfeed trade is almost entirely of a speculative character. Sales are made from one jobber to another, and it is not unusual to hear reports of one car changing hands more than 10 times before it is taken by an actual consumer. For instance, a Kansas miller sells a car of bran to a jobber in Kansas City, the latter reselling to a Wichita dealer, then it is resold to an interior Kansas dealer, and possibly resold to another Kansas City house, all these transactions being made before the feed leaves the mill. But this does not enhance the value of the feed to any extent, for many losses may be and are taken in these operations. Bran closed around \$36 to \$37 a ton for November and December shipment, brown shorts around \$44 and gray around \$47 to \$50 a ton.



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A FINE HOME—260 acres, highly improved, 75 acres wheat, 20 alfalfa, 100 good pasture, good water, near school and church. \$76 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

170 ACRES, well improved; 4 miles from town; 1/2 mile to school; 70 acres of wheat; some alfalfa, all good smooth farm land. Price \$18,000. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

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KANSAS

FOR SPECULATION—160 acres Lane county, all tillable, all in grass, close to school, 3 1/2 miles from market, no improvements. A bargain at \$3,200. Jas. H. Little, The Land Man, La Crosse, Kan.

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KANSAS

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COLORADO

WASHINGTON COUNTY, eastern Colorado, crop producing lands, \$40 to \$80 per acre, money better, ideal climate, good water. Write us for particulars, or see us. **The Co-Operative Investment Co., Otis, Colo.**

320 ACRES, imp., 120 cult. bal. pasture. Plenty good water; 14 miles from town. \$22 a. \$1,000 cash, \$2,000 March 1st, balance 3 years at 6%. **Lamb Realty Co., Vona, Colo.**

EASTERN COLORADO and Western Kansas land. Farms, ranches and investments. Tracts of 160 to 2500 acres. Our prices from \$12.50 to \$30 per acre. **Barnes & Doty, Towner, Colo.**

50 MILES EAST OF DENVER, Colorado. I own 5,500 acres. Fine valley land, shallow water, one section improved, 400 acres of wheat, prices right, terms easy. **John W. Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.**

160 LEVEL DAIRY FARM, all in grass; 5 room frame house, barn, other outbuildings; flowing well near house; three miles railroad town; on graded road. Bargain. Price \$2,500. Good title. Owner. **Box 53, Mirage, Colorado.**

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.**

HASWELL DISTRICT of eastern Colorado, the garden spot of the state. We own our own land and guarantee delivery. If you have never seen this district, which is largely shallow water, by all means look it over before buying elsewhere. Write us. **CHARLTON-HOPWELL LAND CO., Haswell, Colorado.**

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.**

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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.**

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WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. **Land Market, Box 848, Meridian, Miss.**

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154 A., 4 1/2 miles R. R. town, Vernon Co., Mo. Fine rich soil. Well improved. Price \$60 per acre. List of other farms sent upon request. **Don Kennedy, Schell City, Mo.**

FOUR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. **Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.**

160 ACRES, highly imp., 110 cult., 50 meadow and pasture, wells and springs, 3 miles Eldorado Springs. \$75 acre. Other bargains. **Hunt Realty Co., Eldorado Springs, Mo.**

160 ACRE FARM AT BARGAIN. 80 a. in cultivation, 80 a. in timber pasture, 6 room, 2 story house, good barn, stone granary, basement, well water, springs and wells, 8 miles railroad, fair roads. This is a bargain. Price \$35 per a. \$3,000 cash, carry remainder back 6%. **S. S. Tillery Realty Co., Humansville, Mo.**

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HITCHCOCK COUNTY, Nebraska, lands are the best buy in the United States today. Ask **A. E. Smith, the Land Man, of Culbertson, Nebraska**, about them.

FARMS FOR EVERYBODY Send for our new list of farms and ranches. Our motto: "Reasonable prices, easy terms." **Miner & Bradley, Grand Island, Neb.**

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NEW YORK state farms. Write for complete list of farms for sale. We have a size, location and price to please you. Stock and tools included on many of them. **Mandeville Real Estate Agency, Inc., Olean, N. Y.**

NEW MEXICO

WRITE FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET describing agricultural and business opportunities in northeastern New Mexico. Productive soil, healthful climate, altitude 5200 ft. Excellent for farming and stock raising. Growing towns. We have no lands for sale but are interested in the development of this territory. Address **Earle G. Reed, Agricultural Agent, Room 309, Railway Exchange Bldg., Denver, Colo.**

OKLAHOMA

GET MY NEW LIST of farm home bargains in Dewey and Blaine counties, Oklahoma. **L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.**

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. **E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.**

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. **E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.**

160 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair improvements, rich loam soil, lays well, 6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail lines. \$25 per acre. Terms. **Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.**

A BIG VARIETY of low priced farms in Latimer county, Eastern Oklahoma, 35 inch rainfall. Write for illustrated U. S. government booklet on Oklahoma. **J. Poe, Wilburton, Oklahoma.**

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190 ACRES, 7 miles McAlester, 75 a. cult., 50 acres dry black bottom, 25 a. good upland. Balance pasture. Good roads. Close school. Fair imp. \$42 per acre; terms. **Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.**

QUALITY FARMS in a good section of Eastern Oklahoma. Write us for prices and government booklet on farming in Oklahoma. **HURT & HOBSON, First National Bank Building, Checotah, Oklahoma.**

160 ACRES, 4 miles from town, all fenced sheep tight, 50 plowed, 110 timber, 30 a. sweet clover, 20 a. rye. Good 3 room frame house, frame barn, hen and milk house, cement cave. Good well of pure soft water with windmill and tank, young orchard. Price only \$3,500, half cash, bal. 5 yrs. 6%. Free list and map. **DeFord & Cronkhite, Watonga, Okla.**

SUNNY OKLAHOMA—No. 368, 120 acres, 6 1/2 miles from Oklahoma City. 1/2 mile of graded school and state road, city phone, well, windmill, stone tank. Three room chicken house. Apples, peaches, plums. Sold 800 bushels of fine Elberta peaches this year. This is all smooth land almost in the shadow of the capitol, for only \$6,000 on terms. Call or write today for our list of farms and other valuable information. **West Investment Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.**

EASTERN OKLAHOMA LAND in 35-inch rainfall belt. Pasture or timber lands, \$10 to \$25. Good prairie, \$35 to \$75. Creek and river bottom, \$60 to \$100. Terms. Write us what kind of a farm you want and how much you can pay down. We will tell you who has the farm for sale, and send you a U. S. Railway Administration booklet that tells the facts about farming opportunities in this country. Every homeseeker and investor will appreciate this new and valuable booklet. **Farm Bureau, care of Industrial Department, M. K. & T. Railway, Room 318, Dallas, Texas.**

WRITE US

what kind of a farm you want. Our land is in Northeastern Oklahoma where markets, schools, rainfall and social conditions are good. We can please you. **HULING & HULING, Masonic Building, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.**

OKLAHOMA LANDS Come to Oklahoma and enjoy prosperity, good health and a nice place to live. We have had fifteen years experience handling lands and can find just the farm you want. We are also in the farm loan business and can lend you part of the purchase price. Write us for booklet and descriptive circulars. **CULBERTSON & TOMM, 208 North Third St., Muskogee, Oklahoma.**

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FINE quarter section for sale in Jackson Co., S. D. **E. Hohman, Caputa, South Dakota.**

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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.**

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SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE 320 a. farm well improved, 4 ml. from Rolla, Kan. Price \$20 per a. It is clear, perfect title. Will consider a good small thresher rig. **R. L. Burton, Rolla, Kansas.**

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, Farm Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.**

Bulletin on Lumpy Jaw

Please tell me where I can get a free bulletin telling how to treat lumpy jaw? **Mound City, Kan. ROY HARRIMAN.**

You can get the bulletin you desire by writing to the Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan, Kan. Our veterinary editor, **Dr. R. R. Dykstra** at Manhattan, Kan., will give you any additional information you may desire. **J. W. Wilkinson.**

Closed Teats

When my cow brought a calf in September her right front teat was closed and we have been unable to open it. What treatment would you suggest? **M. R.**

We have found only one successful way to treat this condition, and that is by amputating the end of the teat. A piece about 1/2 to 3/4 inch in length should be amputated. This will make a free opening from the diseased quarter of the udder so that accumulated and forming pus will drain out. For the first few days after the operation, it is a good plan to wash out the diseased quarter by injecting into it a few ounces of a 50 per cent solution of hydrogen peroxide. Great care must

SALE OR EXCHANGE

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me. **John J. Black, 75 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.**

OWNERS of farms and other property for sale or exchange write me. **Henry Sholl, Watertown, Wisconsin.**

TO TRADE

Good city property in Salina for level western land. **Layton Bros. Land & Inv. Co., Salina, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE—320 acre level farm. House, barn, windmill, wells, cave, etc. Good crops. Price \$22,500. Will trade for cattle, hogs or sheep. **H. L. Allen, Russell Springs, Kansas.**

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE

Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn best in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. **M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.**

MISCELLANEOUS

FARM WANTED. Send description. **C. C. Shepard, Minneapolis, Minn.**

I HAVE cash buyers for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. **James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.**

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. Hammit, Towner, Colo.**

PRODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. **L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.**

WANTED TO RENT—About 160 acres of good corn land in Eastern Kansas or Missouri. Must have a 5 roomed house and barn and other outbuildings and pasture. State conditions in first letter. **F. O. Benson, Sedgwick, Kansas.**

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Exceptional Midwest 119 A. Bargain, \$9,150, with

Stock, machinery, crops included, on improved road, near town, 5 miles to thriving city, 90 acres record-producing tillage, last year raised 65 bu. oats the acre, 125 bu. corn, etc.; spring and creek-watered pasture. Good 11-room house, 2 big barns, granary, corn, hog houses, etc. Aged owner throws in for quick sale pair horses, cows, wagons, harness, tools, hay, grain, potatoes; \$9,150 gets all, and only \$1,500 down required. Good home, sure living, big investment. Details page 79 Strout's big fall catalog farm bargains 23 states; copy free. **Strout Farm Agency, 831 E New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

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Kansas and Oklahoma Lowest Current Rate Quick Service. Liberal Option. Interest Annual or Semi-Annual. **THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

be taken that all of the peroxide solution is removed almost immediately after it is injected. After such an operation the teat in many cases heals up so that it can be milked, but in many instances, especially if the teat is naturally a short one, it is practically useless for milking.

In other cases the infection of the udder has been so severe that the milk-secreting portion of the udder is practically destroyed and that quarter will therefore be functionless. The operation offers the only chance, in my opinion, of restoring the animal's usefulness, tho as I have explained already, it may result in disappointment. You may rest assured, however, that if nothing is done, the quarter will surely be destroyed. I would advise that you have a competent graduate veterinarian perform this amputation. **R. R. Dykstra.**

Bounties for Coyotes and Gophers

Please tell me what bounties are paid in Kansas for coyotes and pocket gophers? Is it paid by the state or the county? **Hays, Kan. L. P. T.**

The bounty for a coyote is \$1; a wolf, \$5; a pocket gopher, 5 cents a piece. The bounty is paid by the county. **J. W. Wilkinson.**

Late Cutting of Alfalfa

Please advise me whether it will injure my alfalfa if I cut it again now? It was planted last spring, but has not made a heavy stand this season. I have cut it twice this year. **C. A. ENNIS.**

It will be best not to cut your alfalfa again this fall. A young stand of this character should have some growth left on the field in the fall for protection over winter. If the winter should be mild and if an ice sheet did not lie on the ground for any long period of time, your alfalfa probably would pass the winter successfully, cut at this late date, but if the winter should be a severe one, the additional protection provided by the growth of alfalfa that is now on the field, might be instrumental in preventing winter killing. In case you should decide to cut this field for hay, it should, if possible, have a light top dressing of manure or straw between this time and Christmas. **L. E. Call.**

When to Seed Sweet Clover

When is the best time to sow Sweet clover? On what kind of soil does it grow to the best advantage? Will it bloom cattle? Should Sweet clover be sown with barley or oats? Does this kind of clover make good hay? Where can I get good seed? **Bogue, Kan. W. A. W.**

We consider that the best time to seed Sweet clover is very early in the spring, in fact, we recommend seeding as early as the ground can be prepared and put in good condition. Good stands often are obtained by seeding as late as May 1, but success is not so certain as when one seeds early. The usual rate of seeding is from 10 to 20 pounds an acre. Ten pounds is usually not enough unless the ground is exceptionally well prepared and the seed of first class quality. Probably 15 pounds is the average amount used. Cattle have been known to bloat on Sweet clover but this very seldom occurs and as a rule one need not fear it. It may occur in unusually wet seasons but as far as I am aware only two or three cases have been reported in this state. Sweet clover usually does well on sandy soil, at least as well or better than any other legume. Ordinarily it will make good pasture. Also it should grow well in heavy shade altho not as well as in the open.

It is considered good practice to seed Sweet clover with oats and barley in Eastern Kansas where the rainfall is heavy. Where dry it is safer to seed it alone. If oats or barley are used only about one-half of the quantity of seed of the oats or barley should be sown.

I do not believe that Sweet clover will make you a very satisfactory hay crop. One can sometimes get a fair crop in the fall of the year in which it is sown. When this is the case, a very good quality of hay is obtained; the quality of the second year's crop, however, is very poor and I would recommend that the second year's crop be used for pasture or for seed rather than for hay.

I am not able to tell you where good, pure seed can be obtained. Usually there are a number of farmers in the state who have Sweet clover seed for sale. We will, no doubt, be able to put you in touch with some a little later. **S. C. Salmon.**

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 7 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department.

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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	80	\$2.80	26.....	\$2.08	\$7.28
11.....	88	3.08	27.....	2.16	7.56
12.....	96	3.36	28.....	2.24	7.84
13.....	1.04	3.64	29.....	2.32	8.12
14.....	1.12	3.92	30.....	2.40	8.40
15.....	1.20	4.20	31.....	2.48	8.68
16.....	1.28	4.48	32.....	2.56	8.96
17.....	1.36	4.76	33.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	5.04	34.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	5.32	35.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	5.60	36.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.88	37.....	2.96	10.36
22.....	1.76	6.16	38.....	3.04	10.64
23.....	1.84	6.44	39.....	3.12	10.92
24.....	1.92	6.72	40.....	3.20	11.20
25.....	2.00	7.00			

EMPLOYMENT

EXPERIENCED FARMER WANTS TO rent small to medium size farm. Will take care of place. Best of references furnished. Rollie Kelley, Emporia, Kan., Route 7.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FARM HAND, Married, one used to feeding cattle preferred. \$60 per month, or \$850 a year. House, garden, and milk. Jas. Robertson, Simpson, Kan.

WANTED—MARCH 1st, 1920, AN EXPERIENCED man to manage and work a well equipped grain and dairy farm on a profit sharing plan. An opportunity. State age, experience and family. H. W. Grass, La Crosse, Kan.

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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.

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

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BUSINESS CHANCES

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE FOR SALE, trade or part cash. Near Topeka. Present manager recently suffered stroke of apoplexy. Box 18, Meriden, Kan.

FOR SALE

HEDGE POSTS IN CAR LOTS. WALTER Ellison, Cherryvale, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED. R. Harold, Manhattan, Kan.

USED 600 EGG BUCKEYE INCUBATORS for sale, \$40. Walter Bowell, Abilene, Kan.

WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sage, Idaho.

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FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED 95% PURE, good germination, \$12 per bushel, my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

TEN HORSEPOWER PORTABLE FIELD Brundage engine and 4-hole Joliet corn sheller. Good shape. Chas. H. Mills, Kanopolis, Kan.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT OUTFIT, COMPLETE with nine H. P. Fairbanks oil engine and 5 1/2 K. W. generator, or will consider a trade. What have you? Herkimer Supply Co., Herkimer, Kan.

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FOR THE TABLE

HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. ALSO Green county's cheese. Price list free. E. N. Rosa, Monroe, Wis.

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PURE EXTRACTED WHITE HONEY, 60- pound can, \$13.50; two, \$26.75. Freight prepaid west of Mississippi. Harry Sanders, 3516 Clayton St., Denver, Colo.

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GUARANTEED PURE WHITE EXTRACTED honey two 60-pound cans, \$24. Dark strained, \$20. Free on cars here. Single cans, \$12.50 and \$10.50. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colo.

HONEY—FANCY EXTRACTED MOUN- tain sunshine, 60 pound can, 21c pound here. Two or more delivered free. 10 pound cans, \$3 delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. M. Lancaster, Greeley, Colo.

"THEBESTO" ROCKY MOUNTAIN HON- ey, light colored, thick, fine flavored, per can five pounds net, postpaid anywhere west of Ohio River, \$1.50. Send remittance with order. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

CHOICE TEXAS PECANS. UPON RE- ceipt of money order, check, or cash, we will send you by Parcel Post Prepaid not less than ten pounds nor over fifty pounds at twenty-five cents per pound. Place orders early for coming holidays. Pecan Supply Company, 1410 15th St., Wichita Falls, Texas.

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ANCONAS

GOOD SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCK- erels, \$2. Mrs. R. R. Landes, Route 2, Larned, Kan.

GOOD STRAIN ANCONA HENS, \$2, COCK and cockerels, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

SHEPPARD STRAIN THOROBRED AN- cona cockerels for sale. Emma Luckey, Route 5, Elk City, Kan.

BRAHMAS

16 LIGHT BRAHMA PULLETS, 5 COCK- erels, \$30 buys them if taken soon. Sadie Miller, Meriden, Kan.

BANTAMS

BUFF, WHITE AND BLACK COCHINS, also Seabrights, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

CORNISH

DARK CORNISH STOCK, EGGS IN SEAS- on. Charles Adams, Newkirk, Okla.

DARK CORNISH INDIAN GAMES, COCK- erels \$3. Pullet, \$1.50. Mrs. H. T. Little, Canton, Okla.

DUCKS

MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.50. CHAS. Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

BUFF DUCKS, \$1.75; DRAKES, \$1.50. Mrs. John Maine, Lebo, Kan.

300 DUCKS, ROUEN, BUFF ORPINGTON and Muscovy. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

P. B. ROUEN DUCKS AND DRAKES, \$2 if taken soon. Mrs. A. Kletzmank, Voland, Kan.

DUCKS—BUFF MUSCOVEYS, PEKINS, Buff and Rouens, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

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MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE \$4 EACH Byrl Johnson, Erie, Kan.

WHITE CHINESE GESE, BOTH SEX, \$4. Mrs. John Maine, Lebo, Kan.

PURE BRED EMBDEN GANDERS, \$5, and Pekin drakes, \$2. Mrs. Frank Lewis, Walnut, Kan.

GESE—AFRICAN CHINA TOULOUSE and White Embdens, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

THE PRIZE WINNERS FOR SALE—PURE bred Mammoth Toulouse geese, trio for \$20. Mrs. Henry A. Boener, Lawrence, Kan.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE FROM blue ribbon winners in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri. \$5 each. Mrs. Chancy Simmons, Erie, Kan.

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PEARL AND WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

LANGSHANS

GOOD SCORING BLACK LANGSHANS, guaranteed. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Ia.

GOOD BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS \$3. Mrs. G. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCK- erels, 2 for \$5. Jas. Dimitt, R. 2, Lyons, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCK- erels, \$3. Mrs. F. W. Schaefer, Yates Center, Kan.

EXTRA FINE THOROBRED BLACK Langshans. Nice large April hatched cockerels, five dollars. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2. C. P. Nelson, Fairfield, Ia.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.25. Ruby Deltz, Bloom, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.40 each. Dena Ott, Madison, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.50 each. Mary Rose, Paola, Kan.

PURE BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS for \$1.50 each. John Wolf, Simpson, Kan.

CHOICE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels \$1.50 each. Mrs. Will Scott, Olivet, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2 each. Mrs. John Jenkins, Severance, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, \$2 each, from heavy laying strain. These birds are Golden Buff and sure to please. Hartz Mountain Canary singer, \$5. Mrs. Oliver Butcher, Sedan, Kan.

LEGHORNS

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2 each. Mrs. Roy Field, Randall, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. Guy Duvall, Bunkerhill, Kan.

PURE BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, blue ribbon stock, \$1.50. Geo. Hunt, Blue Rapids, Kan.

TOM BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.25 each. Mrs. Lena Elliott, Onaga, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. J. L. Fry, Stockton, Kan., Route 1.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. Floyd Bishop, Paradise, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.50 each. W. T. Akers, Langdon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels. Choice stock. Mrs. Dick Higley, Cummings, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.75 each. Eleanor Rose, R. 3, Louisburg, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Ferris strain, \$1.50 each. H. H. Corbin, Fontana, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.25 each. Mrs. J. L. Dunham, Broughton, Kan.

B E A U T I E S—SINGLE COMB GOLDEN Buff Leghorn cockerels, \$2. S. R. Blackwelder, Pratt, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2 each. Later hatch, \$1.50. Della Goheen, Oakhill, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, nice ones, \$1.50 each. Mrs. J. E. Lockhart, Meade, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. Elizabeth Green, Concordia, Kan., Route 1.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Art Johnson, Concordia, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, early hatch, \$1.25 each. Wm. Smerchek, Jr., Irving, Kan.

PURE BRED R. C. WHITE LEGHORN roosters, \$2.50 each, in November. Fred W. Cornell, Wakefield, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels for sale. Well marked. Ernest Haley, Delphos, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels. Also White China geese for sale. L. H. Dicke, Lyndon, Kan.

CHOICE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels. Good laying strain, \$2.50 each. Mrs. F. Newson, Blue Rapids, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each, or 6 for \$7.50. Agnes Wilson, Grantville, Kansas.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, carefully selected \$2 each. Fred Chilen, Miltonvale, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels of the Tom Barron strain, \$2.50 each. Day Green, Jamestown, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each; six for \$7.50. Sam Brehm, Hutchinson, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, PURE bred, S. C. egg bred and exhibition stock, \$2 up. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, 10 years in breeding for eggs with results, \$2 each. W. Groux, Concordia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN AND WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each if taken at once. Mrs. Robert Tuttle, Rose, Kan., R. 1.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn hens, \$3 each. Early hatch cockerels, \$2 each. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels. Barron Yesterlaid 283 egg strain, \$3 each. Jas. E. Reser, Route 4, Sallina, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels from Hogan tested stock, \$1.50 and \$2 each. Mrs. R. L. Rossiter, Hollis, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels from extra good laying strain, each \$2, six for \$10. Mrs. Helen Cass, Collyer, Kan.

FROM IMPORTED STOCK, ENGLISH White Leghorn cockerels, Tom Barron strain, \$2.50, \$3. Also Golden Faun rabbits. S. H. Ralston, Udall, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, fine ones, 21 years a breeder. Will please you, \$2 each, \$10 for six. Wesley Jewell, Humboldt, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE VARIETY PURE BRED Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels from heavy laying strain, \$2. George D. Gamble, Holton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, PURE Tom Barron. Hold highest record in egg production. Cockerels \$2.50 to \$5. Harry Glvens, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE BRED COCKERELS, SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, \$1.25; choice, \$1.50. Also some Rose Comb White Wyandottes, \$1.50; choice, \$2. Levi Johnson, R. 3, LeRoy, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF SINGLE COMB LEGHORN cockerels, 1919 blue ribbon winners, farm range, priced right. Only good birds will be shipped. Give description. V. P. Johnson, Saronville, Neb.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF 50 SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels for 30 days. Line bred, egg bred, prize winning cockerels, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5 each. Order early for they won't last long. R. E. Davis, Holton, Kan.

WORLD'S BEST SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns from eggs direct this year from Ferris, Frantz and Tom Barron's trapped stock of 230 to 288 eggs. Extra choice cockerels, \$5. Good utility stock, \$3. Mrs. Perry Dietrick, Clay Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, Yesterlaid strain direct, greatest winter layers. Very choice birds at \$2 and \$3 each, according to quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement, or address Speer & Rohrer, Osawatomie, Kan.

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STANDARD SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca cockerels, \$3 each, from splendid laying strain. M. E. Fish, Mound City, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 up. Wilderness Farm, Route 5, Hutchinson, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Z. M. Wright, Carreiro, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—OWEN'S strain, five dollars each. First orders first choice. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. M. Clevenger, Lawrence, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON pullets, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Ida Ray, Wilmore, Kan.

FINE BUFF ORPINGTONS AND RHODE Island White cockerels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Jake Ayers, Sabetha, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, Kellerstrass strain, \$3 and \$5. Mrs. C. J. Miller, Mullinville, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Order yours now. Pleasantview Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Good stock, \$3 each if taken soon. Mrs. L. Sweeney, Route 7, Manhattan, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, 6 TO 7 pounds, extra good, \$2.50 and \$3 four or more prepaid. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

OVERBROOK POULTRY FARM HAS fifty matured Buff Orpington cockerels for immediate shipment, \$5, \$7.50 and \$10. Chas. Luengene, Topeka, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, BRED from prize winners and guaranteed to please. Cockerels, \$2.50 to \$5. Prize winners, \$10 and \$15. Mrs. M. F. Carlson & Son, Route, Cherokee, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Great size and wonderful quality. Sired by first prize cockerel 1917 Heart of America show. Price \$5 and \$10 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sunflower Ranch, Ottawa, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2. CHAS. Genter, Anthony, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2. MRS. J. W. Gaston, Larned, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 TO \$3. J. F. Whicker, Emporia, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH. Mrs. Fred Eckert, Moline, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.75 each. Floyd Bishop, Paradise, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS, \$2.50 to \$5. Babe Wilcox, Lenora, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS \$2. Mrs. B. J. Corbin, Howard, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.75 each. A. L. Postler, Inman, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, FOR DESCRIPTION, write Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED COCKERELS \$2.50 to \$3 each. Agnes Wilson, Grantville, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 EACH. Extra large. Anna Burr, Grenola, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, CHOICE INDIVIDUALS, \$3, \$5, \$7. Mrs. Guy Bennett, Abilene, Kan.

40 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FINE ones \$3 if taken by Dec. 25. Theo. Jung, Lyons, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS Fishel strain, \$2 to \$5. R. J. Hausam, Sedalia, Mo.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS from good laying strain. E. T. Yoder, Newton, Kan.

FINE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, FARM raised, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Dode McMillin, Quenemo, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, MARCH hatch, \$3; four or more, \$2.50 each. H. E. Totten, Clifton, Kan.

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RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, winners, \$2.50 to \$4, until Dec. 1st. Lan Harter, Centralia, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, EARLY hatch, extra fine, \$2.50 each. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

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WHITE ROCKS—ONE COCKEREL, TWO hens, and eleven pullets left. Good birds. Prices right. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

PARKS 200 EGG STRAIN BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS; cockerels, pullets, yearling hens. Ask for price leaflet. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS from high-grade E. B. Thompson hens and pure Thompson males, \$2 and \$3 each. Emma Mueller, Humboldt, Kan., Route 2.

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FOR SALE—THOROBRED WHITE KING pigeons. For prices write to Tom Schenk, Olmitz, Kan.

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CHOICE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds; cockerels at \$2.50 to \$6. Mrs. M. F. Carlson & Son, Route, Cherokee, Kan.

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CHOICE SINGLE COMB R. I. RED COCKERELS, \$5. Minnie Miller, Kincaid, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$5. Ella Ainsworth, Olathe, Kan.

S. C. RED COCKERELS BEAUTIFULLY marked. Robert Murdoch, Baldwin, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK SINGLE COMB RED cockerels, \$2.50. Edna Knisely, Talmage, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, AMERICA'S leading strain \$2-\$5. Springdale Farm, Eureka, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. The kind and color everybody wants but few have, \$3-\$5 prepaid. Top Notch Quality Farm, S. B. Wilholt, Lebo, Kan.

DO YOU KNOW THE SQUARE DEAL stock farm has Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels for sale? The kind you want. Good type, color and vigor, \$3, \$5 up. On approval. J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.

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CHOICE BUFF WYANDOTTES, BOTH sexes. John P. Ruppenthal, Russell, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2. Angie Archer, Grenola, Kan.

PURE BRED SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3. Allen Hurlbut, Brewster, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Ina Griffie, Blue Rapids, Kan.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES PURE-bred stock. D. Lawver, Route 3, Weir, Kan.

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PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE 1918 hens, \$1.75 each. Mrs. E. Perrigo, Moline, Kan.

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SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, thorobred, \$2 each. Mrs. Will McEnaney, Seneca, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB SILVER WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ethel Woolfolk, Protection, Kan.

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50 ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, from prize winners and splendid layers, \$2 each, or eight for \$15. Large, well matured. Orders filled in turn. J. W. Heinrichsmeyer, Columbus, Kan.

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PURE BRED BOURBON RED TOMS AND hens. Mrs. John Hime, Manchester, Okla.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETTS, TOMS, \$8; hens, \$5. John Dally, Fellsburg, Kan.

CHOICE GIANT BRONZE TURKEY TOMS. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$8; HENS, \$4. Mrs. Robert Kempln, Corning, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS, \$8; hens, \$5. Mrs. E. Ferrigo, Moline, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON REDS, WRITE Mrs. D. H. Noggle, Mapleton, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE. WRITE Stone, the Bronze turkey man, Columbia, Mo.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$8, Hens \$5, Beatrice Wilson, Peabody, Kan.

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PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Toms, \$6; hens, \$5. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLD-bank strain. Toms, \$10; hens, \$7. Pearl James, Keyser, Colo.

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PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, extra good, \$7 each. Mrs. C. E. Terrell, Richland, Kan.

BOURBON RED, MAMMOTH BRONZE and Hollands, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND turkeys, Toms \$7, Hens \$5. D. B. Cooper, Greensburg, Kan.

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EXTRA FINE MAY HATCHED BOURBON red hens, \$5; toms, \$7. Unrelated trios. Mrs. Harry Mitchell, Burdett, Kan.

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"GIANT" BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 25 pounds, also "Ringlet" Barred Rock cockerels. Ed Lockwood, Kinsley, Kan.

THOROBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, Pennsylvania strain. May hatch. Toms, \$8. Earl Gamber, Ellsworth, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL PURE BRED BOURBON Red Turkeys; Hens, \$5; Toms, \$7. One two-year-old tom, \$8. Mrs. Frank Drake, Rozel, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLD BANK STRAIN. Parent tom 40 lbs., hens 22 lbs. 18 months toms, \$15; May toms \$10; 15 lb. pullets, \$8. Laura Ullom, Lamar, Colo.

ONE HUNDRED FINE MAMMOTH bronze turkeys, Gold Bank strain from prize winning stock. Toms, \$10; hens, \$7.50. Mrs. A. Burg, Lakin, Kan.

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CHOICE BRONZE TURKEYS FROM prize winning stock. Buy your breeding stock early and get the best. Toms, \$10; hens, \$5. Mrs. J. W. Hyde, Altoona, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES—BUFF ORPINGTONS and Black Langshans. Cockerels, \$3; pullets, \$2. Mrs. Will Stagner, Plainville, Kan.

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100 BROWN LEGHORNS, SINGLE BIRDS, pairs or pens. Exhibition quality at utility prices. Also Langshans, Cochins, Spanish and bantams. Modlins Poultry Farm, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

ARRANGE AT ONCE FOR MARKETING your Christmas Poultry. Good prices, square deal, coops loaned free. Paying \$6 a dozen for guineas. Pigeons, \$1.25. The Copes, Topeka.

TURKEYS AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF poultry wanted. For reliable and dependable market ship to the Witchey Poultry and Egg Co., Topeka. Write or wire for free coops. Highest references furnished.

She Knew He Was Married

"I tried my best to find out whether that new man was married and I don't know yet," said the spinster lady at the boarding house.

"I found out before 10 minutes had passed," said the wise widow. "He is married."

"How did you know?" "He listened to everybody who started to talk without once interrupting."—Houston Post.

Crop Program for 1920

(Continued from Page 34.)

horn sales have been held recently and cattle bring good prices. Mules sell for higher prices than ever before, and good young horses bring \$250 a team. Grade milk cows sell for as high as \$110.—Sam Teaford, Nov. 20.

Osborne—We are having pleasant fall weather. One and one-half inches of rain fell November 8 and late threshing has been delayed as ground is too soft to move machine. Corn husking is about one-half completed. Fall wheat is late, but is in satisfactory condition. Livestock is doing well on volunteer wheat pasture.—W. F. Arnold, Nov. 20.

Ottawa—A good rain November 15 put fall wheat in excellent condition and the mild weather of the past week gave late sown wheat a good start. Threshing is completed and corn husking is progressing well. Wheat will not provide fall pasture. Feed is scarce and high priced.—W. S. Wakefield, Nov. 22.

Pawnee—Wheat has grown some since the recent rain but it is very small in east part of county. It is making excellent pasture in the western part of the county. We are having excellent fall weather. No. 2 wheat is \$2.50; butterfat 74c; eggs 60c; corn \$1.80 at elevators.—E. H. Gore, Nov. 24.

Pottawatomie—Rain which fell November 8 and 9 was of much benefit to wheat and winter plowing. A hard freeze November 11 killed grass in pastures. Farmers are baling and hauling hay to market. Alfalfa brings \$22.50; prairie hay \$15; wheat, \$7 test, \$2.25; eggs 55c; hens 21c.—F. E. Austin, Nov. 21.

Pratt—Weather has been favorable for corn shucking which is progressing rapidly. There is no more corn in the county than is needed here. Kafir threshing will begin soon. The quality of the seed is satisfactory. A great deal of livestock has been shipped out. Wheat pasture is not as good as last year. There is some demand for mules.—J. L. Phelps, Nov. 21.

Rawlins—We had a good, general rain and snow November 8 and 9. Ten to 12 inches of snow fell in the north part of county which drifted badly. Weather now is warm. Ground is in excellent condition for wheat. There is plenty of feed, and livestock is healthy. We have been out of coal for two weeks and the warm weather is appreciated. Corn sells for \$1 a bushel.—J. S. Skolant, A. Madsen, Nov. 19.

Rice—We are having pleasant weather and late sown wheat is coming up well as we have plenty of moisture for the winter. Public sales are more frequent than early in the fall. Many farmers are plowing for oats to be sown next spring.—George Buntz, Nov. 22.

Rooks—Weather is pleasant and ground is thoroughly soaked. Farmers are husking corn. The yield is poor in some parts of county but good in others. Milk cows bring as high as \$100 at auction. Horses bring an average price of \$75. Good hides are 22c a pound; bran \$2; shorts \$2.50.—C. O. Thomas, Nov. 20.

Scott—Weather is pleasant. Some wheat is being dilled. Early sown wheat is up and looks well. Volunteer wheat and barley are providing pasture for livestock, and are worth thousands of dollars to western stockmen. Farmers are prosperous.—J. M. Helfrick, Nov. 21.

Sedgwick—Weather is ideal for this time of year. We will need more moisture to carry wheat thru winter. Farmers are husking corn and some is being sold for \$1.40 to \$1.50 a bushel. Good milk cows are bringing very good prices. Livestock is healthy. Eggs are 60c; butter 70c; poultry 18 to 25c; hogs \$14.50; fat cows and heifers 8 to 10c; veal calves 15c.—F. E. Wickham, Nov. 22.

Sherman—Threshing and sowing wheat were delayed by a recent rain, but are nearly completed. Farmers are feeding livestock. Elevators have some cars, but roads are too bad to haul grain to market. We have received two cars of coal recently and the most needy farmers have been supplied.—J. B. Moore, Nov. 15.

Stafford—Farmers are husking corn which yields satisfactorily despite the drouth. Wheat is growing slowly in most fields. Wheat has sold for \$2.55 a bushel.—S. Veatch, Nov. 22.

Sumner—Weather has been very pleasant for past two weeks. Most of the wheat has been sown, but there will be no pasture. Many farmers are plowing for spring crops. Some silos still are being filled. Much cane, milo, and maize are being threshed. A few sales have been held recently. Wheat is \$2.42; oats 70c; corn \$1.50; alfalfa hay \$21; eggs 63c; butter 60c; butterfat 75c; turkeys 29c; potatoes \$2.—E. L. Stocking, Nov. 22.

Woodson—Weather has been very cold but is pleasant today. We had a good rain November 9 which benefited wheat and made some stock water. Wheat seeding is finished and what is up looks well, but makes very little pasture. Sales are numerous and prices are satisfactory. Milk cows sell high, but horses bring low prices. There will be sufficient feed. Butterfat, 72c; eggs, 50c; wheat, \$2.05 to \$2.15.—E. F. Opperman, Nov. 14.

England Needs 500,000 Houses

England is 500,000 houses short of the population's requirements, according to Sir George Newman, chief medical officer of the Ministry of Health.

Late Farm Publications

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ended October 25, 1919:

The Roundheaded Apple-Tree Borer. Farmers' Bulletin 675.

Homemade Fireless Cookers and Their Use. Farmers' Bulletin 771.

Feeding Hens for Egg Production. Farmers' Bulletin 1067.

Use of Toxic Gases as a Possible Means of Control of the Peach-Tree Borer. Department Bulletin 796.

Copies of these publications may be obtained on application to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Duroc Disposal

90 Head Going to the Highest Bidder at
Glen Elder, Kan., December 4

Bred and open gilts and tried sows; boars and fall pigs. Many grandsons and granddaughters of Joe Orion 2nd and Orion Cherry King.

Boars in Service

Double Illustrator 274641 Jumbo Orion 308855
 Coad's Orion Cherry King 274639

These are the sires of all the offering under a year and to which the sows and gilts are bred. Am selling two of these boars. In buying, at all times, we have endeavored to buy the best. We are selling some of the choicest individuals and pedigrees obtainable. We are forced to sell these because we have too many and on account of other business, not from any fault.

This being a mixed offering we do not expect the price their breeding merits.

Come and Set Your Own Price on Them
 They are immune and I guarantee them. Write for a catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.
 Auctioneers—McCulloch and Myers.

Many Lambs for Shambles

Shipments from Markets to Feedlots Show Increases

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

WITH range shipments coming to a close for the season, the trade in sheep is giving increased attention to the outlook for supplies from feedlots. The feeders of Kansas and other states, as well as commission houses, are analyzing available statistical information, peering into wool trade conditions and considering the probable demand for mutton in the next six months. A feeling of hopefulness prevails, but no enthusiasm over the outcome of the present lamb and sheep feeding season is apparent. Market reports as to shipments of feeding lambs and sheep the past four months are of first importance in surveying the trade prospects. According to official and unofficial reports, the ments have also been sold. Liberal supplies are expected to move from feedlots until the latter part of January. It is believed that February arrivals will be lighter on markets because the movement to feedlots was earlier than usual. With late purchases by Colorado feeders, fat lambs from that state are not expected to move in liberal numbers until next March. Incidentally, Colorado is expected to feed fully 750,000 lambs. There is hope, then, that February will be one of the best months for making sales of fed lambs and sheep. Fed lambs were quoted up to \$14.75 in Kansas City last week, and the top for the month promises to be \$15.60. The top for November a year ago was

More Lambs on Feed

FEEDERS of lambs and sheep are preparing a larger number for markets than a year ago or two years ago. The fact that the movement to feedlots has been earlier, than usual is the basis for expectations that the best market for finished offerings will be toward the end of the winter. Fed lambs are not expected to sell as high as in the past year, but feeding stock has been cheaper in recent months.

shipments since the opening of August from Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul and Buffalo amount to about 3,990,000 head, compared with 3,361,839 between August 1 and December 1 of last year. The nine markets shipped 2,963,226 feeding lambs and sheep in August, September, October and November of 1917. Thus, there has been an increase of over 600,000 head in the shipments.

Heavy Sheep Movement

Sheep feeders and breeders who are interested in obtaining profitable prices for fed offerings should not, however, conclude from the heavy increase in shipments that a corresponding gain in the output of feedlots is probable. Owing to the failure of flockmasters of the West and professional feeders of Colorado and Nebraska to agree on prices on ranges, fewer feeding lambs moved direct from breeding grounds to feedlots in the season now closing than in many years. Colorado, for example, is stocking her feedlots with purchases principally from Denver, which is one of the markets included in figures on the season's shipments. At Kansas City there has been heavy buying of fine wool ewes by Texas flockmasters, who have taken thousands in the aggregate. Chicago and Omaha have also sold many breeding sheep which went back to ranges after being forced to move to markets on account of drouth in the Northwest. The total of these unusual shipments, which are included in the feeding lamb and sheep figures, is not, however, sufficient to offset the gain of more than 600,000 head reported by the principal markets. It is therefore probable that more liberal supplies are in prospect from feedlots.

When did the feeding lambs move to feedlots in the range season? When will they probably be sold by the feeders who purchased them? These are vital questions. Market forecasts are based in a measure on the answers.

Owing to drouth in the Northwest, the range movement of sheep the past four months has been heavier than usual. Drouth, too, forced earlier marketings than usual. In August, for example, the nine leading markets shipped 834,076 feeding lambs and sheep, compared with 480,330 in the same month in 1918 and only 300,794 head in August, 1917. In September, the shipments were 1,407,666, against 1,031,824 a year ago and 862,631 two years ago. The October output was 1,103,239 head, against 1,150,723 in 1918 and 1,093,464 in 1917. For November the shipments are estimated at about 650,000 head, against 698,962 in 1918 and 706,337 in the same month in 1917. It is also well to note that the movement into Colorado has been later than usual.

Many of the feeding lambs purchased in August have already been returned to markets. Some of the later ship-

taken from Kansas City have cost \$11.50 to \$12, with some sales as low as \$10 and others up to \$14.75 in August. It is figured that a margin of \$3 to \$4 ought to prevail on fed lambs as compared with the cost of the thin stock to bring a modest profit in Kansas. Colorado feeders desire a margin of \$6, or \$13.50 to \$19 for their lambs after they are fattened next March. If prices rise above \$15, then there will be some profits for feeders in Kansas, of whom there are relatively few who are handling lambs or sheep this season. In December a year ago the top on fed lambs in Kansas City was \$15.65; in January, 1919, the top was \$16.95; in

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

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)

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

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.

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. Immuned, 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.

Woody's Durocs

Bred Gilts of March and April farrow sired by Pathfinders, Orions and Creators. Bred to Climax Sensation for March farrow. Extra good ones at \$50 and \$60. A few fall yearlings and tried sows at \$70. A few good March boars at \$40. July pigs at \$20, all immune. Extra good.

HENRY WOODY, BARNARD, KANSAS
 Lincoln County

P. J. Dang's Herd Boars Duroc Jerseys

I will sell you tried herd boars, yearlings, fall and spring boars of good breeding and individuality. Also sows, bred or open. Write me your wants.

L. L. DeYoung, Lock Box 4K, Sheldon, Ia.

DurocHerdBoar, 2-Years-Old

sired by King the Col., dam by Golden Model I Am. If in need of a good boar you cannot pick this kind every day. Have sold my farm and am out of the breeding business for the present. First check for \$150 gets him. MIKE SEIWALD, EUDDRA, KANSAS.

TIMBER HILL STOCK FARM

Big, smooth Duroc boars and gilts of Orion Cherry King, Pathfinder, King the Col., Illustrator, Joe Orion 5th, Long Wonder and Pal's Col. breeding. Write for illustrated circular. Breeders of Durocs for 25 years.

Lant Bros., Dennis, Kansas

JOHN'S ORION

boars of spring farrow, good ones and others by Pace Maker, Orion Cherry Col., Pathfinder, Ideal Pathfinder, and other noted sires. Priced to move them. Bred sow sale February 18.

GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KAN.

Duroc Jersey Boars

By Fairview Orion Cherry King. We have some real herd headers, their dam, Golden Reserve Champion, prize winning gilt at 3 state fairs 1918. Also a few good ones by Fairview Illustrator that are priced very low. Write for descriptions or come and see them. Pretty Valley Farm, R. 3, Gypsum, Kan. Ross M. Peck, Prop.

HIGHLAND CHERRY KING

Well grown, heavy boned spring boars by him for quick sale. Special prices now.

Ralph P. Wells, Formoso (Jewell Co.), 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.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC BOARS

of size, quality and popular breeding, nice breeding condition. Write us for prices and descriptions.

John W. Jones, Rt 2, Minneapolis, Kansas.

Big Type Boars

Pathfinders, Colonels, Orion Cherry Kings

And other popular Big Type strains from big mature sows. Immuned. Priced to sell.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, 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.

Immuned Durocs

March boars by Glen's Orion Cherry King by "The Old Hero" Orion Cherry King, Joe Orion 2nd dam. Would sell him, also breeding stock of all kinds. Priced for the farmer and small breeder.

GLEN PRIDDY, ELMONT, KANSAS

Boars of Size and Quality

Large March and April boars, real herd boar prospects. Sired by Cherry King Orion, Heeds Gano, Potentates Orion; dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Crimson Wonder. Priced to sell.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Fulks' Large Type Durocs

Sired by Uneeda High Orion and Nebraska Col. Chief. Boars and gilts of March and April farrow. Immuned and guaranteed to please. Some real herd boar prospects. Bred sows after January 1.

W. H. FULKS, TURON, 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.

Big, High-Backed Duroc Boar

March farrow; sire Pride's Model, weighed 625 pounds and stood 37 inches high at 18 months in breeding condition; priced at \$60. Also a few weaning pigs at \$20 to \$25.

L. O. Lovelace, R. 1, Independence, Kan.

"Jones Sells on Approval"

Outstanding March boars, King's Col. and Orion's Cherry King blood lines. Large type, with quality, at reasonable prices.

W. W. JONES, BELOIT, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

MUELLER'S DUROCS

A fancy lot of spring boars and gilts for sale. Sired by Uneeda King's Col and from splendid dams. Priced to sell.

GEO. W. MUELLER, R. 4, ST. JOHN, KAN.

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 Illustrator Pathfinder and Sensation boars.

ZINK STOCK FARM, TURON, KANSAS

"Searle" Duroc Boars

make good. Sire big litters of husky pigs. Bred right. Priced right. Get choice by ordering now. Correspondence a pleasure.

Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kansas

MCCOMAS' DUROCS

50 spring boars sired by sons of Pathfinder, 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

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.

ORION DUROCS

March boars and gilts, \$45; fall pigs, \$22.50. Big bone, high back, long body, best breeding, superior individuals, cholera immune. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. J. BARNES & SONS, OSWEGO, 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.

PATHFINDER BOARS

April farrow \$30 to \$50 each, write me your wants, I can please you.

JOHN LOOMIS, Emporia, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEYS

A few big, stretchy spring boars of Pathfinder breeding. Also weaned pigs. Priced at farmers prices.

WM. HAMBLIN, ALMA, KANSAS

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Choice fall pigs, pairs and trios not related, \$15 each. Three good spring boars, sired by John's Orion. Few bred sows and gilts. E. J. BLISS, Bloomington, 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.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

25 TOPPY BOARS

At Farmers Prices

For quick sale we offer 25 Poland China spring boars, real herd boar material to move them quick at very low prices.

Act at once if you want a real boar cheap.

Sired by
Giant Bob / Big Buster
Wonder Timm

One real March boar by Col. Jack.

Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Big Type Polands

Have some very choice young boars for sale. Can also spare a few more gilts. Most of the pigs are by Captain Bob.

Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kansas

A Longfellow Weighs 1200

Feb. gilts by Mow's Chief 2nd and Nelson's Big Timm bred to A Longfellow for Mar. farrow. Mar. and Ap. gilts open or will breed later. A few Mar. and April boars. Farm located between Kackley and Norway. JAMES NELSON, JAMESTOWN, KANSAS.

BIG TYPE POLAND BOARS

King Joe breeding and from good sows. Also a few sows bred to King Joe 2nd. Immuned, priced very reasonable and guaranteed to please. W. H. Hill, Milo, Kan.

Real Poland China Boars and Gilts

Sired by Red Cloud Wonder, who has proven a real boar. Large boned, big frames, stand right and priced reasonable. Alfred L. Cline, Lyons, Kan.

FOR SALE

Choice lot of registered Poland China boars and gilts. Pleasant View Stock Farm, Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas.

REGISTERED POLANDS

Hadley and Orange Elmo strain. Spring farrow \$30. Trios unrelated. Best in West.

Big Type Poland China Boars or Gilts

\$35 each. R. E. Mariner, Fredonia, Kansas.

BIG TYPE POLAND-PIGS FOR SALE

Farmers prices. Ralph Ely, Mullinville, Kan.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA

Spring boars, immuned, for sale. Wm. C. Mueller, R. 4, Hanover, Kansas

February, \$18.60; in March, \$20.65; in April, \$21; in May, \$19.85. Iowa and Illinois, the principal feeders this season, have been sending too many unfinished lambs to Chicago and Omaha, recently, and Kansas City has felt the effect of this selling. Feeders should make sure of a good finish, as so many lambs are in hands which are not experienced that excessive supplies of poorly fed stock are probable, especially if storms develop.

If consumers will buy mutton a little more liberally than in the past year, feeders will benefit. For the next few months it seems that consumers should be good buyers.

One other factor will count no matter what the demand for mutton. This is wool. Weakness surrounds the trade in wool just now, owing in part to the announcement of the completion of arrangements by the British government for the sale of 300,000 bales of Australian and New Zealand wool in this country, or a total of 90 million pounds. Kansas wool is now quoted largely at 40 to 53 cents. The returns from wool affect the prices paid for live lambs and sheep.

Feeding lambs were acquired by feeders much cheaper this season than a year ago. They will have cheaper corn. The feeders do not expect as high prices as in the past year for their stock. They deserve remunerative returns, however, and realize that they will fare well to earn only modest profits.

On the Kansas City market last week, the trade in sheep and lambs was mostly steady, with fair to good native lambs at \$12.50 to \$13, ewes at \$7.50 to \$8, yearlings largely at \$10.75 to \$11.25, with one load averaging 93 pounds at \$11.75. Breeding ewes sold at \$9 to \$11.50, with Texas still buying fine wool ewes. Receipts showed little change, but the leading Western markets combined had an increased supply.

High Cattle Mark is \$17.50

Cattle trade has begun to show the effect of the increased supplies on feed, prices in Kansas City receding last week between 50 cents and \$1.25. The pressure of heavy runs at Chicago, where the bulk of the Iowa and Illinois shortfeds are sold, affected Kansas City. Many shortfed cattle went to feeders at prices as much as \$1 more than packers would pay, but such outbidding of packers is not conducive to profitable returns for the finishers. The top price was \$17.50, but medium to good cattle sold largely from \$11 to \$15. Leading markets of the West combined had nearly 50 per cent more cattle than a year ago. Butcher stock was unchanged to 25 cents higher. Calves closed unchanged to 50 cents lower. The better grades of stockers were unchanged, while others were weak and slow. At the American Royal stocker sale Hereford yearlings from Texas sold up to \$15.25. C. H. Butler of Frankfort, Kan., purchased 150 Short-horn steers, averaging 1,000 pounds, at \$9.75 for a feed of 160 days. He estimated that at present feed prices, he needed a margin of \$3.75 over the cost price after a gain of about 300 pounds to come out even on this stock.

After early strength, hogs closed a shade lower last week, with larger receipts exerting a depressing influence, as expected. The top at the close last week was \$14.50. Rigs continued in strong demand. Additional declines are expected in prices. The strike of coal miners was a bearish influence on hogs and other livestock.

No Help for It

A man was rebuked in court for endeavoring to confirm a palpably absurd story told by his wife.

"You should be more careful," the judge said. "I tell you candidly I don't believe one word of your wife's story."

The man looked at the judge and sighed mournfully.

"That's all very well," he said. "You may do as you like, but I've got to."

—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

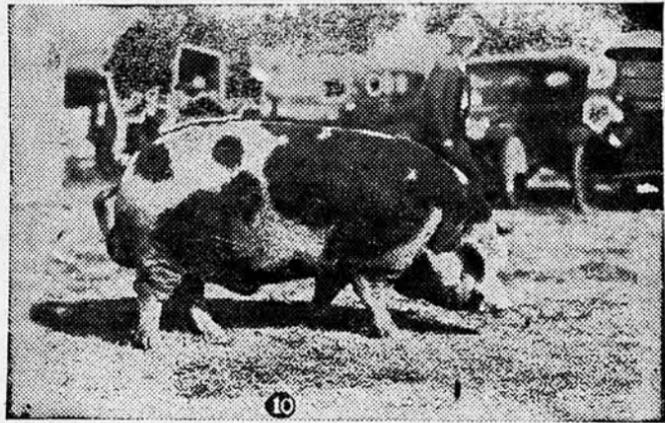
Horse Publicity Association

Horsemen and allied interests will mobilize at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Thursday, December 4. This will be the occasion of the second meeting of the Horse Publicity association of America which was organized October 30, started by the association Saddle interests. A vast amount of data has been collected concerning the real importance of the draft horse to every

**Failer & Miller's Dissolution Sale
Spotted Poland Chinas**

60 head comprising the entire herd consisting of 18 tried sows, 5 fall yearling sows, a few open spring gilts, six picked spring boars.

At the farm, 3 miles southwest of
Rossville, Kan., Monday, Dec. 8th



Spotted King 7851, first in class and grand champion, Topeka, 1918. He is in this sale.

The tried sows are bred to Spotted King and Western Giant for early spring farrow. The fall yearlings are also bred to him. The spring gilts are sold open. The boars are of spring farrow and good. Catalogs are ready to mail. Address

FAILER & MILLER, Rossville, Kan.

Auctioneer—C. M. Crews.

Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

**Oldham's Closing Out Sale
Big Boned Poland Chinas**

at my farm two miles southwest of

Blue Mound, Kan., December 8

40 Head of Popular Breeding. Send for catalog if you have time, mentioning this paper, but come to sale or send mail bids in my care, to W. H. Bayless or Col. Clyde E. Robbins.

Henry Oldham, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

60 Polands for Private Sale

35 fall pigs, 8 spring gilts, 8 spring sows, 5 spring boars and 1 fall boar. Every animal is in good growing condition. They are bred for size and quality. The animals in this herd represent some of the largest, smoothest boars on record. Prices right. Write me your wants.

A. W. HOWELL, MACKSVILLE, 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)

MOVED

We have located at Wichita with our herd. Can spare some open gilts and bred sows for February farrow. Sired by Bob Pershing and bred to Giant Chief. Also spring boars. Cholera immuned. Shipped on approval. Guaranteed. Write Fred E. Webb, Box 605, Wichita, Kan.

Big Type Poland China Boars

A few good 250 pound spring boars sired by such sires as Big Sensation 315783; Buster Price by Grant Buster; and Wonder Standard 96322. Prices right for quick sale. HARRY SHEARER, LOGAN, KAN.

Model Giant

can weigh 1200 when matured. 10 extra good spring boars that have the stretch, bone and quality. "Big Enuff." Priced right.

F. C. SWIERCINSKY, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

age 6 months, weight 195 lbs.; age 7 months, weight 230 lbs. In service condition. Also baby pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

S. M. BEASON, COLLYER, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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.

CEDARDALE POLANDS

Home of R's Wonder. Also Cedardale Jones by Guerstdale Jones in service. 29 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

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 immuned.

DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KANSAS, H. O. Sheldon, Herds Manager.

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.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS

A few big stretchy herd boars. Best of breeding. Immune. Priced to sell.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

Bowman Cattle Co. Sale

W. I. BOWMAN & CO., FRED BOWMAN, S. A. BOWMAN, JR.,
Ness City, Kan., Council Grove, Kan. Council Grove, Kan.

SALE TO BE HELD AT

Council Grove, Kan., December 12

74 FEMALES—10 BULLS

Featuring these Sires

**Generous Fifth — Lawrence Fairfax
and sons of Generous 5th**

50 COWS, 16 Calves at Foot, 24 Great Heifers, 10 BULLS,

This offering comes in right off the grass, that you may see just what you are buying. They are a useful lot of cattle of the money-making sort. Their breeding is well known to the Hereford breeders of the country, and is highly recommended to the beginner. Many new herds are springing up in Kansas and this is just another opportunity, only we can sell them cheaper and also give better values. The Hereford market is strong but we do not expect top prices. Avail yourself of the opportunity and be with us on sale day. For Catalogs address,

S. A. Bowman, Sr., Sale Mgr., Council Grove, Kan.
Auctioneers: Fred Reppert and others.

HEREFORD CATTLE

All My Herefords At Bargain Prices

20 bred cows at \$200 each.
10 heifers, 6 to 18 mo. old, \$85 to \$175 each.
22 bulls, 6 to 24 mo., \$75 to \$150 each. One herd bull at \$250.
These prices for immediate sales. Address,

**Fred O. Peterson,
Lawrence, Kansas**

Hereford Cows For Sale

One carload of cows, with Anxiety blood aplenty. Few are granddaughters of Beaumont. Some are sired by Dandy Council 387728 by Dandy Andrew. Most of these cows have calves at foot. Plenty of bone and in good breeding condition.

E. S. JONES, R. 8, EMPORIA, KANSAS

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

Herefords, Percherons, Durocs
For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Dominoe by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address,
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.
(Pottawatomie county)

Anxiety and Fairfax HEREFORDS

Females bred to sons of Bright Stanway and Perfection Fairfax. Herd header bulls ready for service. Open heifers. Write today to
J. R. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN.

Clearview Herefords

For Sale: 12 bulls from 8 to 10 months old. To reduce herd we offer 10 choice cows bred to Dale Fairfax and Double Stanway.
Cripe & Rumbeck, Council Grove, Kansas

POLLED HEREFORDS
Have several fine young bulls for sale.
Wm. C. Mueller, R. 4, Hanover, 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.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED STALLION
Big boned jacks, good bunch of young horses and mares. Will sell singly or trade all for western land.
JOHN T. RHEA, R. 5, SALINA, KANSAS

60 MULES FOR SALE
Ones and twos, bargains. C. T. Laird, Potwin, Kan.

SHEPHERD PONIES for sale. Spotted and solid colors. H. E. Harshberger, Harper, Kan.

REGISTERED PERCHERON MARE for sale; bred. Omer Pureault, Clyde, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.



I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at six months old. Write for my plan—More Money from Hogs.
G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 1, Portland, Michigan

Kansas Herd CHESTER WHITES

Featuring champions and grand champions of the 1920 national swine show and state fairs. Fifty of these bred sows and gilts in my annual bred sow and gilt sale, in the coliseum, Leavenworth, Tues., Jan. 20. Big catalog free for the asking. Address
Arthur Mosse, R. R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

Big husky fellows, ready for service at \$50 and \$60. Smaller ones \$40. Cholera immune. Shipped anywhere on approval. Registered free. Order from this advertisement or write for full descriptions.
HENRY MURE, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

O. I. C. Chester White Pigs

for sale. Both sexes; prices right; pedigree with each pig. **W. K. MUELLER, R. 4, ST. JOHN, KANSAS.**

40 O. I. C. PIGS, BOARS AND SOWS

HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITES

Choice fall boar pigs, and a few bred gilts. **E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.**

CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS

and gilts for sale, pairs not akin.
W. E. ROSS & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS

For sale. Sired by Bob Tip Top. Best of breeding. **W. H. LYNCH, Neosho Rapids, Kan.**

O. I. C. BRED AND OPEN GILTS, priced to sell.

E. S. ROBERTSON, Republic, Missouri.

White Way Hampshires

On Approval
Choice large type spring boars and gilts (open or bred) weighing 175 to 240 each. This herd won highest honors at Kansas State Fair in 1918 and 1919. Best of blood lines.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

LARGE TYPE HAMPSHIRE

Have a few choice spring boars and open or bred gilts. Also fall pigs. Spring and fall pigs sired by Wempe's Kid 64363, 3rd prize hog at Kansas State Fair 1919. Pedigrees furnished.
ROBT. WEMPE, R. 2, SENECA, KANSAS

MESSENGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immuned hogs. Write **WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS**

COLORADO RAISED HAMPSHIRE

Have some fine spring boars to sell. Registered. **Henry Binard, Burlington, Colorado.**

When writing advertisers mention this paper

active line of endeavor in the country. The results of more than five months' research work along these lines will be given at this meeting. At 6:30 the same evening a banquet of the association will be held. The banquet will be a get-together meeting that every horseman should attend. Inclose \$3.00 and make your reservation thru George E. Wentworth, Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill.

Percheron Society Stock

According to advice from the Percheron Society of America, it has been decided to submit the question of increasing the capital stock to 35,000 shares (\$35,000) to the next annual meeting of the stockholders. This decision has been reached as a result of the great increase in membership and interest in the Society. In the last nine years the Society has increased from about 2,800 members to almost 10,000. In the last three years nearly 5,000 men, not yet members of the Society, have bought Percheron mares. Every reasonable effort has been made to call in all stock held by men who have discontinued Percheron breeding but as it is likely that several thousands of men will desire membership in the Society within the next five years and as the present capital stock is exhausted the directors have decided to submit the question.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Percheron Society of America will be held at 8:00 p. m. Monday, December 1, 1919, in the Florentine Room of the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill. The annual banquet will be held on the following night at the same place.

Distributing Good Sires

A system of county farmers' exchanges in livestock, feed, and seed has been developed in Iowa during the past year, forces of the Iowa State Agricultural college and of the United States Department of Agriculture working in co-operation. One of the principal activities of the exchange is in the distribution of purebred livestock. The breeders send a list of the animals they have for sale to the office of the county agricultural agent. He makes up lists of these animals and distributes them throughout the county, frequently advertising in the local papers.

If any animals are not disposed of in the county, a list of them is sent to the extension department of the Iowa State Agricultural college, where lists are made up for the entire state and sent to every county and to adjoining states. In this way many farmers who otherwise would not have the opportunity of locating purebred sires are able to get exactly what they want. Thru the exchanges many carloads of purebred stock have been sold to buyers from other states.

Mule Prices

Recent reports from the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America, who have collected their data from all parts of the United States give the average price being paid this fall for mule colts at weaning time as \$150. Mature mules are bringing from \$550 to \$900 a span and even more in exceptional instances. Mule buyers report that at these prices the supply is not nearly sufficient to meet the demand. It is worthy of note that high mule prices at present and during the past few years have resulted in a large proportion of mares being bred to jacks. Such conditions must necessarily result in an increased value for heavy brood mares in the near future.

An Increase With Purebreds

The number of purebred stallions standing for public service in Kansas is increasing rapidly, according to a report issued recently by the Kansas state livestock registration board.

During the fiscal year of 1918-1919 the number of licenses issued was 4,416. Of these 2,990 were for purebred stallions, 818 for grade stallions, and 608 for scrub stallions.

This shows an increase in the number of purebred stallions over all preceding years. During the last year 68 per cent of the public service stallions were purebred and 32 per cent were grades and scrubs. The year

previous 61.5 were purebreds and 35.5 per cent were grades and scrubs.

The number of stallions of the draft breeds is considerably greater than that of the light breeds. Percheron stallions represent 74 per cent of the purebred stallions of the state. The number of standard bred stallions has decreased from 194 in 1917-1918 to 116 in 1918-1919.

This shows that the people of the state are demanding a better grade of horse than they have heretofore been receiving. Poor breeding stock has no place in the horse breeders' estimation.

The enforcement of the stallion law has eliminated the practice of misrepresenting the breeding of stallions.

American Shires to England

Included in the recent shipment of purebred draft horses shipped by Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Illinois, to England were what are thought to be the first shires ever shipped to England from the United States. Among them were Eureka Pearl, bred by Howard Smith, Bardolph, Ill., and shown as the grand champion at the International by Hawthorne Farms; Royal Tulip, a 6-year-old which was International grand champion in 1918; Trumans' Duchess 2d, a four-year-old which was this year grand champion at Illinois and Iowa and a yearling filly, Hawthorne Star sired by Boro Blusterer, Panama Pacific grand champion and out of Woodfield's Starlight, 1916 International grand champion.

Sales Pavilion at Emporia

A recent letter from John Loomis, Emporia, Kan., states that the purebred breeders are arranging to build a good sales pavilion at Emporia at a cost of approximately \$20,000. He also states that from a breeder's view of the future, everything is encouraging. Mr. Loomis recently purchased Sensation Orion by Great Orion to head his herd of Pathfinder gilts.

Advertisements Guaranteed

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

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

W. B. Carpenter Real Estate Auctioneer

President of largest auction school in world. Special four weeks term opens December 8 and closes at opening of regular term January 5, tuition \$85. Write today for 67-page annual. It's free. Address 818 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

JOHN D. SNYDER HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Experienced auctioneer. Pedigreed livestock and big sales of all kinds.

J. H. Barr, Hebron, Neb.

Live Stock Auctioneer, 12 Years Experience
Write or Wire For Dates

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

FRANK GETTLE

Purebred livestock auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. **GOODLAND, KAN.**

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

DAN O. CAIN, Beattie, Kan.

Shorthorn and Poland China sales a specialty.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales.

Secure your date early. Address as above.

W. C. CURPHEY REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

Connected with the Sutter Land Auction Company, Salina, Kansas

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

LIVESTOCK SERVICE OF THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

FOR BUYERS OR SELLERS

When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and men...

Those who have livestock for sale, will find advertising in these columns the most economical and effective means of locating buyers...

T. W. MORSE Director and Livestock Editor ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY Assistant

TERRITORY MANAGERS

- John W. Johnson, Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan. J. T. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Western Okla. 427 Pattle Ave., Wichita, Kan.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

- Dec. 10—Peverill Ayrshire Auction, Waterloo, Ia. Amos Burhans, Mgr. Holsteins. Dec. 1—L. H. Paul & Son, Moran, Kan. W. H. Mott, Manager, Herington, Kan.

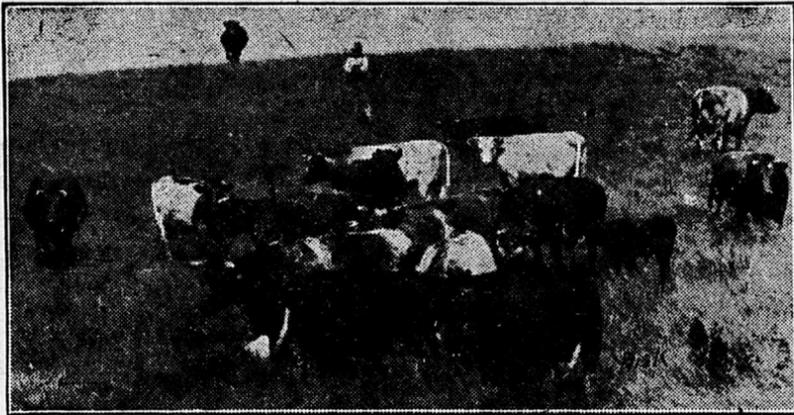
- Dec. 2—Moses Bros. & Clayton, Great Bend, Kan. Dec. 9—Eastern, Kan., Agricultural Assn., sale at Paola, Kan. H. W. Justice, Mgr.

- Dec. 23—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan. Angus. Jan. 30—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

- Dec. 8—Faller & Miller, Rossville, Kan. Duroc Jersey Hogs. Dec. 4—Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan. Jan. 1—Proett Brothers, Alexandria, Neb.

Blank Bros. and Kleen Sell High Class Shorthorn Cattle

At Franklin, Nebraska, on December 12, 1919



50 Head 43 Females

50 Head 7 Bulls

25 Cows with calves at foot rebred again to our herd bulls, Bridegroom, Village Knight and Golden King. 10 young cows and heifers heavy in calf and 8 open heifers.

Blank Bros. and Kleen, Franklin, Nebraska. Col. H. S. Duncan and Frank Gettle, Auctioneers. J. Cook Lamb representing Capper Publications. Send your mail bids to him in care of Blank Bros. and Kleen.

- Feb. 7—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb. Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan. Feb. 11—John Petford, Saffordville, Kan.

- Jan. 2—O. A. Homan & Son, Peabody, Kan. Jan. 27—Kansas National Livestock Exposition Sale, Wichita, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Mgr.

Sale Reports

Table with columns for sale name, date, location, and price. Includes 'Shorthorns Average \$260 for Ernst & Lyell' and 'The Dole Shorthorn Sale'.

The Dole Shorthorn Sale.

The R. W. Dole Shorthorn sale at Alma, Kan., Norton county, came off as advertised Tuesday, November 18.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE. ANGUS COWS AND HEIFERS. Thirty head of cows and heifers, of good breeding and individuality...

Angus Cattle. 15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open.

Aberdeen Angus. For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers.

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs. For immediate sale: Car load of pure bred heifers. Young bulls of serviceable ages.

ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS. 30 cows and heifers. 10 bulls. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE. Tomson Shorthorns. Chief Stock Bulls Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan. 200 High Class Cattle.

blood lines and individuals. He is not quitting by any means but rather he is just starting in the Shorthorn business. Linn County Shorthorn Breeders' Sale.

Shorthorn Dispersion Private Sale. My herd consisting of 73 head is for sale. If you want breeding cattle it will pay you to see me at once.

Herd Bulls. The Cardinal 385128. A pure Scotch bull, six years old bred by A. C. Shallenbarger, Alma, Neb.

Warren Watts. Clay Center, Clay Co., Kansas

Park Place Shorthorns. SHORTHORN BULLS, herd header prospects and rugged young fellows for the farmer.

Bulls Bulls Bulls. 8 two-year-old bulls, by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th. 12 yearling bulls. Reds and roans.

Achenbach Polled Shorthorns

(Herd established in 1897)

A draft from this herd which will contribute generously toward the expansion and popularity of the breed will be sold at auction at the farm adjoining

Washington, Kansas
Wednesday, December 17th
Forty Head

Consisting of 9 Bulls, 31 Cows & Heifers, 11 Cows with calves at foot

The Entire Show Herd and Show Prospects Sell

During their career of twenty-two years continuous breeding this is only the second sale they have called. Conditions peculiar to them make it advisable that they effect a reduction in the size of the herd, bringing it to proportions where they will not be so dependent on help from without. Therefore, in selecting such numbers from a herd not particularly large it has to include a very great number of the sorts with which they part with reluctance.

There are numerous facts which make this an event which every breeder of the Polled variety who is bent on improving the breed should attend.

The herd had its female foundation in four cows. None others have been added. Today there are only two animals in the herd not bred by them.

No herd can boast of such a concentration of the blood of Whitehall Sultan, the seventh direct descendant of this epoch making sire now being in use.

As each cross has been developed they have selected for the breeding herd the choicest of the females produced. Animals belonging to the sixth generation of Achenbach breeding are listed in the sale. Quality has been fed as well as bred into their cattle. They administer the kind of care that makes good cattle better.

Polled heads came second to true Shorthorn conformation, but through added crosses of polled blood in a concentrated form they have reproduced the polled feature with a positiveness that is unusual. Every animal in this sale has a naturally polled head.

While most of these cattle will be classed as "Scotch topped," an impartial tabulation of their pedigrees shows they carry more Scotch blood than many of the so-called Scotch cattle.

When such a lot of cattle is offered bearing horns men travel across states to make their selections for reasons of improvement. The progress of Polled Shorthorn breeders can well be gauged by the distribution this offering receives. The cattle are indeed worthy.

Everything sold under test with a 60 days' retest privilege. Catalogs are ready to mail. Address,

ACHENBACH BROS., WASHINGTON, KAN.

Auctioneers: N. G. Kraschel, Dan Perkins, Wm. Schropp.

NOTE—Attention is called to Orville Jones's sale, York, Neb., Dec. 15 and Albert Hultine's sale at Saronville, Neb., Dec. 16. Good connections can be made to Washington.

Polled Shorthorns (POLLED DURHAM) at Plevna Farm



Over 175 Purebred Cattle in Herds, representing some of the best families of the Herd books.

IN SERVICE

ROAN ORANGE, weight over 2,500 in flesh. SULTAN'S PRIDE, winner at three state fairs. SCOTTISH ORANGE, choice in conformation. GRAND SULTAN, very richly bred.

25 MALES (for the season) reds, whites and roans; halter broke; 8 months old and upward; \$75 to \$1000 each. A few Shorthorns at very low prices.

All registration free—all transfers free—health certificate free—our guarantee free. If there is anything wrong write us. Will meet trains at Plevna (Santa Fe) one mile east; Sylvia 4 1/2 west and 1/2 mile south; and Langdon (Rock Island) 8 south. Phone Plevna 2803 at our expense. **NO BUSINESS ON SUNDAY.**

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KANSAS

NEED A BULL?

We have a splendid lot of young bulls that we want to move quickly and are pricing accordingly. They run in age from a few weeks to over 1 year; are splendid individuals, most of them light in color. Their dams have A. R. O. records of from 16 pounds, as 2-year-olds, up to over 30 pounds as mature cows. Some of them are sired by the great CANARY PAUL FOBES HOMESTEAD—the greatest bull in Kansas. Write us just what you need in the bull line. We have it.

STUBBS FARM CO., Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kan.

GUERNSEYS

Very choice young "May Rose" bulls from two to six-months-old, out of A. R. cows. Prices reasonable.

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM, Overland Park, Kan.

The top bull, Vinewood Gloster, also came from the Kellerman herd. He is a Campbell Bloom, by Glosters Best, and sold to W. T. Dickerson, Carbondale, Kan., at \$490. Mr. Dickerson was the buyer of the top cow also. Wm. Bennett of Fairfax, Okla., was the heaviest individual buyer, taking eight head. A. J. Perry of Miami, Okla.; C. M. Howard of Hammond, Kan., and Jno. Lee of Hume, Mo., were all good buyers. Following is a representative list of sales:

BULLS

Maxwalton Supreme, W. E. Buell, Zenia, Kan.	\$200
Galant Stars, E. Lee, Hume, Mo.	150
White Socks, Wm. Bennett, Fairfax, Okla.	135
Orange Mysie, F. W. Mathews, Fontana, Kan.	250
Village Charm, Seth Rouley, Prescott, Kan.	300
Model Goods, J. L. Knox, Caney, Kan.	430
Reed Gwendolyn, R. M. Beaman, Bronson, Kan.	200
Vinewood Gloster, W. T. Dickerson, Carbondale, Kan.	490

FEMALES

Miss Clara, A. J. Perry, Miami, Okla.	200
Miss Eunice, C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan.	195
Kansas Lucy, S. H. Beaman, Deerfield, Mo.	210
Secret, A. J. Perry	325
Miss Valentine, C. M. Howard	130
Hammond Dot 2nd, Seth Rowley	300
Goldie, W. T. Dickerson	640
Golden Bud, Wolfe Bros., Blue Mound, Kan.	460
Gertrude 2nd, Ches Hogan, Pleasanton, Kan.	390
Morcella, Ches Hogan	260
Silver Buckle, Jno. Hogan, Mound City	400
Lady Butterfly 3rd, Jno. Lee, Hume, Mo.	165

American Royal Hereford Sale.
 12 bulls averaged \$1,225
 38 females averaged 1,151
 50 head averaged 1,169
 Herd bulls, show prospects and high class breeding cows were bought in the Hereford association sale at the American Royal at prices ranging from \$425 to \$5,250. The 50 head sold at these prices and at the averages shown above, were selected animals from many contributing herds. Following are representative transactions:

BULLS

Don Perfect 25th, 3 years, W. T. Leahy, Pawhuska, Okla.	\$2,125
Repeater 1st, 12 years, C. B. Fleming, Linneus, Mo.	750
Beau Blanchard 88th, 1 year, H. F. Dietrich, Osage, Ia.	3,100
Gay Disturber, 3 years, R. L. Jacks, Monterey, Cal.	1,150
St. Patrick, 1 year, George B. Lyons, Higginsville, Mo.	1,050
Domino Picture, 1 year, J. L. Lewis, Pampa, Tex.	500
Beau Disturber 7th, 1 year, Mrs. Mable W. Jacks, Monterey, Cal.	750
Bonnie Lad, 5 years, H. Grambeault, Farnum, Neb.	500
Beau Franklin 9th, 2 years, E. S. Rea, Coffeyville, Kan.	750
Domino's Heir, 2 years, W. E. Bennett, Amarillo, Tex.	500
Disturber Donald, 1 year, E. F. Crowley, Guymon, Okla.	525
Paryon Dora, 2 years, Mabel W. Jacks	2,000
Repeater 10th, 2 years, T. J. Leahy	1,050

FEMALES

Alice Mischief, 4 years, H. Grambeault	1,150
Gay Princess 11th, 1 year, O. Harris & Sons, Harris, Mo.	650
Beau Blanchard 63d, 2 years, J. R. Maywood, Chicago, Ill.	5,250
Magnolia Lass 5th, 2 years, W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan.	625
Miss Randolph 3d, 9 years, A. H. Van Meter, Ames, Mo.	700
Iole 2d, 1 year, J. O. Southard, Gomiskey, Kan.	425
Miss Repeater 125th, 2 years, O. Harris & Sons	975
Belle H. 625th, 3 years, W. T. McCray, Kentland, Ind.	900
Orlo 4th, 2 years, Cyrus A. Tow, Norway, Ia.	550
Alva Fairfax, 2 years, W. T. McCray	825
Enoch's Lass 3d, 2 years, O. Harris & Sons	425
Picture Lass, 2 years, W. N. Blaney	525
Miss Repeater 153d, 1 year, O. Harris & Sons	1,100
Disturber 2, 2 years, W. T. McCray	625
Alert Fairfax, 1 year, George Gross & Son	425
Lady Domino 2d, 1 year, Cyrus A. Tow	400
Lady Domino 3d, 1 year, J. E. Donald, Seymour, Ia.	425
Stanway Girl, 2 years, Van Meter	825
Dinna Mischief, 3 years, Van Meter	1,000
Belle Blanchard 73d, 1 year, Mrs. William Braddock, Chadron, Neb.	3,500
Gay Mischief, 3 years, J. R. Maywood	4,700
Lady Aster, 2 years, Otto Fulcher, Holyoke, Colo.	1,000
Lou's Princess, 1 year, Roy Gump, Pretty Prairie, Kan.	1,000
Miss Repeater 10th, 2 years, M. J. Masters, Audubon, Ia.	1,075
Disturber's Pet, 3 years, M. J. Masters	900
Bright Miss, 2 years, C. R. Jacks	1,000
Miss Repeater 78th, 3 years, Ray Gump	950
Lady Randolph 5th, 1 year, A. Van Meter	900
Belle Doanna, 2 years, E. S. Rea, Coffeyville, Kan.	1,075
Helen 2d, 2 years, W. T. Leahy	575
Bonnie Blessing 2d, 2 years, George Gross & Sons, Walnut, Ia.	850
Bonnie Florence, 3 years, Herbert Woolf, Kansas City, Mo.	750
Lady Lass 2d, 2 years, T. R. Hurley, Kansas City, Mo.	750
May Day, 9 years, Cyrus A. Tow, Norway, Ia.	1,600
Miss Picture, 4 years, C. R. Jacks	1,400
Beauty 2d, 4 years, E. S. Moser, Kansas City, Mo.	950
Boaldo Beauty, 1 year, C. R. Jacks	2,000

Roush Bros. Spotted Poland China Sale.
 The sale of Spotted Poland China hogs held by Roush Bros. of Strasburg, Mo., Tuesday, November 18, was very successful in every way. While the range of prices was very conservative, still the results were satisfactory. The Roush Bros. deserve credit for putting out an offering first class in every way. The top a splendid sow by Spotted Rex went to Louis Welman of Parkville, Mo., who was one of the heavy buyers at \$250. R. G. Sartain, Fayette, Suttiff & Jennings, Huntsville, A. W. Temple, Higginsville, Mo., were all good buyers of the better lots. The average was over \$100 per head. Col. C. W. Taylor did the selling.

Nebraska Holstein-Friesian Sale.
 The Nebraska Holstein-Friesian club sale held at South Omaha, Neb., November 13 and 14, realized good prices for those cattle which combined quality and good condition.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls
 Two nice roan bulls by Select Goods. Also some bull calves by him. Write quick if you want a bull. Jos. Baxter & Son, R. F. D. 3, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—3 YOUNG RED BULLS
 Two by Lind Marshall. Also a few females. Blackwelder Bros., Isabel, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn Dispersion

Private Sale

- 65 cows with calves at foot and bred back.
- 60 cows bred.
- 55 heifers, two years old.
- 50 heifers, yearlings.
- 10 bulls, two years old.
- 20 bulls, yearlings.

Write for prices and descriptions.

C. G. Cochran & Sons
 Hays, Kansas

Choice Milking Shorthorn Heifers For Sale

Bred to a very high class bull. They are the product of a herd bred for milk and beef for many years and they show their breeding. They are a splendid opportunity for the farmers who want a start in purebreds of the kind that are well adapted and profitable under average farm conditions. Also a few extra good young bulls sired by Villager Magnet 468996. Prices very reasonable considering quality of stock. Come and see them.
Fred Abildgaard, Valley View Farm, Route 6, Winfield, Kan.
 Farm located 9 miles east on State road.

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.

Scotch and Scotch Topped

Shorthorns. 14 bulls from 8 to 16 months old. Also some cows and heifers for sale.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

SCOTCH and SCOTCH TOPS

Five yearling bulls, three pure Scotch, two Scotch topped.
 Six spring bull calves, pure Scotch and Scotch topped.
 Reds, whites, roans. Write for full descriptions and prices.
E. P. FLANAGAN, CHAPMAN, 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.

FREEDOM STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

6 husky bulls from 8 to 20-months-old. All deep reds, a fine selection at a low price.
F. C. SWIERCINSKY, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

HUNT BROS.' SHORTHORNS

We have some good young bulls for sale, from 6 to 20 months old. Also some cows, heifers and calves. Write your wants.
HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

For Sale: 4 yearling heifers, 2 heifer calves and 5 bull calves, 5 to 7 months old. Priced right. Special price on the lot. Also some good Polled Shorthorn bulls. Shipping station Phillipsburg and Stockton, Kan.
T. S. SHAW, GLADE, KANSAS.

GROSNICK FARM SHORTHORNS
 Good husky bull at a low price. Herd headed by Color Bearer, grandson of Avondale. O. E. F. Schulz, Ellsworth, Kansas.

Part of the consignments were held up on the road due to blizzards and did not reach So. Omaha until sale day. These last did not realize prices that were profitable to the consignors. A representative list of the sales follows:

1—Woodlawn Dairy, Lincoln, Neb.	\$370
2—Dwight Williams, Omaha, Neb.	400
3—J. E. Sawhill, Clarinda, Ia.	270
4—Herman Willis, Omaha, Neb.	310
5—Ben Schobert, Springfield, Kan.	425
6—M. E. Smeltz, Enterprise, Kan.	470
7—G. D. Chetwood, Carl Junction, Mo.	275
8—G. D. Daugherty, Carroll, Ia.	325
9—Lloyd McGrew, Milford, Neb.	340
10—B. M. Thompson, Niobrara, Neb.	240
11—H. L. Cornell, Lincoln, Neb.	205
12—H. H. Morrison, College View, Neb.	400
13—Swartsley, Riverdale, Neb.	310
14—F. M. Blakston, Wahoo, Neb.	350
15—Ed Maytag, Newton, Ia.	290
16—G. E. Stanter, DeSoto, Neb.	325
17—J. A. Coakley, Fullerton, Neb.	295
18—Ed Thayer, Monroe, Neb.	325
19—J. A. Coakley, Fullerton, Neb.	300
20—M. E. Smeltz, Enterprise, Kan.	200
21—Lloyd McGrew, Milford, Neb.	205
22—H. A. Morrison, Union College, Neb.	210
23—B. M. Thompson, Niobrara, Neb.	210
24—A. F. Hughes, Gretna, Neb.	200
25—I. G. Daugherty, Carroll, Ia.	290
26—N. C. Nissey, Dallas Center, Ia.	200
27—Walter Fortner, Craig, Mo.	350
28—L. J. Lee, Omaha, Neb.	360
29—Chas. Otis, Boone, Ia.	270
30—Dr. Davis, Omaha, Neb.	405
31—M. E. Smeltz, Enterprise, Kan.	270
32—G. E. Stanter, DeSoto, Neb.	325
33—R. C. Welton, Wlota, Ia.	330
34—C. F. Jenness, Norwalk, Ia.	330
35—C. R. Hanna, Tarkio, Mo.	250
36—H. A. Morrison, Lincoln, Neb.	335
37—C. R. Hanna, Tarkio, Mo.	200

Shorthorn Sale at the "Royal."

10 bulls averaged	\$ 910.00
30 females averaged	1,080.00
40 head averaged	1,037.50

Good values went to those who bought Shorthorn cattle in the association sale held on Thursday of the American Royal Live-stock Show. Prices ranged from \$300 for a young bull up to \$3,100 for a choice cow with promising bull calf at foot. One bull, consigned by a Nebraska breeder, was bought for an Australian buyer. With this exception the offering stayed in Kansas City territory. Following are representative transactions:

Clipper Sultan, 1 year, Walter Williams, Hanover, Kan.	\$ 675
Village Boy, 1 year, Olson Bros., Leonardville, Kan.	425
Village Lancaster, 1 year, D. M. Minter, Spickard, Mo.	850
Lavoris, 1 year, H. R. Nelson, Springfield, Mo.	300
Missie's Standard, 10 months, J. B. Springer, Stockdale, Kan.	725
Village Alderman, 1 year, J. R. Newman, Fort Scott, Kan.	1,600

FEMALES

Sobriety Emblem, 2 years, J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo.	975
Silver Rosebud, 9 months, Loveland Stock Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.	700
Diamond La Belle, 2 years, Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.	825
Musical, 2 years, Fremont Ledy, Leon, Kan.	725
Mt. Vernon Beauty, 1 year, J. R. Newman	1,100
Diamond Beauty, 1 year, J. R. Newman	825
Miss Monarch, 1 year, Fremont Ledy	600
Crestmead Beauty, W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Pleasant Hill, Mo.	975
Sweet Blossom, 2d, 1 year, W. A. Forsythe & Sons	950
Lady Valentine, 1 year, W. A. Forsythe & Sons	975
Scottish Violet, 10 mos., Fremont Ledy	400
Clara Dale, 2 years, W. A. Forsythe & Sons	1,400
Winifred Amy, 2 years, F. R. McDermann, Kansas City, Mo.	2,425

JERSEY CATTLE.

TESSORO PLACE JERSEYS

R. of M. Interest-Finance-Owl blood, noted for PRODUCTION, TYPE and CONSTITUTION. Our tested cows average 500 lbs. butter, records made under 5 years old. We offer bulls 2 mos. to yearlings. Cows, bred heifers and heifer calves. Herds in Accredited List, which means 100 per cent clean of T. B. Correspondence and inspection invited. **R. A. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan.**

Registered Jersey Bull

From Red Flag Wonder 15470 by Red Flag Fern Lad, he by Golden Fern of Linden by Imp. Golden Fern's Lad. Dam, Oxford's Fontaine Rosabel 823780. R. of M. 844 pounds butter as a 2-year-old. She is by Fontaine's Chieftain by Noble of Oaklands. **W. E. KING, R. 3, WASHINGTON, KAN.**

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys

headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Meritson of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported. 14 tested daughters, 85 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet. **M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.**

Torono and Raleigh

Bred bull six months old. A great individual out of R. of M. dam with yearling record of 6937.3 pounds of milk, 483 pounds of butter. \$100 gets him. **J. A. COMP, WHITE CITY, KANSAS**

Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Two well bred pedigree Jersey bulls, 6 and 14 months old. Very closely related to Financial Sensation, the world's highest priced Jersey bull. Few heifers same blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed. **O. B. REITZ, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS**

REGISTERED JERSEYS FOR SALE

"Hood Farm Breeding." My herd bull Royal Missel's Torono, also three choice bulls by him, ready for service; a few females. Have rented my farm and want to sell. **S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS**

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS

Sired by Oakland's Sultan II, \$50 to \$100. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE

2-Registered Guernsey Heifer Calves

8 weeks old. 1 reg. bull calf, 80 days old. 3 extra good high grade cows in milk. All rebred. 1 extra good high grade Guernsey bull 18-months-old. Write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kansas.

Roan Princess, 6 years, E. L. Harrison, Pleasant Hill, Mo.	3,100
Laconia, 11 months, Frank R. Edwards, Tiffin, O.	525
Calla 12th, 1 year, J. R. Newman	700
Lavender Queen 2d, 2 years, J. W. McDermott	650
Whitehall, Mint 2d, 1 year, Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.	1,250
Red Alexandrina, 3 years, J. R. Newman	1,050
Lady Victress, 3 years, J. F. Karr & Son, Pleasant Hill, Mo.	1,025
Anadarko, 7 years, G. D. King, Greenfield, Mo.	725
Lavender's Pride, 3 years, Frank R. Edwards	1,450
Silver Maid, 1 year, Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.	2,000
Lady Marigold 17th, 1 year, W. A. Forsythe & Sons	700
Bridesmaid 12th, 1 year, Sni-A-Bar Farms	1,250
May Daisy 6th, 1 year, Bellows Brothers	1,225
Proud Lady 5th, 1 year, Sni-A-Bar Farms	1,950
Fair Dream, 1 year, Bellows Brothers	1,150

Kansas Holstein Association Sale.

92 cows and heifers averaged	\$388.50
12 bulls averaged	301.00
9 calves averaged	122.00
113 head averaged	358.00

One of the most successful Holstein sales ever held in Kansas took place Monday and Tuesday, November 17 and 18 at the forum sale pavilion, Wichita, Kan., under the direction of W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager. The cattle comprised a good offering that came to the sale from all over Kansas and scattered back over the state as well as going into Missouri, Oklahoma and Colorado. Some of the sales of \$500 or better were as follows:

60—Sold by B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, to H. G. Heald, Oklahoma City, Okla.	\$ 750
11—Stubbs Farm, Mulvane, to J. T. Homes, Wellington, Kan.	700
18—Geo. Appleman, Mulvane, Kan., to J. T. Holmes	1,000
Sub. 20—Geo. Appleman to B. R. Gosney	1,010
93—W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan., to C. L. Goodin, Derby, Kan.	1,010
107—A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan., to Robinson & Schultz, Independence, Kan.	770
58—B. R. Gosney to Lawrence Hadley, Valley Center, Kan.	500
6—J. Regier, Whitewater, Kan., to F. H. Brock, Wichita, Kan.	585
13—C. L. Goodin to Alma Smith, Wellington	500
98—Sam Carpenter, Oswego, Kan., to P. W. Emms, Newton, Kan.	640
100—Sam Carpenter to G. P. Dunbar, Liberty, Mo.	505
101—Sam Carpenter to A. T. Stone, Saffordville, Kan.	600
74—Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kan., to F. E. Peak, Wellington Kan.	515
71—Segrist & Stephenson to C. L. Goodin	650
72—Segrist & Stephenson to F. H. Brock	540
9—Stubbs Farm to Chris Beyler, Harper, Kan.	500
10—Stubbs Farm to H. E. Hostettler, Harper, Kan.	510
12—F. L. Goodin to Alma Smith	510
27—Axtell & Hershey, Newton, Kan., to P. W. Emms	650

Field Notes.

BY J. W. JOHNSON

E. S. Jones, Emporia, Kan., Rural route 8, offers a car load of Herefords, either as a whole or in suit purchasers. Also a few bulls old enough for service. Write him for prices on them. Many of the cows have calves at foot and are bred back. A splendid chance to buy Herefords at fair prices.—Advertisement.

Fred O. Peterson, Lawrence, Kan., is advertising in the Hereford section his entire herd for sale, consisting of bred cows and heifers and heifers open and a number of young bulls of serviceable ages and a herd bull. He wants to sell them all for the best of reasons and you better get in touch with him at once for real bargains. Write him right now and be sure to mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

D. S. Engle & Sons Sell Holsteins.

D. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kan., Dickinson county, are Holstein dairymen who develop and sell Holstein cows every year or so in public sales. These sales are always good places to buy real producing Holsteins. To start with they are a reliable firm to deal with and conduct their business in a businesslike manner and understand their business very thoroughly. They are members of the Dickinson county pioneer cow testing association and their herd is one of the best producing herds in the association. In this sale they are selling 57 head, 37 of them cows, in milk and to freshen before January first. The rest are heifers. Their advertisement appears in this issue and gives you the information about the offering. Look it up and write them for any further information. But remember it is a good place to buy the right kind.—Advertisement.

Holstein Consignment Sale at Leavenworth.

Leavenworth county's big second Holstein-Friesian consignment sale is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. In it will be sold 110 head of purebred cattle, consisting of 40 cows and heifers that are now in milk or to freshen soon, 30 springing heifers, 30 yearling heifers, some bred, 10 young bulls of serviceable ages. It is a high class lot of purebred Holsteins from leading herds. Some of the consignments are from herds out of Leavenworth county but they are among the best herds in the state. The catalog is now ready to mail. It tells the whole story and you have plenty of time to secure it before the sale. But remember the sale is Thursday and Friday, December 11 and 12, of next week. So you better write today for the catalog. Address W. H. Mott, sales manager, Herington, Kan. You will receive it by return mail. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you ask for it.—Advertisement.

The Gordon & Hamilton Durocs.

Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan., Brown county, are breeders of Duroc Jerseys of the very highest quality and buy at the top whenever they buy either a boar or females. During the summer Mr. Hamilton was on the lookout for a boar to breed their Sensation King gilts to and along in October he located him in a prominent herd in Missouri. He is by Ideal Pathfinder and out of Golden

Margaret Healy's Holstein Dispersion

This herd for years has been known as a working herd maintained for production. The older cows and cows that were "boarders" have always been carefully weeded out. Mrs. Healy's recent decision to sell her dairy herd of registered and high grade cows affords you, Mr. Dairy Farmer, a real opportunity to buy the sure money makers. Sale at the Healy farm joining town.

Hope, Kan., Monday, December 15

62 HEAD. 27 of them pure bred, 35 high grades, 15 splendid grade cows now in milk. Others, both pure bred and high grades to freshen from now on and during the winter and spring. You will not be disappointed in this sale if you come. For catalogs now ready to mail, address,

Mrs. Margaret Healy, Hope, Kan.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Manager.
Auctioneer—Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

The Kind You Can Afford To Buy
High Grade Holsteins backed with records of production.

54 Head, 37 Cows, 17 Heifers

Sale at our farm six miles south, one and a half miles west of

Abilene, Kan., Wednesday, December 10

37 HEAD OF COWS, ranging from 3 to 5 years old. This is a choice lot of cows; we have gone deep into our herd to make these some of the best that have been put in the sale ring this year. This herd stands as one of the highest testing and producing herds in the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association, with butter records as high as 70 lbs. in thirty days. Every producing cow has been tested and milk and butter records will be furnished with cows on day of sale. Some of these cows are giving a good flow of milk at present; others will freshen this winter and spring. Most of the cows will be bred by day of sale. A good chance to get foundation stock.

17 CHOICE HEIFERS, some springing; others bred, due to freshen early next fall, and others still open. These are heifers from some of our best cows, and are promising prospects.

HEALTH CONDITION. These animals have been tuberculin tested, and will be sold subject to 60 days' re-test. This herd is in good working condition. The producing cows are in condition to make large returns at the pail. We can ship four directions, over Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Rock Island. We will meet all trains at Abilene, sale day. Ask your R. R. agent to route you.

D. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kan., Owners

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; E. L. Hoffman, Abilene; J. G. Engle, Abilene. J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

Registered Jersey Sale

25 Young Cows, Heifers and Bulls
Cherokee, Okla., Dec. 10th

A choice offering for the farmer, dairyman or purebred breeder. Original stock from Vermont, the cattle in this sale have been bred and raised under Oklahoma conditions. Write to the undersigned for a description of individuals that will meet your needs.

The sale will be held at 1:00 P. M. Out of town parties call at the Cherokee Mercantile Co.

Ira A. Hill and D. E. Cyphers, Cherokee, Okla.

JERSEYS
The Cows for the Working Farmer

Always on the job to produce for profit, not to run up excessive feed bills—that's Jerseys! You feed a Jersey for her udder. She can make a dollar's worth of feed go farther and yield a greater return than any other breed. Her milk averages 5.37% butter fat. The market pays more for Jersey milk, Jersey butter, and Jersey cheese. If you want Prize-Prize-Profit cows, don't hesitate—get Jerseys. Let us send you "Profitable Facts about Jerseys." It is a free booklet with hundreds of valuable points and information.

The American Jersey Cattle Club, 322-1 West 23rd Street, New York, N. Y.

The 2nd Annual Sale of Pure Bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle

At the Big Coliseum Sale Pavilion, Leavenworth, Kan.,
Thursday and Friday, December 11th & 12th
150 Head of Pure Bred Cattle 150

Consigned by 10 of the leading Holstein breeders of the state. All Kansas cattle, no cattle shipped in from the east in this sale.

An offering of most unusual merit. High class breeding and strong individuality.

A very large consignment of fresh cows, a magnificent lot and a number of them with creditable records. 40 bred heifers due to freshen this fall and winter, some of them bred to 30 pound bulls. 20 yearling daughters from 30 pound bulls.

Bulls from high record dams and outstanding sires, the best lot of individuals we have ever had in a sale. Show bulls, bred in the most popular lines ready for service.

One of the strongest features of the sale is the Sunflower Herd Consignment. Over 40 head from this well known, old established Kansas herd. Get the blood of their herd sire, Lord Kay Hengerveld Fayne 217511 by buying choice heifers in calf to him, there

NOTICE—The sales each day will begin at 10 o'clock sharp. Be there early. Leavenworth is easily reached by rail. If coming from East, West, or South come to Kansas City and take Interurban to Leavenworth. Cars run every hour. Write at once for big catalog of sale to

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kansas

Auctioneers—Mack, Haeger, Little and O'Brien.

CAMPBELL'S AYRSHIRES
 Young Ayrshires, both sex, bulls ready for service, heifers bred or open. Finlayston and Armour strains.
ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KAN.



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

50 Registered Holsteins

Paola, Kan., Dec. 16
 In the New Sales Pavilion

This will be a sale of the richest bred Holsteins ever held in the middle west. There will be A. R. O. cows bred to a son of the 42 lb. four-year-old who sold at public auction for \$18,300.00. Two five-year-old cows bred to the son of Findern Pride Johanna Rue, the world's greatest living yearly producer of butter, 1470 pounds in one year, also 36 lbs. of butter in 7 days, 8 months after calving. Also two daughters of this bull.

12 DAUGHTERS OF A 38 lb. bull, Sir Johanna Lady Korndyke H. B. 84720, who is a son of the famous 38 lb. cow, Pontiac Lady. Some of these richly bred heifers are close to freshening, others to freshen in early spring. Six heifers in this great sale are in calf to this famous 38 lb. bull.

There will be two granddaughters of King of the Pontiac, both from A. R. O. dams.

There will be bulls whose dams have made over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days and whose sires are from 36 to 42 lb. cows. This will be the first purebred Holstein sale to be held in the new pavilion.

A Red Letter Day For Paola Also

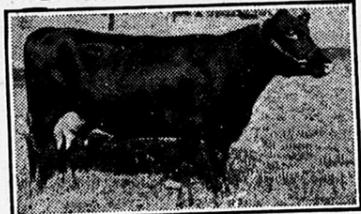
40—High Grade Springers—40

Large, handsome, heavy producers, all animals tuberculin tested for this sale.

AUCTIONEERS—Col. J. E. Mack, Ft. Atkinson Wis.; Col. H. M. Justice, Paola, Kansas.

Buy the best and breed them better.

RED POLLED CATTLE. Large Milking Red Polls



47289 20TH CENTURY LUNA
 We offer a number of choice bred 2-year-old heifers and young bulls. Very choice breeding. 20th Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kansas

18 HEAD OF CREMO HEIFERS
 for 30 days at \$2000 for the bunch, as I have sold out the balance of my Red Polled cattle, 7 are bred and 7 are early calves. I also have 12 Crema bulls from calves up to 2 years old; will sell cheap if taken at once. I must close these cattle out at once.
ED. NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

RED POLLS To close out. A few good young cows with calves at foot. Some yearling bulls and heifers. Also Napoleon's Reubin 28735, a sire of merit, splendid disposition, a grandson of Elgin and Easy, both International champions.
T. G. MCKINLEY, ALTA VISTA, KANSAS.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
 Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.
HALLORER & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE FOR SALE
 Bulls and cows with calves by their sides.
H. W. Say, Route 1, Alta Vista, Kansas

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
 Choice young bulls, priced reasonable.
C. E. Foster, R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Thompson's Spotted Polands

I am offering the public some of the best Spotted Poland Chinas to be sold this season. 14 spring boars and 30 spring gilts by Spotted Boy and Spotted Woodrow, out of Spotted Jumbo, Spotted Wonder, Golden Rep. and Spotted King sows.
 Big, growthy and of pleasing form. All immune. Guaranteed as represented. Write at once.
JAS. A. THOMPSON, HOLT, MISSOURI

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

We have a nice lot of spring boars and gilts that have the bone, length and spots. Everything registered and guaranteed. If you want something choice at the right price write us.
Speer & Rohrer, R. 2, Osawatomie, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

(Pioneer Herd). The best spring boars I ever raised, sired by Budweiser Boy, priced to sell right now. Also a few tried sows, real brood sow must sell soon.
Thos. Weddle, R. F. D. 2, Wichita, Kansas

A Few Dandy Spotted Poland China
 weanling pigs, registered and immunized that we are offering worth the money. Purebred Place, R. 3, Altamont, Kan.

Uneda. He is a wonderful individual and bred as he is you can estimate the value of fall and spring gilts by Sensation King bred to him. The date of the Gordon & Hamilton sale is February 24 in Horton and I might as well tell you now as any time that there will not be a better offering of bred gilts in the state this winter. That is putting it strong but I think you will agree with me when you see them. Mr. Hamilton still has a few boars left that he will price very low. If you want a boar write him.—Advertisement.

Holstein Dispersion at Hope, Kan.

Mrs. Margaret Healy, Hope, Kan., Dickinson county, has recently decided to close out her herd of purebred and high grade Holstein cows. This should be of interest to every Holstein breeder and dairy farmer who wants to buy real producing Holsteins. Mrs. Healy has personally looked after the management of this little herd of Holstein cows for years and her recent decision to sell it means that someone is going to get big values in real dairy cows. Nothing has been allowed to stay in the herd that did not pay. It was butter fat and milk that was wanted and cows that until the herd was to be weeded out until the herd was the profitable kind. There is a nice lot of the cows in milk now and the catalog tells the whole story. There are 67 head in all and 27 of them are purebreds. We will have more information about the sale in the next issue. Write today for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Spotted Poland Dispersion December 8.

Faller & Miller's dissolution sale of their entire herd of Spotted Poland Chinas at their farm near Rossville, Kan., Monday, December 8, affords an unusual opportunity to buy Spotted Polands worth the money. In the sale will be their 18 herd sows bred for early spring farrow and a few choice fall gilts they were reserving for their herd and a few spring gilts. Also six yearling spring boars. The tried sows and fall yearling gilts are all bred for spring farrow. Spotted King, the show and breeding boar to which most of the sows are bred, is an attraction in the sale. He was first in class and grand champion at Topeka in 1918. He weighs around 800 pounds and is a great individual. There will also be a nice lot of fall pigs that are nicely spotted and splendid individuals. It is a complete closing out of this herd at auction and you can get bargains in this sale you will not have the opportunity to get later on. Write at once for the catalog. Rossville is 17 miles west of Topeka and you can get there leaving Topeka at 10:40 A. M. or on the Union Pacific from the west on an early morning train.—Advertisement.

A Notable Duroc Offering.

Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county, has decided to reduce his herd of Duroc Jerseys to proportions that he can take better care of. For this reason he is selling at Glen Elder, Kan., next Thursday, December 4, the largest offering of Duroc Jerseys ever made in Mitchell county. It is because of the number that goes in the sale (90 head) and because of the outstanding blood lines and individual merit of the offering, the most important sale of Duroc Jerseys ever made in that vicinity in the state. Two splendid head boars are sold in this sale, one a son of Orion Cherry King, and the other a son of Orion Cherry King, 2nd, and the three boars mentioned in his advertisement in this issue are as well bred as any boars in the country. Turn to the advertisement in this issue and read it carefully. It is the biggest opportunity to get good ones at low prices you have had this season and this is your chance. Plenty of catalogs sale day so come and get one at the sale. Glen Elder is 10 miles west of Beloit on the Central branch of the Missouri Pacific.—Advertisement.

Bowman's Herefords at Council Grove.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of the Bowman's Herefords sale at Council Grove, Kan. This is a sale in which drafts from three prominent Bowman herds have been drawn upon for Herefords. W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan., are generous contributors to the sale. Fred Bowman, Parkerville, Kan., is a consignor as is also S. A. Bowman, Jr., Council Grove. These are the three Bowman Sr., Council Grove, father, S. A. Bowman, Sr., Council Grove, is managing the sale and requests for catalogs should be sent to him. The sale will be held in the sale pavilion at Council Grove. The scene of many of the best Hereford sales. A number of sales have already been held at Council Grove and vicinity and the Bowman's realize that the local buyers are pretty well supplied but there is considerable buying by beginners this fall and it is with the idea that there is still a demand for Herefords that has caused this sale to be held. All three of the Bowman's have large herds and each can spare a number of good ones for the sale. They do not expect to realize large prices but they are selling good cattle without fitting and hope to realize their value as nearly as possible.—Advertisement.

Get Arthur Mosse's Great Catalog.

Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., is the well known proprietor of the Kansas herd of Chester White hogs. He is known as a prominent exhibitor at the leading shows each year and as a winner of championships and in all of these big shows. At the Kansas fairs, both Topeka and Hutchinson, he won the lion's share and at the Nebraska state fair he did the same. At the National swine show at Des Moines, he won again in many of the warmly contested classes. His herd is without doubt one of the very best in the country. The combination of great size with wonderful smoothness is the outstanding virtue of this great herd and along with other desirable qualities is making the herd talked about wherever Chester Whites are grown. The big catalog which you can ask for any time tells all about the great offering of 50 bred sows and gilts that go in the big annual bred sow sale at Leavenworth, Kan., January 20. The sale will be held in the Colosseum and you will be well taken care of if you attend. A banquet will be provided for the evening before the sale at Leavenworth and another similar meeting in Kansas City the evening following the sale. Look up his advertisement in the Chester White section of this issue and write for the catalog.—Advertisement.

The Best of Polled Shorthorns at Auction.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of Achenbach Bros.' great Polled Shorthorn sale which will be held at their farm joining Washington Kan., Wednesday, December 17. I wish that every Farmers Mail and Breeze reader interested in Shorthorns, and

especially Polled Shorthorns could see the magnificent offering which this well known Kansas firm is making on this date. Because this is impossible I hope you will turn to the advertisement on another page and read it carefully. This advertisement was prepared by Walter Miller of Kansas City who has known the herd for years and who is recognized as an authority on Polled Shorthorns. The offering consists of 40 head as follows: Nine bulls of serviceable ages including a wonderful herd bull. There will be 31 cows and heifers and 11 of them will have calves at foot. For 22 years the Achenbachs have bred Polled Shorthorns. This draft sale, the second one held by them in all of that time is a reduction sale leaving only a few head in their hands. But because of some plans they have for the future they have decided to sell down to just a few. Probably no herd in the land can show so much of the blood of Whitehall Sultan. The entire offering is one of very great merit and every breeder that is interested in Polled Shorthorns should be on hand sale day. It will be an opportunity right here in Kansas to buy the best at auction from a firm that needs no introduction and their reputation for square dealing and fairness is well established. The catalogs are ready to mail. Address Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Ralph Ely, Mullinville, Kan., is offering some good Poland pigs for sale. He would also sell his herd of King Prince, which is the sire of the pigs.—Advertisement.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., is offering 25 choice Duroc boars. The dams of these boars are mature sows that have been among the winners at the past three years Kansas state fairs. All are in the six to eight hundred pound class. The sires of the boars include Pathfinder Jr. the first prize spring boar at the 1918 Kansas state fair, he is by the "Mighty" Pathfinder, a yearling, stands 40 inches and is proving a great sire; others are by Greatest Orion, a great son of Ed Kern's King Orion Jr. If in need of a boar write Mr. Shepherd, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Milking Shorthorns for Sale.

Valley View Farm, Fred Abildgaard, manager, at Winfield, Kan., will sell some choice milking Shorthorn heifers that have been bred to a very high class bull. These heifers are well adapted to make money for the farmer who will take them and give them at least average farm conditions. Mr. Abildgaard will also sell a few extra good young bulls sired by Village Magnet. Prices are reasonable. Read Mr. Abildgaard's ad in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. Write today, mentioning Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

A Jersey Sale of Interest.

A registered Jersey sale will be held at 1 P. M. December 10 at Cherokee, Okla. Ira A. Hill and D. E. Cypers are offering 25 head of Oklahoma bred cows, heifers and bulls. The original stock came from Vermont and the cattle in the offering have been bred and raised under Oklahoma conditions. They will be such cattle as the farmer, the dairyman or the man with a purebred herd can take home and make money on. If there is something special you want in the Jersey line write Mr. Hill for a description of the sale animals that will meet your needs. When writing please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

BY J. PARK BENNETT

Purebred Holsteins at Paola.

The first purebred Holstein sale to be held in the new sales pavilion at Paola, Kan., will be held December 16. The sale will include 50 registered Holsteins and 40 high grade springers. Look up the display advertising in this issue and if more information is desired write to H. M. Justice, Paola, Kan., mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Silage from Beet Tops

In the Intermountain West where there is a shortage this season of hay and other forage, the siloing of beet tops is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture as an aid in meeting the condition. Many beet growers have found that beet top silage has a value equal to about one-half of the value of alfalfa hay. The silage is well suited for the dairyman or for the feeder of beef or mutton. When fed to cattle or sheep the hay requirements may be reduced 50 per cent, and, furthermore, the warm, succulent silage appears to create appetite in the animals, causing them to take on weight and utilize larger volumes of feed.

Beet pulp and molasses have an established value with stock feeders. At the present price of beet molasses, many feeders are finding a molasses blend with hay or with pulp to be profitable. It also furnishes variety and stimulates appetite when fed in regulated amounts.

An inexpensive pit silo may be made by scooping out a hole of suitable size to hold the beet tops. The bottom and side of the silo should be lined with straw before it is filled with the tops which should be firmly packed and covered with beet pulp or earth to exclude the air.

Galloway Breeders' Meeting

Notice has been received from R. W. Brown, secretary of the American Galloway Breeders association that the 17th annual meeting will be held at the Stockyard Inn, Union Stockyards, Chicago, Illinois, Wednesday, December 3, at 7:30 P. M.

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

Advertisers in this Department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

G. B. APPELMAN, 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.

Annual meeting and two days' association sale, Topeka's big, modern sale pavilion, Topeka, Kan., March 23-24.

Sunflower Herd consists 40 head to the Leavenworth sale Dec. 11 and 12. Twenty-five choice heifers bred to great herd sire. Two yr. old daughter of 31 lb. sire from 30 lb. dam bred to Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, daughter of 31 lb. sire from 28 lb. daughter of King Segis bred to son of King Korndyke Sadtie Vale to freshen this winter. Choice young bulls. F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

In our herd are 13 cows with an average of 23.77 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, Ks.

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. 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.

As we will keep purebreds only in future our high grade cows and 3 heifers will sell to first applicant. Dams of these grades made from 13,000 to 16,000 pounds milk.

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, Kansas

BARGAIN—7 Holsteins at \$120 each, including 6 springing grade heifers, 2-year-old, and one 3-month-old bull. Extra fine lot, plenty size, good milking families. Some calves in 2 months, 1 fresh with heifer calf, others due later.

W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas

An experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle.

Chas. H. Sellert, Leavenworth, R. D. 4

Sunnyside Dairy Farm. For sale—Bull calf out of 28 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. Treff, 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.

Dr. L. E. Shay, Atchison, Kansas

For Sale: Registered Holstein yearling heifers and 2 royally bred bulls from A. R. O. dams, and old enough for service.

SAND SPRINGS FARM

Herd Sire, Prince Ormsby Mercedes Pontiac, dam a 32-lb. daughter of Sir Fiesterie Ormsby Mercedes. 15 cows with semi-official yearly records. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited.

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. Allgire, 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 Fairmonth Johanna Puterze 78903, a 34 1/2 pound bull. Write-us or see LEE BROS., HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas

Ten cows and heifers, some just fresh; three bulls ready for light service; 32 to 35-pound breeding.

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 80 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, WETTERSON & 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.

PERSISTENCY IN PRODUCTION

The dam of Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, our herd sire, is one of only 19 cows in the world to make 30-pound records for 4 consecutive lactations. Young bulls for sale by this sire \$100 and up. Collins Farm Company, Sabetha, Kansas

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 Rag-apple 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 Konigsen. 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.

BULLS

We have some splendid bulls for sale at very reasonable prices; from a few weeks to 1 year old; dams' records from 16 lbs. (2-yr.-old) to over 30 lbs. Write us just what you need in bulls. Mark Abildgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

Appelman 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, Kan.

Coming 2-year-old heifer, heavy in calf to King Pontiac Beuchler; 5-month-old heifer calf, double cross of the Pontiacs breeding.

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.

W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Sales Manager. A knowledge of public sale management enables me to render valuable assistance in conducting Holstein sales. Write for terms and dates.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE

A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old. E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, 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.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONY; 100 western ewes bred to Shropshire rams.

L. E. Heywood, Jennings, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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, Waukegan, Wis.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS for sale. Good breeding. Priced right.

J. A. Forth, Overbrook, Kansas

HOLSTEINS

Registered bulls, high grade cows and calves. W. F. TEAGUE, COLLYER, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

31-32da pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

Bargains In Holsteins

30 yearling and two-year-old heifers. Write quick if you want them.

WM. REEBLE, EMPORIA, KANSAS

Big Holstein Sale

December 18th, 1919

This sale will probably be held at Newton, Kansas, Definite Location will be Announced Next Week

75 Head 25 head of pure bred and 50 head of choice grades. **75 Head**

A good many of the grades and pure bred in milk now, and balance heavy springers. All tuberculin tested. This is a dispersal sale.

CHAS. R. WEDE, WALTON, KANSAS
W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kan.

Abraham Fur Co.



TRAPPERS

Don't Wait—Ship NOW!

Right now is the time for you to make more money on furs than ever before in your trapping experience. We're facing the biggest fur season in the history of the business. Prices highest ever paid for all kinds—mink, coon, skunk, opossum, musk rat, civet cat, fox, lynx, otter, beaver and bear. We are literally swamped with orders from manufacturers. We must have at once vast quantities

—thousands upon thousands of pelts. We're ready to go the limit in paying highest prices to get them. Ship us every fur you have on hand NOW. Don't wait for a big shipment. Quick action pays best.

Old time trappers who have been at the game for years, know from experience where to get the most money. They send all their furs, year after year, to

Abraham Fur Co.

FREE Fur Facts and Trappers' Supply Catalog

Most reliable hunters' and trappers' guide ever published. Gives lowest prices on Traps, Guns, Knives and all trappers' supplies. We'll also put your name on our mailing list for Abraham's Weekly Reports—they keep you posted on latest prices, etc. Will also tell you of our special offer on the Smoke Pump. Write today. "Fur Facts," Supply Catalog and Weekly Reports—all FREE.

the old established, reliable fur house of America. They know that this is the house that has experts of real fur knowledge—men who give the trapper the long end of it when it comes to grading. That's why the wise ones stick to us right along and never think of shipping furs anywhere else.

If you have never sent us a shipment, right now is the time for you to get acquainted with us. We will prove to you that you will make MORE MONEY, get your money quicker, and get all around better satisfaction than you have ever had before. Just one shipment—small or large—will absolutely prove this to you. We mail you check for your furs same day shipment arrives.



Abraham "Smoke Pump"
Makes most smoke—practically no cost to operate. With this smoke device you can get many a fine coon, skunk, mink, fox or other animal that side-steps your traps.

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St. Louis, the World's Greatest Fur Market