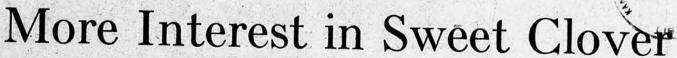
HARMERSMA

AND BREEZE



By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

REAT PROGRESS has been made in the last year in growing Sweet clover in Kansas. A big acreage of this crop will be sown this fall and next spring. This is especially true on the poorer soils in Eastern Kansas, where this crop has become very popular. Much of this large acreage will be sown for pasture, for the crop has shown that it will produce a larger tonnage of green feed than will bluestem or other native grasses. It is probable that by planting this crop extensively, especially on the poorer parts of pastures, the carrying capacity of Kansas pastures can be increased greatly.

Reports of success in growing Sweet clover for pasture are coming in from almost all counties. John Fry of Independence, for example, has 70 acres which he uses for this purpose. This pasture provided good feed last fall until November 20, and the animals were back on the field again by April 1 this year. D. A. Cripps of Elk City has 40 acres used for Sweet clover, and he is planning to plant 40 acres more. Roy Long of Neodesha also has used the crop with great success for pasture. In Harvey county last year L. Vetter of Newton township pastured 20 cattle during the spring and early summer on 6 acres and later obtained a seed crop. Examples such as these can be found in almost every county.

Sweet clover can be grown generally in Kansas on many types of soil. It is the great poor land legume of this section. In speaking of this recently, C. C. Cunningham, in the co-operative crops work with the agricultural college, who probably knows more about this crop than any other man in Kansas, said: "Practically alt of the soils in the state are adapted to growing Sweet clover; very

soils in the state are adapted to growing Sweet clover; very sandy soils, poorly drained acid soil, and possibly the 'white ash lands' of Southeastern Kansas excepted. It thrives best on fertile land well supplied with lime, but will make a better growth on very poor soils than most other crops. When grown for hay it is best to plant on fairly fertile land. Where Sweet clover is to be pastured it may be planted on the poorer soils and yet yield justifiable returns. It is not to be expected that Sweet clover will make so great a growth on very sandy soils as on more fertile land. However, there are many places in Western Kansas where Sweet clover is bringing larger returns, from sandy soils along river bottoms where the under-

river bottoms where the underflow is near the surface, than any other crop that could be grown.
Sweet clover has been overrated for growing on upland soils in
Western Kansas. Results obtained in co-operative tests with Sweet
clover conducted thruout that portion of the state have not been
encouraging. Considerable trouble was experienced in obtaining
stands. When seeded early in the spring the young plants do not
seem to be able to compete with the ever-present Russian thistle,
unless growing conditions are very favorable thruout the season.
The young plants are susceptible to drouth, and if the ground gets
dry before the plants become well rooted they will die out. Grasshoppers relish the Sweet clover, and if they are numerous will soon hoppers relish the Sweet clover, and if they are numerous will soon destroy a new stand. Because of the high price of the seed, the short life of the crop, and the chances of failure in securing a stand, Sweet clover has not proved profitable as a forage crop on the uplands of Western Kansas."

The seed of Sweet clover is sown successfully in many ways in Kansas. Perhaps the most obvious thing is the importance of having Ashsas. Fernaps the most obvious thing is the importance of having a firm seedbed. This is more important with this crop than with alfalfa even—and that is saying a good deal. Many farmers sow it on the pastures with little or no preparation in the fall or late winter and allow the seeds to be covered by frost action. Frequently a fairly good stand is obtained in this way. Many farmers are testing out this system of sowing the seeds in rocky pastures where it would out this system of sowing the seeds in rocky pastures where it would

be difficult or impossible to get much results with tillage implements, and it is evident we shall

know much more about it in five years than we know now. Excellent stands also have been obtained by double-disking native prairie sod and either covering the seed with a harrow or sowing

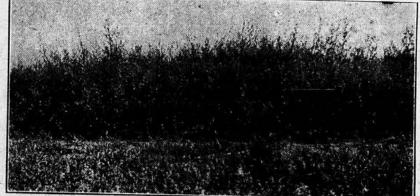
it with a drill.

When the seeding is on a cultivated field it is necessary to work the soil repeatedly, to make it absolutely hard before seeding. It is a good practice to roll the ground with a corrugated roller after seeding. Better stands sometimes are obtained by seeding on fields that have been disked and harrowed than on those that have been plowed. The land preferably should be plowed several months before the seed is to be sown, and then worked at intervals with soil packers or harrows. Fall-plowed ground ordinarily makes an ideal seedbed the seed is to be sown, and then worked at intervals with soil packers or harrows. Fall-plowed ground ordinarily makes an ideal seedbed for spring seeding. Soil which has been planted previously to a cultivated crop, such as corn, usually is put in sufficiently good condition for Sweet clover by disking. Good success has been attained by merely broadcasting the seed on sandy soil and scratching it in with a harrow. Such a seedbed appears to be ideal when the seed can be covered sufficiently to insure plenty of moisture. It must be remembered that young Sweet clover plants are not drouth resistant and that every precaution should be taken in seasons of drouth or on land which dry weather affects badly to prepare the seedbed so the largest quantity of moisture will be conserved.

A great deal of experimental work has been done by Mr. Cunningham in the seeding of Sweet clover in all parts of the state. He has

ham in the seeding of Sweet clover in all parts of the state. He has

found that under natural conditions Sweet clover remains in the ground during the winter and germinates in the spring, altho occasionally a few seedlings may be found in the fall. It may be seeded any time from January to the last of May, with good chances of success. From the little data available it appears that early seeding is preferable in Eastern Kansas. In the Eastern third of the state it often may be seeded successfully with a nurse crop of oats or barley, provided the seedbed is not too loose and open and a rather thin stand of grain is grown. In favorable seasons good stands of Sweet clover may be obtained by seeding with fall wheat, the Sweet clover being sown in the late



A Crop of Sweet Clover in Cherokee County; it Was Plowed Under for Green Manure. This is an Important Legume for Poor Soil.

winter or early spring in the same manner that Red clover usually is seeded. Seeding Sweet clover with a nurse crop may result in failure if the season is ex-

clover with a nurse crop may result in failure if the season is excessively hot and dry immediately after harvest or if the small grain makes too heavy a growth and completely shades the young plants.

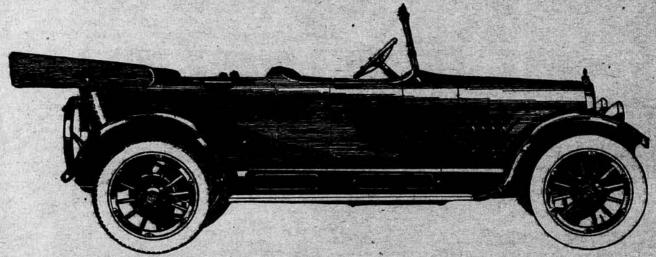
The amount of seed to use an acre varies with the quality of the seed and the percentage of "hard seed." Sweet clover may contain from 10 to 90 per cent of "hard seed." Sweet clover may contain from 10 to 90 per cent of "hard seed" which, because of the excessively hard seed coat, does not germinate the first season, altho it is good in vitality and will grow the second year. The amount of seed sown an acre should vary according to the percentage that will grow the first season. If 60 per cent or more of the Sweet clover will germinate readily, from 10 to 15 pounds of seed should be sown an acre. If unhulled seed is used the amount should be

be sown an acre. If unhulled seed is used the amount should be increased about 5 pounds an acre.

Don't pasture Sweet clover too early in spring of the first year as it is getting established. Experience on Kansas farms has shown that this is not wise. that this is not wise. After a field of Sweet clover has become well established, however, it may be pastured thruout the summer and fall. Close grazing should be avoided during the summer, or the plants were the belief but the work has been accounted to the plants. plants may be killed, but they may be pastured fairly close to the ground in the autumn, as it does not appear so necessary to provide a winter covering as is the case with Red clover. If the field is cut for hay it is well to leave a 4-inch or 5-inch stubble to catch snow.

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Farming in War Times

ANY OF THE garden crops that usually are allowed to go to waste can be saved this year in Kansas if care is used. Some varieties can be stored with but little loss if they are handled properly. Perhaps the root crops lend themselves easiest to storing, and often by the most selves easiest to storing, and often by the most primitive means. In many places beets and carrots can be kept satisfactorily by simply coating them with 6 inches of leaves. Another means of storing is to pile the beets, carrots, turnips and cabbage in conical heaps and cover with soil. Leave a small opening at the top or side for removal, and stuff with sacks. Later in the fall, after the soil freezes, it would be well to make another covering of soil with sacks. Later in the fall, after the soil freezes, it would be well to make another covering of soil and even a coating of manure. Such crops will not stand freezing altho they demand moist conditions for storage. Beets, if so stored on well-drained ground, will keep all winter and can be used at any time thruout the winter.

Parsnips and salsify will withstand frost and it would be better to dig these crops up in the fall, place the plants in a pile and cover with a little soil. This permits their use at any time. Onions will stand low temperatures but must be kept dry. A cool, dry cellar or attic would be admirable.

A cool, dry cellar or attic would be admirable.

Celery, leeks and Brussels Sprouts which grow after they are in storage may be replanted in deep hotbed pits and protected by sash. Here, under proper ventilation, they will keep over an extended period. Celery also may be stored easily by packing in narrow trenches, to such a depth that the upper part of the foliage protrudes a little above the surface. After packing soil around the sides, being careful not to cover the heart, put on a layer of straw after the weather becomes colder. Celery, to be properly stored, should not be put into the trenches earlier than October. Squash and pumpkins will not endure frosts and demand a warm, dry place for storage; hence an attic would do very well.

Low Yields With Hay

The yields of prairie hay in Southeastern Kansas The yields of prairie hay in Southeastern Kansas have been low again this year, as usual. While it is true that the price is high, it also is true that a great deal of hay has been cut where the yield was not more than ½ to ½ ton an acre. Such a yield is absolutely disgraceful, and what is even worse it is not profitable. The farmers in the prairie hay section of Kansas would make a great deal more money if they paid more attention to livestock farming and less to hay baling.

Cutting Sweet Clover for Seed

One-fifth to three-fourths of the seed yield of Sweet clover is lost from shattering. Cutting at the wrong time and improper handling of the crop at harvest are largely responsible for this loss. How to determine the right time to cut the seed crop and to determine the right time to cut the seed crop and how to harvest it with the least possible loss of seed by slight adjustments of harvesting machinery are discussed in a recent publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 836, "Sweet Clover: Harvesting and Threshing the Seed Crop." This bulletin may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Shorthorn Progress

The broad course adopted by the American Shortsupport and safeguard the interests of every breeder of Shorthorns, is having a definite, constructive effect wherever Shorthorns are being produced. It should wherever Shorthorns are being produced. It should not be understood that the general policy of the association has been any other than progressive for many years, but the larger conception of the needs and opportunities by the present board of directors and officials has enlarged the scope of the association's purposes and influence.

It is a strong army of men, 25,000 in number, who are breeding and recording purebred Shorthorns. The progressive methods employed by the association are reflected in the confidence and enthusiasm of this numerous and prosperous host, and thru them activity is stimulated among the infinitely larger number, producers of grade Shorthorns.

The first action of the association under its new

The first action of the association under its new plan was to establish a field service which has proved quite as helpful to the buyers as to sellers. Appropriations for fairs and shows were increased to include futurity classes and numerous state association combination shows and sales aggregating more

tion combination shows and sales aggregating more than \$50,000 annually.

A publicity bureau was established to send out reliable information concerning the breed's affairs and progress, the main feature of this being the quarterly publication. The Shorthorn in America. This 48-page magazine presents contributions from recognized authorities in all parts of the country. It is beautifully illustrated and is one of the most informing and readable publications of this class. The July number, just off the press, commends itself as one of the most interesting and instructive yet issued. A further step forward has been made in the plans

recently decided upon for the holding of a National Shorthorn Congress at Chicago late in February next. This will be an event of far-reaching import and cannot fail to stimulate fraternal relations and activity of a more general nature than has ever existed.

These progressive strides taken by the Shorthorn organization have an influence far beyond their immediate ranks, and will prove a potent force in the betterment of livestock husbandry in general. The association is to be commended for its far-sighted policies. Specific results already are in evidence; and with these policies established, larger accom-plishments are assured.

Good Wheat at Haven

Excellent wheat was grown this year around Haven on the seedbeds that were prepared properly. There were many excellent demonstrations around that town of the value of good seedbed preparation. In telling of this in a recent issue the editor of the Haven Journal said:

Haven Journal said:

One of the noticeable things we have had brought forcibly to our attention in the matter of the wide range in wheat yields this year is the fact that the men who had the best wheat were invariably those who plowed the earliest. The best wheat was raised on ground that was plowed soon after harvest last summer. We have even had farmers tell us that they could see a big difference in the same fields between the part that was finished later. On fields where the ground was laid out in strips and the plowing finished up in patches, the difference has been in some cases quite noticeable, and the only possible chance for a difference in the handling of the whole crop has been the earlier plowing of one strip than of another.

One farmer who had a rather large field that took some time to plow told us that he plowed round and round his entire field last summer, and it was some time from the date he started plowing until he finished. He says he could tell the difference in the wheat this year, too. It was good at the outside of the field all around, but it was not nearly so good in the center of the field, and the change was gradual, just as the plowing had been.

County Fairs that Help

The educational ideal should always be kept in mind by the managers of the county and state fairs in Kansas. While it is true that at a county fair all classes of people are to be considered, yet it seems that the central thought should be what will seems that the central thought should be what will have a tendency toward the betterment of humanity at large. It seems to be the idea of many persons that a county fair is the place where we can spend money and have a general good time, and I am often disgusted with the little catch-penny contrivances that some men will concoct to cause visitors to part with their hard carried cash with practically no value with their hard-carned cash with practically no value in return. Let some faker mount a box and begin his hideous calls and how soon he has a crowd surrounding him, listening to his glib "spiel," ready to bite by the scores when he offers them some trashy article at an attractive price, as it looks to them bite by the scores when he offers them some trashy article at an attractive price, as it looks to them, and after going home and coming to themselves they find that they have been humbugged. We are glad, however, to note that there is a tendency everywhere to bring the agricultural fair back to its own and to make it a real educational feature where the best products of the farms are entered against one another; where father, mother, son and daughter can go and spend their time profitably, going home in the evening-feeling that there was nothing to shock the modesty of the most fastidious.

It is by comparing notes that we make progress.

It is by comparing notes that we make progress. We may remain at home upon our farms and think we have the best horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and farm products and yet, when we take them to the county fair and compare them with those of our neighbors, we find that oftentimes ours are of in-ferior quality. To my mind this is the mission of the county fair, and then enough clean, moral and uplifting entertainment to give diversity.

W. A. Rankin

Excellent farming is being done on the farm of W. A. Rankin of Neodesha. The success obtained on this place is a good example of the results that are possible on a farm in Southeastern Kansas. About 12,000 bushels of wheat was raised this year, and two tractors are now at work plowing deeply for the crop of 1918. A large acreage of alfalfa is grown on this farm, with good results. This legume has been grown extensively on this place for many years, and it has done much to put the soil into a condition so high rights. condition so high yields are possible with the grain

Mr. Rankin has always had a vision of the future Mr. Rankin has always had a vision of the future that a good farm offers—the ideal of a logical and satisfactory system of farming has always been before him. That has helped greatly in the past when the future did not look so favorable as it does now. For he has had his troubles, especially with floods, which is a common experience with farmers in the Fall River bottoms. But thru it all he studied and worked and planned, and the hundreds of acres he owns today with its big barns and excellent equipment show that this energy has paid.

Kansas needs more farmers like Mr. Rankin. The

younger farmers of Wilson county would profit if they would study the methods he uses very closely. His system of farming is fundamentally sound. Even more important than this, however, is the optimistic outlook on country life and the business of farming which he has. He has always had a belief in the farm and the financial returns which it offers—and if more young men can get the same happy view we can build up the agriculture of this state rapidly.

Potatoes in the Ground

Potatoes in the Ground

Potatoes usually keep the best when the crop is left in the ground. "A mistake usually is made if the potatoes are dug in the summer unless they are to be sold at once," says M. F. Ahearn. "The best way for the average grower is to keep the potatoes in the ground as long as possible before storing. After the potatoes are laid by it is a mighty good thing to either permit the weeds to grow and provide shade and take care of potators during wet weather or to hill the potatoes and sow millet between the rows. If potatoes that are left in the ground are not protected poberly from the son they are sure to be sun burned and if there should happen to be wet weather it would cause it should happen to be wet weather it would cause it should happen to be wet weather it would cause it should happen to be wet weather it would enter the ground."

Raise Rabbits for Meat

Rabbits, which have proved a valuable source of kabbits, which have proved a valuable source of food in Europe during the present war, may well be raised more extensively in America by way of reducing the drain on the ordinary meat supply. The Belgian hare breeds rapidly, matures quickly, and produces a palatable and highly nutritious meat. The cost of production is less than that of any other meat, not excepting poultry. The supply can be meat, not excepting poultry. The supply can be increased greatly within a few months, without requiring space that may be needed for the production of crops. Practical experience has demonstrated that of crops. Practical experience has demonstrated that rabbit meat can be produced in unlimited quantities at a cost of about 6 cents a pound; and by utilizing lawn cuttings and other vegetation that otherwise would be wasted, the cost can be made even lower.

The Belgian and Flemish giant rabbits are recommended for meat production, as the ordinary tame mended for meat production, as the ordinary tame rabbit is smaller and develops slowly. Stock of Belgian hares may be bought from breeders at \$1 to \$3 apiece. They may occasionally be had from pet stock dealers. Fancy pedigreed stock is not required for meat production.

Rabbits are kept easily. The animals eat hay, grass, lawn cuttings and green vegetation of many kinds. Females should be allowed to breed when 8 or 10 months old, and during the year should raise or 10 months old, and during the year should raise four litters of about six young each. Well fed, the young reach marketable size when 3 to 4 months old and average from 5 to 6 pounds live weight. The United States Department of Agriculture has published a bulletin on raising rabbits which will be helpful to those who wish to engage in this pursuit.

Fish Ponds for Kansas Farms

A rapid development could be made profitably with fish on Kansas farms. Many places have ponds that casily could be used to produce a considerable quantity of valuable food. The start with fish usually is easy enough to obtain; you can get full information about this by writing to the fish hatchery at Pratt. If one must are a pond to supply water for the cattle it is e sy to get the fish crop extra.

In many cases a large, deep pond already is available. Arrangements should be made to prevent the water from becoming shallow over the entire pond. water from becoming snallow over the entire pond. There should be pools containing at least 10 feet of water in the driest season. The grade or dam should, in the process of construction, be provided with a drainpipe. In other words, a pipe should be laid in the dam for use in drawing off cool water from near the bottom of the pond. from near the bottom of the pond.

Either willows or tamarack or both should be planted on the dam and around the edges of the pond. These plants will soon grow into good shade trees and soil binders. The edges should be kept in sod to prevent the filling of the pond with soil. A fence around the tract is necessary to prevent stock from destroying the shade trees and wading in the from destroying the shade trees and wading in the water and thus bringing about unsanitary conditions.

Troughs can be arranged below the dam for watering purposes. These should have an overflow pipe connected with an underground drain. The feedpipe should be connected with the pipe laid in the process

of dam building.

If stock water is conserved in this manner it can be utilized easily for the propagation of good table fish. Perch, crappie and bass can be obtained for stock purposes. The murkiness of water which makes it unfit for fish and for stock water is due to an it unfit for fish and for stock water is due to an organism which can be destroyed easily by the use of copper sulfate. Use about 30 pounds to the acre of water averaging 5 feet deep. Float the chemical around and thru the pond in sacks—ordinary gunny-sacks are sufficiently porous for the purpose. The sacks may be tied to boats and dragged thru the water, or a parson can drag the sacks while taking a swim or a person can drag the sacks while taking a swim.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Field Editor. F. B. Nichols
Farm Doings. Harley Hatch
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Entered as second-class matter Feb. 16, 966, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, un-er act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers' Association.

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher, CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.

T. A. McNEAL, Editor. F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

What is Treason?

"Will you please give a good definition of treason?" writes Harry A Huff of Chapman. "There seems to be as many ideas as to what treason is as there are different people. I am a good loyal American citizen and expect to obey the laws of this country, but does that mean that I have to stand and liston to such man as T. P. setting the and listen to such men as T. R. criticize the government and tell what a rotten job is being done in getting ready to fight and then if I express an opinion that the government is doing pretty well, be called a traitor? If a man has religious scruples against fighting is he a traitor if he says so? We have men here who have no regard for religion and they think men who have are enemies of the country because they do not believe that it is right to kill men for any cause. Please define treason so your readers will know how to govern themselves."

The most comprehensive and at the same time the The most comprehensive and at the same time the most vague definition of treason is that it consists in giving aid and comfort to the enemies of your country. When it comes to determining what is giving aid and comfort to the enemies of your country, opinions necessarily differ. Of course acts of treason may be so flagrant that there is no trouble about defining them. If, for instance, there should be an organized rebellion to resist the operation of the law, or if one should be discovered conveying the law, or if one should be discovered conveying information to Germany which is plainly important to that country in this war; or if one should under-take to convey ammunition or arms or other supplies to Germany, these acts would very clearly be giving aid and comfort to the enemy and would come within the definition "giving aid and comfort to the

But suppose a man does not do any overt act against his country. Suppose he goes about whenever he has the opportunity and says the United States had no business to get into the war; that the allies are just as bad as Germany; that we ought not to send any ships or men to the other side of the water but ought to keep all our men and ships right here at home. Suppose he does everything he can to discourage the young men who have enlisted and those who will be selected under the draft and tells them that it is an outrage for the government to call them into the service, and for them to get out of serving if they possibly can. Now all these things are in fact giving aid and comfort to the enemy. It is my belief that if the German government was considered that the United States intends ment was convinced that the United States intends to throw all the weight of its man power and financial power and manufacturing power into this war, the conflict would be over within six months and not single American boy would need to lose his life

fighting at the front.

But all the reports of dissatisfaction, of opposition to the government, to the draft, to the sending of armies to Europe, magnified and multiplied are sent to Berlin, and the enemy is aided and comforted and encouraged to fight on. With Russia almost out of it so far as rendering any material assistance to the allies is concerned, the German war lord and his military advisers believe they may be able to win if the United States does not take much of a hand in the fight, and that their dream of a vast military empire stretching from the North Sea and possibly even from the Arctic ocean to the Persian gulf will yet come true. But we say that free speech must not be forbidden and that in this republic we have a right to criticize the government, and that is true. We have the right to criticize the government even the in many cases it would be better that the critic keep silent. There are certain dearly prized rights which we must not abandon even the to claim them does to a certain extent weaken and lessen the ef-

fectiveness of the government.

The highest kind of military efficiency is impossible in a real democracy, because the highest kind of military efficiency is based on implicit and unquestioning obedience to command, while democracy assumes the right of the people to question the acts of those placed in authority. Democracy is founded on the theory that those in official positions are in fact the servants and not the masters of the people who make up the rank and file of democracy. Militarism is based on exactly the opposite theory.

Our government has always respected the conscientious religious opinions of citizens, and the present selective draft law provides that members of de-nominations whose creeds forbid their membership

from engaging in war shall be exempt from the draft so far as serving on the battle line is concerned. It is therefore not treason to express a conviction that

killing is wrong.

But when there is a mad dog loose it does not strike me as a sensible thing to undertake to pat the mad beast on the head. In India there are millions of people whose religious beliefs make them refuse to take life of any kind. No matter how many of the members of their families are eaten by tigers, these persons will kill no tigers. The most venomous of serpents take annual toll of thousands in that country, but these religious fanatics will not kill a serpent. Such views do not look sensible to us and neither do the religious views of those who would see their land invaded, their liberties destroyed and the members of their own families and their neigh-bors ruthlessly slaughtered without offering any resistance, but the holding of such religious opinions

is not treason.

After all I do not think that it is difficult to determine whether you are giving aid and comfort to the enemy. You either wish this government to win or you do not. If you really wish to see it win you will do the things so far as you are able which will help it to win. If you do not desire the government to win you may not do anything which the law would call treason, but you will do whatever you can, so far as you feel that you dare, to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Many Persons Claim Exemption

It is said that of the men called for examination under the selective draft, 75 per cent claim exemption. I do not believe these figures are correct. While I am fully aware that a vast majority of our people hate war, I have been cherishing the opinion that they have come to realize that it is necessary for the United States to win in this war and that every citizen should be willing to do his share when called upon. If so large a proportion of the young men called are trying to get out under one excuse or another, it will look as if the fires of patriotism are not burning very brightly in this land of the free and home of the brave. It is not a pleasant thing to go to war. But for the Hohenzollern ruler and the military class he has gathered about him, there would be no war and no occasion for our young men to be called into training camps to prepare for military service. But unfortunately German militarism threatens to engulf the world. We must either make the fight now and destroy this infamous power or we must make it later on. It is in the interest of peace. It is in the interest of universal disarmament, the only condition which will secure lasting peace, that we make the fight now and win. If we go at this whole heartedly the war will be over in my opinion before any of the young men selected under the present draft will have to get into the trenches, but if the impression goes out that the men of the United States do not intend to fight and that we are not in earnest it will give Germany much encourage-ment. It will mean the prolongation of the war with its terrific loss of life, its destruction of property and the adding of millions to the number of the

Maybe you think that it is a terrible thing to lose your life. To my mind with the average man about the most satisfactory time of his life is when it ends.

I do not consider a life that does nothing for humanity worth living. Fortunate is the man who loses his life in a good cause. If men ever fought for a good cause those who are fighting for the overthrow of German militarism and Games and Cames and Came German militarism and German autocracy are

fighting for a good cause.

But the fact is that even if you are called and mustered in your chances for living are increased and not diminished. You will be better taken care of and compelled to live a healthier life than you ever lived before. You stand about one chance in 10,000 of being killed on the firing line and possibly one chance in 1,000 of being wounded. You will not be called to Europe in any event before next summer and I am more than ever convinced that between

now and 12 months from now this war will be ended. It is my opinion that in the future years it will be a great deal of satisfaction for the middle aged man who is the young man now to be able to say, "I hated war and loved peace, but when my country called me I did not try to shirk my duty. I went when called, did my duty to the best of my ability and had some part in destroying the most infamous system on earth, which was the most menacing to the peace of the world."

Supplying the Seed Wheat

I have a few letters here from farmers in dif-ferent parts of the state objecting to the supplying of seed wheat for one-fifth of next year's crop. One farmer in Southwest Kansas asks heatedly if the whole world is turning to graft. He suggests as an equitable arrangement that the seed wheat be supplied now, the men providing the seed to agree to take 2 bushels next year for 1 furnished this year, or that the farmers give their notes secured by a mortgage on the crop, the notes to bear a reasonable rate of internet. rate of interest.

A Swedish farmer living in Central Kansas in his indignation falls into the idiom of his people and says, "I tank it is close to barbarism," and further on in his letter says, "If I was governor from Kansas I would offer the farmers only what needet help, the price for the seed at 3 per cent interest from date."

I have not been consulted by any of the men who I have not been consulted by any of the men who have organized for the purpose of raising a fund to supply seed wheat. My understanding is, however, that it was their purpose to simply raise the money, buy the wheat and take the notes of the farmers who got the seed, to be paid when next year's crop matures, if there is any next year's crop. It was found that some provision in our hanking laws seemed found that some provision in our banking laws seemed to interfere with this arrangement and the plan of supplying the wheat for a share of the crop was adopted as the best plan in sight. The average acre

yield of wheat in Kansas an acre is about 14 bushels. If next year is an average crop that will require the farmer who is supplied with seed to pay at the rate of 22-5 bushels an acre. If the crop should turn out in Western Kansas next year as it has this, the lenders would get nothing

out in Western Kansas next year as it has this, the lenders would get nothing.

Perhaps one-fifth of the crop is too much. However, there is this to be considered. If any farmer feels that it is robbery he is not compelled to take it. In other words there is no law compelling him to be "robbed" this way if he does not wish to be.

Wants to Live to See It

Wants to Live to See It

I have just read "The Outlook" in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I hope most sincerely that your optimistic vision may be true. I have never in my life desired to live to an old age, nor until certain things were accomplished, until this present year. But now I pray the Good Lord to spare me until I can see the end of this unholy war and the downfall of Prussianism and autocratic government in this world. As you know, the seat of war is nearer to us now than Chicago was to us when you first went to Medicine Lodge. So, as I view it, the whole world is becoming a brotherhood of peoples, instead of a lot of separate and antagonistic nations, You certainly gave us an exceedingly hopeful view not only of the possibilities, but of the probabilities of the future. Go to it, Tom, and let them know there is at least one shortgrass Kansan who has hope for the future. Of course your pessimistic statement is possible, but God forbid it come to pass.

Wichita, Kan.

A Wyorkey Williams

A Western Woman

Would you please allow me a little space in your most valuable paper for a few remarks. I was very much pleased with your article in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of June 23, entitled "To Live Cheaply." I was wanting to say something like that but didn't know how to word it, as I am an uneducated woman. But when it comes to exercising economy I am there with the goods. I have lived in Ness and Trego counties for 35 years, have been married most 30 years and raised a family of eight children. We run no store bills. We are of moderate means and I believe I could teach those fellows something of economy myself. One article told us that we should eat only so much butter and so much meat, and that we should eat more vegetables. Buttermilk, eggs, meat and lard are about all we have which we do not have to buy. Butter we almost always have; that is about all the luxury we are sure of. It is very dry here. The prairies would burn. In fact the lightning has set the grass on fire in quite a number of places during the last two weeks. Our garden is entirely dried up, and as we live 12 miles from town and have no car you can readily see how impossible it would be for us to get vegetables. Cabbage is 7 cents a pound and potatoes \$4.80 a bushel. I have always done all my own work until the children got large enough to help, and have often made a hand in the field. When we are lucky enough to have a wheat crop I go around the neighborhood and cook for \$1 a day.

I think I hear some one say, "She is a German or a Russian." I am neither. I am pure American. Some one was saying that you can serve your country as well by being saving as you can with a gun. I have been serving the country that way for 30 years without realizing it. My turkey gobbler got so patriotic last week that he would not eat corn for a whole week. He would eat nothing but thick milk or cheese. My husband said he was saving the corn to feed the soldiers and ought to have a flag.

Utica, Kan.

Utica, Kan.

Which brings to mind again that a great deal of bunc is being passed out these days in the way of advice about economy. This Western Kansas woman who may be uneducated as she confesses, but who is dowered with wit and sense, does not need to have any advice about economy. She and thousands of other Western Kansas women have learned that lesson in the hard school of experience. However, there are a great many persons in the United States. there are a great many persons in the United States who have not learned the lesson of economy, and many of them are poor. There are, I am satisfied, a good many wives of poor men and a great many poor families who might live much better than they do now and yet spend no more money and perhaps not so much as they do now. Women of Mrs. Emma Wood's type do not need any advice about economy,

but there are many who do need it.

We are not going to do much economizing unless we are forced to it. We will talk a good deal about it and write about it, but if we have the money we will cat what we want if it is to be obtained, and wear what we want if it is to be had, and we have the coin to pay for it. Incidentally, also, I might remark that a great many persons manage to get what they want even if they do not have the money

to pay for it.

Suppose They Do

In your comment on the war in the Farmers Mail and Breeze July 14 you say: "Suppose peace should be made with territorial lines as they were before the war, Germany would have attained a large part of her main object and would be a greater menace to the peace of Europe and the world than ever. Within the empire built up from Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey there would be a population of approximately 140 million people. It would contain all the agricultural and mineral resources necessary to support a much larger population than now lives within that territory. Within a few years there would be 200 million people within the confines of the enlarged kingdom, and it could maintain an army which would be invincible. It is certain the allies would not be satisfied with such terms."

Now if Germany should ask for peace on those terms what good argument could there be against granting it? If those three nations with their 140 million people want to flock by themselves and be peaceable, why not let them? Are you in favor of having the United States carry on the war beyond that point, and use our boys in an attempt to dissolve that alliance by force and compel those three nations to be enemies instead of friends? What is there, anyway, to this talk of dismembering Germany? Would that be any advantage to the United States? Suppose Germany should still have an "invincible" army? That word simply means unconquerable. Who wants to conquer Germany, anyway? England, perhaps, but do we want to carry on the war to that point, and destroy Germany to build up England? Better be satisfied to whip Germany and bind her over to keep the peace and let it go at that. Drive her out of Belgium, but let her have Turkey and be welcome to it.

Gove City, Kan.

I do not object at all to the people of Germany,

I do not object at all to the people of Germany, Austria or Turkey establishing an alliance, provided it is not a military alliance. It is my opinion that if the question as to what sort of government and what sort of an alliance they shall have were left to the people of those countries to decide for themselves, there would be no probability that they would establish a military despotism; but I want to say right now, that if they should undertake to do so it is the duty of the allies, including the United States, to prevent it. There is no longer any room for argument concerning the intentions of the I do not object at all to the people of Germany room for argument concerning the intentions of the rulers of Germany and the Germanic part of Austria. The German military men and the leading German writers who are not supposed to be military men, have very frankly and brutally admitted their aim. They laid their plans to become the dominant power of the world. They cast aside every sentiment of morality and national honor and boldly proclaimed the doctrine that a nation is under no obligation to respect its agreements any longer than it may be to its material interest to do so. They based their plans on the premise that might makes right, and that a weak nation has no rights which a strong room for argument concerning the intentions of the plans on the premise that might makes right, and that a weak nation has no rights which a strong nation is bound to respect whenever the right of the weak nation interferes with the plans and purposes of the strong nation. They laid their plans methodically, efficiently and ruthlessly. Now the existence of such a nation governed by such purposes is dangerous to the peace of the world. I am not willing that after all the blood and treasure expended in this war, such a nation, actuated by such infamous principles, shall be permitted to carry out its original design. out its original design.

The whole German plan is founded on military force. That force must be destroyed if the world is to be safe. Destroy that force and make such be safe. Destroy that force and make such arrangements as will prevent the original plan from being carried out and I do not care what sort of internal arrangements Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey may make. However, any pation which will pursue the course pursued by Germany forfeits the confidence of all mankind. By its own confession, its confidence of second confession. the confidence of all mankind. By its own con-fession its promises are not worth the paper on which they are written.

Mr. Harrington asks: "If these three nations with their 140 million want to flock by themselves and be peaceable why not let them?"

Well, that depends on what kind of peace they want. The wolf is willing to have peace with the

lamb, provided the lamb is willing to get inside of the wolf. Germany at all times has been willing to have peace, provided she can have it on her own terms. Turkey is willing to have peace in Armenia after the Armenians have been practically exterminated.

"Who wants to conquer Germany, anyway?" asks Mr. Harrington. In this war Germany is either going to conquer or be conquered and therefore every American citizen must take his choice between wanting to see Germany conquered or preferring that Germany shall conquer.

Truthful James

"I notice," said Truthful, "that hail is doin' a lot of damage this season in Kansas and Oklahoma, which reminds me of the case of, 'Hard Luck Peterson,' 'Hard Luck' wasn't his real name. He was christened Horatio Lochinvar Peterson, which perhaps was the beginning of his hard luck. His mother was christened Horatio Lochinvar Peterson, which perhaps was the beginning of his hard luck. His mother was a sentimental kind of female who had read a good deal, and them names, Horatio and Lochinvar, sort of stuck in her mind. So, when her first baby come along she decided that she was goin' to give him a grand name if she couldn't give him anything else. Little Horatio's dad wasn't much of a feller so far as amounting to anything was concerned. He never amounting to anything was concerned. He never seemed to have figured out why he was on earth, and for that matter he wasn't behind his neighbors and for that neatter he wasn't behind his neighbors any, because none of them could give any good reason why he was on this rollin' sphere either. When he died old Squire Lightfoot, who had a reputation of never saying anything bad of anybody and always hunting for something to say in everybody's favor, was quiet for a good while the day of the funeral, and finally said that there was one thing he could say for Jake Peterson, the departed brother, and say for Jake Peterson, the departed brother, and that was that 'he could spit furder than ary other man he ever knew.' Horatio's mother had a lot more pep in her than her husband. Her neighbors often wondered why a woman with as much ambition and education as Lavinia came to tie up with a man like Jake Peterson, who had about as much ambition as a toad in the winter and maybe as much brains as an a toad in the winter and maybe as much brains as an angle worm. However, there is just no accountin' for the tastes of women. The Peterson family, I will say, was better off after they planted Jake, and Lavinia took complete charge of things herself.

"Jake was a renter and always lived from hand to mouth, and sometimes when the head got to the

"Jake was a renter and always lived from hand to mouth, and sometimes when the hand got to the mouth there wan't much of anything in the hand. If Jake didn't do much for himself and family it is a cinch that he didn't make any money for his landlords, either. Well, when he died and Lavinia took hold she showed a lot more business sense and management than her late husband. She had three or four boys growin' up, among them Horatio Lochinvar and among 'em they made a good deal more money for themselves and the landlords than Jake had done while he was alive, but right from the had done while he was alive, but right from the start luck somehow seemed to run against little Horatio Lochinvar and so the neighbors nicknamed him 'Hard Luck Peterson'. When he was only two years old a colt kicked him in the face and busted his little jaw so that his mouth was crooked always. years old a colt kicked him in the face and busted his little jaw so that his mouth was crooked always afterward. When he was 5 and runnin' about barefoot, he stepped on a rusty nail, run it thru his foot and came blamed near dyin' of the lockjaw. When he was 6 he fell out of the barn loft and cracked his skull and broke his collar bone. When he was 7 he got curious about a hornet's nest hangin' in a free and poked it with a stick. The hornets in a tree and poked it with a stick. The hornets sailed out and put him to sleep. It was several hours before the doctor was able to bring him around and it was two or three days before he could see out of both eyes. When he was 8 another boy persuaded him, one winter day, to lick an iron post with his tongue; he was always short on tongue after that. When he was 10 he fell into the water where it was over his head and wasn't fished out till after he had gone down the third time. They finally drained the water out of him and got his breathing machinery to working again, but it was sure a close square before the same and the sa to working again, but it was sure a close squeak for

to working again, but it was suited to commit suicide because yust twice as old and tried to commit suicide because his love was not requited. But at last he grew up and began farming on his own account. Hard luck still pursued him. Durin' the course of 10 years, not countin' minor incidents, he was bitten once by a mad dog and twice by rattlesnakes, gored by a bull and kicked by a mule; struck by lightning, run over by an automobile; had a hand smashed in a corn sheller; had his house blown away in a tornado during the course of which he got mixed up with the flying timbers and had one leg and three ribs broken and his nose knocked so far to one side that he could breathe into his ear and when he sneezed the wind of his nostrils ruffled his back hair; was operated on for appendicitis, twice for gallstones and once for floating kidney; had his barn burned the day after the insurance expired and came home one night to find a note from his wife saying that she had eloped with a lightning rod agent. But his culminating hard luck was that hail storm. He had 200 acres of wheat ready to begin harvesting the next day which all the neighbors estimated would yield an acre; 100 acres of corn which was looking bully and likewise 100 acres of fine oats. When the hail storm got thru there wasn't a bushel of wheat to

storm got thru there wasn't a busnel of wheat to harvest and not a stalk of corn or any oats. "'Hard Luck' was driving a \$500 team of mules and was caught in the storm. Hailstones as big as grape was caught in the storm. Haustones as olg as grape fruit killed one of the mules and crippled the other so that it had to be shot. The wind tipped the wagon over into a gully and the hail drifted over the wagon, mules and 'Hard Luck' to a depth of 4 feet. That was on the second day of July. When they dug 'Hard Luck' out of the drift he was frozen stiff, altho the temperature outside of that gully was 105 in the shade and two of the men who were carrying

the body home were prostrated by the heat.
"At the funeral old Squire Lightfoot remarked that Horatio Lochinvar Peterson was a good man but that Horatio Lochinvar Peterson was a good man but that in all his born days he had never seen a man who had such dad burned hard luck. 'Horatio Lochinvar is entitled to go to heaven,' said the old Squire, 'but it will just like enough be his luck to get his registration card mixed up with that of some no-account son-of-a-gun and get sent to hell by mistake.'?'

Human Hogs of War

From an Address by Governor Capper July 27 at Auburn, Kan.

Deep in our hearts we are determined that while making sacrifices we shall not have traitors sap-ping our strength and vigor at home. We shall ping our strength and vigor at home. We shall not submit to being robbed and exploited and driven to misery and want ourselves by traitor-speculators who, taking advantage of this crisis to hold up people and government alike, would starve and freeze half the homes in America to pile up more dollars and dividends. These human hops who force the prices of food and coal and hogs who force the prices of food and coal and steel higher and higher, must be dealt with as we would deal with any other criminal. They are as deadly an enemy as the Kaiser and they can do us

infinitely more harm.

The coal situation is a scandal. The people should no longer tolerate it. Unless relief is obtained thousands and thousands of American homes will suffer greater hardships this winter than the more in the translate. The extertion in homes will suffer greater hardships this winter than the men in the trenches. The extortion in steel is greater even than in coal. Ship plates cost less than 1 cent a pound two years ago. Now they sell for 4 and 5 cents a pound. The government has been forced to fight these steel magnates who literally are wallowing in illegitimate profits. Flour, bacon, beef and other necessities today are costing our people more than consumers pay for them in submarine blockaded England. pay for them in submarine blockaded England. Producer and consumer alike are robbed by the manipulators of markets. I say these outrages must be stopped or God help those who are re-

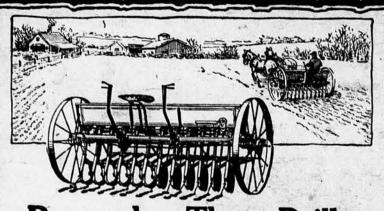
must be stopped or God neip those who are responsible for continuing them.

Furthermore, the American people are resolved that the billions of dollars that we need for the successful prosecution of the war, shall not all come out of the pocket of the poor man, nor out of the count covings of the little homes all over the the scant savings of the little homes all over the land. The rich man and Big Business shall not be allowed to pass the heavier share of the burden onto them. These men of thousands and millions must pay in proportion as they profit from the necessities and hardships of the war. Never has big business prospered as it now is prospering. One hundred and four American corporations, engaged in manufacturing, mining and similar enter-prises, in 1916 showed a profit of 1,273 million dollars in war "velvet" as against 263 million dollars of war profits in 1914. In two years their excess profits have increased nearly 500 per cent. This year the excess profits of these concerns will be 5 billion dollars. This is all war "velvet"—all due to the war.

Doesn't common decency suggest these huge profits be turned over to the government? Secretary McAdoo has just told Congress that 5 more billions will be needed for war expenses this year, making 14 billion dollars for war the first year. Is there as much money in the world? Most of these 14 bill ons will be spent right here and big business will get it. big business will get it.

If the big businss concerns of this country are taxed as they should be taxed upon their excess profits, at the same rate as corporations are taxed in England, Uncle Sam would be able to meet the gigantic expenses of the war without laying a heavy hand upon the small business man, the farmer, the clerk and the laborer. If this sane and just method of taxation is employed, Congress won't be asked to vote "with its eyes shut" for a poorly-devised revenue bill. If excess profits are taxed for war-revenue, business may continue as usual and our people will suffer no unnecessary hardships. But if big business escapes its share of taxation and is permitted to go on rolling up these tremendous profits at the expense of the government and the people, a long continuance of the war will result in such riots and disorders in this country as we have never known. It may even involve big business in the wreck

My friends, preventing the exploiting of the people by disloyal, greedy men and combinations of men; and providing a fair and honest apportionment of war taxation, are the two fundamental problems of this war. They are as vitally important as the war itself. These two great fundamental problems must be solved. They must be solved correctly and justly in the interest of the whole people, or we shall be tried as we have never been tried before. The people must earnestly insist and vigorously demand a fair war-tax bill. They must stand for their rights. They must stand for the highest good of the whole country, or suffer deeply for their apathy and neglect.



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A Little Rain if You Please

Corn About at the Limit in Coffey

BY HARLEY HATCH

of the Frenchman, "gets no better very fast." It is telling on the corn, which might be expected when less than an inch of rain has fallen here since May usual charge is \$1.85 a ton. an inch of rain has fallen here since May 30. It is a wonder that the corn stands it as well as it does. I was by ours yesterday and it looked green and thrifty in the morning but by afternoon was somewhat curled. It just has to curl to protect itself from the heat which is always trying to take away what little moisture the plant may possess. The corn is all coming into tassel and must have rain at once to make a fair crop; every day without rain means a loss. By this time next week we shall know more about the fate of the corn in Eastern Kansas.

The bright spot in farming this year is the way small grain is turning out; wheat in this county is all good with plenty of yields of more than 30 bushels to the acre. Oats are also good, the average upland fields making about 40 bushels altho many yields well above that are reported. The oat straw is of, the very best quality and should have value enough to pay for harvesting and value enough to pay for harvesting and threshing the crop. Many cattle have been sold from this county in the last 10 days at good prices, especially those good enough to be classed as "killers." This is different from other dry times we have had; in 1901 good fat heifers sold here for \$2 a hundred.

One day more will let us out on the prairie hay except two or three nooks and corners which we shall not bale. and corners which we shall not bale. The hay is making about 25 tons on a 38-acre field, 25 per cent less than it made one year ago. All the hay men here are talking \$20 a ton for prairie hay this winter and as it would bring almost \$20 now if shipped to Kansas City it appears that \$20 may not be so far out of the way, especially if the weather remains dry and the fodder is light. Hay cuts very hard and a sharp sickle is required often. It is costing at least \$1 a ton more to get hay in the bale than it cost last year:

Both actual and selling value of the oat straw here seems likely to be the oat straw here seems likely to be the greatest ever known. On a large number of farms the plans include baling this straw as soon as possible. On many farms where threshing was done from the shock the straw already is in the bale and under cover. The straw is as bright as straw can be and much of it will have a very high feeding value as the oats were cut green, too green for the grain I think. When this is done one gets straw of a high feeding value but it is at the expense of the grain, in this country, especially where the straw cut in the morning is cured almost enough to stack before night.

I should place the feeding value of this oat straw at almost as much, ton for ton, as prairie hay if the straw can be baled before much rain falls on it. In view of present weather conditions it seems very unlikely that rain will harm any of the straw but we can't be too sure of that, and the safest plan probably would be to bale as soon as possible. I say this because I have not seen one straw stack which was stacked up; it all lies just as the blower shot it out. Even an inch of rain would damage such a straw pile greatly. On this farm we plan to have two men on the straw pile and shall try to put it in as good condition as possible. Stacking straw is not so bad a job if the separator man will only keep the blower moved; better yet have a boy to attend to the blower and keep it moved as and keep it moved as

owner of the hay mows and rakes it but cash business.

THE WEATHER, like the sick wife the baler owner sweeps it in. Where the

I have been hauling in bales for the last three days from the prairie hay meadow. We have room in the barn to store all our hay this year, both prairie and alfalfa. The prairie hay is all to be baled while the alfalfa is loose in the barn. The prairie hay is making about % of a ton to the acre of pretty good quality for so dry a year. The Kansas City price today is from \$19 to \$20 a ton for prairie hay of good quality which would make our hay worth about \$16 at the farm. After it is in the barn the cost is more to us than it would be if shipped from the field for it takes one shipped from the field for it takes one extra handling and one haul to put it in the barn and we are hauling it away from the railroad, too. But cars can seldom be had now and it is not safe to plan on shipping from the field. Once we get the hay in the barn we shall not move it until next winter; by that time we shall know about how much we shall need for our own feeding, which is what we must first of all look after.

I can scarcely conceive that prairie hay will be worth \$15 a ton to feed to cattle next winter. It now looks as if we should have plenty of fodder to feed all the stock and we shall make the largest possible use of it. The horse-can eat fodder at least once a day and if it is of good quality they can eat it twice a day. Young horses will live and keep in fine flesh on bright fodder alone if they can have the run of a good yard with shelter and enough of the fodder to eat. Old horses must have some grain but we know from several years' experience that young horses, say from 4 to 10 years old, that are not at work will keep in good condition on fodder alone but the fodder must be good.

A Lyons, Kan., friend writes a good letter regarding the fly pest. He says that to use fish oil is as great an evil as the flies themselves; it will keep them off for a time but it softens the skin so that after a little the flies can be more execution the same and more execution the same are secution. do more execution than ever. His remedy is blue vitriol dissolved in water; he uses enough to make the water blue. He takes this to sponge the face, legs and backs of the horses and says it heals the old bites and toughens the skin so the flies do not find such good prospecting the next time. This blue vitriol is poison, of course, but our friend has used it for 30 years with no bad results.

Our Lyons friend also says that the meedle on his grain binder had a crease worn in it by long use, so that the twine would break. He took it to an actylence welder and had the crease filled at a cost of 35 cents and has since cut 125 acres with the machine and it works as well as new I refer this property of the cost of the cos acres with the machine and it works as well as new. I note this year more repairing of farm machines than ever. Our junk man has done considerable business in fixing up old farm machinery to sell. From two or three machines of the same pattern he can get together one which will work and this one he sells at a profit. If farm machinery remains at the present high price I expect to see farmers getting 50 per cent more service out of the average machine than they did before.

The Grange co-operative store at Burlington has just had a very successful six months' business. It divided with the stockholders—and customers last week the profits for that six months. to the blower and keep it moved as the stackers wish.

I don't know what is being charged for baling straw but I suppose about the same as for baling hay. It would not have to be swept in as hay from the windrow but it would not pitch so well as hay and it would not be so convenient as where the hay is brought in a sweep load at a time right to the feeder. The charge for baling hay here this year is \$2.25 a ton and for that the baler supplies everything, and boards himself, hands and teams. The owner of the hay mows and rakes it but week the profits for that six months. On a capital stock of \$3,800 there was earned and divided \$2,433.32. This was divided: 8 per cent on the goods bought by stockholders and 5 per cent on the amount bought by non-stockholders. This store does a strictly cash business and handles to a large extent what may be described as necessaries; the managers do not make a specialty of fancy goods but carry enough to supply the limited demand. If this isn't a good showing don't know what one would be; it shows also the profits and safety of a strictly cash business.

Keep Fishin' and Wishin'

Capper Club Members Keep up the Good Time Stunts BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

MOST FOLKS enjoy posing for a picture. Capper Pig Club members do because it means a state wide get acquainted meeting with their friends. I have so many club pictures on hand and more coming every day that it looks as if we would have to print a picture is a picture would have to print a picture is 11, Bill is 15, and the other members, I ra Powers, Samuel Carroll and Earl Cantrall are 16. 14 and 10. All have



Leader Levin Swenson and His Pigs.

explain why your club picture has been delayed in appearance and why your fine pigs haven't been shown. But don't fail to send a county club picture if it isn't here. We desire to present every county

Levin Swenson is putting pep into the Rice county work. Few county leaders have worked harder and altho his chums have worked harder and altho his chums are younger they are right in line for the county prize. When the club meeting was held Levin had no one to take the picture and only Fernon Worth and Charles Fuqua came. It wasn't so very far to Mahlon Stauffer's so when the boys found that Mahlon was busy and couldn't come either, they drove over

isn't in the picture but he's in the con-



to Right: Fernon Worth, Charles Fuqua, Mahlon Stauffer.

test and I feel sure will have found time to line up for county club work before this appears. Levin Swenson is 17. Mahlon Stauffer is 11, Fernon Worth to cool where the air is pure. is 11 and Charles Fuqua is the same age.
Mahlon, Wallace and Charles have
Duroes; Levin and Fernon have Polands. hey have a good entry in competition for the county prize.

Wilson county is well down the line alphabetically but well up toward the front in pep. William Bottenberg, the county leader, hasn't been able to pull off many meetings for the members are wided. widely separated and all are busy, but he keeps "rooting" anyway. "I have a bicycle," writes Bill, "and I'm going to ride around and visit the boys. They are scattered all over the county and it sure is a job to get together. I have had bad luck as my sow farrowed 11 pigs and lost them all but six. I'm going to see the contest thru tho for I won't be a quitter." That's the spirit, but Bill hasn't any reason to feel discouraged with six thrifty Durocs that averaged 70 pounds each when his letter was written early last month. Ira Powers, last year's representative, had only two pigs if I remember rightly but

Left, Lester Stout; Right, Glen Hufter.

When writing to advertisers mention Mail and Break widely separated and all are busy, but

Ralph Crowder who was unable to attend the meeting when the picture was taken wrote me a fine letter and said he had seven good Poland pigs. Ralph is 11, Bill is 15, and the other members, Ira Powers, Samuel Carroll and Earl Cantrall are 16, 14 and 10. All have Durocs except Ralph. His pigs are the "one black spot" on Wilson's county record but they may put over a win.

Along with these pictures I'm going to show you Glen Hunter and Lester Stout of Chase county, and some fish they caught. Both are club members and were fishing in the Cottonwood River during high water last spring. Glen caught the big cat in back water and it weighed 48 pounds. As Glen only

and it weighed 48 pounds. As Glen only weighs 101 it was about all he could handle. The catch was so big that the boys had to go home and get a buggy to haul their fish. Can any of you beat that fishing trip?

Only a month until the big Free Fair. Shine up the pigs and after you ship yours come along to see how he's going to compare with the other fellow's. The



Left to Right: Back, Powers, Bottenberg. Front, Carroll, Cantrall.

far to Mahlon Stauffer's so when the boys found that Mahlon was busy and couldn't come either, they drove over to see him. Mahlon was glad to see them as you can tell by his grin. Levin may win championship which, would took the picture and had one taken at home to go along. It shows that he has some mighty good pigs.

Wallace Smith of Sterling who is 10 years old and has a fine entry of Durocs isn't in the picture but he's in the control of the picture of the pictur tered in the regular Poland class in the

Junior department; no special classifi-cation has been made for them.

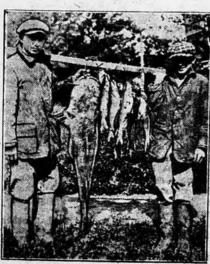
Many Capper Corn Club boys have written to me in the last few weeks.

Every fellow is doing his best to grow corn and many entries will be sent for competition in the Junior department. And here's hoping that our boys will win some prizes, too.

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So far as is possible to do so milk should be strained, aired and set away



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How a Farm Boy Won a Title

The Young Garden King of Southern Kansas Doesn't Give the Other Club Members a Chance at the Prizes

LESTER McDANIEL of Wichita is surprise found he was surrounded by called the young garden king of squirrels. But such squirrels! They southern Kansas because he has won practically all the local prizes offered the last two years to the memint their paws. Before he could speak bers of the square-rod garden clubs of that section. This young farmer won \$49 for the best collection of varieties of vegetables, besides prizes amounting to \$67.40 on different vegetables. He also won first prize for having the best appearing garden. These prizes were all awarded at the fall fair at Wichita. Lester also won a state prize a year ago offered by the Kansas State Agri-cultural college for good work in gar-



The Young Garden King.

dening, and he was the only boy in

dening, and he was the only boy in Sedgwick county who won an honor.

The square-rod garden contest is part of the city-beautiful campaign in Wichita and is conducted by the Wichita Young Men's Christian Association in ment offered a prize of \$1,000 for the best design suitable for the new pennics of the Kansas State Agricultural college of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan and the United States Department of Agriculture at Wash-

ington, D. C. According to the rules of the contest, any vegetable that can be used on the home table or sold on the market may home table or sold on the market may be grown, altho contestants are urged to use good judgment in the selection of seeds and varieties. The young gardeners are encouraged to keep every foot of space producing something from early spring until late fall. The severe dry weather of last season destroyed some of the gardens but most of the members of the club watered their plots and had good yields. and had good yields.

and had good yields.

Each member of the club must keep careful records of all the vegetables used at home or sold and the market price at the time noted. The points on which prizes are awarded are the length of time products are available, the variety of vegetables grown, the total value of the vegetables, the profits, and the record and story of the work done. work done.

shade of the big chestnut tree and wiped his perspiring face with his hand-kerchief.

"It's awful hot," he said, "an' chasing squirrels makes a fellow tired. It's fun to see 'em run an' jump."

It was very quiet under the chestnut tree and up among the boughs a little vireo chanted, "You see, you hear, you understand," over and over again. A writer in Our Dumb Animals and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by Aug. 22.

1. Free, without an arm. (Answer: Mount Fairweather.

2. R. fed Lin's pig.
3. N. swipe her ham.
4. I can clear Mater.
5. We'll face Pa R. E.
6. I carry chips to Bus.
8. Rash, idle Don.
9. A Ute Indian lasts, L.
10. Do go in, Sam N.
11. Fil! Can our golf fail?
12. Don, wed Fan Lun.
The parts of a field.

The parts of a field. writer in Our Dumb Animals says that Robert had just decided that he would go to the house and ask mamma for a cookie and get his bicycle, when a funny chattering voice said, "Oh, here's a fine fat little boy! Let's make him

chattering voice.
"Let's throw chestnut burrs at him,"

to them or even shout, they began to pelt him with the burrs. The burrs pricked his face, stung his hands, and clung to his legs.
"Run!" shouted the squirrels, "we want to see you run."

Faster and faster came the chestnut burrs and louder and louder grew the chattering, and Robert ran and ran but

always in a circle.

"It's great sport to make fat little boys run," chattered the giant leader.
Somehow, Robert had lost his shoes and stockings and oh, how the burrs hurt his feet! He tried to call his mother but he could make no sound and he began to wonder if he could run another step when all the squirrels chattered "Jump!" For a second he hesitated, but he heard a mighty chattering of "Jump! Jump!" and the terrible burrs pelted him.

Rohert made a lean and felt himself

burrs pelted him.

Robert made a leap and felt himself falling and then he heard his mother say, "Here is Robert asleep with his feet all cramped under him and a green chestnut burr in his hand. It must have dropped and he closed his hand over it."

"No," said Robert, rubbing his eyes, "the squirrels threw them at me."

Mamma laughed and said that he had

Mamma laughed and said that he had been dreaming. That night when mamma and papa went to kiss Robert good-night, Robert said, "I won't make the squirrels run and jump any more. I guess they don't like it."

The Face on the Penny

Did you know that the face on the penny that we call the Indian head penny is not the face of an Indian maiden, but is the profile of a little loyear-old girl named Sarah Longacre, the daughter of James Longacre, who

Some Indian chiefs visiting in Philadelphia were entertained at the Longaco home, and taking a fancy to the little daughter of their host, and to gratify a wish of hers, one of the chiefs removed his war bonnet for her to try on.

An artist who was present sketched her picture with the war bonnet on and the picture pleased her father so much that he offered it to the government in competition for the \$1,000 prize.

It was accepted, and now, for more than 80 years, the profile of little Sarah Longacre has graced every Indian head penny coined, and has been much loved by all children of America altho they did not know her name.

It's Fun to Work Anagrams

Anagrams are letters of the alphabet mixed up. Can you straighten out these "mixups" and make them read right! They conceal the names of geographical places in and around North America. A package of postcards for each of the first five persons sending in correct answers. Address the Puzzle Editor, the Farmers

The parts of a fish in the July 14 issue are: fin, gill, scales, and tail. Prize winners are: Ruth Oldfield, Lakin, Kan.; Catherine Butts, Oswego, Kan.; Christine Lehenbauer, Linn, Kan.; Melbourne Robinson, La Crosse, Kan.; and Raymond S. Currey, Elmont, Kan.

"Won't that be fun?" cried another you can fill, lend them to a neighbor who will make them work for the nation.

chattered many voices.

Robert looked about him and to his your neighborhood next fall.

Dry Some Corn for Winter hattan, Independence, and several country points. Other canning demonstrations are be-

Let the Sun be Your Partner in Food Conservation

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON Jefferson County

I put out a big batch of apples to dry." Sad to say, she has had the best of drying weather! We feel sure most of our sweet corn is dried on the stalk. We'd much rather do the drying ourselves.

In drying corn as in canning one cannot get the corn from the stalk into the boiling water too quickly. It should be boiled for at least 5 minutes in a closely covered kettle. A dash into cold water will make handling into cold water will make handling easier but the corn should not be left to soak. A paring knife cannot be too sharp for slicing corn from cob. We are advised to use only the part of the kernels that we cut off. The rest left to the coh may be seemed of with the on the cob may be scraped off with the back of a silver knife and used for soups, puddings and the like. Its use with the whole kernel in drying would

Pans of corn containing two or three layers of kernels may be dried in the oven if the door is left partly open. Corn is easily scorched. Trays made of screen wire are sometimes used. Layers of kernels require careful stirring to prevent them from drying unevenly or forming a cake. The corn must be very dry indeed when placed in sack or box for storage. Dampness causes the corn to sour or mould.

Some of the club members who have an abundance of string beans and few an abundance of string beans and rew jars for canning are drying beans. They cut the beans in small pieces, plunge them into boiling water for 1 or 2 minutes and dry either in the sun under netting or in the oven. If they dry them in the sun they set them in the oven for one quick final heating before playing them in the containers. This placing them in the containers. This prevents any possibility of worm eggs hatching.

The Country Gentleman describes another way of storing beans, tomatoes, peppers and cucumbers. This is to put them uncooked in earthenware crocks with salt or vinegar. Using a 5-gallon earthenware crocks a bushel of beans may be stored away in less time than it would take to can a few quarts. Every day's picking may be added until the crock is filled. Whole string beans should be covered with brine strong enough to bear an egg, then weighted down under the liquid. If the beans are cut the writer says that only a are cut, the writer says that only a liberal supply of salt is needed as the beans will make their own liquid. We have known cut cucumbers to do so. Tomatoes or beans thus stored in brine must be soaked in cold water for several hours before cooking.

This jar storage of vegetables suggests the way we used to store wild plums. In the North the wild plums bear abundantly about one year out of three. We often kept them weighted under their own juice for two or three years. We intend to try it here this year. We used to wash the plums and boil them, pits and all, then pour them into a jar and weight them down under a plate. Sometimes a mould will form on top of the juice but if this is removed carefully it does no harm.

We have had many trouble inquiries to answer for some of our club mem- lops. bers. One member found it impossible to tighten her can lids without cutting may be run in by hand, or if one preparation is the prettiest trimming. The hem may be run in by hand, or if one preparation is placed in a shady place in a strong breeze and the air is warm and dry, evaporation takes place continuously and rapidly and the temperature inside the refrigerator is reduced. Under ideal conditions the pattern Department of the Farmers mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price and the air is warm and dry, evaporation takes place continuously and rapidly and the temperature inside the refrigerator is reduced. Under ideal conditions the temperature inside the refrigerator has been known to be reduced to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. When it is damp, and the air is full of moisture, the refrigerator will not work so well since there is not enough evaporation.

There are more than 200 gardening and to rough handling in the blanching.

There are more than 200 gardening and to rough handling in the blanching.

The nem the prettiest trimming. The hem may be run in by hand, or if one prefers, may be hemstitched or finished with fine feather stitching. The pattern, No. 8420, is cut in sizes ½, 1, 3 and 5 years. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price

Kansas is Canning

Kansas is Canning**

There are more than 200 gardening and to rough handling in the blanching.

The refrigerator should be regularly cleaned and sunned. If the frame work, shelves and pans are white enameled, they can more easily be kept in a sani-

F IT doesn't rain now, there's no hope for us," said a neighbor. "I've never known it to fail to rain when I put out a big batch of apples to dry." simple matter to reduce his care to a Said to say, she has had the best of system and this systematic care will said to say, she has had the best of system and this systematic care will said to say, she has had the best of system and this systematic care will said to say, she has had the best of system and this systematic care will said to say, she has had the best of system and this systematic care will said to say, she has had the best of system and this systematic care will said to say, she has had the best of system and this systematic care will said to say, she has had the best of system and this systematic care will said to say, she has had the best of system and this systematic care will said to say, she has had the best of system and this systematic care will said to say, she has had the best of system and this systematic care will said to say, she has had the best of system and this systematic care will said to say. do more than almost any other factor toward keeping him well. It reduces the mother's work also and gives her time for rest and recreation every day which she otherwise could not have.

The clock shown here is taken from the Kansas Mothers' Book published by



the division of child hygiene of the state board of health. It is arranged for a baby 4 months old or younger. A baby 6 months old should be fed every 4 hours instead of every 3 hours during the day and should have no night feeding after the one at 10 colory. It is ing after the one at 10 o'clock. It is a great mistake to feed a baby if he cries between regular nursing periods. If the child seems hungry between feedings, consult the doctor about a change of diet instead of feeding him oftener.

Train the baby not to expect to be taken up at all hours. The less a small baby is handled, the better off he will be. A certain amount of crying is necessary exercise for his lungs. Examine his clothing to see there are no pins sticking him or no tight bands, and if he is as comfortable as you can make him, let him cry. There is no surer way of spoiling a baby than giving in to him when he cries.

Use Hand Work for Trimming

Nothing could be daintier than the baby dress shown here. The fullness at the shoulders is caught in by smooky a ing. The neck and turned back cuffs the are finished in hand embroidered scal-



A spray of fine hand embroidery One member found it impossible is the prettiest trimming. The hem her can lids without cutting may be run in by hand, or if one pre-

to rough handling in the blanching.

Try This Clock for Baby

Rear your baby by the clock if you wish to insure health for the little one and for yourself also. Babies begia to form habits almost as soon as there are form habits almost as soon as ther are Hutchinson, Topeka, Kansas City, Man-

ing given by special club leaders, county agents, and teams of local women and girls. More than 200 such demonstragirls. More than 200 such demonstra-tions have been given to date. Forty towns and cities have hired one or more of their teachers to supervise the gar-dening and canning work during the summer and 3,500 copies of the bulletin on canning of fruits and vegetables, pub-lished by the council of defense, have been sent to individual inquirers.

In the Picnic Basket

Parsley butter gives a novel and delicious flavor to most meat sandwiches. It is excellent for spreading sandwiches to be filled with mashed hard boiled egg also. Sardine sandwiches spread with this butter are sure to be relished. Make the butter by beating ordinary butter to a soft cream with a fork and working in a few drops of lemon juice and a little

finely chopped parsley. All sandwiches are better if the butter is softened by creaming before spreading.

Stoned dates forced thru the food grinder and mixed with the softened butter make sandwiches which delight children. A few shapped puts and a little food grinder and mixed with the softened butter make sandwiches which delight butter make sandwienes which dengine children. A few chopped nuts and a little lemon juice are a good addition. Another novel and appetizing sandwich is made of evaporated apricots. Wash the apricots and grind them fine, then work in a little lemon juice and water to soft-

en the paste.

Make an Iceless Refrigerator

An iceless refrigerator is very convenient for the home where ice is not obtainable. Make a wooden frame 42 by 16 by 14 inches and cover it with screen wire, preferably the rustless type. Make a closely fitting door, mount it on brass hinges, and fasten with a wooden latch. The bottom of the door should be solid but the top must be covered with screen wire. Make adjustable shelves of solid wood or strips, or sheets of galvanized roofing and have them rest on side braces placed at desired intervals. Place a bread baking pan 14 by 16 inches on the top and rest the frame in a 17 by 18-inch pan. Give all the wood work two

18-inch pan. Give all the wood work two coats of white enamel or white paint.

Make a cover of canton flannel, burlap or duck to fit the frame and put the smooth side out, if canton flannel is used. Button this cover around the top of the frame and down the side on which the door is not binged. the door is not hinged, using buggy hooks and eyes or large headed tacks and eyelets worked in the material. On the front side arrange hooks on the top of the door instead of on the frame and also fasten the cover down the latch side of the door, allowing a wide hem of the material to overlap the place where the door closes. The door can then be opened without unbuttoning the cover. Let the bottom of the cover extend down into the lower pan. Sew four double strips which taper to 8 or 10 inches in width, to the upper part of the cover. These strips form wicks that dip over into

the upper pan.

The lowering of the temperature of the inside of the refrigerator depends upon the evaporation of water. To change water from a liquid to a vapor, or to bring about evaporation, requires heat. As evaporation takes place, heat is taken from the inside of the refrigerator, thereby lowering the temperature of the inside and the contents.

Keep the upper pan filled with water. The water is drawn by capillary action thru the wicks and saturates the cover. Capillary action starts more readily if the cover is first dampened by dipping it into the water or throwing water upon into the water or throwing water upon it with the hand. When the refrigerator is placed in a shady place in a strong breeze and the air is warm, and dry,

they can more easily be kept in a sanitary condition. It is well to have two covers so that a fresh one can be used each week and the soiled one washed

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Put Breed Club Pep to Work

Show What Your Favorite Kind of Chickens Can Do

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary

Some of the girls have been asking me what the duties of our breed club officers are. First of all, the officers should try to get acquainted with as many of their club girls as they can. If they haven't time to write letters to the girls individually, the officers may write a letter to be published on our club page in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. It would be fine for every club to choose colors and a motto or a slogan. You can pin your colors under your Capper Poultry Club button when you want to wear them.

Of course, every club wants its own breed of chickens to come out ahead in the contest. It would be fun for the



Fern Clower, President of the Leghorn Club.

clubs to see which can report the largest number of birds exhibited at county That would be a mighty fine way to prove which club has most pep. The That would be a mighty fine way to prove which club has most pep. The main purpose of the breed clubs is to help the girls sell their cockerels and surplus eggs next winter and spring. Winning prizes at fairs will increase the value of your breeding stock. When the season opens, the breed club secretaries will find out from every member how many cockerels she has for sale, how many pullets she has penned, and about how many eggs she thinks she will be able to sell and whether she about how many eggs she thinks she will be able to sell and whether she wishes to sell baby chicks. There will be free advertising space for the breed clubs in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and when persons write about buying eggs or cockerels, the breed club secretaries will give them the list of stock the club members have for sale. Girls are asking whether it will be

better to sell some of their purebred cockerels now when market prices for spring chickens are high, or keep them. That is a question you and your mothers will have to decide for yourselves. We hope you can keep your cockerels a few months longer and take good care of them so you can get breeding stock prices in the winter or spring but the contest rules do not require you to keep your cockerels. If you have to sell any, put down in your book the age and weight of the birds and the price you got for them. You know you are to got for them. You know you are to write a story next spring on how you cared for your contest flock, and anything you jot down m your notebook now will be a big help when it comes to telling your story. Don't sell your contest pullets. They are to be kept and penned next February. You cannot buy any more pullets but you can have one any more pullets but you can buy one or more cockerels to put with your flock. Perhaps you can arrange to exchange cockerels with some other girl in your breed club.
Florence Henry of Washington county

has such a convenient waterer for her chickens she wants the other girls to know about it. Her papa found her a good, tight barrel and bored a small hole in one side about 6 inches from the bottom. Into this hole he inserted a piece of bamboo fishing rod. fills the barrel with fresh water twice a day and the water runs out into a trough. When the trough is full, she

corks the bamboo rod in such a way that a little water drips from it all the time and the trough never gets empty. Of course she has to wash out the barrel or course she has to wash out the barrer and the trough frequently so that the water will not be slimy. The Washington county girls have had a lovely party at Beatrice Hamilton's. Sadie Huffman is the county leader. The other girls are Lurene McDougal and Doris Barckley.

Girls write in every week that they

Girls write in every week that they are planning to send trios to the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka. Myrtle Collins of Miami county, Effic Merritt of Cloud county and Ethelyn Etherington of county and Ethelyn Etherington of Greenwood county are some of the girls who will try to make exhibits. The picture this week is Fern Clower of Neosho county, who is president of the Leghorn breed club. Fern says she believes the Leghorn club can win and they're certainly going to try.

Kansas Gets a Good Rain

Since these reports were written by the county correspondents, a large part of Kansas has received a good rain. This means that there will be some corn. In some sections there will be good yields. There is a chance now for a heavy crop of alfalfa before fall, and it will take only a short time for pastures to get good again. Preparation for wheat seeding will be pushed now. A very large acreage will be planted this fall.

Harvey County—A 1-inch rain July 31 helped vegetation some but more rain is needed. Shock threshing is almost all done. Pastures and meadows need soaking. Bran \$40 a ton; shorts \$53; corn chop \$91.—H. W. Prouty, Aug. 3.

Morton County—We have had no rain since July 3. The corn is drying up. Milo, cane, kafir, and broomcorn are standing the drouth well. The grass is dry and brown but horses and cattle are doing well.—E. E. Newlin, Aug. 2.

Wilson County—Small acreage of wheat made a good yield, averaging from 16 to 45 bushels an acre. Oats also yielded good. Flax is fair. Pastures need rain, There is a fair prospect for cultivated crops. Rain is needed badly.—S. Canty, Aug. 6.

Comanche County—Hot and dry. Corn and kafir will be total failure if it does not rain soon. Wheat averaging 4 bushels. Pasture is very poor in most of the county, and cattle are thin. Fat hogs are a thing of the past.—S. A. DeLair, Aug. 4.

Lane County—Ground is very dry and corn is about dried up. Farmers are trying to get up roughness but grass is short. Cane looks good yet. Not much ground is wet enough to plow; some is being disked. All kinds of grain are high and scarce.—F. W. Perrigo, Aug. 4.

Woodson County—A light rain August 1 refreshed crops a little and cooled the weather. It was quite a help to kafir, milo and feterita. Milo and early feterita are heading. Kafir is a little slow. Corn. will make good feed but little corn.—E. F. Opperman, Aug. 3.

perman, Aug. 3.

Edwards County—This locality got a nice rain this week, which was a great help to the pastures. Late sowed feed, alfalfa, and most of the corn had been ruined by the hot winds before the rain came. Some plowing has been done. Butterfat 39c; eggs 25c.—G. A. King, Aug. 4.

G. A. King, Aug. 4.

Crawford County—Continued dry weather has cut the corn crop short and must have rain soon to make much corn. Threshing is progressing and a good quality of grain is reported. Pastures are dry and short. Plowing for wheat is getting along very well, but the ground is very hard.—H. F. Painter, Aug. 4.

Scott County—We have the continued on the county—We have the county—We

Plowing for wheat is getting along very well, but the ground is very hard.—H. F. Painter, Aug. 4.

Scott County—We have had no rain since July 3. Corn is drying up. Sorghums are looking green yet. Feed will be scarce, Grass is getting dry but stock is doing well. Much stock is being shipped to market. Poor prospects for fall wheat sowing unless we get rain soon. Ground is very dry.—J. M. Heifrick, Aug. 4.

Pratt County—Threshing is about finished. Weather is dry and hot. All spring crops have suffered considerably by dry weather. Corn and feed will be scarce. A small per cent of the ground has been worked for wheat. Grass is getting very short in pastures. Farmers will sow quite a bit of rye this fall.—J. L. Phelps, Aug. 4.

Miami County—We had a good shower August 2, but not enough to do much good. Corn crop will be light unless more rain comes soon. Small grain is turning out well; wheat as high as 40 bushels and oats 35 to 80 bushels an aere. Pastures are short and flies are bad. A large acreage of wheat will be put out.—L. T. Spellman, Aug. 4.

Rooks County—It is hot and dry. Mercury has registered as high as 114 degrees, Corn and feed are drying up with the exception of a few places where local showers fell. Some are threshing. The yield is from 1 to 4 bushels. Cattle are being shipped out as rapidly as cars can be had at \$5 and \$6 a hundred pounds.—C. O. Thomas, Aug. 3.

Allen County—We need rain badly. Corn has been hurt by hot winds. Pastures are

hundred pounds.—C. O. Thomas, Aug. 3.

Allen County.—We need rain badly. Corn has been hurt by hot winds. Pastures are burning some. A lot of plowing has been done for wheat. A larger acreage than usual will be put in. The hay crop is not as heavy as other years. Broomcorn and kafir holding their own but need rain. Corn \$1.75; potatoes \$1.50; eggs 24c to 28c; butterfat 35c.

Butler County—Light rain July 31, but not enough to make any corn. Wheat and oats nearly all threshed; the yield and qual-

ity is good. Stock cattle and hogs are going to market freely on account of scarcity of water and feed. There is no demand for pigs. Corn \$2 a bushel; wheat \$2.18; oats 75c; hens lic; fries 18c; butter 30c; potatoes \$3.—M. A. Harper, Aug. 3.

33.—M. A. Harper, Aug. 3.

Coffey County—Weather is dry and hot. We have had about an 4noh of rain since May. Corn and kafir look well considering the weather. Threshers are busy. Oats are making from 30 to 85 bushels; some wheat is making over 40 bushels an acre. Some wheat is making over 40 bushels an acre. Some wheat is getting scarce. Considerable stock water is getting scarce. Considerable stock is going to market.—A. T. Stewart, Aug. 4.

Elk County—Continued dry weather with no rain in sight. Corn is beginning to fire and pastures are drving up. Water is getting scarce. A good many are shipping out their cattle because of lack of pastur. Farmers are getting pretty badly discouraged over raising no grain and the continued high prices. Shorts \$2.90; bran \$2.50; corn chop \$4.15.—Mrs S. L. Huston, Aug. 4.

Neosho County—Hot and dry. Southwest

chop \$4.15.—Mrs S. L. Huston, Aug. 4.

Neosho County—Hot and dry. Southwest
wind blows night and day. Farmers are
busy haying. Grass is dying and pastures
are dead. Stock water is scarce and there
is not much prospect for corn. Threshing
on Neosho River bottom land is completed.
Wheat yielded from 25 to 41 bushels an acr
—oats from 25 to 80. Threshing on upland
is in progress.—Adolph Anderson, Aug. 4.

Summer County—Part of this county was

wheat yielded from 25 to 41 busnels an acrooats from 25 to 80. Threshing on upland is in progress.—Adolph Anderson, Aug. 4.

Sumner County—Part of this county was blessed with a good rain last week and August 5 there was a soaking rain, which will be a boon to kafir, late corn, the pastures, and those plowing for wheat. Threshing is almost done, yet there is some stack threshing. There will be a large acreage of wheat put out this fall. Wheat \$2.75; oats 70c corn \$1.90; eggs 25c; butterfat 41c; potatoes \$3.—E. L. Stocking, Aug. 6.

Marion County—We are having dry, warm and windy weather, which makes it pretty hard for the horses to plow. Plowing is pretty well under way. A number of farmers have bought tractors for plowing. Third crop of alfalfa is very small. Pasture is short. Corn probably will be a failure if rain doesn't come soon. Wheat in this neighborhood made from 20 to 30 bushels, and in other parts of the county from 5 to 15. Oats were fair. Wheat \$2.70; oats 70c.—Jas. H. Dyck, Aug. 4.

Lyon County—Light showers every week help the growing crops. The dry weather is burning the corn and pasture. Great deal of difference in corn fields. About 59 per cent of the corn is badly burned. Most of the wheat is being threshed from the field. The wheat will average from 25 to 35 bushels an acre. The oats crop was good. Pasture and water on the upland. Most of the wheat is being threshed from the field. The wheat will average from 25 to 35 bushels an acre. The oats crop was good. Pasture and water on the upland is short. Tame pasture is dried up. Farmers are feeding milk cows. Mill is paying \$2.85 abushel for wheat. Corn \$2.30.—E. R. Griffith, Aug. 4.

Cloud County—There have been a low local showers which have cooled the air and refreshed novitures but we have the acro.

bushel for wheat. Corn \$2.30.—E. R. Griffith, Aug. 4.

Cloud County—There have been a few local showers which have cooled the air and refreshed pastures, but we have had no general rain since June 5. Corn has suffered greatly and cannot make half a crop. No alfalfa for a second cutting, and millet and other sowed crops are a complete failure, making the prospect for rough feed very poor. Threshing is mostly done and oats are making from 20 to 30 bushels to the are. A few fields of wheat are very good but mostly a failure. A little plowing lebeing done but the ground is too dry in most places. Stock water is scarce.—W. H. Plumly, Aug. 3.

Sherman County—Small grain, wheat and barley, has been harvested and is in stack Seventy-five per cent will be used for feed. There will be some winter, white spring, and Macaroni wheat threshed, but not enough to seed the county. There will be plenty of barley for seed, and enough for feed if none is shipped out, and if the winter is severe, the same amount of high priced feed as oil cake or cottonseed meal will be shipped in and fed. Why can't this barley be stored here? Forage will be sacres, the corn, cane and millet crops are badly stunted and much stock will have to be sold or depend on winter grazing, which has become very risky.—J. B. Moore, Aug. 4.



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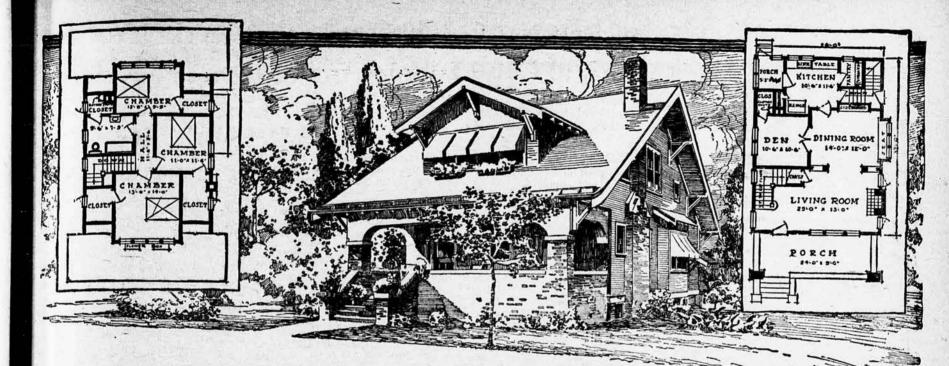
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DUREBRED sires, careful testing and bred bulls used since that time. Careful feeding are the means which Ernst Dengler of Davenport, Ia., has son of Lord Waukesha 10148 A. R., and used to make his herd one of the most profitable in the state. At the close of last year's work in the Iowa cow-testing and 479.79 pounds of butterfat. He is association his herd was one of the highassociation, his herd was one of the high-

The average production of his 24 cows for the year was 7994 pounds of milk and 380,1 pounds of butterfat. A feed cost of \$56.81 deducted from the income of \$153.86 a cow left him a profit of \$97.05 a cow for the year.

The herd was made up of two purebred and 22 grade Guernsey cows. Of these, 12 were 2 years old, four 3 years old, three 4 years old, and five were 5 years old or more. Included in the five over old or more. Included in the five over 5 years old were the two purebred cows, Imp. Belle Vue VI. 37756 and Lilley of the Valley 37743 whose records were 9322 pounds of milk; 495.6 pounds of fat; and 10,445 pounds of milk; 460.2 pounds of fat respectively. The former was the highest record in the Davenport association association.

Dengler has been testing his entire herd for about five years. His foundation stock was Shorthorn and Red Polled cattle. The first year that he tested the herd he found that five out of 20 cows had produced less than 150 pounds of butterfat in the year. The five promptly went to the butcher.

The next step was the purchase of a purebred Guernsey bull. Having the rec-ords of the foundation cows has made it

still in use as a senior herd sire, his est of the 500 herds in the 23 associations.

The highest five cows in the Davenport Lawn 25413, the junior herd bull. This association were from his herd as were eight out of the first nine.

daughters being bred to Pride of Alfalfa Lawn 25413, the junior herd bull. This association were from his herd as were eight out of the first nine. cow in the Davenport association. His sire, Dairymaid's Pride of Iowa 14941 A. R. a son of Dairymaid of Pinehurst 24656 has seven advanced register daughters has seven advanced register daughters whose 2-year-old records average 84346 pounds of milk and 416.03 pounds of butterfat. One of these made 11908.5 pounds of milk and 638.95 pounds of butterfat. The matter of feeding has been closely studied by Dengler and his sons, one of whom now does all of the feeding of the cattle, while another looks after the feeding of the hogs. Home grown feeds are

ing of the hogs. Home grown feeds are utilized as much as possible.

During the first years, as much as 18

pounds a day of corn and cob meal was given to some cows but Dengler some learned that this practice, so generally followed in some sections, is wrong. The grain ration now is a mixture of 400 pounds of corn and cob meal ,200 pounds of ground oats, 100 pounds of gluten feed, 100 pounds of bran and 100 pounds of oilmeal. About 1 pound of the mixture is given for every 3½ pounds of milk produced.

Silage and alfalfa hay supply the roughage. From a 7 acre field in al-falfa, 35 tons was taken last year in three cuttings. It is from this field of ords of the foundation cows has made it alfalfa bordering the highway that the easy to gauge the value of the two pure- farm took its name. "Alfalfa Lawn."

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Topsy is a 40-Pound Cow

Scarcely a week passes but a new world's champion cow is announced, and before the ink has had time to dry on one record; another is made which relegates the previous champion to second place. The performance of K. K. S. V. Topsy, born at Brothertown Farms, Utica, New York, March 15, 1913, is remarkable. As a senior 3-year-old she produced in a 7-day official test 40.38 pounds of butter from a milk production of 568.7 pounds, her average fat test being 5.68 per cent.

K. K. S. V. Topsy was sired by King Korndyke Sadie Vale 86215, and is out of King Segis De Kol Korndyke Topsy of King Segis De Koi Kornayke Topsy 146246. At the age of 3 years, 17 days, her first calf was born, a beautiful heifer. Topsy proceeded to make the very creditable record of 24.15 pounds butter from 454.1 pounds milk in 7 days, her average fat test showing 4.25 per cent. Two months later she was bred in a week. back to her own sire, and at 3 years, 11 months, 24 days, a pair of twin bulls, weighing respectively 80 and 100 pounds, were born. Six days later, despite this handicap, she was placed on test and, in her first 7 days, produced 36 pounds of butter; and four days later, by increasing her total a pound a day, she entered the charmed circle of 40-pound cows. Her best day's milk production was 87.5 pounds and her best day's fat over 5 pounds. She is the only cow

that ever has approached this phenomenal production after carrying twin calves.

Her sire's dam was Sadie Vale Con-cordia 4th, who with her daughter, Sadie Vale Concordia 4th Pietje, held the world's seven and 30-day records for mother and daughter until a recent date. K.K.S.V. Topsy was fitted for the

test with a ration composed of oil meal. corn meal, molasses meal and bran, with an occasional variation of ground oats in place of the bran. Four supervisors were employed in making the test. She consumed 20 pounds of the following ration a day: One pound Continental gluten: 1/2-pound cottons and mean 1/2-pounds. ten; ½-pound cottonseed meal; ½-pound oil meal; ½-to 1 pound bran; ¾ to 1¼ pounds yellow gluten; ½-pound hominy and sufficient Unicorn Dairy ration to make a total of 5 pounds to a feeding She was bred and developed by a No York state breeder, and is the second cow in his establishment to make a record of more than 40 pounds butter

The Right Candidate

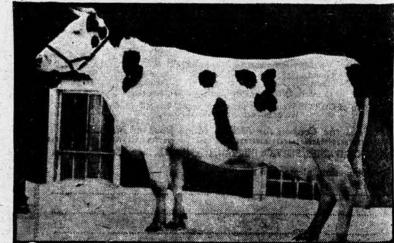
Governor Arthur Capper will be candidate that Kansas can well be producted. As a governor, Mr. Capper has done extremely well and as a senator would do likewise.-El Dorado Republican

Don't let calves suck each other all f drinking milk. They should be placed in stanchions and fed grain.

in pa fic his

m ch





K. K. S. V. Topsy, a Holstein Cow with a Seven-Day Record of 40% Pounds of Butter From 568 Pounds of Milk.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for August 19. Finding the Book of the law. 2 Chron. 34:14-33.
Golden Text. I will not forget thy word. Ps. 119:16.
The work of repairing the temple was almost finished when Josiah sent Hilkiah, the high priest, an order to use all the surplus money sent in from all over the country, for molding curs all over the country, for molding cups and dishes to be used in the ministra-tions of the temple worship. As the priest searched among the chests of gold and silver for any possible hidden treas-ure he came upon an ancient parchment roll. This was turned over to Shaphan, the scribe, who discovered it to be the holy books of Moses.

With great joy he hastened to Josiah for the book was not a discovery of something entirely new, but the rescuing of the temple copy of the law, which

ing of the temple copy or the law, which had been long displaced.

Undoubtedly this old temple copy was the book of Deuteronomy from the effect it had upon King Josiah. For while he must have been familiar with the greater portion of its laws, as taught by his nation, the reading of the definite laws and the results attendant upon the disobedience of them tendant upon the disobedience of them caused him a great grief. This grief, while very intense, was not for himself because he had always tried to do right and to serve God, but for his kingdom, which he saw going to ruin, he felt a passionate fear and sorrow.

Hedged in, as this little Jewish nation was, by great and pagan countries, its self-confidence had been sapped by the evil of idolatry and superstition which had eaten into the people's hearts. Generations of false religious practices had taken the hope of faith and moral purity out of their minds.

After the reading of the law, Josiah sent Hilkiah and Shaphan, with some other of his close associates to Huldah, to ask her how God might be appeased for the sins of their forefathers.

Now Huldah, the wife of Shallum, a man prominent among the eminent families of Jerusalem, was a prophetess. Possessing great wealth and dignity, they held a high social position. On hearing the king's question, she returned his messengers with the message that God had already given a property of the second second his messengers. God had already given sentence against them. They were to be destroyed and east out of their country and no prayers could avert the calamity of the past transgressions of the law which had gone without repentance, altho prophets had begged the nation to turn to its God. Always the prophets had to its God. Always the prophets had foretold the punishments which surely would happen unless they did repent. Yet because Josiah was a good man the calamities would be withheld until after his death.

When Josiah heard the prophecy of Huldah, he ordered all the people and the priests to come together. After reading to them the law he asked them to make a new covenant that they would worship God and keep the laws of Moses. This was done gladly and sacrifices, in keeping with the new oath, were celebrated.

were celebrated.

Another journey was made to be sure all the high places, groves and altars of idols were destroyed. Even the houses were searched for fear the people might have a strange god within their walls. From his own palace was taken the "chariots of the sun" which had been framed and worshiped by some of his predecessors. They had been kept by Josiah merely as a picturesque memory. When all the land was purged of its idols and idol worship the people were called to Jerusalem and the feast of unleavened bread, called the Passover, was celebrated. King Josiah provided the paschal offerings, and as the sacrifices were performed the priests explained to

fices were performed the priests ex-plained the old rites and ministered to

the multitude. We are inclined sometimes to think of Josiah as a mild, good man, bent on his nation's welfare in a pious manner, instead of a young man full of the passion of youth and glowing with fierce and ruthless zeal. In one respect his reformation was a persecution. But when looking at it in that light, one must remember that it was in an age characterized by unbridled passion. Men pesorted to cruel and harsh measures of compulsion to attain the desired effect.

This finding of the old temple copy

In good man, bent on ally true of Northern and Western Kansas, ally the world the uncomfortable part of this movement is that the whole herd has to come with ally true of Northern and Western Kansas, ally the uncomfortable part of this model that the whole herd has to come with and the uncomfortable part of this model that the whole herd has to conditions, but the general stuation is that the whole herd has to co We are inclined sometimes to think

of the law seems to have a direct bearing on our own lives. Most of us have Bibles, yet much that concerns us lies hidden within its covers, for when we enter on our christian lives we are apt to think we have enough knowledge to last us thru the years. The Bible is just like everything else; it must be studied constantly or we lose its greatest gift—growth and understanding.

As we cannot eat enough in one day

to last us for an entire year neither can we read nor study for a while enough to last always. Physical, men-tal and spiritual nourishment must be taken continually or all development and growth stops.

Small Receipts Send Wheat Up

(Owing to the fact that this paper necessarily is printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices prevailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday preceding the Saturday of publication.)

Receipts of wheat at primary markets last week were less than a third those of a year ago, and barely sufficed to meet the current milling demand for immediate grinding on prompt orders for flour. Receipts were all that could be expected considering the size of the crop, but the small movement clearly indicates that no important accumulation at market centers may be expected this year. With not enough wheat in Kansas and Nebraska to supply the normal needs of those states for milling and seed, it seems obvious that mills will experience difficulty in getting enough wheat to grind before another crop is produced.

Urgent demand for carlots boosted prices 6 to 10 cents for hard wheat and 15 to 19 cents for red wheat last week. In four weeks prices have risen about 50 cents a bushel, solely on immediate milling demand, without any speculation, with no export buying, and with millers generally unwilling to make forward sales of flour, or to accumulate wheat beyond immediate requirements, owing to uncertainty as to the outcome of food control measures in Washington.

Threshing returns continue to show larger yields than expected in the winter wheat states, and some Increase in the government's August estimate of the crop—due August 8—is looked for, but the enormous loss of area by winter killing cannot be offset by the larger yields on portions of remaining area.

Spring wheat areas got some good rains last week, but they were not general, and there has been additional shrinkage in the crop, both in the Dakotas and Canada. The reduction in the government spring wheat estimate is expected to be greater than the increase in winter wheat figures. Harvest is in progress in the Northwest.

Corn prices went to new high levels last week, up 8 to 11 cents a bushel for carlots, with as much as \$2.40 paid in Kansas City and \$2.44 in Chicago.

Receipts of corn continue very small, less than half last year's, at three principal markets, and every carload was grabbed by buyers, chiefly for corn mills and corn products industries. There was some indication of increased farm selling in Iowa. Perhaps when farmers become assured of the new crop they will let go of the remnant of old corn remaining, but the current small receipts at the extraordinary prices prevailing are clear evidence that corn will continue scarce until the new crop is available.

Oats prices did not change much. Carlots remain near the high level of the season. Threshing reports continue to indicate the largest crop ever produced, with many extraordinary yields, but the movement to market lags. Primary receipts last week were less than half those of a year ago, and less than a fourth those of three years ago.

ago.

Saturday was Army Day in Chicago, and the grain exchange was closed. Grain exchanges in other cities followed the lead and suspended operations. Grain quotations Friday were:

Wheat: No. 1 hard, \$2.75 to \$2.83; No. 2, \$2.75 to \$2.80; No. 3, \$2.73 to \$2.84; No. 4, \$2.79 to \$2.86; No. 3, \$2.73 to \$2.84; No. 4, \$2.79 to \$2.84. No. 1 soft, \$2.61 to \$2.64; No. 4, \$2.60 to \$2.644; No. 3, \$2.61 to \$2.62; No. 4, \$2.80; No. 2, \$2.60 to \$2.644; No. 3, \$2.61 to \$2.67; No. 2, \$2.60 to \$2.62; No. 4, \$2.75; No. 2, \$2.63 to \$2.75; No. 3, \$2.24 to \$2.75; No. 2, \$2.63 to \$2.25; No. 3, \$2.24 to \$2.244; No. 2 white, \$2.37. No. 2 yellow, \$2.26. No. 2 white, \$2.37. No. 2 yellow, \$2.26. Oats: No. 2 white, 78c to 80c; No. 3, 76c to 79c; No. 4, 74c to 77½c. No. 2 red, 75½c.

Prices of livestock were lower all around last week. The decline was due to congestion in Eastern beef markets and to the strike among terminal switchmen in Chicago. Government reports stated that tradeway slow; prices sharply lower and a considerable amount of quarters and loins were going into freezers.

Western killers entered a strong protest against a further liberal movement by reducing prices to where margins for grass fat cattle were not attractive. One bunch of Kansas grass fat steers encountered such low bids Wednesday that on reports of rain they were sent back to the pastures in which they originated. It is the belief at the yards that the big movement from areas provided with water and grass will be checked, but the continued dry weather is provided with water and grass will be checked, but the continued dry weather is placing other sections under stress and causing increased call for cars. This is especially true of Northern and Western Kansas, and the uncomfortable part of this movement is that the whole herd has to come without regard to condition. Some sections are holding off shipments on hopes of improved weather conditions, but the general situation is viewed with much apprehension.



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MONEY WORTH WHOLESALE GROCERS cor. 14th and Ashland, Dept. 44, CHICAGO, ILL.



As long as the world goes on every woman will love pretty dishes--not the kind you see every day, but the exquisite, ultra fashionable kind; the pure white decorated with a cluster of beautiful wood violets surrounded by green foliage such as we offer you herewith. We have hunted a long time and have searched the country over to find a set of dishes that we could offer the lady readers of this paper as something so far above the ordinary that all other dish offers would pale by comparison. Here is a set of dishes that you will be proud to put on the table when "company comes."

The set consists of six plates, six cups, six saucers, six fruit dishes, six individual butter dishes and one large meat platter.

Selected For Its Exquisite Decorations

31 **Pieces** Freight Prepaid We selected this design on account of its delicate coloring, the exquisite decora-tions. When you entertain friends and they see your lovely table service, you will find them loud in their praise of the excellent taste you have shown by selecting this set. Join the Capper Dish Club and get this beautiful dinner set, full size for family use, free.

Letter Not

How to Join The Capper Dish Club

Necessary We are very anxious that you Mail The Just join our Dish Club. We have Coupon given away hundreds of these din-Your ner sets and they have made many friends for us. Now it is your turn to get Name one free. Write your name and address on the coupon below, mail it to us and we will immediately send you an assortment of beautiful patriotic post cards so that you can show them to your friends and give them in connection with a special offer. As soon as you mail the coupon to us we will send you the supply of patriotic post cards without any money in advance and full particulars of our "easy for you" plan. You will be surprised to know how easy it is for you to get a Dinner Set Address

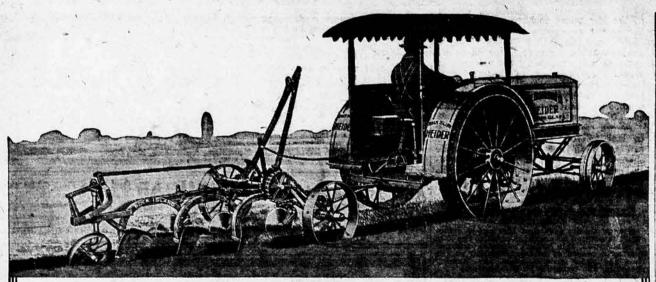
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Gentlemen—I want to get a 31 Piece Dinner Set free by your special plan. me the assortment of Patriotic Post Cards and the particulars of your offer.	Please send

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"I have plowed hundreds of acres with my Heider, pulling three fourteen-inch plow bottoms," says one farmer, "and in one year's time I have had only 40 cents worth of repairs."

Do you know of any other tractor that can equal this record? It was taken from but one of hundreds of letters we have received from Heider owners. The Heider is unlike other tractors in construction and unlike them in the extra economical service it gives you. The special friction transmission, sometimes called the greatest single feature ever built into a tractor, means less gears, fewer parts, less trouble, less chances for breakage, and lower upkeep cost. Nine years of constantly "making good" are back of the

Heider

Made and Sold by the Rock Island Plow Co.

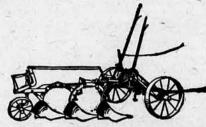
Here's the practical one-man tractor for your farm. Easy to control, start, stop or reverse, all with one lever. So simple that one user says, "I put my youngest boy on the tractor and he does the plowing." Standard four-wheel construction; four cylinder, heavy duty Waukesha Motor. Highest standard of accessories. Backed by 62 years of manufacturing successful farm implements, and the Rock Island reputation for quality in all parts of the world. Two models, Model C-12-20 H. P. illustrated above, pulls three plows. Model D-9-16 H. P. pulls two plows (Note the special plow equipment on Model D).

What are YOUR power needs? Let's show the answer to them in Heider construction. Write for our new catalog and booklet of "Owner's Say So." Know the economy of owning a Heider—the tractor that gives you all your ideals in one outfit.

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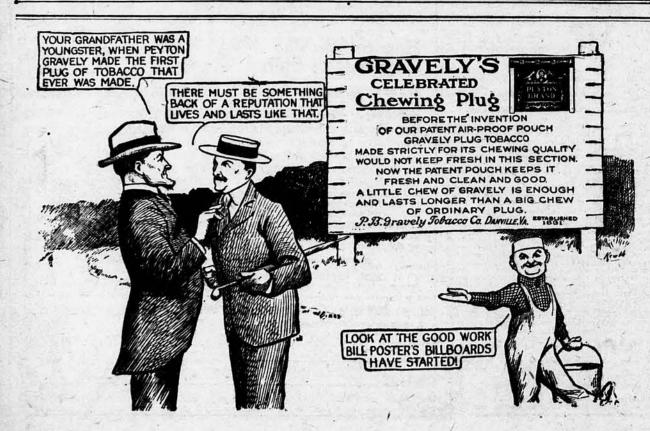
Get Good Plowing No Matter, What Tractor You Own

No one has been able to beat the plowing made possible with the Rock Island front furrow wheel lift tractor plow with "CTX" bottoms. It's ready for any soil—and the pull of any tractor. Extra high clearance. "CTX" bottoms turn the furrow slices clear over and prevent air spaces from stopping moisture. This means increased gross. Write for carlor.



Model D-9-16 carries two Rock Island No. 9 plows. Handlest plowing outfit you could own. Your hands operate the tractor while your foot raises or lowers the plows. Automatic power lift. Gets into fence corners easier than you ever could with a team. Sold with or without plows attached. Write for special circular.

Heider Tractors Burn Kerosene, Gasoline or Distillate Fuel



High Grain Yields in Cowley

BY W. H. COLB

Threshing is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The farmers are finding that their guess on the probable wheat yield was accurate, but the oats yield is proving to be better than anticipated. A few fields in the county have yielded 100 bushels an acre. The average yield seems to be about 50 to 60 bushels. With oats finding a ready sale at 75 cents a bushel such a yield makes the crop a paying one. The acreage of this crop next spring will no doubt be large.

Wheat is testing well here this season. Practically all of it is of the soft variety, and that which is going to market is testing about 60 and 61 pounds to the bushel. As might be expected there are some instances where the test is going slightly below, but they are rare. The small amount of hard wheat that is raised here, owing to the flinty berry which it produces, is testing better than the soft varieties with their larger berries. About 62 pounds to the bushel is the weight of most of the hard wheat.

We cannot remember when the ground was cracked so badly as it is now. The small showers that have been coming occasionally refreshed the growing crops somewhat but the soil and subsoil remain exceedingly dry. On some fields, where the soil is inclined to be of a hardpan nature, the cracks are sufficiently deep to allow a pitchfork handle to be inserted in them. A great amount of rain could fall on such a field and all of it be taken up by the cracks. Plowing for wheat is daily becoming more difficult. After every shower the moisture goes a little deeper into the soil and the plows will go a little deeper, but the hot sun soon evaporates the moisture and the depth to which the plow may run is reduced by every hour of drying weather. Some fields are too hard for even a disk plow to stay in. But the vision of wheat at \$2 a bushel next year is inducing many farmers to keep at their plowing despite the hardness of the ground.

In a dry season such as this there are two things that do well at least. One is alfalfa that is left for seed and the other is Sweet clover. We have never seen alfalfa so heavily podded as it is this season, and the Sweet clover is equally well podded. The only drawback to the alfalfa is the shortness of the straw. There have been no soaking rains since the first crop was removed and consequently the plants had no available moisture to promote growth, if one does not have an alfalfa harvester it will require several careful rakings behind the mower to save the seed.

Last spring we obtained, thru a local seed dealer, a few pounds of White cane seed. We had heard a great deal about it as a drouth resister and purchased a small quantity as an experiment. It was planted at the same time that the kafir and Red top cane were and it now is all headed out and beginning to fill, while only an occasional head is showing on the kafir and cane. The heads appear bushy and rather loosely made but they are large and will have some thing on them, and we have no assurance that the kafir will do that well. The forage, in appearance, closely resembles feterita now, but it may develop into something better than feterita before it matures.

At threshing when the grain is heavy and in good condition for the macine there is no more trying position on the entire force than standing on the sunny side of a bin and shoveling wheat or oats into a hole a few feet above one's head. We helped a neighbor thresh recently who sidestepped that task. He has a L,000-bushel metal bin mounted on skids and instead of taking the wheat to the bin he took it to the wheat. This was done by setting the machine so the grain spout delivered the grain into the bin with no attention other than an occasional scooping back.

With all feeds so high in price it is not to be wondered at that many farmers are selling off most of their chickens, and yet we believe they are making a mistake in so doing. We never could bring ourselves to believe that chickens were as paying a proposition as some writers would have us believe, but there is money in them if they are handled

properly. The trouble with most farmrais that their fowls do not get enough attention. Their horses are fed whether they are working or not, and their cows and swine get their feed at the proper time and are provided with shelter when time and a Not so with the chickens. In many instances they are supposed to be able to rustle their own living, and the feed given them in the winter when there is snow on the ground is contributed grudgingly. With such feeding it is a wonder that the hens are able to keep alive, not to mention the laying of eggs. As a rule farmers who care of eggs. As a rule farmers who care for their chickens in such a manner are the first to say that chickens do not pay. Neither would their horses and cows and hogs pay if they were cared for in the same manner as the chickens. It chickens are given good feed at the right time and other attentions as needed they will pay well.

Kansas Fairs in 1917

The following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1917, their dates (where they have been decided on), locations and secretaries, as reported to the state board of agriculture and com-piled by Secretary J. C. Mohler:

led by Secretary J. C. Mohler:

KANSAS STATE FAIR: A. L. Sponsler,

Fretary, Hutchinson; September 15-22.

KANSAS FREE FAIR: Phil Eastman,

cretary, Topeka; September 10-15.

Alban County Agricultural society: Dr.

S. Beattle, Secretary, Iola; September 4-7.

Alban County—Moran Agricultural Fair

sociation: E. N. McCormack, Secretary,

sean; September—

Barton County—Fair association: Porter

ung, Secretary, Great Bend; October 2-5.

Brown County—Hiawatha Fair associa
mar J. D. Weitmer, Secretary, Hiawatha;

Bust 28-31.

own County—Hiawatha Fair associa-J. D. Weltmer, Secretary, Hiawatha; ust 28-31, av County Fair association: W. F. Miller, etary, Clay. Center; October 3-5, ay County—Wakefield Agricultural as-ation; Eugene Elkins, Secretary, Wake-toud County Fair association: W. H. hobarger, Secretary, Concordia; August

Coffey County Agricultural Fair assotober 1-5.
Comanche County Agricultural Fair assotion; A. L. Beeley, Secretary, Coldwater;
ptember 12-14.
Cowley County—Eastern Cowley County
if association; W. A. Bowden, Secretary,
orden; September 5-7.
Dickinson County Fair association: E. W.
wick, Secretary, Abliene; August 14-17.
Douglas County Fair & Agricultural sotiy: C. W. Murphy, Secretary, Lawrence;
ptember 18-21.
Elik County Agricultural Fair association:
ed R. Lanter, Secretary, Grenola; August
4-6.

R. Lanter, Secretary, Grenola; August B. County Fair association; P. J. Deane, ctary, Hays; September 25-28.

dis County Fair association; P. J. Deane, ctary, Hays; September 25-28.

danklin County—Lane Agricultural society: L. Mes. Secretary, Ottawa; September 25-28.

danklin County—Lane Agricultural Fair ctation: Floyd B. Martin, Secretary, ctary Climarron; September -25-28.

dary County Fair association: C. C. Isley, ctary, Climarron; September 25-28.

denwood County—Spring Hill Grange Fair ctation: W. F. Wilkerson, Secretary, Lureka; August 28-31.

darny County—Fair association: Audley Mek, Secretary, Lakin; August; 16-18.

dette County Fair association: Clarence tromery, Secretary, Lowers, Secretary, Lakin; August; 16-18.

dette County—Sylvan Grove Fair & Ag-mooln County—Sylvan Grove Fair & Ag-

mooln County—Sylvan Grove Fair & Ag-lural association: W. H. Becker, Secre-Sylvan Grove; September 5-7. acein County Agricultural & Fair associ-is J. D. Ryan, Secretary, Lincoln; Sept-r 11-14. In County Fair association: E. D. Ben-Secretary, Mound City, September 4-7. Fan County—Inter-County Fair associa-L. L. Moore, Secretary, Oakley; August

Marshall County Stock Show and Fair association: C. J. Brown, Secretary, Blue Rapids; October 9-12.

Meade County Fair association: Frank Fuhr, Secretary, Meade; September 10-14.

Mitchell County Fair association: Ira N. Tice, Secretary, Beloit; September 25-29.

Montgomery County Fair association: Elliett Irvin, Secretary, Coffeyville; September 25-28.

emaha Fair association: J. P. Koelzer, etary, Seneca; September 25-28, cosho County Agricultural society: Geo. Bideau, Secretary, Chanute; October 9

Norton County Agricultural association: J. Johnson, Secretary, Norton; August lawa County Fair association: J. E. ston, Secretary, Minneapolis; August

Pawnee County Agricultural association:
arry H. Wolcott, Secretary, Larned; SeptPhillips County—Four-County Fair associion: Abram Troup, Secretary, Logan;
Pitmber 11-14.
Pottawatomie County Stock show; C.
aughawout, Secretary, Onaga; September

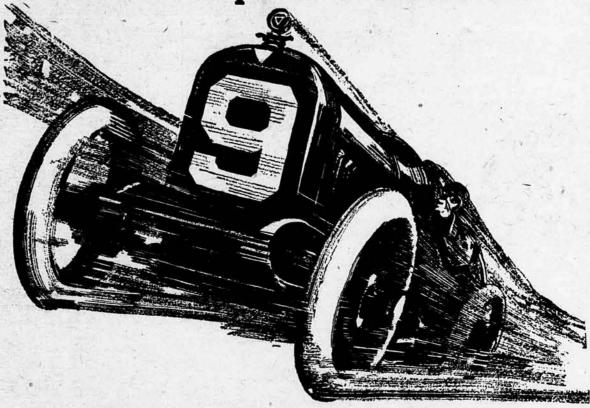
ratt County Fair association: E. L. Shaw,

Rectary, Pratt; August 14-17.
Republic County Agricultural association; W. R. Barnard, Secretary, Belleville; Bernard, Secretary, Belleville; Bernard, Secretary, Belleville; Bernard, Secretary, Stockton; September 4-7.
Rush County Agricultural & Fair association; T. C. Rudicel, Secretary, Rush Center; Rush County Agricultural, Hosticultural & Mechanical association; F. D. Blundon, Secretary, Salina; September 3-8.
Scherman County Agricultural & Racing Secretary, Salina; September 3-8.
Scherman County Agricultural & Racing Secretary, Salina; September 3-8.
Scherman County Agricultural & Racing Secretary, Salina; September 3-8.

igus; 22-25. Smith County Fair association: C. S. Buch-an, Secretary, Smith Center; September

Trego County Fair association: S. J. Straw, Secretary, Wakeeney; September 19-22, Wilson County Fair association: Max J. Kennedy, Secretary, Fredonia; August 21-25.

Speedway's Crushing Tests Prove **Hudson Super-Six Endurance**



Four Hudson Super-Six Specials raced at Cincinnati. All four finished in the prize money: First, in the Free-for-All; Second, Seventh and Ninth in the 250-mile classic.

At Chicago on June 16, Ralph Mulford in a Hudson Super-Six Special broke the American speedway records for 150 and 200 miles. For 200 miles he averaged 104 miles an hour—faster than any car ever traveled such a distance before.

Speedway racing is the most abusive of all motor tests. Every part of a car is subjected to manifold destructive stresses. It is endurance that counts most on the Speedway.

Hudson Super-Six speed tests are in reality endurance tests. It is possible to build faster cars than the Hudson Super-Six Special, but the speedway record of 104 miles an hour for 200 miles, now held by a Hudson Super-Six Special, proves that endurance is more important.

Our interest in racing is not so much to see how fast we can make the Hudson Super-Six. It is to demonstrate motor endurance. It would take too long, at ordinary driving speed, to demonstrate the endurance life of a Super-Six. The speedway in a few hours calls for all the stamina required in years of ordinary use.

No other racing car of prominence so nearly resembles No other racing car of prominence so nearly resembles stock production as does the Hudson Super-Six. Practically all of the notable racing cars, and particularly those against which the Hudson Super-Six Special has shown its superiority, were built especially for racing. They bear slight resemblance to the stock production of any factory. Their cost is usually so great that not more than two or three cars are ever built. The Hudson Super-Six is essentially a production car. Hudson Super-Six is essentially a production car.

The very qualities of endurance that are necessary in racing are the qualities you should demand in the car you buy. It guarantees safety, low maintenance cost and long service.

You can get a Hudson Super-Six in any body type you may desire. There are eight designs to choose from. The carriage detail matches the high quality of the chassis construction.



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BOVEE'S PIPELESS



The most PRACTICAL heating plant used.
TWENTY YEARS on the market 40 PER CENT on cost and

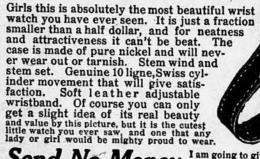
\$86.00 EASY TO INSTALL in an old or new house. No cutting of walls. COOL BASEMENT.

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Seed Wheat

000 bu. of pure bred high yielding Turkey Red Seed Wheat, No. 42 Also Big Type Poland China Hogs PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM, rank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb Frank J. Rist, Prop.,

Free To You Girls this is absolutely the most beautiful wrist



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I am going to give away thousands of these fine wrist watches FREE and POSTPAID. Be the first in your locality to have one—just send me your Cards to give away FREE on mybig, liberal 22c offer. Acouple of hours asy work among your closest friends brings this fine wrist watch to you. Don't miss this opportunity. Write me TODAY. A post card will do—just say, send me the post cards I want to earn a fine wrist watch. ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher, 112 Capper Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okie., 128
Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and
Ia. 820 Lincoin St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937
South 16th St., Lincoin, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri. 4204
Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Percheron Horses.

Nov. 9-Ira and O. Boyd, Virginia, Neb. Avrshire Cattle. Aug. 20-21-Loveland Farms, Omaha, Neb.

Holstein Cattle. Oct. 16—Neb. Holstein Breeders, So. Omaha. Dwight Williams, Mgr., Bee Bldg., Omaha. Neb.

Oct. 22-W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. Hereford Cattle. Oct. 6-J. Q. Southard, Comiskey, Kan. Jersey Cattle,

Aug. 20-21—Loveland Farms, Omaha, Neb. Aug. 22—S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan. Sept. 4—Honnell & Rigdon, Everest, Kan. Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb. Polled Durham Cattle.

Dec. 12-Jos. Baxter, Clay Center, Kan. Red Polled Cattle.

Nov. 9—Ira and O. Boyd, Virginia, Neb. Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 1—Otto A. Gloe, Martell, Neb.
Nov. 6—Fred Hobelman, Deshler, Neb.
Nov. 7—L. H. Ernst, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 9—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 16—S. W. Mo. S. H. Breeders' Assn.,
(E. H. Thomas, Mgr.) Aurora, Mo.
Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.
Chester White Hogs.

Aug. 21—Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo. Oct. 11—J. J. Wills, Platte City, Mo. Nov. 5—C. A. Cary, Mound Valley, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs. Oct. 1—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb. Oct. 8—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh,

Oct. 1—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.
Oct. 8—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh,
Neb.
Oct. 12—J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 13—Proett Bros, Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 13—Proett Bros, Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 25—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville,
Kan. Sale at Washington, Kan.
Oct. 30—Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.
Oct. 30—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Oct. 31—A. L. Eshelman, Abllene, Kan.
Nov. 6—Fred Hobelman, Deshler, Neb.
Nov. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.
Nov. 9—Ira and O. Boyd, Virginia, Neb.
Jan. 21—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh,
Neb.
Jan. 22—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.
Jan. 22—Dallas Henderson, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 23—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center,
Neb.
Lan. 23—W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale.

Neb. n. 23-W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale,

Jan. 23-W. H. Swartsiey
Neb.
Jan. 24-H. E. Labart, (night sale), Over-

Jan. 23—W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.
Jan. 24—H. E. Labart, (night sale), Overton, Neb.
Jan. 24—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 26—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.
Jan. 30—J. C. Boyd & Son, Virginia, Neb.
Jan. 31—F. H. Preston, Burchard, Neb.
Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Fawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 2—J. H. Proett & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 5—R. Widle & Son, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 5—R. Widle & Son, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 5—R. Widle & Sons, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 12—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb.
Feb. 12—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb.
Feb. 15—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 19—Theo, Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Feb. 21—Gillam & Brown, Waverly, Neb.
Feb. 22—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale
at Fairbury, Neb.
March 5—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.

Hampshire Swine.

Hampshire Swine.

Oct. 12—Kansas Asso., Geo. W. Ela, Sec'y, Sale at Valley Falls.
Feb. 4—A. H. Lindgren and Wm. H. Nider, Jansen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 5—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Poland China Hogs

Poland China Hogs.

10. 30—E. H. Brunnermer, Jewell, Kan.

10. 30—E. H. Brunnermer, Jewell, Kan.

10. 19—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.

10. 19—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.

10. 21—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.

10. 22—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.

10. 23—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.

10. 24—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.

10. 20—E. M. Coleman, Denison, Kan.

10. 23—J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

10. 23—J. L. Carrian, Cole, Neb.

10. 24—Smith Bros. Order, Kan.

10. 25—J. L. Carrian, Cole, Neb.

10. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

10. 25—J. L. Carrian, Cole, Kan.

10. 25—J. L. Carrian, Cole, Kan.

10. 25—J. L. Carrian, Col Feb. 9-J. M. Steward & Neb. Neb. 2-W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

C. E. Foster, Eldorado, Kan., has been one of the leading Kansas breeders of Red Polled cattle for years and can count his customers by the scores. His breeding herd at present consists of about 50 head of cows and helfers at the head of which is the good sire Red Boy 25065, whose get show not only plenty of quality but size and bone that is frequently lacking. Mr. Foster has at present a number of young bulls that are the kind that should head good herds

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Count each initial, abbreviation or whole num-ber as a word in both classification and signa-ture. No display type or illustrations admitted.

POULTRY.

LIGHT BRAHMAS. SPRING COCKERELS, pure bred, 75c. Mrs. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

Nan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, TEN
to twelve weeks old, 50 cts. now. Pete
Dick, Meade, Kan.

WE WILL MAKE IT WORTH YOUR
while to ship your Eggs and Poultry to
The Cope's, Topeka.

BUFF AND WHITE ROCKS. EGGS. \$2.50 per 50, \$5.00-100. Our birds have quality. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, 3 months old \$1.50; yearling cockerels \$5.00. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. CHOICE COCKerels, 3½ months old (D. W. Young strain). Vira Balley, Kinsley, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS. DISPERSION SALE. Old and young. Exhibition stock. Extra fine. Write D. H. Welch, Macksville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN JUNIOR cockerels for sale at 50c each if ordered before Aug. 15. Quality breeding. Wm. FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS

Park, Axtell, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS
(Kellerstrass strain). Some of my best
pullets and cockerels cheap if taken at once.
Mrs. E. H. Ladwig, Bendena, Kansas.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS I WILL OFFER
for sale 200 head of Royal Blue and Imperial Ringlet Barred Rocks from 6 to 12
weeks old, extra fine stock of cockerels and
pullets, from 50c to \$1.50 each. Satisfaction
or money back. North Willow Poultry
Ranch, A. L. Hook, Coffeyville, Kan.

LIVESTOCK.

PUREBRED HAMPSHIRES. BRED GILTS and spring pigs. Charlie Mills, Plainville, Kansas.

FOR EXCHANGE: THREE YOUNG JACKS, four jennets. Make offers. J. F. Waters, Levant, Kansas.

four jennets. Make offers. J. F. Waters, Levant, Kansas.

FOR SALE—SHROPSHIRE AND COTSwold buck. Good individuals. Will Walton, Newton, Kan.

120 HEAD OF HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN
cows and heifers, priced for quick sale.
H. F. McNutt, Oxford, Wisconsin.

HAMPSHIRE BOAR PIGS—A FEW EXTRA
well bred spring pigs. Write for breeding
and prices. C. A. Godding, Burns, Kan.

FOR SALE—2 REGISTERED YEARLING
Hampshire Down rams, also spring ram
lambs. R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED SHORThorn bulls. Six to eighteen months. 5
yearling Shropshire Rams. Adam Andrew,
Girard, Kan.

FOR SALE. ENTIRE HERD OF 50 HEAD
high grade and registered 'Holstein cows
and heifers '(two bulls). Jerry Howard,
Mulvane, Kan.

PUREBRED JERSEY BULL, THREE
months old, solid color. Sire Inadear's
Oakland, Dam Victors Lilli Dale, priced
right. W. A. Adams, Delphos, Kan.

CHOICE CALVES!! THE MILKING TYPE

CHOICE CALVES!! THE MILKING TYPE Shorthorns, Holsteins and Guernseys, they are carefully selected high grades, \$15.00 to \$35.00. Sent by express. Ed Howey, So. St. Paul, Minn.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

FOR SALE—PURE FULTZ WHEAT SEED, recleaned. Nothing but pure seed. \$3.00 bushel. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY, FANCY REcleaned Seeds. Write for prices and samples. The Atchison Seed & Flower Store Co., Atchison, Kansas.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED FROM Northwest Kansas, 95% pure. Good ger-mination, \$5.50 per bushel, best bags 40c each extra. Geo. Bowman, Logan, Kan.

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

ALFALFA SEED \$8.00 PER BUSHEL. Good purity and germination but dark color. Better grades for more money. Write for free samples and prices. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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LUMBER AT WHOLESALE DIRECT FROM mill to you. McKee Lumber Co. of Kan-sas, Emporia, Kan.

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

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FOR SALE. 1920 A. RANCH, IMPROVED, Comanche Co., Kansas. Box 104, St. John, Kan.

Kan.

960 ACRE HAY AND CATTLE RANCH, 4
miles from town, everlasting open water.
F. S. Paulh Genoa, Colo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. NEW HOTEL
building on Salina Northern Ry. New
town. Good location. Box 107, Sawyer,
Kan.

FOR SALE. 10 ACRE TRACT, ONE MILE from Topeka City limits. For particulars address Lena M. Dean, Route 28, Topeka,

FOR TRADE. 160 A. IMPROVED, 4 MI. TO Howard. Price \$55 per a. 80 a. broke, rest pasture and meadow. E. Peters, Lorraine, Kan.

FOR SALE. CHOICE UNIMPROVED had section 74 miles from Goodland. Abundance of water. Level. C. E. Howell, Gaylord, Kan.

Abundance of Water. Level. C. E. Howell,
Gaylord, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL 80 14, Co. SEAT. ALL TILLable, lots of fruit, fine water, well improved, 20 aifalfa, 30 pasture, good crop.
75 per. Terms. John Roberts, Lyndon, Kan.
\$7,000 TAKES 320 ACRES, 25 HEAD OF
stock, tools, wagons and all. 100 acres
cultivation, good improvements, fine 4, Sect.
Write for particulars. E. M. Vanwormer,
Mudcreek, Colo.

DICKINSON CO. FARM, 320 A. 7 MILES
Woodbine, Kan. 140 a. cult., 35 a. alfalfa,
40 a. hay, bal, pasture. Good spring water.
Improvements fair, near school and church,
fenced, good terms. Price \$50 an acre. No
trade. S. A. Johnson, owner, Woodbine,
Kan.

Kan.

FOR SALE: 80 ACRES FINE WHEAT LAND
2½ miles from R. R. \$40 per acre. 90
acres fine wheat land 5 miles from Cherryvale, \$70 per acre. The wheat crops in this
vicinity, in many cases more than paid for
the land this year. H. J. Swarts, Cherryvale, Kan. vale, Kan.

vale, Kan.

FOR SALE. A BRICK VENEERED HOTEL, three stories high, 28 bed rooms. Special dining room and kitchen, office room. Two lots, 50 feet front, 140 feet on corner on Mail St. on Main Square. Two business rooms and two office rooms to rent on first floor. All rented. The only Hotel running in a good county seat town on Santa Fe, R. Belong to an estate the reason for selling. A bargain. Time on part if desired. See or write K. Hurst, Howard, Kansas.

FOR SALE.

FANCY COMB HONEY FOR SALE, C. A. Wood, Holly, Colo.

Wood, Holly, Colo.

BALE TIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. A.
B. Hall, Emporia, Kansas.

40-80 AVERY TRACTOR AND PLOW RIG.
Shidier Brothers, Lake City, Kan.

PURE BRED NEW ZEALAND RED RABbits \$3.00 per pair. Dr. Long, Lewis, Kan.

NEW HONEY CROP FOR SALE. SEND
for price list. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky
Ford, Colo.

720 A JABRANADA

Ford, Colo.

720 A. IMPROVED. AUTO, RESIDENCE, or blacksmith shop for part. O. Walline, Eckley, Colo..

WANTED—SECONDHAND CLIMAX ENsilage cutter. American Silo Supply Co.,

silage cutter. Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE. SIX CAR LOADS FINE catalpa seasoned fence posts. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

FOR SALE—NICKEL PLATED B. FLAT cornet, long model, used some. Alders Walton, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—NO. 3 BIRDSELL ALFALFA huller, blower and feeder. A bargain at \$250. E. W. Thoes, Alma, Kan.

IMPLEMENT BUSINESS FOR SALE—Good location; no competition; good reasons for selling. E. E. McClure, Republic, Kan.

FOR SALE: BULLDOG PUPS, H. L. FER. rls, Osage Citx, Kansas.

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

AIREDALES—CHOICE, FARM RAISED, eligible to register, 7 weeks old. Tad Lidikay, R. R. No. 1, Kansas City, Kan. Phone Bell West 464-N-11.

CREAM WANTED.

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

SHORT STORIES MANUSCRIPTS WANTED

EARN \$25 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME, WRIT-ing for newspapers, magazines, Exp. un-nec.; details free. Press Syndicate, 921 St. Louis, Mo.

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J. Evans Co., Patent Attys., \$25 Ninth,
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MALE HELP WANTED.

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

WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR GENeral farm work. House, garden, cow, wood, privilege of chickens furnished; must board man. Steady job. State wages expected and give references. A. L. Rumoid, Dillon, Kan.

WANTED 500 SALESMEN TO SELL MAGIO

Dillon, Kan.

WANTED 500 SALESMEN TO SELL MAGIO
Motor Gas. One quart price \$2.00 equals
50 gallons gasoline. Not a substitute. Greatest product ever discovered. Large profits
Auto Remedy Co., 203 Chestnut, St. Louis. Mo.

AGENTS.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE. I HAVE GOOD openings for men in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Texas and other western states. Will pay a salary of \$25.00, or more, per week to men who can make good. One bank and two business references required. This work is just starting in the Western States so write today and get choice of territory. Address C. A. Nudson, \$35 Capital Bids. Topeka, Kansas.

Topeka, Kansas.

WANTED—TOWNSHIP AGENTS WITH Ford car to demonstrate and sell Simplex Starters for Fords. It's the only practical mechanical starter made. Many thousands in daily use. Eliminates cranking and darger. Entirely concealed except handle which projects through dash. Woman or child can operate it. Sells under positive maneyback guarantee for ten dollars. Liberal discount to township agents. See our exhibit at State Fairs in Ohlo, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Texas. Simplex Mfg. Company, Box 452, Anderson, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—SIX OR EIGHT BOTTOM OR (welve or fourteen disc tractor plow. J. A. Hoover, Greenleaf, Kansas.

A.\Hoover, Greenleaf, Kansas.

TIRES—FORD \$6.50, LARGER SIZES
equally low. "Wear like iron." Booklet
free, Economy Tire Co., Kansas City, Mo
HORSE OWNERS—MY FATTENING REcelpt mailed for 75c. Sound flesh guarokla.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

Jersey Cattle Auction.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Searle & Cottle, owners of Bonnie View Duroc Jerseys at Berryton, Kan., are offering special prices on spring pigs of either active will freshen during the early fall and winter some nice young bulls. For several years Mr. and young bulls. For several years Mr. and young bulls. For several years Mr. Sprize winning blood in all their lines. These pigs are right and will be priced reasonably. The annual show herd from Bonnie View Duroc Jersey farm will be on exhibition in barn No. 3 at the Topeka fair. All parties interested in good Duroc Jerseys are especially invited to look this herd over. Note their advertisement in this issue and if interested, write Searle & Cottle, Berryton, In the sale will be found the blood of Stock.

Jersey Cattle Auction.

S. S. Smith, the well known Jersey cattle breeds of Clay Center, Kan., announces a public sale to be held Wednesday, August Very choice young chosts of a lot of Wabaunsee county, have over 309 high grade very choice young plus the early fall and winter and winter some nice young heifers selling open and young bulls. For several years Mr. some pigs are right and will be priced reasonably. Similar has been busy building up a first service, elligible to registry and with plenty of A. R. O. backing. The farmer or dairy service, elligible to registry and with plenty of A. R. O. backing. The farmer or dairy service, elligible to registry and with plenty of A. R. O. backing. The farmer or dairy service, elligible to registry and with plenty of A. R. O. backing. The farmer or dairy service, elligible to registry and with plenty of A. R. O. backing. The farmer or dairy service, elligible to registry and with plenty of A. R. O. backing. The farmer or dairy service, elligible to registry and with plenty of A. R. O. backing. The farmer or dairy service, elligible to registry and with plenty of A. R. O. backing. The farmer or dairy service, elligible to registry and with plenty of A. R. O. backing. The farmer or dairy service, el

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and many of them will freshen right away. This is a reliable firm, financially responsible for every guarantee they make. They have sold hundreds of Hoisteins in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and other states and have an enviable reputation for pleasing their customers in every instance where a square deal will accomplish it. If you are thinking of buying anything in this line write them at once and you will get prompt and courteous treatment. Look up their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Southard's Monarch Herefords.

and courteous in this issue of the Farmers advertisement.

Southard's Monarch Herefords,

J. O. Southard of Comiskey, Kan., owns one of the big Hereford ranches and one of the best herds of Hereford cattle in the country. The herd is headed by five or six outstanding bulls. Several of these bulls come from what are said to be the best herds in the United States and to represent the achievements of the best breeders in the United States. The bull that is making the best showing in the herd is the Kansas bred bull, Monarch. He represents good blood lines and weighs 2,350 pounds. Other bulls in the herd are King Farmer, Bright Gladiator, Repeater 91st. Oyerton Fairfax, and Repeater 65th. The cows in the herd are an exceptional lot. They are especially noted for their size, ruggedness, strength of bone and dairy characteristics. There are about 335 breeding cows in the herd. Like the herd bulls, they represent the very best herds in the United States. A recent addition to the cow herd is Belle Fairfax, for which Mr. Southard paid \$3,000. She has at her side a bull cair by Louis Fairfax, the \$26,000 sire. While Belle Fairfax is a splendid individual and her calf is an outstanding herd bull prospect, Mr. Southard has many cows in the herd that are very much better than she individually and he has a number of Monarch calves that are outstanding in their individual excellence. Mr. Southard is especially interested in the farmer trade and he especially invites the farmers to Inspect his herd. He has established some 25 herds; among these five were sold to young farmers who had no money, but bought the cattle on time. In every case these men made good and practically every one of them has paid for his cattle. Mr. Southard is especially in the herd has paid for his cattle. Mr. Southard is nearly a beautiful to the farm who wants cattle. As indicating the quality of the cattle offered, J. D. Mr. Davidson of Coal-Dale, Alberta, Canada, after visiting practically all the big herds in the country in search of a show heifer bo

Nebraska and lowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

In spite of extřemely dry and hot weather, when the spite of extřemely dry and hot weather, we have the spite of extřemely dry and hot weather, we have the spite of extřemely dry and hot weather, we have the spite of extřemely dry and hot weather, we have a seed as a hebraska sale was present. A big bert a spite of extremely dry and hot weather are representative Duroc crowds ever assents representative Duroc crowds ever assent representative Duroc crowds ever assents the state of the spite o

F. O. Peterson of Lawrence, Kan., is changing his card ad in the Hereford section of this issue. He is offering some high class cattle including cows, heifers and bulls. Look up his advertisement and write Mr. Peterson, if interested.—Advertisement.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are reliable and bargains offered are worthy of consideration

Special Notice discontinuance or dere and change of dere and change or dere and change or the first office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

HAVE A FINE FARM LIST. Write me. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

196 ACRES, well imp. Nice home. In oil field. \$45 a. Landrith, Buffalo, Kan.

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

60 ACRE HOME for sale, \$3500. \$1500 down, balance in 7 years at 6%.

Thane Holcomb, Garnett, Kansas.

160 ACRES wheat land in Western Kansas to rent on shares; or sell cheap. J. W. Tredway, Stilwell, Kansas.

320 ACRE STOCK RANCH, 80 acres broke, bal. blue stem pasture; living water, fair improvements. Price \$30 per a. for short time. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

KANSAS WHEAT FARMS.
We have a few very choice Southeast
Kansas wheat farms for sale. Write us.
Hunter & Hunter, Independence, Kansas.

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

VE OWN 100 FARMS in fertile Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water. Will sell 80 acres or more.

E. E. Frizell & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

120 A. 3½ miles Qttawa, Kansas, 5 room house, large barn, other improvements; abundance soft water, 40 a blue grass pasture, remainder cultivation. Bargain price. Write for list, any size farm.

Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

124 A., located 4 mi. Ottawa, Kan. On Santa Fe trail; 100 a. in cult.; 25 a. alfalfa; 20 a. timothy and clover; remainder blue grass pasture and corn; lots of fruit; 2 story, 7 r. house; barn 54 ft. square. 150 ton silo. Price for short time \$85 a. Good terms.

Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

CHASE COUNTY FARM.

315 acres, 2 miles town on Santa Fe. 160 acres first bottom, no overflow. Fine timber feed lot. 140 acres bluestem pasture. Fair improvements. Close to school; daily mail, telephone. \$24,000; liberal terms.

J. E. Boccok & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

160 Acres for \$7800

Near Wellington; fine valley land; good bldgs.; 60 wheat, 35 past., bal. spring crop; poss. Worth \$9600; only \$7800; terms. Snap. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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

MISSOURI

FOR SOUTHEAST Missouri farms, write M. Leers, Neelyville, Missouri.

120 ACRES, 60 cult. Improved. Good water. \$2400. W. W. Tracy, Anderson, Mo.

GOOD Missouri farms. Write for prices and descriptions. Andy Steward, Flemington, Mo.

ATTENTION! Farmers. If you want to buy a home to Southwest Missouri, write Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

FOR STOCK and grain farms in Southwest Missouri and pure spring water, write, J. E. Loy, Flemington,, Missouri. POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5.00 down, \$5.00 monthly, buys 40 acres grain, fruit, poultry land, near town. Price only \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

BUY A HOME in the Ozark country of Mo.
where drouths are not so frequent. I can
sell you farms improved at from \$20 to \$40
per acre. Come and see me, or write to
J. M. Ragland, Conway, Mo.

Blue Grass Ranch 700 Acres

50 miles from Kansas City, near modern town. 480 acres grass, all tillable. Everlasting water. Good fence and improvements. Price \$60. We offer other bargains. Parish Investment Company, Kansas City, Missouri.

OKLAHOMA

LAND BARGAINS, oil leases. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

FOR SALE. Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

A FEW dollars invested might make thou-sands. Write today for ground floor proposi-tion. Ryan & Givens, Land Dealers, Holden-ville, Okla.

FOR SALE: 570 acres, 2½ miles from State fair grounds at Muskogee, Okla. 90% can be plowed with a tractor. Must sell. Address Fred W. Davis, Muskogee, Okla.

WOULD YOU buy land at/\$20 to \$40 per acre where wheat made 20 bu, per acre, Oats 50, and where corn will average 35 bu. per acre this year? If so, write Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

FOR SALE

An excellent grain and stock farm, 3 miles from Vinita, N. E. Oklahoma. 640 acres, no waste land, no overflow, two extra good sets of buildings nearly new. Will sell 200 or 460 acres or entire farm. Very small cash payment. Easy terms. Address owner, W. M. Mercer, 88 Fox St., Aurora, Ill.

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SOUTHEAST WYOMING grain, alfalfa and dairy farms, \$15 to \$40. No hot winds nor alkali. W. F. Whitehead, Hillsdale, Wyo.

COLORADO

HAVE REAL BARGAINS in Eastern Colo. farms and ranches. Write your wants at once. Western Land Co., Two Buttes, Colo.

ARKANSAS

WRITE for list. Stock, dairy and fruit farms. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

100,000 acres, farm and ranch lands cheap. Free map. Tom Blodgett. Little Rock, Ark.

79 ACRES, IMP., 45 A. Cult. \$2200.00. Moss & Hurlock, Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

160 A. RICH BOTTOM land, 15 a. cleared. \$10 a. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

5,000 A. RICH bottom land in tracts to suit. Well located, don't overflow. \$15 to \$25, Chas. Thompson, Jonesboro, Ark.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy land in Benton Co., Ark. 80 acres modern, \$2400, Peck & Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

160 A. 4 ml. R. R. town, 45 in cult., good imp. 130 cultivatable, good terms, \$1250, orchard, fine water. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

40 A., 4 room house, good outbuildings 1000 fine bearing fruit trees, good water. 2 mi. R. R. Price \$10004. Easy terms.

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IF YOU WANT A GOOD FARM at reasonable prices, write for our list. Dowell Land Co., Walnut Ridge, Ark.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut over lands. Good soil, plenty rain. Write us for special prices and terms to settlers.

Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

UPPER WISCONSIN. Best dairy and general crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask about our cutover lands for cattle and sheep grazing. Write for booklet No. 21 on Wisconsin. Address Land Department,

Soo Lines,
1207 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW YORK

Old Age Forces Sale of Home.

40 acres, 8 room house, new basement barn, concrete floors, 30x40; ice house and pond, milk house, wagon house, other buildings; fruit, 2½ miles to prolley line. ½ mile to store, church and school. Only \$2,500, part cash.

Hall's Farm Agency, New Paltz, New York.

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PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on
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Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho,
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TRADES EVERYWHERE, book free. See us before buying. Bersie, El Dorado, Kan. EXCHANGE BOOK, 1000 farms, etc. Trades everywhere, Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kan.

OZARKS OF MO., farms and timber land, sale or ex. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

FOR illustrated booklet of good land in southeastern Kansas for sale or trade write Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

IMPROVED 142 acre farm. East Emporia, near town, good oil prospects, good soil. Price \$12,000. Inc. \$5,500. Want city prop-erty. W. M. Garrison, Salina, Kansas.

F R SALE AND EXCHANGE.
North west Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska
choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the
United States. Get my bargains.
M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

TRADES Farms, property, stocks. Write Fred Ochiltree, St. Joseph, Mo.

Lawrence, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Lawrence, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Big White Hog Sale.

Big White Hog Sale

Have You Pigs for Sale?

Letters received by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, indicate that many Kansas hog raisers feel that they must dispose of their crop of spring pigs, owing to the poor corn prospects and the lack of other fattening feeds. Great waste and sacrifice will result if these pigs are sent to the packer.

that farmers there probably will want all the young pigs they can buy. Furthermore, inquiries from these states have been received by Mr. Mohler, asking where pigs might be secured, in what numbers, their weights, ages, prices and shipping points. Any Kansas hog raiser who feels that he must dispose of his young pigs should at once communicate with the state board of agriculture at sult if these pigs are sent to the packer.

To

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DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc Pigs Ready to Ship 110 to pick from.

not related. Golden Model, Critic, and Col. Gano blook

R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

Duroc-Jersey Boars

For sale: High class Duroc Jersey boars ten months of a.e. Registration papers furnished. A bargain to the man who comes flast. W. L. Sayers, Hill City, Kan.

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan.

Annual Sales at Sabetha, Kan.

Boar and Gilt Sale-Nov. 7. Bred Sow Sale-Feb. 7

All tops reserved for these sales.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS

Pigs of oither sex fc sale, Our annual exhibit
will be in barn 3 at Toocka fair,
SEARLE & COTTLIS, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Outstanding Herd Boars

By Pathfinder King's Col., Educator, King the Col.,
Fancy Victor, Highland Chief, Companion, Pal's Giant
and Educator, out of sows by Unsell's Defender, Premiler Gano, Proud Advance, Golden Model,
McNULTY & JOHNS, STRASBURG, MO.

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY

Herd headed by Reed's Gamo,
from prize boar at three State fairs. Fall boars and gilts,
from champions Defender, Illustrator, Crimson Wonder
and Golden Modol breeding. JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

TRUMBO'S DUROCS 10 good tried sows bred for fall litters; they have raised pring litters and are a little thin and priced at a low figure considering real value. Also spring pigs, all immune W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS

Bancroft's Durocs D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Bred Sows—Bred Gilts A few choice sows and glits bred to Illustrator 2nd. Jr., for Sept. farrow. Spring boars sired by Crimson Wonder Again Jr., G. Ms. Crimson Wonder, Illustrator 2nd. Jr., and Critic D. Everything immunized. 6. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAR.



WORKMAN DUroc-Jerseys Johnson Workman, Russell, - Kansas

Jones Sells On Approval Pigs, either sex, February and March farrow.
Pairs, trios and herds, not related.
W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

TAYLOR'S WORLD BEATERS

Service boars from 700-pound show sows at a bargain. Choice weaned pigs both sex, all registered. Pigs will be prepaid to your depot.

JAMES L. TAYLOR OLEAN, Miller County, MO.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Registered Poland Chinas Apr. pigs for sale. Papers furnished. Price reason SAS. SMITH, OSWEGO, KANSAS

Fairview Poland Chinas

Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley are the sires of the 85 toppy March pigs we offer. Prices reas-onable. P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kansas

SEPTEMBER BOARS AND GILTS for sale. Boars large enough for service. Can furnish pairs or trios not related. Address your letters to A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KANSAS

Townview Polands

llogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas **Old Original Spotted Polands**

I guarantee to please you. Reasonable prices. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

Big Type Spotted Polands Boars ready for service. Bred gilts and spring pigs, either sex. Pairs and trios unrelated. They have not only size but quality and from large litters, Thos. Weddle, Route 2, Wichita, Kansas

Money-Making Polands

Am offering an extra good bunch of spring
boars that are bred right and grown for breeding
purposes. J. M. BARNETT, DENISON, KAN.

Poland China Boar Special 25. choice spring boar pigs sired by Big Hadley, Jr., Caldwell's Big Bob, King Price Wonder, Smooth Columbus Big Bob Wonder and Immuned and guarant lemaned and guarant steed. For prices write Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan.

COURTLAND HERD POLAND CHINAS

Toppy fall boars. Gilts bred to farrow in August. My entire crop of February and March pigs for sale. Ready to ship at once. Pedigrees free. Everything immune. W. A. McINTOSH & SONS, COURTLAND, KAN.

ERHARTS' BIG POLANDS

A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at Topeka State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

17th ANNUAL-

Kansas State Fair HUTCHINSON SEPTEMBER 15-22, 1917

This Fair is conducted under the control of the State Board of Agriculture for the good and growth of Kansas and, as such, touches all the varied industries of the people. The Federal Government will make a display which will be a leading feature. It is the natural meeting place of the breeder and buyer. It is the place whereeverybody meets everybody else.

This is the big all-round old fashioned Agricultural and Livestock event of the Great Southwest. Educational, Inspirational and Entertaining. Great entertainment day and night—something doing every minute. Be an exhibitor or a visitor or both. \$40,000 in Prizes. All good roads lead to the State Fair. Send for catalog or information. 11

H. S. THOMPSON, President. A. L. SPONSLER, Secretary

SOUTHARD'S MONARCH HEREFORDS

50 choice young cows, with calves at foot and rebred to the famous Southard herd bulls and priced to interest farmers.

AUCTION SALE, OCTOBER 6, 1917

100 cows and 25 buils—the greatest variety of breeding and the very highest quality cattle that will be offered at auction this season. For particulars address J. O. SOUTHARD, Owner, COMISKEY, KANSAS

Berry's Cholera Immuned Spotted Poland Chinas

Have over a hundred head of spring pigs weated ready for shipment. They have lots of quality, spots and hone. They are out of large, mellow sows and big litters and are stred by the best that money can hun The best is none too good for Berry, therefore you can buy the best from Berry. Have a few fail boars for said that are marked up just right, pairs and trios no relation. Your correspondence is solicited, visitors are welcome. Would be glad to have you come and make your own selections. But if you can't come write me your wants and I will fill your order to your own approval. Isn't that fair? The prices are right. P. O. Harris, Mo., Route 3. Nearest station is Osgood, Mo., on the C. M. & St. P. R. R. 100 miles north and E. C. BERRY, HARRIS, MISSOURI

Percheron-Belgian-Shire - Stallions and Mares ·

Two, three, four and five year stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings.

I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal to herd sires that weigh 2300 and 2400 lbs. each on the scales.

For a remarkably high-class stallion or the choicest and heaviest class of young brood mares it will pay you to come here, where you also have the advantage of large selection. As a producer of the best specimens with size, substance and soundness, this herd has no superior in the world.

Lovers of good horses enjoy a day at my farm.

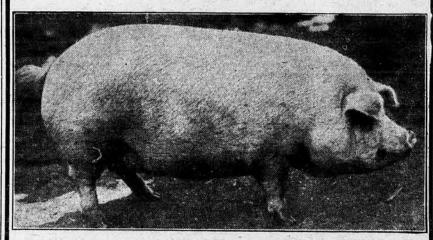
Fred Chandler

Route 7 Just above Kansas City Chariton, Iowa



Missouri's Greatest White Hog Sale

Higginsville, Mo., Tues., Aug. 21 80 Head



45 Sows and Gilts Bred for Fall Litters

10 Tried Sows, Granddaughters of WHITE EAGLE CHIEF. ST. ELMO, EAGLE ARCHIE. 35 Fall Yearling Gilts. All sows and gilts bred for early fall litters.

15 Fall Yearling Boars, Grandsons of the \$500 EAGLE ARCHIE. 25 Spring Boars by the great sires—EAGLE ARCHIE AND SUNNY BAR. EVERY ONE IMMUNE.

Write for big descriptive catalogue. Sale will start at one o'clock sharp. Send mail bids to C. H. Hay in my care.

Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo.

Fieldman—C. H. Hay. Auctioneers—J. S. Garner, J. Z. Wells, Vandiver Bros.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION.
Black; sure. Good Jack; black, mealy
points, Quick and sure. At hard time prices,
W. F. Teague, Collyer, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan. LUCTION LEA

Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan. Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords Choice bull caives, including one extra good caif. If months old, weighing 900 pounds. Also extra good Percheron stud colts. MORA E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KAN.



Registered Herefords

Ten big, thick fleshed cows .2 to 5 yrs. Seven well grown bulls 7 to 14 mos. All priced to sell Fred O. Peterson, R. R. S. Lawrence, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

ANGUS CATTLE and heifers and heifers ready to ship.

Berkshire Hogs

SUTTON & PORTEOUS, Lawrence, Kan.

AberdeenAngus Cattle WORKMA! Herdheaded by Louis of View point 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE To breeding cows. For the best in registered Angus cattle investigate this herd. A pioneer herd with quality and breeding Sutton & Wells, Russell, Russell Co., Kansas

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Smoky Hill Galloways

The world's largest herd. Yearling and two-year-old bulls for sale in numbers to suit, from one to a car load, at reason-able prices, if in the market for Gallo-way bulls come and look them over.

E. J. Gulibert, Owner, Wallace, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

BIG ENGLISH TYPE R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding.
Excellent quality.
Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

Big Mid-Summer Sale Special prices on all ages, pigs, boars, bred gilts, tried sort, Special prices of the property of the pige of th

PUBLIC SALE, SEPT. 4, 1917 50 Registered O.I.C. Hogs, 16 Red Polis, male and females. 61/2 miles east and north of Delphos. MILTON PENNOCK, Delphos, Kan

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS

Booking orders for spring pigs of National Swine Show blood lines. A few good full pigs at bargain prices.

J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI



Good Yearling Boar for sale. March and April prein any numbers to sait. Farmers prices and shipped C. O. D. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, RUSSELL COUNTY, KANSAS

Kansas Herd Chester White Hogs of size and quality brown wonder and Don Wildwood. Spring plus Arthur Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kail.

O. L. C's. FOR SALE

herd to be turned in 30 days.

A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES 150 gilts and boars, ages. Cholera immunity Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY.Oxford. Kal

HAMPSHIRES — Quality — Breeding Breedin

HALCYON HAMPSHIRES Strong in the blood 1677, Pat Maloy 1415, Cherokee Lad 9029. Choice fail both and spring pigs for sale. GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, Ken.



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRES 200 head in herd. Sows bred to and spring pigs by a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy. WALTER SHAW, R. S. WICHITA, KANSAS Phone 3918, Derby, Kanses shou servi How grea

of votes to blear The for and approximately to the

MULEFOOT HOGS.

Knox Knoll Mulefoots

Just weaned. A sturdy, blocky bunch of pigs with lots of length and depth. Boars and gilts to suit. Price and catalog on request. S.M. Knox, Humboldt. Kan.

Lookabaugh's Letter To Shorthorn Beginners:

We have established what we call the Beginner's Department for the purpose of assisting in every way possible those who wish to engage in the Shorthorn breeding business. We will be assisted in this department by representatives of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. It makes us able to be of help, I believe, to you and your friends, and to ourselves in the future.

We are keeping this department separate and distinct from our breeding herd and our idea (if we can keep honest to follow it out) is to simply make the Beginner's Department clear expenses and make ren per cent on the investment and putting it up to the breeding herd of two or three, hundred head of high priced cows producing high priced calves, that sell from \$500 to \$1,000 and up to \$2,006 and \$2,006 apiece, and are well worth the money that is invested in them, it seems this should be a sufficient profit for any one man. When cowsearn a salary from 246 to \$30 and even as high as \$150 a month; it seems this should be a sufficient profit for any one man. When cowsearn a salary from 246 to \$30 and even as high as \$150 a month; it seems this should be a sufficient profit for any one man. When cowsearn a salary from 246 to \$30 and even as high as \$150 and the seems this should be a sufficient profit for any one man. When cowsearn a salary not understand why we rate the cows as mouthly producers but when about the seem of the seems of the seems, to you call in twelve menths she will certainly produce one-twelfth of that amount each month.

We believe this Beginners Department when the seem of the seems, to you nesterting, and thus of valuable lasting benefit to us in the near future. We can be seed the seems, to you and you to write us and tell us if you have any grevances or if there are any of your friends who desire to start a small her dand on not wish to put a large sum of money into them. We can set you not have any seems of the seems

Yours for more and better livestock in Southwest.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLAHOMA

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORMS Bouble Marys (pure Sharon families. A nice lot of young buils coming on for fall and winter trade. R. M. AMDERSON, BELOIT, KAM.

Stunkel's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Topped-Herd Hended By Cumberland Diamond
A few good young bulls, some extra quality, 12 to
20 months old. Seven three year old cowe bred and
showing heavy also a few befers, all scrong in the blood
of Star Goods or Victor Orange. Priced for quick sale.

E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kansas

Park Place Shorthorns

Young bulls ready for service. Scotch and Scotch topped cows and helfers showing in calf or with calf at side and rebred to good sires. Special prices to parties wishing a number of females with brill to mate. Visitors always welcome. Phone, Market 2087 or Market 2705.

PARK E. SALTER, WICHITA, KAN.

Shorthorn Steers Break - World's Record -

60 Shorthorn steers, weighing 1692 lbs, bred in North Dakota, red in South Dakota, topped the Chicago market July 9 at 914 per own, sevenging 2205 69 per head. They were part of a shipment of 18 loads of Shorthorn, 1850 per head, Market suthorities proposine this performance without a parallel for all time and wasnelines of bread. The Shorthorn is the bread for pass.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN SHORTHORN ASS'81.

13 Seater Park Swa., Obsesse, 1956es.

SHORTHORN BULLS

A few good buils, 12 to 14 months old.
Priced very reasonably.
Alew splendid fall aver, Scotch and Scotch topped. Seeds and roans. Very choice.
Can ship own Bock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe.

C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Dickinson, County, Ka

RED POLLED CATTLE.

RED POLLED BULL two years old, for male. Write W. J. HARRISON, AXTELL, KAN.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS Write for prices on breeding stock C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

MORRISON'S RED POLLS
Cown and heifers for sale.
Chas. Morrison & Son.

Phillipsburg, Kansas

Pleasant View Stock Farm Registered Red Polled heifers. Two twelve months or registered Percheron Stallions weighing 1200 lbs. each Poland China hogs. Halloren & Sambrill, Ottawa, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

We offer for sale the choice of ten from our herd of twenty high grade

Guernsey Cows raising, desir-good colors. G. D. GLIDDEN & SONS, Homewood, Kan.

Registered Jersey Cattle Excellent Breeding. Poras

HOLD'A Public Sale

Registered and High Grade Jersey Cattle.

August 22 S.S.SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Idylwild Stock Farm

offers registered Jersey cows, heifers and bulls. Herd sire Jacoba's Prize Premier 137990, grandson of Pogis 99th of Hood Farm, and rich in the blood of Jacoba Irene.

C. F. Blake, Glasco, Kansas

Public Sale

Registered and High Grade Jersey Cattle Clay Center, Kan., August 22nd

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock F. M.
25 cows and helfers to freshen from
September to March—several young helfres not bred—4 bulls from 5 to 12 months
sld. These cattle will be sold in very
ordinary condition. With a little care
you can make them better. I am not
advertising much. This is your chance
to buy a bargain. Not long since I sold
the cow 'Khoi' to a farmer for \$100.00—
he gave her a chance to make good and
sold her at a farm sale to the Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, for sold her at a farm sale to the Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, for 3455.00, where she is still making good. At this sale you can buy her half sister and others equally as good. I am selling because we are short of feed and help. It is no trouble to buy feed, but it is out of the question to get the right kind of help. I have taken great pains to buy the best blood—among this offering you will find a number of choice young things at your own price, tracing to such bulls as "Stockwell" who sold for \$11,560.00, and Blue Bell's Blue Boy, half brother to Noble of Oaklands, who sold for \$15,000.00. Many of these cows are bred to "Royal Missel's Torono." Hood Farms breeding. Catalog sent on request. Time given on approved paper.

S. S. Smith, Owner

Auctioneers—Col. Jas. T. McCulloch, Col. Vernon Noble. Clerk, J. H. Kirby.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

In 1837 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1817 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Registered and High Grade. 3 Bred Heilers and a Registered Bull \$325

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you? 40 fresh cows, 75, heavy springing cows, 90 springing heifers; 40 open heifers and registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the king. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$25 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm. We can show you over 300 head of cows and belfers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

60—Registered Cows and Heifers—60

60 springing two-year-old heifers and cows, excepting a few cows which are fresh. The cows are from two to six years old. Special prices for 30 days.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.

F. W. Robison, Cashler Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan. Breeders of Purebred Hoisteins

We offer special attractions in choice young bulls, ready and nearly ready for service, both from tested and untested dams at prices within reason. Have some attractive baby bulls also, choicely bred. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. Several young females from 6 months to 5 years of age, sired by high record bulls and from A. R. O. dams, up to 28.1 pounds butter in 7 days. A number of these females have A.R.O. records themselves, from 15 to 26 pounds, 7 day butter records.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING

of choice extra high grade, young cows and helfers, all springers, in calf to purebred sires, large developed females, good udders, nicely marked and the right dairy type at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. A visit to our farm will convince you. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us,

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

We Guarantee Them To Be As Represented.

Would you like to have some nice producing cows next winter to help compete with the high cost of living? If so buy them now, as springing heifers and save money.

We have a carload of nice large springing heifers nicely marked and good individuals, that will sell for considerable less money now than they will this fall, also some bred heifers, heavy springing cows, and fresh cows. We can furnish an official record of production on all cows or heifers in milk. We believe all producing animals should be bought or sold on their record of production. We can supply you with A. R. O. bulls that will be a credit to any herd in the state. We also can furnish you with well marked, high grade Holstein calves either sex, priced according to age.

The delivering facilities here are ideal as shipment can be made over the Union Pacific, the Rock Island or the Santa Fe.

Address all communications to A. L. Eshelman, or see C. L. Eshelman at River Lawn Farm, one mile south of Court House.

A. L. ESHELMAN, ABILENE, KANSAS

B. Healey at the Farm. M. A. Anderson, Cashler Farmers State Bank

MR. BAIRY FARMER, SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY

Choice registered helfers, sired by a 40
pound bull and bred to 40 pound bull, due
to freshen this fall.

A few choice A. R. O. bulls old enough
for service, for sale.

We are selling these cattle strictly on their merits and invite correspondence and inspection. For full particulars and prices, address,

We are selling these cattle strictly on their merits and invite correspondence and inspection. For full particulars and prices, address,

HEALEY & ANDERSON, HOPE, (Dickinson County), KAN.

TORREYS HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also buy. Wire, phone or write. Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write. Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also this herd before you buy. Towanda, Kansas.

A. B. WILCOX & SON, Abilene, Kan. Our Alm, the Best Registered Holsteins.

HOLSTEIN GALVES, 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure, ers, \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.

OAK HILL FARM Reg. Holsteins Two bulls, seven and calves with A.R.O. backing. Member H. F. Asso. of Kausas. BEN SCHMEIDER, (Jefferson Co.,) Mertenville, Kanaas

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence colicited. Address as above.

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