

September 28, 1918

Vol. 48 No. 39

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Good Exhibits at the State Fair

MANY admirable exhibits featured the Kansas State Fair, which was held at Hutchinson last week. Tho the exhibits thruout the fair were largely the same

By Frank M. Chase

ones as those shown at Topeka the previous week, they were presented probably more attractively at Hutchinson. This was because the state fair grounds at the latter city provide the better facilities for the effective showing of the displays. Plenty of space and good buildings for the exhibits is one of the chief advantages supplied at this fair. The grounds at Hutchinson also are attractively and conveniently arranged. Good, wide sidewalks that are passable in any kind of weather connect the principal buildings. Conveniences such as these add much to the visitor's enjoyment of the fair, and help to give him a better impression of it.

Agricultural hall, the new building which was used for the first time this year, is a valuable addition to the state fair equipment. This building is of red brick, having a tile roof, and presents an artistic appearance. It is well-lighted, large enough to provide an abundance of space for the exhibits and for wide aisles between them, thus affording an ideal place for the showing of the farm and garden products. O. F. Whitney, the superintendent of farm products, had charge of the exhibits in this building, and the displays which were brought together under his direction were in keeping with the excellent structure that housed them. This building and its exhibits won the attention of the crowds, too. With the exception of the building in which the government war exhibit was kept, the new hall was the most popular place on the grounds.

The excellence of the corn show seemed to refute the reports of the failure of this crop in Kansas this year. Besides the 13 bushel exhibits of corn, 131 10-ear exhibits were displayed, and all of them were better than one would expect to find with the corn crop so short as it is. In addition, more than 50 10-ear samples were contained in the county exhibits of agricultural products. Meade, Jewell, Douglas, Pawnee, Jefferson, Franklin, Reno and Chase counties were represented by these agricultural displays, all of which were unusually attractive. In the county exhibits were many samples of the kafirs, feterita and milo, the presence of which indicates that the farmers of Kansas are utilizing these crops in their rotations more with every passing year.

Apples naturally took the lead in the display of the horticultural products, the 423 plates and 20 bushel-lots of them making a showing that would be considered creditable for a state raising much more fruit than does Kansas. The show of vegetables was small, indicating the serious effect of the midsummer drouth. Many good specimens of the various vegetables, however, were found in the special county exhibits.

The most imposing single exhibit in Agricultural hall was that of bees and honey. To view this display was to gain a new and enlarged conception of the place of bees in Kansas. If the size of this exhibit, embracing hundreds of samples of honey, is any criterion, apparently the honey bee has tackled its wartime task of providing sweetening with determination. George Dean, entomologist of the Kansas State Agricultural college and judge of bees and honey at the fair, declared that this exhibit was the largest of its kind that he had ever seen. Contributing to the general exhibit were good special displays of honey made by the Cloverland apiary of Mt. Hope, Kan.; by Roy Bunker, of Eskridge, and by Dr. A. D. Raffington, of Hutchinson. In addition were the exhibits of numerous beekeeping supply concerns, an educational exhibit of the tools and equipment needed in beekeeping, and samples of the plants of Kansas that are important sources of honey.

Many samples of wheat of exceptional quality testified to the excellent record of Kansas in the production of this crop in 1918. Supplementing the general wheat display, the exhibit made by the Kansas State Agricultural college and Experiment station was devoted almost

entirely to the illustration of valuable facts concerning this, the leading crop of the state. A part of the exhibit showed the steps by which the college originated and developed the famous Kanred

wheat, which is making excellent yields in Kansas.

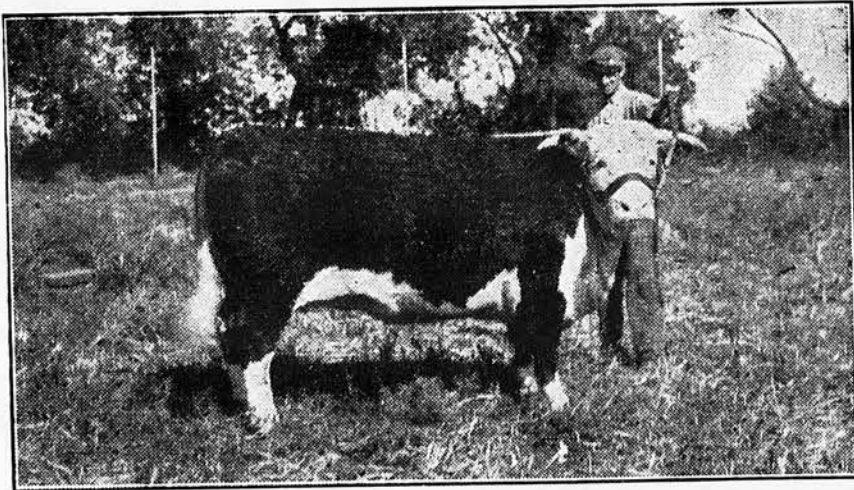
The college began work on this variety in 1906, when 536 heads of wheat were selected from Crimean and several other varieties of wheat, and each head was planted in a separate row in the fall. Head rows were planted from the resulting seed the following year, then came two years of growing the new variety in the wheat nursery. Increase plots were used next, and it was not until 1914 that Kanred wheat seed was available for use in the co-operative variety tests carried out in the wheat belt of the state. Since 1914 the popularity of Kanred wheat has grown rapidly, and as more and more of the seed of this variety has become available it has become better known.

About 32,000 bushels of Kanred seed wheat was offered for sale in Kansas during the summer of the present year. Developed especially to thrive under Kansas conditions, Kanred wheat has demonstrated its usefulness by outyielding the other standard varieties of wheat in many tests, in nearly every part of the state.

Thru its system of co-operative tests carried out on farms thruout Kansas, the state college of agriculture has an accurate check upon the adaptability of the different varieties of grain in every locality. This valuable information may be of great usefulness to every farmer in the state, as it enables him to determine which crop varieties are best suited to his local conditions.

Another portion of the college exhibit illustrated the results of an experiment covering four years, 1914-17, to determine the best time to cut alfalfa. As an average of the work of the four years it was shown that the most favorable time for the cutting of the crop is when the alfalfa is in full bloom. In the experiments the alfalfa cut in the full-bloom stage produced the most hay at the least cost to the acre.

As at any fair which has striven sincerely this year to represent and to meet the conditions of the state in which it is held, the influence of the war was very evident at the Kansas State Fair. Not quite so many and so pointed reminders of the great national task at hand were present at Hutchinson as at Topeka, still the state fair was a good index of the activities of Kansas, in war as well as in the raising of wheat and cattle. The presence of the government war exhibit, the naval band, Red Cross and War Savings Stamps booths, and Four-Minute speakers, all served to remind the crowds of



Yerba Santa, the Grand Champion Hereford Bull at the Kansas State Fair, Robert H. Hazlett, of Eldorado, Kansas, is the Owner

the part of the United States in the bloody job overseas.

Virtually every subject on the daily speaking programs had also a close connection with the war. On Tuesday, cattleman's day, George Donaldson, president of the Kansas Cattlemen's association, told of the cottonseed cake situation as he found it on his recent visit to Washington to take up this matter with the United States Food Administration. He said that stockmen will be able to obtain cottonseed cake containing 43 per cent protein at \$57 a ton at the manufacturer's mill, which is about the same price as this feed cost last winter. There is a possibility that the price of cottonseed cake will be slightly cheaper, depending upon the action of the War Department in regard to the linters, but the price of the feed will be no higher than stated.

Henry J. Waters, speaking Wednesday afternoon, urged that the farm boys should be given a chance to fight in this war equal to that of the town boy, for the reason that depriving him of the right to fight would tend to take away from him the spirit of leadership which has always been so valuable in the men from the country. Let the farm boys fight for their nation, said Dr. Waters, even if the town men have to do the farm work in their places. Governor Arthur Capper was the principal speaker at the fair grounds Thursday.

During the meeting of the Kansas state board of agriculture on Wednesday, at which every member was (Continued on Page 28.)

Whatever the Job the Principle is the Same

It is a common error to suppose that there is some mysterious *difference* in the work an anti-friction bearing has to do in one vehicle as against another, requiring radical changes in design and type.

As a matter of fact, the job of the bearings is exactly the same at every bearing point whether it happens to be in a touring car, limousine, tractor, truck or other self-propelled vehicle.

The principal purpose of *every bearing* is to resist heavy pressure—constantly changing in force and direction—without wearing out and entailing expense for repair and replacement. A second purpose is to keep important moving parts always in correct relation to one another and thus to prevent an added and often greater expenditure.

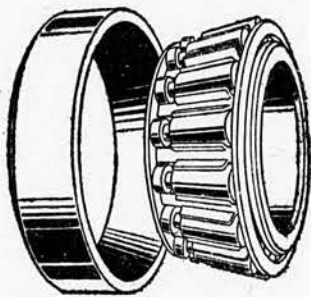
Therefore, the tapered design which enables the Timken Bearing to resist any combination of

vertical and horizontal pressures from any direction, and which permits adjustment for wear as soon as wear is apparent is adaptable to any point of service in any vehicle.

Timken Bearings differ in size and in the exact degree of taper according to the size and type of vehicle, and the particular point of installation, but the principle of design and the quality of material and workmanship are identical in all.

The principle applies to any possible situation, and Timken engineers have the practical knowledge, gained by thousands of installations in every type of automotive vehicle since the industry began.

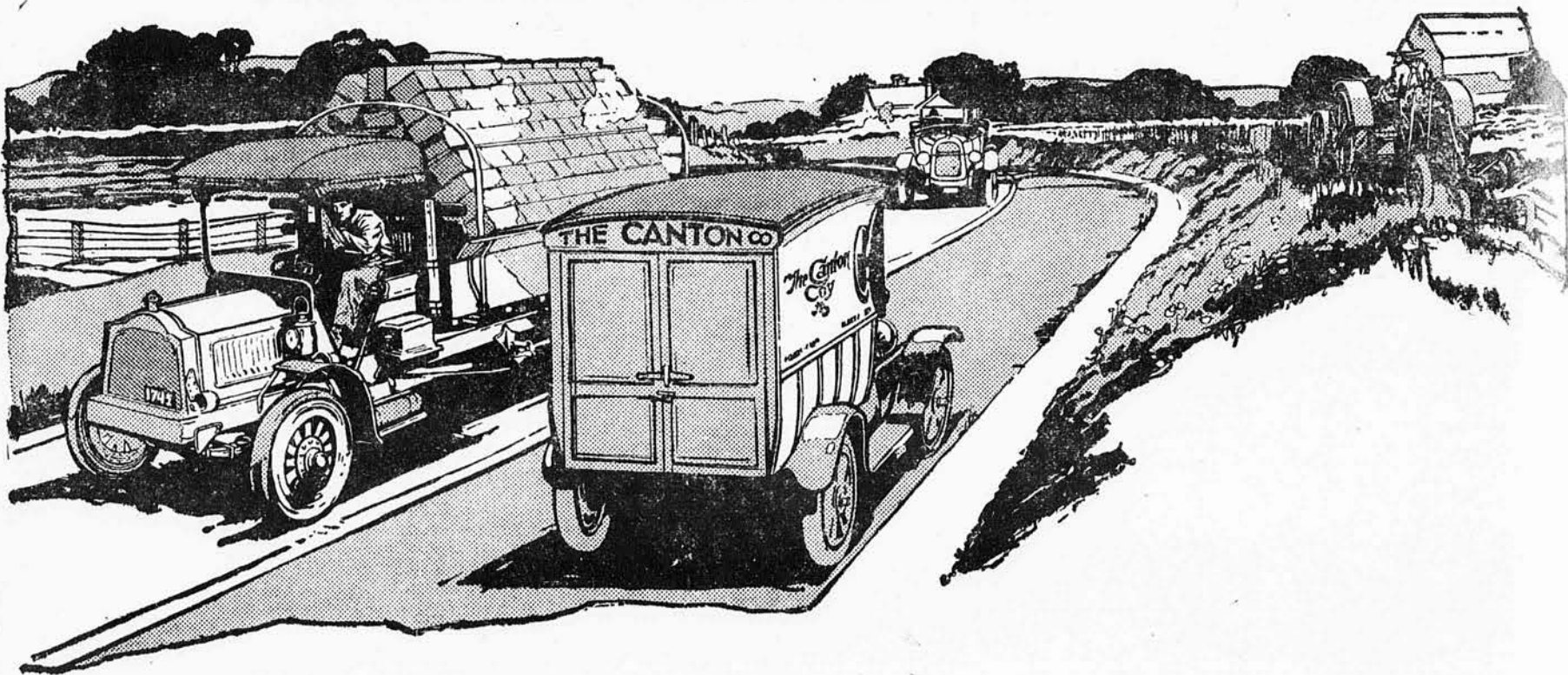
It has logically followed that where Timken Bearings have been installed they have *never failed* to give a record of superior durability both for themselves and for the parts they protect.



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Rotation System of Grazing

Kansas Farmers Must Have Cheaper and Better Pastures

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

CO-OPERATIVE work with farmers in a system of pasture land management will be started this year by the Kansas Experiment station. For three years it has been putting into practice the deferred and rotation grazing system, developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. Fifteen hundred acres of land, 10 miles northeast of Manhattan, belonging to the Dan D. Casement pasture, have been used for the experimental work and the three years of experiment have shown conclusively that the plan is adaptable to Kansas conditions.

"Such a system of pasturage cannot be proved successful until experiments have been followed up for several successive years," said R. K. Bonnett, assistant professor of farm crops in the Kansas State Agricultural college, who is supervising the work. "But we are now ready to recommend the system to Kansas farmers and to begin co-operative work with them."

The Casement pasture was divided into three fields with wire fencing. During the first year of the experiment field No. 1 was grazed early in the season, field No. 2 later and field No. 3 from September to October 15. Then in 1916 field 2 was grazed first, field 1 second and field 3 again remained ungrazed until September. By this time the plants had set seed and being grazed only moderately the young plants produced in 1915 were protected against trampling. By grazing field No. 1 first, and field No. 3 second in 1917, field No. 2 was protected until the plants had set seed. Then it was grazed heavily. In 1918, field No. 3 was grazed first, field No. 1 second and field No. 2 was protected until seeding time and then grazed moderately.

The following table, showing the order of grazing further explains the system of pasturage:

Year	Field 1	Field 2	Field 3
1915	First	Second	Third
1916	Second	First	Third
1917	First	Third	Second
1918	Second	Third	First
1919	Third	Second	First
1920	Third	First	Second
1921	Second	First	Third

The rotation suggested from 1915 until 1920 will be repeated from 1921 to 1925, except that in 1921 field No. 2 will be grazed first instead of second, and field No. 1 second instead of first. Thus the young plants on field No. 1 will be given additional advantage of protection during the early part of the season so they will become established well.

The experiment on the Casement pasture has shown that grass improves naturally where protected. The stand of the grass in the poorest part of the pasture has been increased 60 per cent and the weeds on the hill tops have been decreased 35 per cent. On the slope where the grass is normally poor its growth has been increased 10 per cent and the weeds have been decreased 5 per cent.

Small plots are staked off in the pasture for the study of individual grasses. Chartings are made of these every year, the amount of seed produced being ascertained in the fall. These plots of ground are permanently marked.

Nearly two-fifths of the land in Kansas is used for grazing purposes and as most of this is unsuited for cultivation it is likely to continue to be used thus for many years. Good pasturage is the foundation of cattle raising. Economical grazing is necessary to maintain a breeding herd profitably and the number of animals

maintained is dependent upon the quality of the pasturage. Further than this, agriculture in general is largely dependent upon livestock. Without grass and economical feeds, there would be no cattle; without cattle no manure, and without manure, crops often are poor and unsatisfactory.

The rotation system of grazing means cheaper and better pastures.

Armour's New Sheep Book

The latest publication of Armour's Farm Bureau is a 60-page booklet on progressive sheep raising by R. J. H. DeLoach, director of the bureau.

The keynote of this book is "back to the farm" with sheep raising. "For many years prior to 1915," says Doctor DeLoach, "the drift of the sheep raising industry in this country had been toward the great free ranges of the Far West. Grazing lands with an abundance of wild grasses were plentiful and the cost of raising great numbers of sheep under such conditions was abnormally low. Meanwhile the improved and cultivated lands of the Eastern states were rapidly increasing in value. The owners found themselves obliged to specialize more and more upon the crops which yielded quick cash returns, and against which there was no abnormal competition from the West. However, that condition is passing and will soon go the way of the buffalo and longhorn steer. The decreasing acreage of the ranges from year to year, due to settlement, has forced a closer grazing and the feeding of more and more high priced concentrates. This has brought up the cost of Western sheep and lambs until now, under favorable conditions, sheep can be raised and finished for market on small farms almost as cheaply as on the ranges, and the farmer's opportunity for sheep profits is looming large."

One chapter of Doctor DeLoach's book is devoted to the raising of sheep and lambs primarily for meat. If this is done, the production of wool will take care of itself and the profits will be in proportion; whereas, if sheep are raised for wool alone, the industry is not so likely to thrive. The marketing of surplus lambs is defended against the uninformed critics who contend that all lambs should be raised to maturity and made to yield one clip of wool before marketing. Many different classes of market lambs are described for the benefit of those who are disposed to cater to the growing taste for lamb meat and reap the profits it offers. The book will be sent free to anyone addressing a request to the Armour Farm Bureau, Chicago, Ill.

Farm Implements

BY J. L. SHERARD

A farm implement is a saver of manpower. It is the best friend of the farmer today in the patriotic duty that lies before him to increase the country's producing power to the limit. The shortage of labor over the country calls for a more general use of farm machinery. The results to be obtained from the use of such machinery depend in a large measure on the intelligent attention the owner displays in taking care of these implements of production.

Machinery is the one big power behind successful farming. It is a vital necessity of production—the underlying basis of material wealth. Farmers often are made or unmade by the purchase of farm machinery. But no man

ever has committed an error who has used judgment in buying the mechanical tools of his trade and who has exercised afterwards the same good judgment in housing and caring for his machinery. The farmer who loses is the fellow who lets his binders and mowers and cultivators and harrows and plows stay out in the weather to rust and suffer deterioration on account of exposure to the elements.

As the Great War goes on, the demand for increased production rises while the manpower available for that production progressively decreases. Farm machinery, under such conditions, constitutes a most important second line of defense, and the farmer who fails to use it properly and economically and to the limit of its usefulness is on a level of inefficiency with the commander on the battlefield who only half prepares to meet the attacks of the enemy.

When the season is over, farm machinery should be cleaned immediately, repaired and housed instead of being left under the trees, out in the fields, or in the fence corners. An examination should be made when the season is over to find out what parts of the machine, if any, are broken or badly worn or in need of repairs. It is easier and cheaper then to determine what parts have to be replaced to make the machine serviceable and fit for its next call to duty. These repair parts should be ordered at once because delay may mean further injury to the machine and will certainly be the cause of annoyance and possible loss to the crop if put off until harvesting time. Then, too, the parts are likely to increase in price before the next season comes, an item of importance to be considered in farm economy.

Millions of dollars are lost every year in the United States thru sheer carelessness in taking care of farm machinery. It is all preventable waste, too. Happy, indeed, is our country if, in its splendid activities to win the Great War and save civilization to the world, the farmers of the land register 100 per cent in farm efficiency!

Storing Vegetables

BY J. K. RODGERS

Careful storage of vegetables this autumn will play an important part in lowering the cost of living, and will provide the farmer and his family with a supply of nutritious and appetizing food, either for the market or for home use. A good cellar is a handy as well as a safe place for storing various kinds of vegetables and is especially suitable for the storage of potatoes and apples.

It is necessary that the stored products be kept dry and cool; for this reason the cellar floor must be dry and the walls should be moisture proof. Ventilation is necessary to keep the air pure.

If the farm isn't equipped with a cellar, a cave can be constructed which will answer the same purpose. The cave may be constructed of lumber, clay tiling or concrete. Clay tiling is handy for the purpose as it is light to handle and easy to lay in the desired position. The ventilating shaft should occupy the center of the cave, so that the odor arising from the stored vegetables can escape. A two foot covering of dirt is needed on the cave to prevent freezing.

Bins are used in the cellar for holding different varieties of stored products. Odds and ends of boards may be used for making bins. A good method is to construct bin frames from boards, then use woven wire netting for enclosing the sides and ends. Bins made of wire netting ventilate easily and are sanitary.

Best results are obtained by drying potatoes thoroughly before storing them. They should be kept in a cool place such as an airy crib until cold weather approaches, then put them into bins in the cellar. It is a good plan to re-sort Irish potatoes when putting them away, taking pains to throw out any specimens which show signs of decay.

When apples are scarce and high priced it is advisable to wrap choice specimens in paper before placing them in a bin. Apples handled in this way will keep much better than when left unwrapped. Old newspapers and catalogs make good wrapping material. If celery is to be stored in the cellar fill a broad, flat box with moist earth and place it in a dark corner. The

bunches of celery are set in the earth. An occasional sprinkling will keep the earth moist. Unless the cellar is dry and well ventilated sweet potatoes will not keep well in it. When sweet potatoes are stored in the cellar best results are obtained by packing them in slatted bins which are set up a foot or more from the floor.

Cabbage, parsnips, and turnips, can be stored safely in pits. Usually they keep better stored in this manner than if placed in a cellar. When making a storage pit select a well-drained spot and dig out a depression 12 or 18 inches deep. Cover the bottom with 5 or 6 inches of clean straw, then arrange the vegetables or tubers in a round pile which tapers to a cone. A covering of straw should be applied to the pile, followed by a layer of earth. Fodder or any coarse roughness can be used for the next layer which may be covered with manure. A drain ditch is necessary to carry off water from rains and melting snows, and a method of ventilating the vegetable pile is required. Ventilation may be provided by twisting a bunch of long hay and have it extend from the top of the vegetables to a few inches above the final covering.

Apples, potatoes and other food products often kept in cellars can be stored safely in pits. This is a cheap and handy method of storage, as it enables the farmer to keep his products in safety until highest market prices prevail. The principal essential in storing vegetables is to keep them at a fairly low temperature, and to protect them from frost. Only sound, well-matured products are worth storing, as low grade stuff soon decays.

How Scrubs Originate

"As I was coming along the road this afternoon," said a well-known lecturer in addressing an audience in a rural school in Arkansas, "I saw scrub cows, scrub pigs, a scrub barn, scrub fences and a scrub house. And now what else do you think I saw, children?" he asked.

Instantly a little girl in the audience sprang to her feet and replied:

"I know, you saw a scrub man."

Unconsciously the child uttered a great truth.

Wherever we find poor livestock, fences that are falling down, barns and houses that need painting and repairing, and a general air of neglect around the place we are sure to find scrub people. We are judged by what we have about us; by the quality of our livestock; by the general appearance of our homes.

If we employ scrub methods of farming, we will have scrub farms.

Cattle standing knee deep in mud and manure, hogs wallowing in mire, fence corners filled with weeds higher than the fence, piles of manure washing away and losing their value as fertilizer, farm machinery left out in the rain and storm, open wells, poultry roosting in trees and laying eggs in the tall grass because there is no poultry house, corn stalks going to waste in the field for lack of a silo—these are a few of the scrub things that make scrub farms and scrub people.

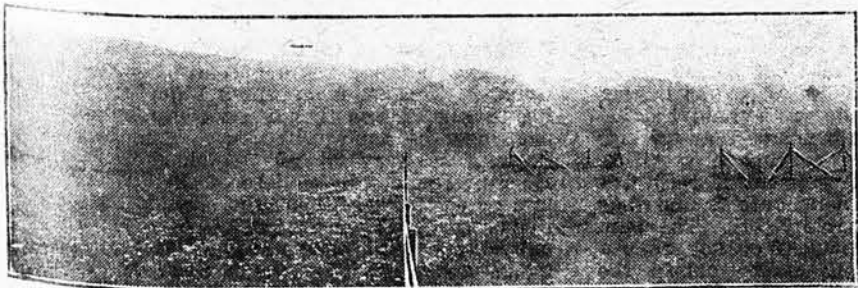
We must quit doing things in a scrub way if we are to help win the Great War—for this is no scrub war.—Liberty Book.

French Horsepower Waning

After the present harvest is gathered, French farms are to be almost stripped of horses suitable for military purposes. The requisitioning of horses already has caused farmers a great deal of hardship, and altho this measure is necessary to supply the army it is being done with the greatest consideration possible.

Farmers possessing only one team are not to be deprived of their animals. Requisitioning committees have been instructed to take also only a certain proportion of the animals of others, and most of the horses selected are not to be removed from farms until after the crops are gathered.

The rapidly decreasing animal power of France will demand still greater human efforts of the war-weary populations, and especially of the women and crippled men who now are operating most of the farms. Such conditions emphasize the need for throwing the full military and agricultural strength of America into the war to win it as quickly as possible.



Rotation of Pastures at Casement Farm Showed Improvement of 60 Per Cent When Protected. Small Plots were Staked off for Study.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
Livestock Editor.....T. W. Morse
Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey

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

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60c an agate line. Circulation 100,000

Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor.
CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.
J. W. WILKINSON and FRANK M. CHASE, Associate Editors.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One dollar a year; three years two dollars.

All letters regarding Subscriptions should be addressed:
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Needless Waste

WE ARE approaching another winter with considerable dread. They tell us that there is likely to be a shortage of coal and that a good many persons are likely to be cold for lack of fuel. And yet it is known that with our present wasteful methods of coal consumption not more than 10 per cent of the heat units of coal is saved. The other 90 per cent is wasted. If our factories and engines which consume coal were able to get even 50 per cent of the heat and power out of coal which nature has stored there, not only would there be no coal famine but the price of coal to the consumer certainly would not be greater than it was before the Great War.

There is also in this country sufficient undeveloped water power to run every manufacturing plant in the United States and have enough power to spare to light all of our cities and towns. If approximately all the heat and power there is in the coal of this country could be utilized, it would provide sufficient electrical energy not only to run all the machinery of the country but enough to supply light and heat at a small cost for all the public buildings and private dwellings. We certainly have a great deal to learn yet. We are not nearly so smart as we imagine.

The time is coming when coal smoke will be a thing of the past, when there will be no unsightly dirty coal heaps and men will not need to burrow in the dark damp mines, digging the coal and hauling it to the surface. It will be found to be entirely practicable to burn the coal in the ground as well as to take it out first. There are coal mines which have been burning for decades because the fire once started cannot be put out. It is impossible to estimate how much heat and power have been lost in these burning mines. The significant point is that coal can be burned as well under the ground as above it. It seems strange that no genius has devised a plan by which the tremendous energy generated in these burning mines can be turned into practicable heat and power near or far away from the mine. This problem, however, will be solved. Practically all of the heat and power units of the underground deposit of coal will be utilized, carried by wire to run machinery, to propel cars and to light and heat houses.

It is almost unthinkable that the genius of man should be so much employed in devising methods of destruction when there is such an unlimited field for devising methods for making the world comfortable and happy. Let us hope that with the end of this war the madness which has deluged the world with blood, which has caused such immeasurable suffering and sorrow, will cease and there will come to the world a period of sanity when genius will seek for conquest in the field of peace and not of war.

Cruelty of the Bolsheviks

Recently the statement was made by a Russian woman who in the past suffered much in the cause of Russian liberty, having endured banishment and imprisonment for the cause, that the rule of the Bolsheviks is more tyrannical than ever was the rule of the czar. All the news from that distracted country bears out this statement. History repeats itself. The fanatic is almost invariably cruel when given power, for the reason that it is his very intolerance that makes him a fanatic. He becomes obsessed with the idea that whoever opposes him is wholly wrong and must be destroyed. That sentiment was the basis of the horrors of the Inquisition. John Calvin, a fighter for religious liberty for himself, when in a position to exercise authority became as cruel and intolerant as the leaders of the church he condemned.

The Puritans fled from England, braved the dangers of the Atlantic and endured the hardships of the wilderness to escape persecution and as soon as they were in position to exercise power became persecutors themselves. The French Revolution was the result of intolerable conditions of government. It started with loud professions of love and brotherhood, and they were without a doubt sincere, but once established in power the leaders of the French Revolution became utterly cruel and

filled with a lust for human blood until they in turn became the victims of the blood lust they had incited. It is easy to understand how Lenin and Trotzky, formerly the apostles of universal brotherhood—later the advocates of class rule—have become the most cruel and blood-thirsty tyrants. They have followed the path of all extreme fanatics when intrusted with power. It does not follow that the fanatic is a hypocrite because his acts seem to be contrary to his former professions. He may be and probably is sincere. There is no doubt that the instigators and leaders of the Inquisition were sincere. John Calvin was certainly no hypocrite. The Puritans were rigidly honest and sincere. The leaders of the French Revolution were patriots. Lenin and Trotzky may be honest. The trouble with all of them has been that they are bigoted, intolerant and therefore cruel.

Reforms in government and in religion have all been started by fanatics. The tolerant man is not likely to start any great reform. So the history of the world has shown that reforms are started by fanatics. If they succeed in overturning the present order they invariably abuse the power they acquire, but the first stage is necessary. After a time there is a reaction but the old order is not restored. The fanatics are displaced and then the more tolerant, broad minded conservatives take charge.

Russia is passing thru the first stage now. It is horrible experience for Russia but a necessary travail in order that a sane, free government finally may be established on the ruins of the old autocracy. How long it will take Russia to pass thru this present phase, I do not know, but that it will pass thru and that there is a better day ahead for Russia I feel certain. Lenin and Trotzky are nearing the end of their rule. It is probable that both of them will die by violence. That usually is the end of such men as these.

Buy Bonds or Savings Stamps

If you can spare enough to buy a government 4½ per cent bond do so and just salt it down. There are at least two reasons why you should buy the bond if possible; one is because the government needs the money and the other is because it is a good investment. There are also two reasons at least why you should hold your bond after you get it; one is that by selling the bond you tend to depress the market and to that extent hurt the credit of your government; and the other is that by keeping your bond you are laying up a fund that will be a comfortable thing to have later in life.

If you cannot buy a regular bond, refrain from making such unnecessary expenditures as for soda water and cigars, and put the quarters into thrift stamps until you have accumulated enough to buy a War Savings Stamp. Keep adding to your collection of War Savings Stamps whenever you can and hang onto them. They are as good an investment as the other bonds. Saving is a habit. The amount of a man's savings does not depend on his salary. It is always easy to spend all you earn and on the other hand it is comparatively easy to save a little when once the habit is formed. Men and women all over the United States are getting higher wages now than they ever received before and they are spending it at a rate they never dreamed of before. Here and there is a wage earner who is thrifty and laying up for the rainy day which is certain to come sooner or later, but the majority are not saving. The campaigns to sell Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps have done more to educate the people into the savings habit than anything else. There are millions of people who are getting the saving habit because they are urged to it, because there is a growing popular demand that they should do something to help along the financing of the War. It is well to keep up the urging but do not spread the impression that by investing in bonds or War Savings Stamps the purchasers are making a sacrifice. They are making a good investment if they will only have sense enough to hang onto it and they are forming a mighty valuable habit. The man who gets in the habit of saving, I do not mean a miserly habit, but a reasonable looking out for the time when his earning power will wane, is a better citizen because of that habit. He is not

disposed to go forth and paint the town red or "blow himself" on frivolous things that do him no good. It soon gets to be rather more pleasurable to save than to spend. So as a patriotic duty and for your own financial good buy Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps and just salt them down.

The Country of Siam

One of the most interesting countries involved in the World War is Siam, "The land of the White Elephant." Siam is bordered on the south by the Gulf of Siam, on the west and northwest by the English province of Burmah, and by the French territory of Annam on the northeast and east. In size Siam corresponds to the state of Pennsylvania and has a population of 8,149,487, according to the last census. The Siamese are Mongolian and are closely related to the Chinese. In fact a considerable part of the population is of that race. The prevailing religion is that of Buddha and the emblem of the nation is the sacred white elephant. The national flag is a black background with a picture of a white elephant in the center. The more white elephants the king possesses, the better luck he is supposed to have and if all of his herds were to die it would be regarded as a national calamity.

The climate is intensely hot and the rainfall enormous, averaging 240 inches a year. When we consider that the average rainfall in the United States, even in the best agricultural sections of the country is not more than 30 inches a year, we get some idea of the dampness in Siam. It is not remarkable that the natives of Siam are not noted for energy. The wonder is that they work at all. Practically the entire population of central Siam is engaged in raising rice, of which the quality is, perhaps, the best in the world. Rice is the national food and the chief article of export. In 1914 the amount of rice exported amounted to 1,776,980 tons. Among other products are pepper, tobacco, hemp, maize, coffee and cotton. Several kinds of fruit are abundant, among them the mango and mangosteen. There are large forests of teakwood in Siam and next to rice the exportation of teakwood is the greatest business of the country. In the year 1914, 51,236 tons of this wood were exported, mostly to Great Britain, India and China. In lower Siam there are extensive and valuable deposits of tin. Gold, silver, zinc, iron and coal are found in considerable quantities but the mines have not been developed extensively.

The government is an hereditary monarchy but there is a legislative council of 40 members. There is no popular suffrage. Until 1854, when the doors of the Orient were opened by the United States naval forces, little or nothing was known in the Western world about Siam. At that time along with Japan it abandoned the policy of seclusion and started on a new course of progress. Slavery was abolished in 1905 and since then there has been a steady trend toward modern methods and modern civilization. In July, 1917, three months after our own declaration of war with Germany, the government of Siam joined the allies and seized nine vessels of the German navy which were interned in the Siamese harbors. So far Siam has not contributed much in the way of military force to the allied cause, but when properly drilled and officered the Siamese make good soldiers. Indirectly Siam has been of considerable aid to the allies. Her output of rice no longer goes to Germany.

When the Old Boys Were Young

I have here a letter written from the battlefield of Altoona Mountain June 4, 1864, by James R. Carnahan, captain of the 86th Indiana volunteer infantry, to the parents of one of his boys, now living in Topeka, from which I quote: "In writing to you at this time I am compelled to be the messenger of unpleasant news. Your son, George Patton, was very severely wounded in the battle. He was wounded by a piece of shell, which struck him on the left arm near the shoulder, badly fracturing the bone. I assisted George off the field but have had no opportunity of seeing him until today, owing to my being constantly engaged in action. I visited him this morning and found him in good spirits and very cheerful. His arm pains

him, he says, considerably, but the doctor speaks very encouragingly of his prospects for recovery. His arm cannot be amputated on account of the wound being so close to the shoulder that it does not leave enough flesh to make a flap. I am very sorry to lose George from the company. He was one of the best soldiers I had; brave and cool in battle, shrinking from the performance of no duty, and in the darkest hours always hopeful and cheerful, kind and friendly to all. I trust that his life may be spared to his friends, altho he will never be able for duty as a soldier again. Thus far our army has been very successful. We have lost many good men but these are the fortunes of war, and the cause for which they give their lives is one which God, in his infinite mercy and goodness, will bless. I trust the day of heaven born peace is not far distant. Already the first bright gleams of that auspicious morning are beginning to gild the sky and soon the full brightness of the perfect day will be ushered in, in answer to the prayers and tears of loved ones at home and the blood and lives of the noble sons of our nation." I quote from this letter of Captain Carnahan's just to show that the same spirit of courage and sacrifice filled the young men of the '60's as is shown by our boys of today and, giving it the other way around, the young fellows of today portray the same spirit their fathers and grandfathers displayed.

In some respects the soldiers of today have the advantage of the fighters during the Civil War. George Patton, about whom this letter was written, had no first aid bandages with which all soldiers now are provided. No doubt the surgeons of that time gave as prompt and efficient service as they could, but for lack of hospital accommodations and means many of the wounded were neglected and died. Today, they would be saved. George Patton's wound was neglected until it became badly infected. For days he endured terrible pain and agony, all of which would be avoided under modern hospital and surgical arrangements. The marvelous thing is that he is still alive and in moderately good health, altho he is 74 years old.

Why Not Cotton?

The Democratic Representatives from the cotton growing states have refused steadily to consent to any regulation of the price of cotton, altho entirely willing that the price of wheat shall be fixed in the wheat growing states. Of course the inconsistency of these Representatives is so manifest that there is no need for argument, but the matter which wheat growers will fail to understand is why does President Wilson sustain them. He has shown great independence about a great many matters; why yield in this? It is not to be supposed that a man as clear-headed as the President does not see the manifest injustice of fixing a price on one necessity and refusing to fix a price on another necessity. I have held from the beginning and still hold that the fixing of the price of wheat was a good thing, but it is just as evident that the fixing of the price of other staple necessities should be done. If all necessities had been treated as wheat has been there would have been little if any complaint on the part of wheat growers. There are always a few unreasonable people who complain, no matter what is done, but the great majority of the wheat farmers of the country would have been satisfied. As it is they feel that there has not been a square deal and they have a right to complain about it.

'Twas Ever Thus

One of the classical readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, moved by Judge W. R. Smith's conclusions of his profound knowledge of military strategy, digs up some ancient history to show that human nature has not materially changed during the past 2,000 years. Livy, the Roman historian, relates that one Lucius Aemilius Paulus, a Roman consul, had been selected to conduct the war with the Macedonians. There were a lot of amateur strategists sitting around on the street corners of Rome discussing the mistakes that Paulus was making in the conduct of the war and talking just how the campaign ought to be conducted. Paulus became angry at his critics. Finally he went out from the senate and addressed a crowd as follows: (This was in 168 B. C.) "In every circle and truly at every table there are persons who lead armies into Macedonia, who know where the camp ought to be placed, who posts should be occupied by the troops, when and thru what pass Macedonia must be entered, whose magazines ought to be formed, how provisions should be conveyed by land and sea, when it is proper to engage the enemy, and when to lie in wait. They not only determine what is best to be done, but if anything else is done in any other manner than the way they have pointed out, they assign the consul as if he were on his trial. I am not one who thinks that commanders ought never to receive advice; on the contrary, I should deem that man more proud than wise who disregards everything of his own single judgment. What then is my opinion? It is, that commanders should be counselled chiefly by persons of known talent who are skilled in the art of war and who have been taught by experience; and next by those who are present at the scene of action, who see the country; who see the enemy; who see the advantages that occasions offer; who

embarked as it were in the same ship, and are sharers of the same danger. If, therefore, anyone believes himself qualified to give advice respecting a war I am to conduct, which may prove advantageous to the public, let him not refuse his assistance to the state, but let him come with me into Macedonia. He shall be provided with a ship, a tent and even with his traveling charges. But if he thinks this too much trouble and prefers the repose of a city life to the toils of war, let him not on land assume the office of a pilot. The city in itself provides abundance of topics for conversation. Let him confine his passion for talking and rest assured that we shall be content with such counsels as shall be framed within our camp." Evidently Paulus was something of a gentle roaster himself.

The Czecho-Slovaks

The following letter has been received from a subscriber in Medford, Okla., who is himself I think a Bohemian:

I noticed in your comment that you persistently refuse to mention the Czecho-Slovak army fighting in France, Italy, and Russia. I am inclosing newspaper clipping coming from a German source, an enemy of the Czecho-Slovak people. Do you-class them with low down traitors who betray their country for money? I have plenty of evidence that they are the best of soldiers.

France, Italy and Great Britain acknowledge them as allies. Is that wrong? Hearst's papers which are pro-German do not like it for reasons that are evident. Americans who are working with them in Eastern Siberia speak highly of their discipline, behavior and manly conduct and their enthusiasm for the freedom of the world and of their own people. Is that wrong in your eyes?

There is a lady at Caldwell, Kan., pro-German, who spoke at a Red Cross gathering like this: "Bohemians are, according to Webster, Gypsies, but as they are American citizens so they are welcomed to our midst." Such ignorance makes me sick. Pro-German W. J. Bryan, when in Prague saw only women working at hard labor and nothing else, while our Theodore Roosevelt says that only old Hussites' blood circulating in Czecho-Slovak bodies makes them heroic and worth American recognition. Bryan looked thru German eyes. He did not see the same conditions in other parts of Austria, Germany or France. Germans showed him only the best, what was worth seeing.

The whole of Europe had to employ women before the war, as men were busy with war preparations; the same conditions will be here if the war lasts two or three years longer. I am writing this to you so that you will not swallow everything you read in pro-German papers or hear from German-made philosophy. J. T. KLIMA.

Medford, Okla.

I am at a loss to understand where this reader got the impression that I am in any way hostile to or prejudiced against the Czecho-Slovak people. On the contrary I am in favor of giving them all the help possible in their gallant fight against German-Austrian tyranny. In this connection a tremendously interesting and thrilling story is that told in Washington by Captain Vladimir S. Hurbin, an officer in the Czecho-Slovak army in Siberia. He tells how the Czecho-Slovak army was formed in Russia from Czecho and Slovak prisoners of war and which in 1817 was practically the only army on the Russian front capable of any military action. When the Bolshevik soviet government surrendered to Germany and signed the shameful peace treaty, there were some 50,000 of these Czecho-Slovak soldiers in Ukraina. When the German and Austrian armies began their advance into Ukraina the situation of the Czecho-Slovak army was desperate. They had no lines of communication, no stores of materials and supplies. At this time Emperor Charles of Austria sent a special envoy to these soldiers offering them amnesty and promising them autonomy for their countries. They refused to treat with the Austrian emperor and began a retreat eastward. At Bachmac they found a strong German army waiting for them and there fought a four days battle in which the Germans were badly defeated, the Czecho-Slovak burying 2000 dead Germans in one day.

He also tells how they agreed to surrender their arms to the Bolshevik government on agreement that they should be permitted to proceed unmolested thru Siberia and how they were betrayed by the Bolshevik leaders acting under German influence.

Here is his general summing up of the Bolshevik character:

"The Bolsheviks gave a sufficient proof of the fact that they are incapable to rule. The number of their fighting supporters is very indefinite. They consist chiefly of hungry masses unwilling to work, who are getting 30 to 40 rubles a day in the Red Guard (a ruble is supposed to be 50 cents in our money). They have no workers among them. A great number of the Bolshevik officials steal just like the officials of the czar's regime. Industry, commerce, transportation—everything is at a standstill and there is nothing to eat. That spells failure of the Bolshevik government, and the Bolsheviks are now doing everything to maintain their power. The Germans however do not want a consolidation of Russia. What will happen in the future I am unable to tell. The fact is that Russia today is absolutely powerless. If left to its own fate the Germans will obtain full control of it. But the consolidation of Russia is possible. That depends entirely on the good will of the allies. Russia needs effective, firm, friendly help for today it is completely helpless. Russia needs order which today its subjects are incapable of establishing. The Russians are exhausted, they now have lost faith in themselves and they need to recover. The nucleus of the new redeemed Russia which is coming is the army of the Czecho-Slovaks."

Mustn't Abuse the Packers, O No!

Is profiteering to be hushed up, or exposed and punished? This is the real issue raised by the United States Chamber of Commerce. In formally denouncing to the President the report of the Federal Trade Commission in regard to profiteering and meat packing as an "unjust abuse of business interests," it plainly asks that no one be permitted to say or to publish anything against big business, even the kind, which in its hideous and criminal greed and lust for profits, devours and destroys, or crushes the hand that feeds it, instead of benefiting itself and the public by building upon a live-and-let-live basis.

In its blind worship of our golden calf, the United States Chamber of Commerce must have found the report of the United States Treasury Department even more "abusive" and painful. It was a blistering arraignment of the packers and the 31,500 other profiteers, compiled from income tax figures and made under oath by these interests to the revenue collector. As this report could not be questioned, it was either attack the Trade Commission's report in defense of a big business—so traitorous to its country that the government is considering taking over its control—or keep silent. And apparently it could not keep silent.

The action of this national chamber of commerce, which assumes to speak for all the commercial bodies of the United States, in coming to the rescue of the packers, from whose strangle grip on the American people, the government is trying to shake us loose, shows so yellow a streak in this organization, that forever more the people must distrust it.

In covertly demanding immunity from criticism and publicity and the covering up of the crimes and conspiracies of unrestrained and predatory big business, this chamber is trying to set up in this country nothing less than a form of commercial lese majesty as Prussian and as dangerous as that which is bringing Germany to its doom. But the government, praise the Lord, is going right along with its plans to end the meat trust, a trust without a flag or country.

Up to the present time the packers have overcome every obstacle in their efforts to establish a monopoly of the nation's food supply under the control of five men. Armour advertises there isn't any food product he does not handle. Swift is the greatest butter distributor in the United States.

At least half of our commerce in poultry, eggs and cheese is in the control of the five meat packers. In 1917, the Armour elevators handled 23 per cent of all the grain received at Chicago. The packers control the tanneries, and the canning plants, as well as the hide market and leather supply. Their activities have become more than national, they are international.

This enormous power has been used to manipulate markets, restrict interstate and international supplies of food, to dictate prices and to defraud consumer and producer, crush competition, demand privileges from railroads and city, state and national governments, and used successfully.

As to the profits of the packers, a condensed report on one of them from Moody's Manual of Industrial Corporations will prove interesting. Swift & Company had at first, it seems, a nominal stock of \$300,000, which was increased every few years, the last increase in this report being on November 8, 1916, when the stock was increased to 100 million. The capital stock of Swift & Company is worth at par \$100. In 1888, the company paid only 4 per cent dividends on the capital stock. In 1916 it paid a dividend of 41½ per cent, including an extra dividend of 33½ per cent paid November 25, 1916.

The company naturally was alarmed over this tremendous increase of earnings, and the growing discontent over monopoly, so it increased its capitalization in 1916 by one-third, from 75 million dollars to 100 million dollars.

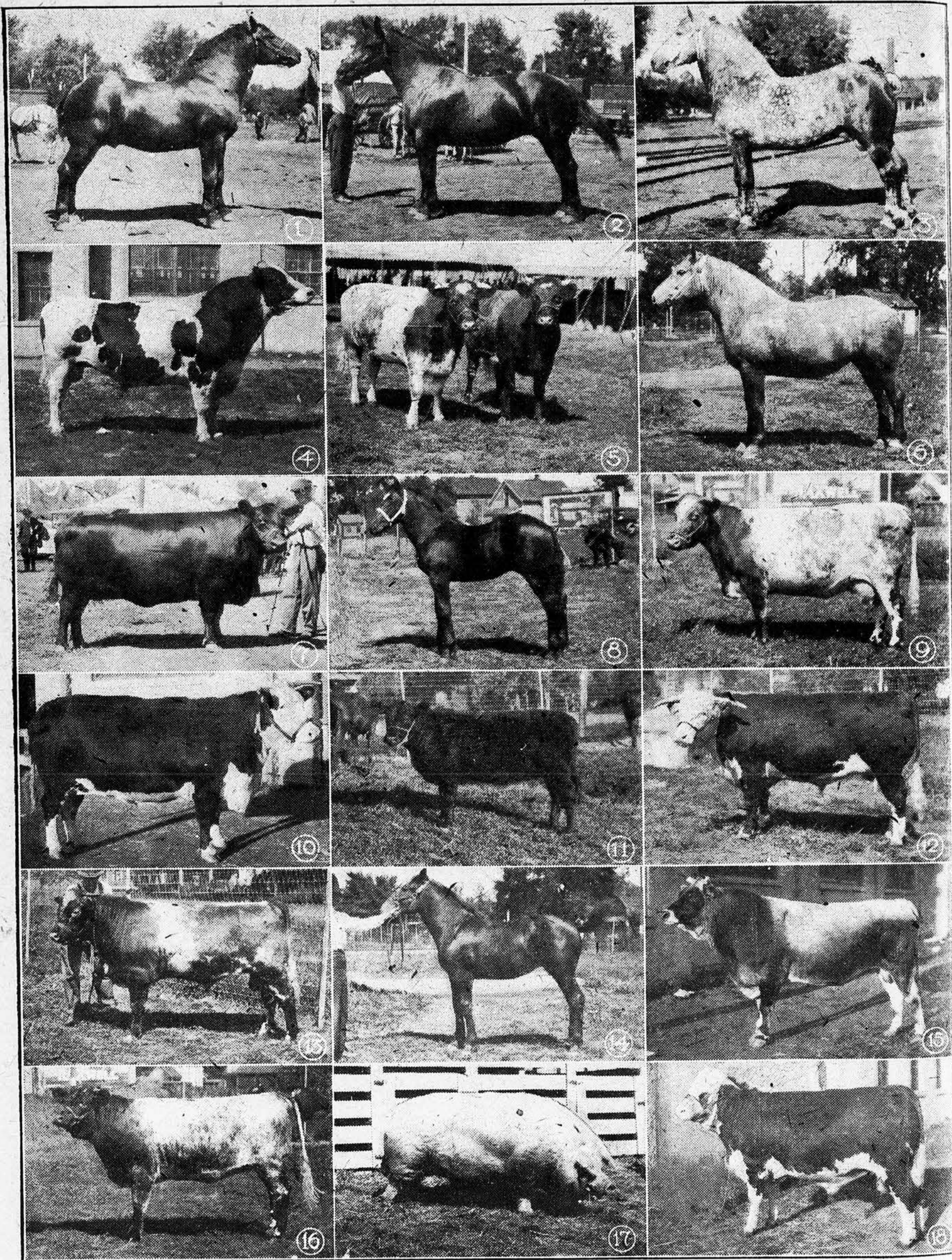
This is the favorite method adopted by corporations to hide their earnings. They increase the capitalization while piously protesting reduced earnings on the increased capitalization, and use the pump to keep the concern full of water.

In 1917, Swift & Company earned net more than 34 million dollars, according to this authority. It paid only 10 per cent dividends, but laid aside a tidy little surplus of \$24,650,000.

And this is one of the interests that the United States Chamber of Commerce doesn't wish "unjustly abused."

The government should take over the control of the meat packing business. It has become a system of piracy in the packers' hands, and in defense of the people the government can do no less.

Arthur Capper



REPRESENTATIVE WINNERS AT THE KANSAS FREE FAIR, TOPEKA, KAN., SEPTEMBER 9-14.

1—Kantonal II, first prize 2-year-old and junior champion Percheron stallion, O. N. Wilson, Shawnee county; 2—Francine, grand champion Percheron mare, A. P. Loomis, Morris county; 3—Kaptaine, first prize aged and grand champion Percheron stallion, Gossard Bros., Reno county; 4—Johanna Bonheur Champion 2d, grand champion Holstein bull, J. M. Chestnut & Sons; 5—Princess Lavender and Last Rose, second and third prize 2-year-old Shorthorn heifers, T. J. Dawe, Doniphan county; 6—Roxanna, second prize 3-year-old Percheron mare, Adam Becker, Jefferson county; 7—Hillsdale Pride, grand champion Angus cow, F. J. Roberts, Iowa; 8—Brilliant, first prize Percheron stallion, J. T. Schwalm, Douglas county; 9—Crystal Maid, first prize aged Shorthorn cow, A. L. & D. Harris, Osage county; 10—Miss Onward 3rd, second prize aged Hereford steer, Klaus Bros., Doniphan county; 11—Gwendoline, junior champion Galloway heifer, H. & G. Croft, Barber county; 12—Victor Hessler, first prize senior yearling Hereford steer, Kansas Agricultural College, Riley county; 13—Marshall's Crown, fourth prize senior bull calf, Tomson Bros., Osage county; 14—Gracie Warner, first prize Percheron filly foal, W. E. Dustin, Shawnee county; 15—Bluebell's Owl Boy, third prize 2-year-old Jersey bull, R. A. Gilliland, Jackson county; 16—Lady Supreme, first prize Shorthorn senior heifer calf, H. H. Holmes, Shawnee county; 17—King's Best, second prize aged Chester White boar, Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth county; 18—Echo had 13th, senior Hereford bull calf, Carl Miller, Wabaunsee county.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Alfalfa Brings Good Prices.
Our Disking and Harrowing.
Some Wheat Already Planted.
Deep Seeding Now Required.
Cattle Men Lose Money.
Must Have Cheaper Pasture.
Digging Wells With Explosives.
Electric Spark for Dynamite.
Mill Feeds are Scarce.

THE RAIN which fell during the first week in September freshened up the alfalfa so that we cut part of ours this week. While the moisture made no more hay it made what there was of better quality. The alfalfa made only about 500 pounds to the acre but it was well worth cutting as alfalfa hay is now worth about \$25 a ton. I should judge that the three cuttings of our alfalfa have yielded this year about 1½ tons to the acre. This is the smallest quantity we ever have harvested from our upland fields but at the present price even that light crop paid fairly well.

No rain fell during the week which ended September 14 but there is still moisture enough left in the plowed fields to bring up wheat. Most of the plowed land has been harrowed once and much has been harrowed twice while some are disking after the harrowing and then harrowing again before the drill. This puts the land in garden condition but it seems to pay to put the land into that kind of condition in these dry seasons. On this farm we have one field harrowed and disked while another was put into excellent condition by the use of the harrow alone.

Some wheat already has been sown but the general opinion of most wheat growers is that it is a little early for wheat sowing. The opinion of most old wheat growers is that September 20 is early enough to start on the upland and I note that on the bottoms most of the drills are not started until October 1. There is one field of wheat near here which was sown so early that it is already up and giving the field a tinge of green. Such wheat will likely be all right if pastured and I think that is what most of the early sowing is intended for. Some rye also has come up; it is a good stand and looks well.

If it continues dry the drills will have to run deep this year to be sure of getting the seed down where it will not dry out. When the soil is in as good condition as it is at present grain will come up quickly even if planted very deep. I note that fields of both wheat and oats which have been plowed are showing a heavy volunteer crop of grain and in some instances it was plowed under 6 inches deep.

I know of no one who intends to sow more than 1-bushel of wheat to the acre this fall. On this farm that amount was sown one year ago and it produced a stand almost too thick. If conditions are right 1 bushel to the acre is enough for Kansas and if conditions are wrong 2 bushels would not produce a good stand. I note that experiments covering a term of years in Ohio showed that of three sowings September 10, September 25 and October 7, the sowing of September 25 proved best while seed sowed at the rate of 1 bushel, 1½ bushels and 2 bushels, the 2 bushel-sowing produced the largest yields. I am sure it would not do it in Kansas; we need less seed to the acre here of all kinds of grain than they do farther east.

Nearly all of the stock which was being kept on the prairie pastures of this part of Kansas has been shipped out. It went a full month earlier than was expected; such stock usually is not cleaned out of the pastures until October 1 but this year most of it was gone by September 1. A very poor gain was made in most pastures this year and most grass fattened stock lost their owners money. I know of one man who shipped last week who received less for his stuff than he paid one year ago and in addition he wintered them and paid a \$10 pasture bill.

Since almost no gain in weight was made by cattle in most pastures and since livestock prices are lower than they were last spring many persons are wondering whether the present pasture charges can be made to stick for another season. Because of the large profit made by cattle owners last year pasture owners concluded to get their share so this spring they raised prices from \$3 to \$5 a head for the season. Where the charge last year was from \$6 to \$8 a head it is from \$10 to \$12 this year. This is a very high tax to pay when no gain in weight is made; if a gain of from 200 to 300 pounds to the head could be made in a season the high price would not seem so bad.

So many wells are being dug now that it leads us to caution all in regard to the use of explosives. In most cases the blast is set off by means of a fuse and often this fuse is slow in working. Usually the fuse will burn down to the cap inside of 3 to 5 minutes but occasionally, for some unknown reason, the fuse does not burn down for half an hour and sometimes even more. For this reason, if a blast does not go off at once, it is best to go at some other work for an hour or more at least to make sure that the fuse or cap has failed. A friend told me that some time ago while digging a well he put in a blast that failed to go. As it was then about 11 a. m. he concluded to go to dinner and make sure that it had plenty of time. They walked some distance to the house, did the noon chores, washed and sat down to dinner. Then they heard the blast go. Had they stayed near the well and waited the chances are they would have been down in the hole working after the lapse of so long a time. In waiting on a blast better wait a long time and make sure.

The foregoing paragraph was brought to mind by the experience of a young man in this county last week. Two men were working on the well and they had put in two blasts and had lighted the fuses at the same time by means of an oiled cob let down on a string. The fuses took fire all right but a long time elapsed and the blasts did not go off. Finally they went back to the well and peered over the edge of the well for a time and concluded that their shots were not going to go. Just then one went off blowing one of them into the well 25 feet. The other man was stunned for a time but finally rallied and got help and the man in the well was rescued by a rope and drawn to the top. Just as they were about to swing him over the other blast went off and down went the young man to the bottom of the 25-foot hole again. He lives to tell the story and it is said he will fully recover but it is a safe bet that he never again will set off a blast by means of a fuse. An electric machine with wire connections is the safest, best and surest way to set off either black powder or dynamite.

Marketing of wheat goes very slowly here now as all elevators are full and it can move out only as the cars are set in. The present plan of marketing puts a premium on immediate shipment for the price cannot advance because the price of flour has been fixed. If the wheat is all shipped from Kansas it means that we will get none of the cheap mill feed for wheat once shipped East will not come back and the feed will be lost to us who need it so badly. The East does not need this feed so badly as we do and some method ought to be devised to hold enough wheat in the state to provide feed. With this in mind the Excelsior Mills at Burlington have a plan which will no doubt be carried out. They will need the wheat later but have no storage for it now. With that in mind they intend to offer 1 cent a bushel more each month in order to partly pay the expenses of holding. For instance, they will pay \$2.06 a bushel in October, \$2.07 in November, \$2.08 in December and so on. It will be interesting to note if this plan brings any results.

What Does It Mean

Ignition
K-W High Tension
MAGNETOS
With
IMPULSE STARTER

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The Impulse Starter

What Does It Mean? To owners of these tractors, it means Sure and Easy Starting, regardless of how cold the weather, how large the motor or how slow the engine is cranked. It means No Batteries, No Starting Coils, and No Complicated Self Starters. It means absolute protection against motor "kick-backs" while cranking even when the spark lever is left fully advanced.

What It Does! The K-W Impulse Starter holds back the shaft or rotor of the magneto until the firing point of one of the cylinders is reached. The shaft is then automatically released and is propelled forward (by means of a powerful spring) at a very high rate of speed—until it catches up to its former position. This produces a spark as large and hot as though the engine was running at full speed, thus insuring an explosion in the cylinder and a positive immediate start.

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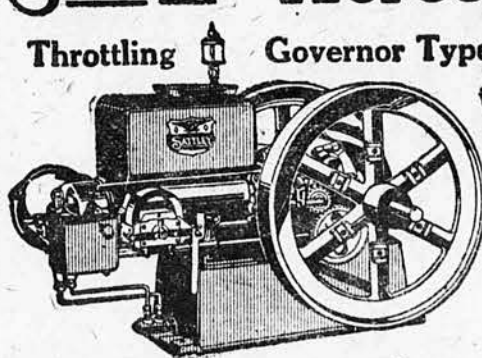
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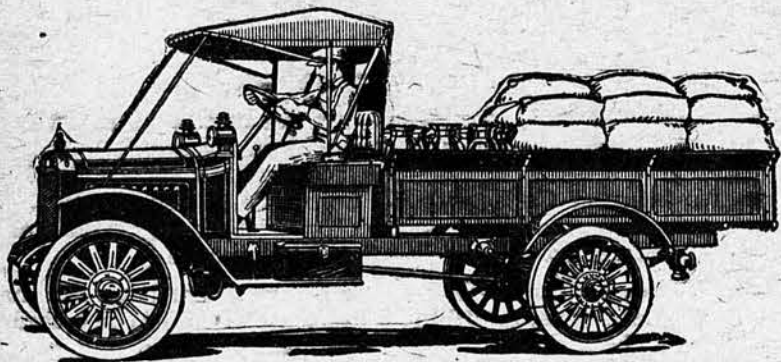


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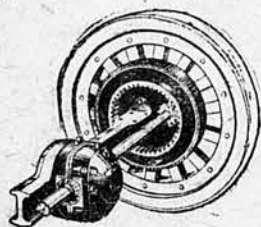


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The Dry Farming Congress

Big Meeting will be Held in Kansas City, October 16-26

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON
Associate Editor

THOUSANDS of visitors are expected at the thirteenth annual sessions of the International Farm Congress and the International Soils Products Exposition which will be held in Kansas City, Mo., October 16-26. It will be without doubt the most important agricultural meeting of the year. Hundreds of delegates from farm organizations in nearly every part of the world will be in attendance. In addition to having many of the best exhibits from the state fairs there also will be on display many excellent agricultural exhibits from Canada, Mexico, and several foreign countries. This year on account of the Great War a number of interesting questions will be discussed at the meetings of the International Farm Congress. Its management has done everything possible to make this big farm meeting a success. The administration of the exposition is vested in a board of governors composed of the following persons: W. I. Drummond, Enid, Okla., chairman; Charles Dillon, managing editor Capper Farm Papers, Topeka, Kan.; Jewell Mayes, secretary, Missouri state board of agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo.; George Albert Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah; W. E. Taylor, Moline, Ill.; J. B. Case, Kansas City, Mo.; George R. Lebaron, El Paso, Tex.; Frank M. Byrne, Faulkton, South Dak.; and S. O. Bennion, Independence, Mo.

The International Farm Congress originated at Denver, Colo., in 1907, as the Dry-Farming Congress. It resulted from the need of a concerted movement for a better agriculture, especially in the West. The second sessions were held at Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1908. It was at Salt Lake that the International Soil-Products Exposition came into being. Other Congress sessions and expositions have been held as follows: Cheyenne, Wyo., February, 1909; Billings, Mont., October, 1909; Spokane, Wash., 1910; Colorado Springs, Colo., 1911; Lethbridge, Canada, 1912; Tulsa, Okla., 1913; Wichita, Kan., 1914; Denver, Colo., 1915; El Paso, Tex., 1916; Peoria, Ill., 1917.

Big Questions Discussed

The International Farm Congress is in many respects the most remarkable institution of its kind in existence. It is a voluntary membership organization, not conducted for profit, and its members comprise many thousands of the most progressive farmers, and the leading agricultural educators throughout the United States and Canada. The entire efforts and resources of the International Farm Congress are devoted to the cause of a better agriculture. Originating at Denver 12 years ago, as the Dry-Farming Congress, it has grown steadily, and the scope of its work has broadened until it is now a well established interstate and international influence for the betterment of agriculture and general rural conditions.

Two of the big questions to be considered at the coming sessions will be the extension of the present National Reclamation Act to include swamp and cut-over timber lands and the definite disposition of the settlement of the remaining public lands, most of which will have to be farmed by dry-farming methods, if at all.

The farmers and their representatives at these sessions also will have something to say concerning price fixing, farm labor supply, and other matters affecting the welfare of the entire country.

The Program

The program of the sessions of the International Farm Congress includes addresses by the leading agricultural experts and educators in the world. It is moreover, a real farmers' forum, and there is ample time allotted to discussions. These discussions always arouse intense and wide-spread interest and bring out facts of the greatest importance. The headlines on the speakers' program will include some of the most noted men in the world. Practical farmers also will take a prominent part. Altogether these sessions mark

the acme of agricultural achievement. Educational, economic, country life and livestock topics also will receive liberal attention.

At no other time or place in the history of the world will there be assembled such a wealth of valuable and interesting information relating to agriculture, or made so easy of access and understanding. The samples, models, charts and other object lessons that will be shown by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the various Federal and state experiment stations constitute within themselves an exhibition which it will pay any progressive farmer to travel far to see and study.

It has been well said that this congress and exposition comprise "the farmers' own show." Certainly any observant farmer or stockman should be able to derive very great benefits, as well as entertainment, by attending it.

Many Valuable Prizes

At least \$10,000 in prizes and trophies will be given this year for agricultural exhibits at the International Soils-Products Exposition, but only a brief mention of some of the most important ones can be made in our limited space. Special recognition will be given the work of the Boys' and Girls' Agricultural clubs and exhibits from 12 to 15 states are expected. Premiums totaling over \$1,500 are offered in various classes, comprising corn, grain-sorghum, garden, canning and sewing club exhibits. Entries in these contests will be confined to one collective exhibit in each classification from each state. The club members cannot make individual entry, but must first compete at their local and state fairs, at which events winners will qualify for representation in the state collective exhibit. It is provided, however, that the best samples in each exhibit will be judged against similar samples from all other states and additional prizes awarded on an individual basis.

Many large premiums also will be awarded for best exhibits of farm products by farmers. Increased production of wheat will be encouraged by an array of prizes unequalled by any other fair or exposition. About \$270 will be offered in six varieties. In addition there is a special offering, for the best bushel of hard spring wheat of a \$500 trophy cup by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. The sweepstakes award will be a \$100 trophy cup, and one Deering or McCormick grain binder complete, or its equivalent in I. H. C. machinery, by the International Harvester Co. It is thus possible for the winning sample to net the grower \$870 in cash, machinery and trophies. If the sweepstakes sample happens to be hard spring and also dry-farmed the amount is increased to \$955.

Other Farm Products

Corn is next in point of prizes offered. About \$158 is offered in six varieties. The sweepstakes is \$25 in money, a silver trophy cup, value \$100, and one John Deere corn planter, value \$75.

Other crops are allotted their proportionate share of cash and trophies, and are recognized according to their economic importance.

The horticultural section is well filled and the premiums worthy of considerable effort. Several handsome trophy cups are offered in this section, the most notable being a \$100 cup for best and most artistic display of apples grown by one exhibitor.

In addition to the general classes there is featured a section devoted exclusively to dry-farmed products. The same samples entered in the general classes may be entered in this also, the exhibitor thereby having a double chance at the prize money.

The management, in keeping with the "Win the War" policies to which it is so strongly committed, will this year pay 50 per cent of its cash premiums in War Savings Stamps. This rule will not, however, be enforced in the case of winners residing outside of the United States.

Buy Liberty Bonds whenever you can.

The Nation Demands Our Best

From the Address Delivered by Governor Capper at the Annual Fall Festival in Melvern, Kan.

WE BELIEVE out here in the West that war is the most serious thing in the world. We believe that war cannot be a half-hearted thing—that when a nation goes into it, it goes the whole way—not half way. We believe that we must put into it every power of the nation—not part of our power. And we believe that that means Money-power as well as Man-power.

We see Uncle Sam turn to the man power on the farms, in the shops, in the stores and in the mines of the nation and say in the first year of the war, to 2 millions of the pick of his sons. "I want you to leave your business, your home, your family—give up all your earning power and come to work in this holy cause. I will lose many of you. Many of you will never return, but this is your duty; you are a slacker, if you flinch!" and more than a million and a half of the youth of the land have cheerfully and loyally answered that call, laying their lives and their fortunes upon their country's altar.

The people of the nation, thru Uncle Sam, are not asking anything so revolutionary as treating billions the same way we treat boys. We don't ask capital to give itself as the boys do; we only ask that it forfeit a part of its excess earnings.

That's all we are asking of capital in the income tax and the excess profits tax; and to most reasonable persons it would seem fair enough. But the custodians of wealth can't see it that way; they are moving heaven and earth and Congress in an effort to escape any such arrangement. They say:

"It's all right to sacrifice the boys. That's patriotism, and it's a great thing to encourage patriotism. But capital must not be disturbed. Don't tax it; we'll show you a better way than that, Uncle Sam. Just write out your note of hand for a few billion dollars every month or so, at a good rate of interest, and we'll let you have all the money you want. And your people can take the next 50 years to pay off the debt. It will give your boys something to think about and something to work for when they get back from the war, if they ever do get back."

I may mistake the American people, but I don't believe they will ever assent to that arrangement. We have no contempt for money out here in the West; but we don't place a higher value upon it than we place upon our boys. The most of us would rather sacrifice our fortunes than our boys; at least we want the boys to have an even break; and in this terrible business we ask that the nation make at least as great a demand upon money as upon men. Use all the powers of the nation, Uncle Sam.

The 4 million men who will be overseas by next summer are giving up all chance of making big profits out of the Great War. They will pile up no swollen fortunes. We ask that they be restrained from exploiting the public and from gouging Uncle Sam and that all the profits of big business above normal profits, and that of swollen incomes above a reasonable amount, be placed at the disposal of the government along side of the lives of our young men. And it is little enough we ask. It is only justice.

But aside from the justice of the case, business ought to be able to see the handicap that will be placed upon the nation by the piling up of billions and billions of bonded indebtedness. The Great War will not last forever and the after-the-War problems are as serious as the Great War itself. Do the best we can, raise every dollar possible by taxation and we still will emerge from the Great War with a debt that staggers the imagination. If we are not to devote the entire energies of the next 50 years to the payment of that debt while all progress stands still, we must bend every energy now to "paying as we go," as far as possible, even if a few of our favored sons are compelled to give up a few luxuries in war times.

Better Cream Service

There are some big men in charge of the railroads of this country and they realize the importance of the dairy business and how necessary it is for the empty can to get back to the farmer so he can make his next shipment. They recognize that cream is a perishable product and the handling of empty cans requires the same service that is given other perishable commodities. If the empty can doesn't reach the farmer promptly his cream will spoil. This is what government control has done for the cream shipping business.

Improvement in the express service has been slower. The express companies were taken over by the government in July 1, this year. Up to that time the express service, in returning empty cans, was getting worse all the time. Now it is different. The express service is improving and we have the assurance that from now on a farmer can ship a can of cream and then his empty can right back with the same certainty and promptness that he now looks for in the delivery of his butter.

The farmer is now dealing with his supplier when he patronizes the railroad or the express company. They are operated by government employees, and whether he deals with the president of the company or the lowest employee, he is dealing with a man who is his servant—and his business is to serve the public in the most efficient way possible.

A new spirit is manifest among railroad and express officials. We have evidence that the men in authority who the railroads and express com-

pany are determined that the public shall get the best service possible. This spirit is spreading thruout the whole organization and the time will soon come when no man can hold a position in the organization unless he does his very best to deliver good service.

Many farmers have in the past been compelled to market their produce at home for less money than they might get by shipping it. Poor freight and express service have made them unwilling to try a better market.

When they can deal with the railroad company or express company and get the same service that they now get when they pay postage on a letter and put it in the mail box, they will freely patronize the best market no matter where it is.—From the Blue Valley Bulletin.

New Leather Substitute

A process of making a new kind of leather has been developed which will very largely overcome the shortage now so acute. The new product, says Popular Mechanics, is made by compressing unwoven cotton, the fiber being in the form of batting or roving, as the slightly twisted fibers are called.

A substance is obtained that is made of closely interlaced strands and resembles leather structurally. It also has a toughness comparable with that of high grade leather. The cost of the new substitute is said to be only a fraction of that of leather, and it can be embossed and dyed to look like leather of any grade or hue.

The past never can be undone. The food you should have conserved never will reach a hungry mouth.

Eighteen National Honor Medals and \$10,500

to Farmers who in 1919 Harvest Largest Crops of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes and Alfalfa

To encourage intensive farming, better seed selection, better care while crops are growing, and more careful harvesting, The Farm Journal will award these eighteen medals and prizes for the largest crop-yields per acre harvested in 1919.

6 FIRST PRIZES
Each a Gold Medal
and \$1000

6 SECOND PRIZES
Each a Silver Medal
and \$500

6 THIRD PRIZES
Each a Bronze Medal
and \$250

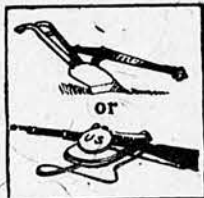
The medals, designed by the country's foremost artists and engraved with the winner's name, his crop and the amount of his prize-winning yield, will be treasured from one generation to another. Fifty years hence, someone will say: "Yes, in 1919, my grandfather raised the largest crop of wheat per acre of any man in the United States—at the very time when wheat was needed most—and here's the medal to prove it."

Any one can enter the contest. There are no entrance fees, no hard conditions. Nothing to do but sign a registration card, raise the winning crop, receive the medal and put the cash in the bank.

This advance announcement is made now, so plans for 1919 may be made early—particularly as to winter wheat. The rules are simple. For first announcement, see

October Farm Journal

Besides the story of the eighteen honor medals and the \$10,500 in cash, October Farm Journal is crowded with interesting articles. It will pay you to hunt up such articles as these:



How New Draft Regulations Affect Farmers

Appeal to Crowder by Federal Board of Farm Organizations for fair play for farm labor. Latest facts from Washington on the Draft.

Coal-Saving and Wood-Burning
Your Own Blacksmith and Repair Shop

Keeping Books and Farm Accounts
How to Hitch Your Telephone to the Fence

When is Your Promise Illegal?

Home-Made Sugar From Apples

When Mortgages Are Good Things

Turning the Fur Crop Into Cash

Fighting Rust on War-Time Machinery



A New Slant on the Nonpartisan League

A. C. Townley tells, in a personal statement, how the Nonpartisan League hopes to secure The Farm Journal's ideal of "A Good Living and 10%" for every farmer.

Special Offer! Send 50c

Get this wonderful October issue. Send 50 cents and we will send you thirty complete numbers, now to December, 1920—money back any time you ask. Price must go up soon—take advantage of this special rate today.

The Farm Journal

The National Farm Paper

125 WASHINGTON SQUARE

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—Del Dane



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With the Home Makers

Women's Interests were An Important Feature

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

WHAT WE are going to do after we have won the war is a question which already is receiving the serious consideration of the men and women who think. The Great War has brought us face to face with the fact that as a nation we are extravagant. But good habits become second nature to us as well as bad habits and combined with our recognition of the need of practicing economy, the tendency that habits have of becoming permanent is going to result in permanent economy.

We are going to put a higher value on our time, our labor and our material. Viewing the exhibits at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson with this thought in mind, many possibilities of our future development were suggested. Let me point out a few of them to you.

An exhibit of dehydrated food which occupied the central portion of the Agricultural building was insignificantly small in proportion to the attention it attracted and the size of the crowds

tives of the home economics department of the extension division of Kansas State Agricultural college emphasized economy and conservation. Miss May McLeod, who demonstrated dried foods, proved that delicious soup can be made from dried celery leaves, white sauce being used for thickening.

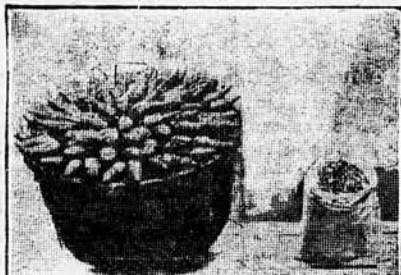
Silage has been called canned food for livestock, but what would you think of canned food for chickens? Miss McLeod commended a Kansas woman for her forethought in preserving the surplus garbage from the summer months to feed her chickens in the winter when the amount of garbage is smaller. This surplus was dried and put into cartons and will be used in a mash this winter.

Right here let me say that chickens are also fond of the real silage—the kind that you feed to livestock. A reader of this paper who lives at Westville, Okla., writes that he has a chicken silo that he has used for several years. It is about 4 feet in diameter and he fills it with alfalfa, lawn clippings and kafir. In the winter it affords green feed and increases the egg production of his hens.

A canning demonstration included meats, beans, peaches and oranges. The farmer's wife often has a larger piece of meat than she can use at one time. The solution of her problem is to can it for future use. Such a product will be particularly acceptable when it is necessary to prepare a meal hurriedly. And why not can oranges? During some seasons they can be purchased for 10 or 15 cents a dozen. When cut into slices they will serve as a garnish or for salads. Sirups used with fruits canned at the demonstration were made of corn sirup and sugar, the proportions being half and half.

The women's exhibits of cooked products included the usual display of canned and baked goods and a number that were unusual. To the list of jellies and preserves, conserve was added this year. A sugar substitute which should receive wider recognition is suggested in the use of conserve. The flavor which raisins add to such a mixture of fruits and nuts is delicious and the amount of sugar needed is reduced because of the sugar in the raisins. All of the breads and cakes shown in the women's section were wheatless and this, too, points to a change in our cooking.

"Since we have had wheatless bread I don't care for bread made from white flour alone," said a young friend from Western Kansas who was with me. And then she added "I think the popularity of coarser flours will continue after the Great War has closed because we have found out how much more nutritious and healthful they are." Later in the day when we visited an exhibit of hand grinding mills my young friend informed me that nearly every family in her community had such a mill which was used for grinding kafir and corn, making them into flour for immediate use. Thus flour made from the whole grain may be had at any time fresh and of excellent flavor. A woman from Kansas City entered into the discussion, telling us that she, too, used such a mill and that while she did not think the reduction in the cost was great, all of her family much preferred flour made from the whole grain. Thruout Kansas greater attention is being given to the needs of the home and time and labor are being saved. If you made inquiry at any of the booths displaying electrical supplies you found that on farms in various parts of Kansas the value of these comforts is being demonstrated. The washing machine and wringer run by electricity are helping to solve the servant problem. The farm woman does her sewing in half the time by letting electricity run her machine. An electric iron makes ironing day easy. An electric water system brings plenty of water to her house day and night for every purpose. Milking machine, cream separator and churn are all run by electricity. Electric lights thruout the house and barns



Reduced 90 Per Cent in Weight

who gathered around it with minds alert to every word of the lecturer in charge. The exhibit included small jars of various kinds of fruits and vegetables which had been dehydrated and portions of the same product after they had been soaked in water for an hour and a half showing that dehydration does not rob the fruit or vegetable of its natural color. If the onlookers had been permitted to taste the exhibits they would have found also that the natural flavor had not been destroyed. Dehydration is the scientific drying of vegetables and fruits by the application of artificial heat. Nature's process in eliminating the water content is hastened without breaking down the structure of the cells or changing the color or flavor of the product.

"Dehydration of food products has been thoroly investigated by the government and the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture has installed and equipped laboratories in some of the plants," Col. Scott Smith, told an audience in the grandstand whom he addressed the third day of the fair. The demands resulting from the present Great War for a highly concentrated and non-perishable food product drew the attention of the government to this method of food preservation. It is said that it would be difficult to overestimate the gigantic role which the dehydrated potato has played for many years in Germany. Great stocks of dried potatoes are believed to have been stored away by Germany before the war, in preparation for it.

Some of the advantages of dehydration are these: The elimination of 70 to 95 per cent of water; the preservation of food value; retention of natural flavor; permanent preservation; the saving of millions of dollars in transportation by reducing the weight of the product 80 to 90 per cent.

Just to the right of the dehydrated food display in the Agricultural building was the largest exhibit of honey ever shown at the state fair in the Middle West. Such a display is significant not only of the wider use of honey during the war but of a greater diversity of industry after the war is ended. Honey is more nutritious than cane or beet sugar for it is made by a natural process. If more extensively produced and better equipment were used its price would be lowered. Equipment for raising bees and food for them does not require a large investment.

Demonstrations given by representa-

reduce danger from fire and eliminate the laborious filling of lamps and polishing lamp chimneys. In many parts of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas where electricity is not available there is plenty of natural gas which can be turned to good account in lightening household work. Just think what a relief it must be to the tired housewife to have a well equipped gas mangle for ironing bed sheets and other large piece work.

Do farm women help their husbands solve their problems as fully as they should, I wonder. One farmer's wife with whom I talked at the fair told me that she is her husband's partner in business in every respect. Of course, she hasn't time to do a great deal of the actual farm labor but she knows her husband's difficulties and she is always consulted when a new step is to be taken.

"England produced twice as much this year as ever before. Its farms are run chiefly by women, old men and cripples," H. J. Waters, formerly of the State Agricultural college at Manhattan, told an audience in the grandstand. In the United States, also, women are doing much of the farming and before the war is ended greater responsibility will devolve upon them. Their increased interest in every line of farming was evidenced in the careful attention which they gave every kind of exhibit of livestock and agricultural products at the fair. They are going to help maintain production and release the boy on the farm for his country's service at the front. The knowledge which they gain while they are serving in the second ranks points to a lasting greater interest in all of these subjects.

Meantime we are learning that time, labor and a penny have a definite value. Wasting is not an individual matter, for everything in the world belongs to the world in common. If you or I use more than our share of food some soldier at the front must go hungry. Time and labor wasted actually reduce the amount of food produced.

America will be called upon for another generation to help feed the world, economists tell us. They also point out that America's natural resources are not inexhaustible. They must be conserved. At the housewife's door is laid the task of helping solve her country's and the world's problems.

The New Wheat Regulations

The recent careful survey by the food administrators of the United States, France, England and Italy of the food resources of the 220 million people fighting against Germany shows that, to maintain enough supplies and necessary reserves against disaster, wheat flour must be conserved during the coming year.

It has been agreed that the wheat bread of the allies shall contain 20 per cent of other grains than wheat, and it is only just that we should bear our share in this saving. Wheatless days and meals are discontinued but housewives are asked to mix at least 20 per cent of the substitute cereals into the wheat flour at home for all uses. Retailers are asked to sell 20 per cent substitute with straight wheat flour or to mix flours according to the following regulations and label them "Victory mixed flour," giving the ingredients in the order of their proportion:

Mixed wheat and barley flour in the proportion of 4 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of barley flour.
Mixed wheat and corn flour, 4 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of corn flour.
Mixed wheat, barley and corn flour, 3 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of barley and 1 pound of corn flour.

Mixed wheat and rye flour, 3 pounds of wheat flour and not less than 2 pounds of rye flour.
Whole wheat, entire wheat, or germ wheat flour or meal shall contain at least 25 per cent of the wheat berry.

These mixed flours may be sold without substitutes but at no greater price than the standard wheat flour. Cornmeal for cornbread should be purchased in addition to the substitutes.

Make Collars Wear Longer

When the outside of a boy's or man's collar wears out around and above the neckband and the lining is not worn, rip the collar from the neckband and turn it with the worn side underneath where a patch can be placed so it will not show. The collar will look newer and wear longer than if patched as it was.

Mrs. Gertrude Walton.
Madison Co., Iowa.

Clothes to be Made at Home

Infant's set 8943 consists of a sacque, dress, kimono, pinning blanket and shirt and booties. One size only. Children's one-piece dress 8596 buttons at the center back. It is made in



long waisted style finished with a loose belt. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

The plaited section of misses' or small women's one-piece dress 8961 hangs straight from the yoke and is side-plaited at front and back. Sizes, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each.

Cold Weather Preparations

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

The exceedingly cool mornings and evenings have brought a realization that winter is coming. When this realization enters our mind we begin to think of the many tasks that must be done before cold weather is here to stay. Each spring, we think we are as busy as we can be and especially, is this true since the war has caused emphasis to be placed on the production of food. War has also emphasized the saving of all food produced so each fall we are a little busier.

One fall task is less than usual—the picking of apples. The Jonathans are marketed at prices hitherto unknown. Jonathan drop apples of good quality sell for \$2 a bushel and picked at 5 and 6 cents a pound or \$2.40 to \$2.88 a bushel. This seems high indeed, but a bushel of Jonathans should be equal to a bushel of peaches in value and the best quoted price for peaches has been \$3.25. We can remember a time in Wisconsin when a man could get a wagon box of apples—such as they were—Russets, Bellflower, and so forth for a dollar. He had to pick them, of course. It doesn't require a very large bushel to net \$50 now.

It will require a load of apples for the family's shoes and rubbers and more than one load to pay for winter clothing. The present price of cotton cloth makes our parents' stories of the war prices seem mild in comparison. Money was scarce. Calico was 25 cents a yard. The owner of a new calico dress was considered well dressed, indeed. The calico we wished the other day was 30 cents a yard; the Scotch gingham bought for trimming was 75 cents a yard.

For various reasons, we shall do as we have often been urged to do—make over some old suits and skirts into children's clothes. These suits are good enough food that would much better be in use. If one uses care in selecting patterns, the make-over task is more easily accomplished. For our school boy, we have a pattern of jacket and straight trousers that works well. The jacket may be made with a yoke or without and the box plaits are

applied. It is our plan to make the school overcoat much like a mackinaw coat. Heavy coating material may be sewed with raw edges out if too heavy for the ordinary sewing machine. Our pattern has what is termed a shawl collar. This does not require notching, a piece of work in which only tailors are experts.

We are finishing some flannel shirts. If we had thought twice when cutting them out we should not have made a slit in the sleeve and a band that buttons. A band that is large enough for the hand to slip thru would do as well and require much less work in making.

The trouble we have had with the ordinary kimono dress for aprons and dresses for our school girl is that they tear easily under the arm. And the tear is usually not an easy one to patch neatly. We have found the best way to avoid this difficulty is to cut the sleeve separately. The seam gives much additional strength. If when cutting these garments one will turn back the sleeve part of the pattern at the arm's eye and cut allowing length for a large seam, she may cut the sleeves from other pieces and have a better dress or apron than she would have if she used wide material and cut in one piece.

Hogs Eat the Children's Apples

The road widened and curved into a private driveway. A prosperous looking farm house stood far back in the shelter of the maples. At one side was an apple orchard. The fruit gleamed rosy red among the leaves, showing an abundant crop. The ground was covered with fallen apples, lying half fermented by the heat of the September sun.

At my question concerning a proper disposal of the fruit, the farmer's wife showed instant interest.

"I've told my husband that he ought to get a cider-press and my daughter and I could use up the apples for vinegar, anyway. It is a shame to see them rot like this. The pigs can't eat them all, the crop is so heavy this year. You see, it's a day's trip to the cider mill and when you do get there you have to wait your turn and the men folks won't take the time."

"Why don't you try selling the apples you don't need?" I asked.

"I couldn't do that," she said, a trace of reserve coming into her voice. "We don't have to do it, you know, and it takes too long to haul them into market. My husband makes more money working by the day than he would on the whole orchard of apples."

I tried again to make her understand that our country is crying for service from just such families as hers and said: "In the cities little children are going fruit-hungry because their parents can't afford to buy apples. If you would help increase the supply of apples by marketing these, you might bring down the retail price."

"Oh, the other folks around here will take theirs in," she said contentedly. "This is only one orchard and one won't make any difference."

"What would happen, do you suppose, if every farmer felt the way you do about this orchard?" I asked.

She shrugged her shoulders, and then brought to the rescue of her embarrassment the world-wide delusion of selfish inconsiderate citizens: "Oh, but other people don't feel this way about it, and so it's all right. My goodness, what is one little farm among all the millions of farms in the country!"

And out in the orchard I watched a representative member of the American pork trust consume five new fallen apples in a manner that bespoke an old habit.

—An Interested Citizen.

What a Teaspoon Means

Have you ever watched a cook measure with a teaspoon? Did she stop to level off her spoon when she dipped it in the baking powder can? Or did she guess at it and then add a little for good measure? When a recipe calls for a teaspoon, it means a level teaspoon, no more nor less. The reason for this is that a definite amount of the leavening agent is needed for chemical combination with the other ingredients. Less than the required amount will not do the work. To use more is wasteful and is likely to produce an unpleasant taste in the food.

Gladys King.

Wars are won with metal—save it.

Iron and steel are needed for tanks; guns, ammunition, ships, railroads, etc. Folks at home must save iron and steel to help win the war.

Use the old range until after the war.

Make your old range do a little longer by having it repaired. If it's past repairing, then the next best step is to buy the range that saves fuel, food and repairs. The Majestic's heat-tight riveting prevents fuel waste; its perfect baking prevents food waste; and its unbreakable malleable iron and rust-resisting charcoal iron make repairs a rare need.

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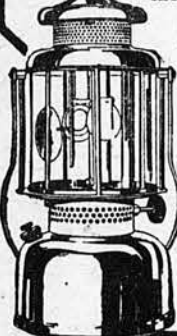


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For Our Young Readers

Let's Help Mother Nature Protect Her Seed Babies

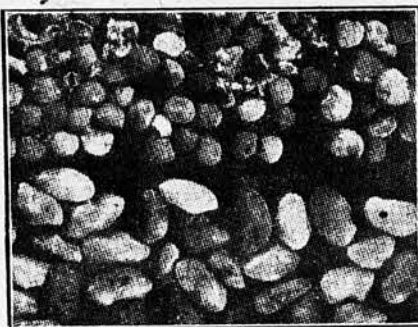
BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

SEEDS, IN Mrs. Harling's opinion, are as wonderful as children. For in each tiny seed baby is stored up remarkable possibilities. In the noxious weed seeds, as she sorts them out from the grains which provide food for mankind, Mrs. Harling recognizes evil-purposed plantings in which is the power to destroy vast fields of alfalfa, wheat or other grains.

But I forgot. You don't know Mrs. Elizabeth Harling, do you? Yet she knows great numbers of the boys and girls of Kansas and loves them just as she loves the seed babies, because in them, if they are trained properly, she sees the future of a great state. Mrs. Harling is seed analyst at the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan. The boys and girls of the rural schools helped her work out the government's plan for better seed, last spring. The method of carrying on the project was somewhat like the game of "Farmer in the Dell." From Mrs. Harling went a message to the county agents of the state, asking that the farmers send seed to be tested. Then the county agents sent the request to the teachers. The teachers told their pupils to bring samples of seed from their farms to be sent to Manhattan. The pupils carried the message to their parents and they also took back to school with them small packets of different kinds of seeds of products grown on their farms. The packets went to Manhattan and Mrs. Harling and her assistants tested every one of them, sending cards back to the Kansas farms, stating the purity of the seed and the percentage of foreign material found. The name of every noxious weed seed was printed on the card in large letters. During the spring months of the second term of school, Mrs. Harling and her assistants tested more than twice as many packets of seed as during all of the 12 months of the preceding year. And the work didn't cost Kansas farmers a cent. If any farmers in the state planted poor seed it was their own fault.

Mrs. Harling believes in children.

just as she believes in good seed. If you want to carry out a project, she says, tell the children about it. They're the little teachers who take the message home from school to their parents and urge them to fall into line. Perhaps, it will be thru the efforts of the children finally that Kansas will have a pure seed law. Mrs. Harling showed me a sample of seed corn for which the purchaser had paid \$10 a bushel. Fully one-third of it was foreign material, or seed of corn without germs. Of course, this meant that the farmer had paid a big price for seed of inferior quality.



Alfalfa Seed, with Dirt and Dodder.

and yet he had no recourse, for there is no adequate seed law in Kansas to protect farmers against such unfairness. Another farmer sent a sample of wheat of which a large proportion was bind weed. He had already planted the wheat and he had therefore seeded his fields to bind weed for years to come.

A sample of alfalfa seed which Mrs. Harling received contained as much dirt and dodder as alfalfa. Do you know what dodder seed is? I asked a farm boy this summer if he had any of it on his place. "No," he said "we don't raise it." No doubt, he thought dodder was some kind of useful grain. But he can be glad that it isn't "raised" on his farm, for one lusty dodder plant can produce seed enough in a short time to choke out a square rod of alfalfa, clover or flax.

Would you believe that weeds cost farmers of the United States several million dollars every year? They consume large quantities of mineral matter and a large amount of water which should go into the useful plant to form food for mankind. Often weeds harbor injurious insects and fungi which destroy millions of dollars' worth of agricultural crops.

Kansas should produce every pound of food possible because Uncle Sam is going to need it for his boys across the seas and for the allies who are helping us fight for world democracy. Mother Nature has provided various ways of caring for her seed babies. Each tiny seed is protected with a warm coat that it may live thru the cold winter months, but the seed needs mankind's care also. If it is stored in a place where moisture reaches it, and it freezes during the winter, its vitality will be destroyed. Rats and mice also can cause great destruction. And if the seed is not good to begin with, but is mixed with all kinds of foreign material, the acreage production next year will be greatly diminished.

The older boys on many farms have been called over seas to fight our country's battles, and Uncle Sam is still calling on Young America to keep up the fight at home by helping Mother Nature prepare for increased production in the year to come.

A Hammock for Dolly

BY ANNA MAE BRADY

Your dolly would like a hammock this summer. Here's the way to make one. Use a piece of stiff cardboard 5 inches by 12 inches. With your ruler place a dot every 1/8 inch, both top and bottom. With a sharp pair of scissors cut out these dots. This makes little points. Sew a small brass ring about 1 inch in diameter on the center back of the pasteboard, 2 1/2 inches from the top. Sew another the same distance from the bottom. For the

hammock use a ball of macrame cord any color you desire. Tie it to one of the rings, then go between the first two points at the top and bring it to the bottom where it passes between the first two points. Bring over and go thru the ring and back between the second and third points, and so on. Cut the string in 8-inch pieces, weave over and under. When you have finished, thread a needle with the same color thread as the hammock. Sew at the top, bottom and sides to keep in place. The ends will ravel and this makes a pretty fringe.

French Girls Learn English

All France is learning English and the Y. W. C. A. is doing much of the teaching.

French women who had a bit of boarding school English 10 or 15 years ago are brushing up on it. At Tours, at Lyon, at St. Etienne, Bourges, in Paris, wherever the Y. W. C. A. has established "foyers" or club rooms for French working women there are classes in English, elementary and advanced.

The first night the Foyers des Allies was opened in Tours there were three classes of English in each of the four class rooms. Each class consisted of 20 pupils. Several hundred girls are enrolled in English classes at some foyers.

"French girls feel that when they have learned the English language they will have the independence and freedom of American girls so they go to their English classes despite heat, cold, rain or weariness after a long day's work," writes a Y. W. C. A. teacher of English.

Prudent

"Any old shoes thrown at the wedding last night?"
"No. The guests were saving them for farm work."

"Any rice?"
"What—with foodstuffs so high?"
"Confetti, then?"
"Say, I guess you don't know paper has gone up!"

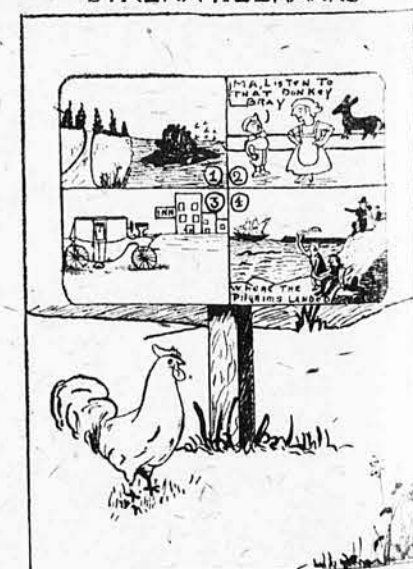
—Country Gentleman.

A woman with little wit sat at a public meeting between a bishop and a rabbi.

She thought she would be clever, and said to the rabbi: "I feel as if I were a leaf between the Old and the New Testaments."

"Yes, madam," said the rabbi, "but page is usually a blank one."—Classmate.

BREEDS OF FOWLS BY ALMA TILLMANN



Every girl likes chickens, so here's a puzzle that will be especially pleasing to the girls. In sending your answer give your name, age, county and post-office address. There will be packages of postcards for the five boys and girls sending the most neatly written correct answers. Address the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

The answer to the puzzle in the September 14 issue is hog. Prize winners are Rachel Clark, Nickerson, Kan.; Mamie E. Jester, Beloit, Kan.; Warren Segerhannar, Scandia, Kan.; Mabel Kramer, Newton, Kan.; P. L. Pickett, Paola, Kan.

Put all your dollars to work.

Improve the Heating System

Fuel Must be Saved in Every Way Possible

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW
Specialist in Farm Engineering

HOUSEHOLDERS in heating their homes make comfort and practicability of operation the main factors to be considered when operating their heating systems. The time has come, however, when the prime consideration is the saving of fuel, and everything must be done to conserve our fuel supply as much as possible, if we are to avoid the shortage which troubled us to so great an extent last winter. The high price of fuel also will tend to make consumers more careful in feeding the fuel into their heaters.

In towns and cities most of the houses are heated by means of central heaters of the hot air, steam, or hot water type. In rural districts, however, probably 75 per cent of the houses are heated by means of stoves, and usually only a part of the house is heated. The kitchen, dining room and living room may have stoves in them but the bed rooms usually are left without heat.

The Use of Stoves

Stoves are a comparatively inexpensive method of heating small homes or homes in which two or three rooms are to be heated. The materials used in the manufacture of stoves are sheet iron or cast iron. Sheet iron is much lighter in weight than the all cast iron stove and if made of sufficiently heavy material is probably as durable as the cast iron. They are usually very simple in construction, consisting of the casing, in the bottom part of which is set the grate and below is located the ash receptacle. Fuel is fed from a door in the casing above the grate. Dampers are located in the door to the ash receptacle, in the fuel door itself, at the junction of the casing and stove pipe, and usually in the stove pipe itself. These dampers are draft regulators and are very important, inasmuch as the amount of air to be supplied for combustion is controlled by means of them. For this reason it is important to know how to adjust them as to give the best results.

The fuels that customarily are used in stoves are wood and coal, altho oil is used to a small extent. In the West, wood is of secondary importance, a bituminous or soft coal being the main reliance for cold weather. Anthracite or hard coal was used in the past to a considerable extent but the present regulations of the Fuel Administration prohibit the shipment of anthracite coal into this region.

The construction of stoves designed to be used entirely for wood burning is slightly different from coal stoves. Less air is required for a reasonable rate of combustion and the grate openings consequently are made considerably smaller. In firing a wood stove the best economy usually can be secured by keeping the lower drafts tightly closed and reducing the draft in the pipe.

Regulating the Draft

When bituminous coal is fired the regulation of the draft is a most important consideration. The larger the draft the less will be the amount of fuel required, and in general, the larger the results will be obtained. The firing of a large heating stove is very much like taking care of a hot furnace. The firepot should be kept well filled with coal and should not be permitted to burn so low that hot spots and holes extending thru the bed will appear. The thickness of the bed of fuel can well be 8 or 10 inches. The fuel should not be fed in large charges, nor should it be piled so as to cover the entire portion of the bed at one time. The reason for the latter precaution is that bituminous coal contains a high percentage of volatile gases, which are driven off at low temperatures. These gases will burn if provision is made for their combustion and will liberate considerable heat in so doing. If a large charge of fuel be placed over a portion of a glowing fuel bed, the heat driven from the exposed portion will ignite the volatile gases, a procedure which could not be consummated

where there is nothing to supply ignition. Everyone is familiar with "puffing." A few minutes after a charge has been applied, a heavy puff will occur, throwing smoke and soot into the room and probably loosening stove pipes, or even causing a disarrangement of the stove itself. The cause of the puff was the sudden ignition of an accumulation of volatile gases. In reality it is an explosion and may result seriously.

The damper below the fire pot is one of the most important dampers on a stove. Thru it is supplied the major portion of the air for the combustion which liberates the heat tied up in the fuel. The more air supplied thru this damper, the more rapid will be the rate of combustion. If this damper be left wide open, a great deal of air will be admitted. The air will rush up thru the fire bed, and either cause it to burn very rapidly, so that holes appear or else will carry too much heat up the chimney.

The damper in the fuel door, or the fuel door itself, should not be used in regulating a normal fire. When air is admitted at this point, it partially supplies the requirements of the draft created by the chimney. It not only reduces the amount of air which should be drawn thru the fire bed, but it also cools the gases over the fire bed so that they will not be efficiently burned. If the draft is too strong, the stove pipe dampers should be used; either the draft at the junction of the casing and the stove pipe should be opened or the check damper should be closed partially. The first action will supply extra air to meet the draft requirements, while the second will cause a reduction in the draft itself.

It is important that a steady fire be maintained. This can be accomplished more readily in a large stove than in a small one, but in any case it will mean rather frequent firing. If the greatest amount possible of the heat in the coal is to be utilized, the volatile gases must be driven off first and burned before the combustion of the more solid portion of the fuel can be accomplished. Heavy charges of fuel tend to prevent this, consequently, smaller charges applied at more frequent intervals will be necessary.

Keeping Fires at Night

As far as efficiency of combustion is concerned, it is doubtful if a keeping of a fire over night with bituminous fuel is justifiable. However, under certain conditions it may be necessary, and in such a case the lower drafts of the stove should be tightly closed, so as to keep the rate of combustion as low as possible; while at the same time the stove pipe damper should be opened so as to prevent the accumulation of gases in the upper part of the stove and in the stove pipe, otherwise, an explosion might result.

Few people realize the importance of a well constructed and well cared for chimney in the efficient operation of a heating system. Too often the chimney is made simply of a single thickness of brick, and the mortar between the bricks is allowed to project into the flue. As a result the chimney becomes readily chilled, causing down currents of air within it and the projecting mortar makes the interior surface so rough that the flow of air is seriously interfered with. A properly constructed chimney should have a double thickness of brick and should have a standard flue lining to insure smoothness. A chimney should also be given a cleaning occasionally to remove the accumulation of soot, which acts in the same way as mortar in retarding the flow of air.

Fire places are used to some extent in rural homes but not primarily for heating purposes. They do supply, however, a degree of heat and can well be used to supplement the stove, providing wood is cheap and readily obtainable, and that it only be used as fuel. A fire place is a very cheerful addition to the furnishings of the house and it may supply enough heat to meet the requirements of the cool days of early fall and late spring.

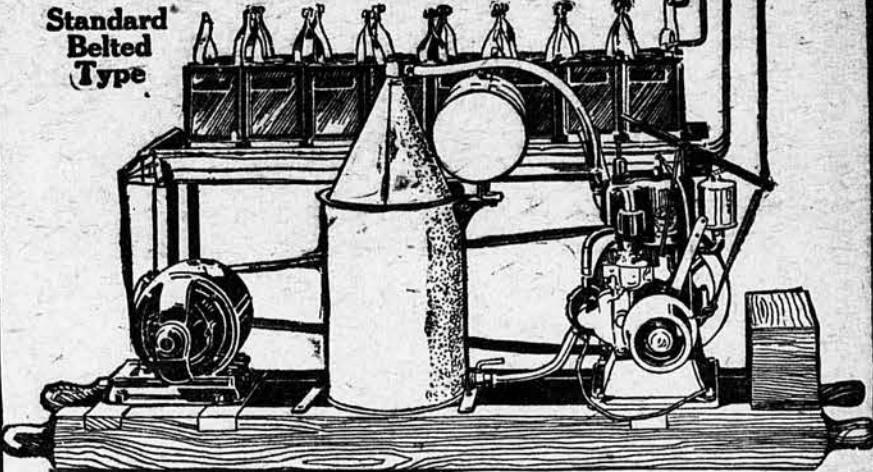
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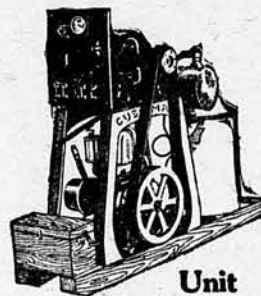
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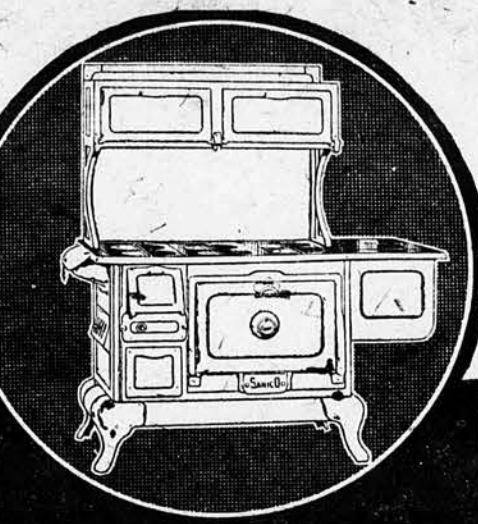
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Let's Build a Chicken House

Comfortable Quarters Means Egg Production

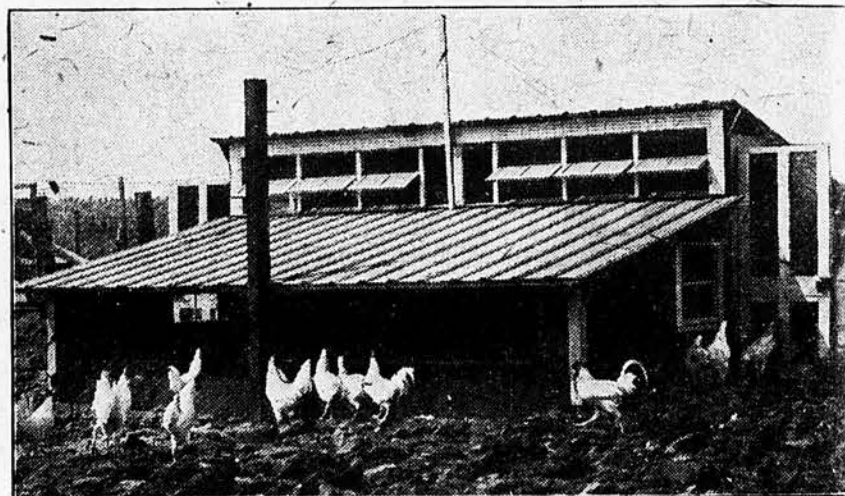
BY R. M. SHERWOOD
Specialist in Poultry Husbandry

INCREASED costs in living expenses make it necessary for us to increase food production in every way possible. On the farm the housewife can aid in this effort by increasing the egg production of the poultry. However, if the early pullets which have been properly cared for are to lay during the winter, they must have a home where they will be protected from bad weather. The best homes are dry and ventilated, without drafts blowing on the fowls. They should provide a place for the fowls to scratch during the day. There may be times when they can be out, but there are other times when the weather is bad and a scratching floor is necessary if eggs are to be secured.

It is not necessary to supply a costly building in order to get results. Often an expenditure of only a few dollars

attention to the flock itself in order to increase the egg production and to make the work profitable. Now is a good time to cull out flocks of both young and old chickens. All hens of the general purpose breeds which have completed their second laying year and those of the so-called egg breeds that have passed their third laying year should be marketed or should be eaten at home. Usually it is not considered profitable to continue housing and feeding such hens if pullets can be produced to replace them.

Hens not vigorous and thrifty should be sold before they are that old. Cull out the weak, undersized hens as well as the overfat and lazy hens if the production of the flock is to be kept up. The growing pullets should be examined carefully at this time in order to eliminate weaklings, and stunted



And While You Are Getting Ready for Those Winter Eggs Build a Scratching Shed. The Hens Will Pay for it the very First Season.

on an old building will make it as useful as a new house.

The building should be closed on the east, west, and north during the winter months. All ventilation should come from the south. Openings should be provided about 2 1/2 feet above the floor to permit fresh air to enter. These may be covered at night with burlap or muslin curtains. It is found, however, that if these are the only means of ventilation, the house may be too damp. For this reason openings are often left on the south side above the plate and between the rafters. These openings let the damp air get out and the fresh air come thru the curtains. During the summer months it will be advisable to have an opening along the back of the house to make it cooler. The arrangement of the roosts is important because their location has to do with the scratching floor. It is best to permit the fowls to use the entire floor for scratching. In order to do this a platform should be built about 2 1/2 or 3 feet above the floor, the roosts placed about 6 or 8 inches above it. Usually it is preferable to build this platform or dropping board, as it is called, along the back wall. Here it is more protected from drafts. For heavy fowls it may be necessary to place a runway or ladder up to the roosts so the fowls will not bruise their feet in getting down from the perches.

Perches Must be Level

It is advisable to have the perches on the same level and not to have the back ones much higher than those in front. There is no best place to put the nests, but if possible they should be dark and as much out of the way as possible.

If a new building is built it may be made of lumber, building tile, or some similar material. The roof may be covered with shingles or prepared roofing. The latter is preferable, because the roof does not need to be so steep. Dirt, tile, or cement may be used for floors. The last two are preferred. When cement is used it is sometimes necessary to put a layer of rock under the cement to make the floor dry.

Having provided comfortable quarters we should next give our careful

birds. Cull out those with hollow heads, long beaks, sleepy eyes, and droopy or split wings. The culled pullets and all surplus cockerels should be eaten or marketed as early as possible in order to conserve feed, and to insure additional space in the poultry house that will be needed next spring.

Easy to Get Eggs Now

Any poultry raiser can keep his hens laying through the fall and winter when egg prices are highest. Many poultrymen are doubling their egg yield and profits by using Rockledge Egg Tonic, which revitalizes the flock and makes the hens lay. Give the hens a little of this Concentrated Egg Tonic in their drinking water and you will be amazed at the eggs you get. If you want to make money with your hens, by all means have Firman L. Carswell, 104 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., send you a season's supply of this wonderful Egg Tonic for \$1.00 (prepaid). Two big Kansas City banks guarantee if you are not absolutely satisfied your dollar will be returned on request and the Egg Tonic will cost you nothing. Send a dollar today, or write Mr. Carswell for his free book, which tells how you can make money with poultry. Advertisement.

Get 120 Eggs a Year

The average novice reasonably can expect to get an average of at least 10 dozen eggs a hen a year from his small flock in the back yard. There is nothing difficult in the care of a small flock if the important things are done at the right time and in the right way, and the system involves nothing too difficult for a child when given proper directions.

Hens on Every Farm

There should be 100 hens on every farm in the United States. Every hen should produce at least 100 eggs. With approximately 6 million farms, that would mean 600 million hens and 60 billion eggs a year. That number of eggs constitutes a military resource not to be ignored.

Select Dairy Bull with Care

Purebred Animals Always Give the Best Results

BY C. H. ECKLES—
Specialist in Dairying

SELECTING the dairy bull is an important matter and it must be done with great care. The ability of the cow to produce milk is inherited thru both dam and sire, but since the sire is responsible for half the inheritance of each young animal, he is clearly the most important factor in elevating the herd. If the cows in the herd are capable of producing only 200 pounds of butterfat a year and the sire used represents a breed or family, the cows of which average 350 pounds of butterfat a year, it would appear reasonable that the heifers would average half way between, and would produce 275 pounds which would be an increase of 75 pounds a year.

However, the increase by using a good sire often is much more than this. The first five daughters of the bull, Sultana's Virginia Lad, averaged 511 pounds of fat in a year as 2-year-olds while their dams at the same age averaged 274. This was an increase of 86 per cent in fat and 76 per cent in milk over the dams.

The selection of a dairy bull is made usually upon one or more of four points: (1) breed, (2) type or appearance, (3) pedigree, that is breeding behind him, (4) character of offspring. Naturally in many cases more than one of these points are taken into account, for example, breed, pedigree, and individuality.

The Breed

The bull should be a purebred of the breed to which the cows belong or, when grading up has just begun, of the breed selected as the one to be used in the future. Cross breeding is justified only when making the first steps toward grading up a herd and when cows of mixed breeding are on hand. Crossing breeds with the expectation of getting better results by that method is a great mistake. Breeds have been developed and kept pure in order that certain characters may be transmitted so strongly that they will be transmitted regularly.

The leading dairy breeds represent the efforts of breeders for generations. Certainly it is poor judgment not to make use of what has been done in the past. Greatest progress can be made by starting with a pure breed which the breeders of the past have left us. However, selecting by breed alone is not sufficient for the best results and the man who buys a bull should take other things into account besides pedigree, type, and when possible the characteristics of his daughters.

Tendency is probably to attach too much importance to the type or appearance of the bull. If the appearance of a bull were a safe guide as to what he would transmit, then he could be selected on this basis. However, the breeders admit that the appearance of the bull offers little in the way of basis for judging how he will transmit dairy qualities. It seems that the looks of a bull is more of a suggestion to the type or appearance of his daughters than it is to how the functions will be transmitted.

The bull should be medium to large for the breed to which he belongs and full of vigor and nervous energy.

Practically all of the bulls used are, and should be, selected largely upon the pedigree and records of their ancestors. Pedigree, with some attention to individuality, is the best means of selecting a bull, next to that of judging his daughters. The man who is not familiar with pedigrees, should either inform himself or get some one with this knowledge to assist him when he makes his purchase. After all there is no better way for the inexperienced than to go to a reliable, experienced breeder and rely on him to supply what the buyer needs. The prospective buyer is always justified in asking the seller for a tabulated pedigree of the bull he is considering.

The Pedigree

In studying a pedigree, the mother of the animal in question should be given first attention. Many experienced breeders believe that dairy qualities are inherited stronger thru the sire than thru the dam. Considerable evidence has been accumulated which indicates there is some basis for this belief. At any rate the mother of the bull should by all means be as near as possible the ideal cow of the breed. Next in importance to the dam is the sire's daughters, his sisters, and especially his dam. Too much attention should not be given to ancestors back four or five generations.

It is also important to make sure the mother of the bull, even tho a good producer, is not a freak in a poor family. That is to say, if she is an excellent cow but all the rest of her family are ordinary or inferior she is not typical of her inheritance. She probably will transmit not her own excellence but the average of her family. The mother should be, if possible, one of a family all of which are high producing cows.

High Producing Families

The sire, as stated, should be out of a high producing cow, and if she is one of a whole family of high producers, it is much more certain that these characteristics will be transmitted. If the sire has daughters in milk of course they should have a uniform high excellence. In studying records or production in pedigrees, care should be taken to make certain what the records mean. It is important to distinguish between butterfat and butter records.

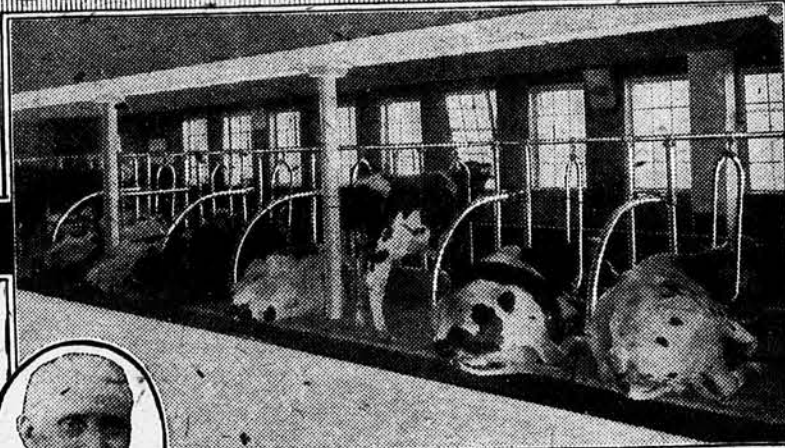
It should also be understood that the per cent of fat as shown by seven-day records gives very little if any basis for estimating the average richness of the milk which the same cow will produce thruout the year. A cow owned by the University of Missouri made a seven-day record showing 6.4 per cent of fat while her average for the year was 5.3 per cent. Many examples could be given of similar results taken from figures published by breed associations.

Whenever possible the safest way to select a bull is to choose a mature

(Continued on Page 28.)

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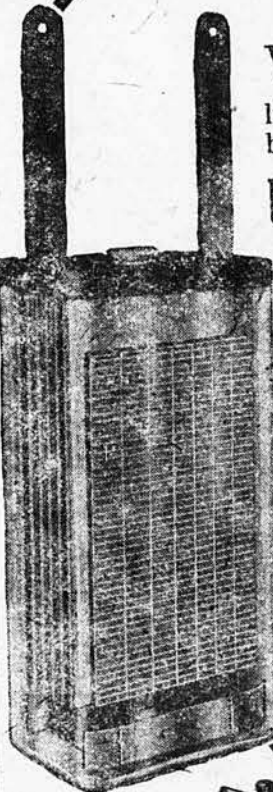
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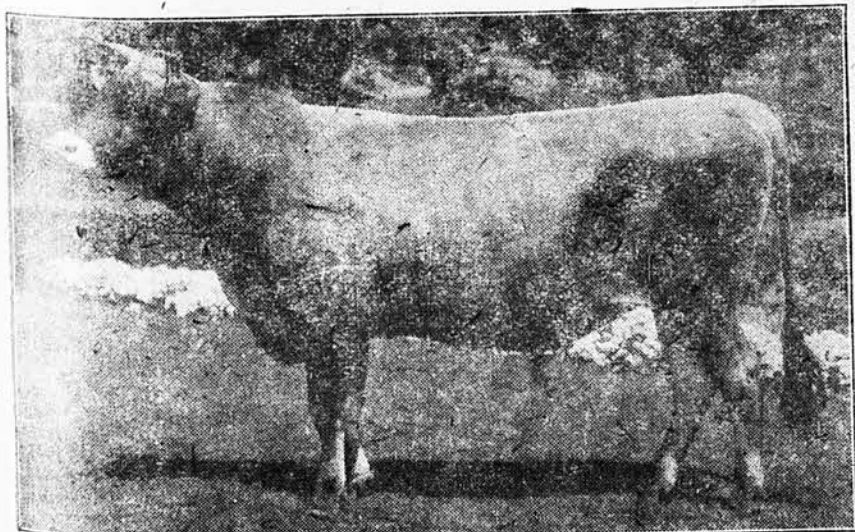
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The Household, Dept. F.P.7, Topeka, Kan.

Loans for Wheat Growers

In a recent letter to the Farmers Mail and Breeze Dean Johnson of the Kansas Agricultural College reports that loans have been applied for in 20 counties and that 41 seed wheat meetings to organize committees have been conducted by farm bureaus, county agents and representatives of Leon M. Estabrook, in charge of the seed wheat loans for Kansas.

"Thus far, 2,331 farmers have applied for loans amounting to \$621,096, of which 1,777 have been approved to date for a total amount of \$500,752," says Mr. Johnson. "One hundred twenty-three applications have been rejected by the local committees and the county agents, the principal reasons for rejecting being that the ground is not in good condition for seeding or that the applicant has not yet exhausted his local means of credit.

"There are 330 applications still to be considered and passed upon by the local committees and the county agents. We have no full report on the number of applications approved by Mr. Estabrook, but all of those that have been approved by the county agents and local committees have been forwarded to him.

"It is estimated that the seed obtained thru these loans will plant between 300,000 and 400,000 acres of wheat, which would not have been planted had the government loans not been available. This is a larger acreage of wheat than is planted in any one state east of Ohio."

Federal Loans for Farmers

Congress under pressure from the National Food Administration is busy devising ways and means to increase food production next year. Recently farmers were much gratified to learn that arrangements had been completed by which cattlemen in the West could obtain loans thru the Federal Reserve Bank at Kansas City, Mo., when accommodations could not be had from local banks.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator T. P. Gore of Oklahoma that provides for an appropriation of 150 million dollars to be lent to farmers to increase food production during the coming year, and there is every reason to believe that it will be passed at an early date by Congress.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture has suggested to Senator Gore that the simplest method of making these loans would be for the government to make it possible to distribute the funds to the bankers and let them make the loans direct, the bankers assuming responsibility to the government for the funds and likewise that of collecting amounts due on the notes. It would be impossible, Secretary Mohler pointed out, for the banker to accept a note and pass it along to the government as security for the government loan, because by that method the bank would retain no security for the loan, as is required by the banking laws.

Will Keep Kansas Wheat

In response to requests from Governor Arthur Capper, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, and other state officials, it is announced by the National Food Administration that elevators in Kansas with modern storage facilities will be used by the National Grain Corporation of the Food Administration for storage of government grain.

This means the government will keep wheat in Kansas and that more will be milled here. Not only will it be of benefit to the millers but will help the farmers by providing them with mill feeds later in the year. The government will require elevators to give bond when wheat is stored in the elevators. The government will then buy the warehouse receipts. Full information can be obtained from W. P. Innes, Federal Food Administrator at Wichita or from D. F. Piazek of the National Grain Corporation, New England building, Kansas City, Mo.

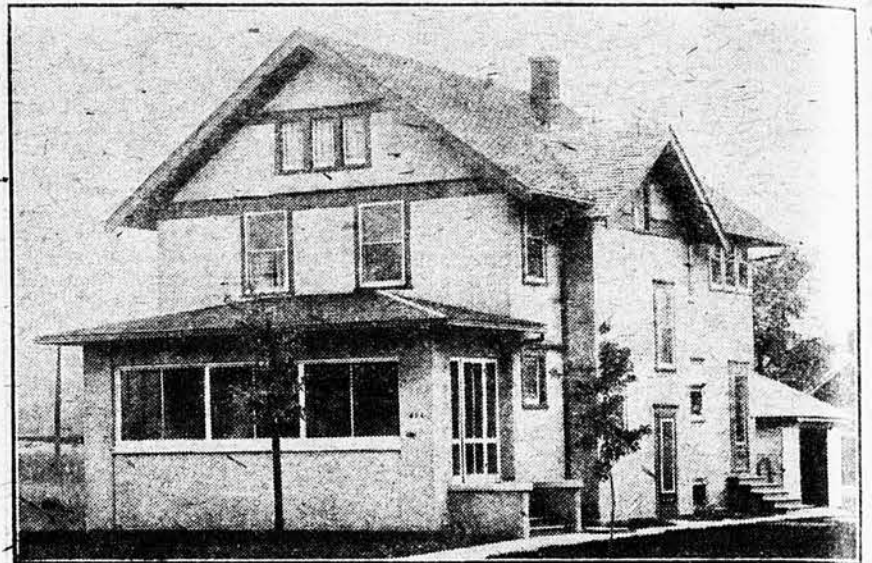
Eckles for Minnesota

Minnesota is to get Prof. C. H. Eckles, dairy specialist of Missouri. He was elected by the board of regents to the position of chief of the dairy division of Minnesota Agricultural college on September 6, as a successor to Prof. Kildee.

For Better Rural Homes

An Attractive House can be Built Without Great Expense

BY W. E. FRUDDEN

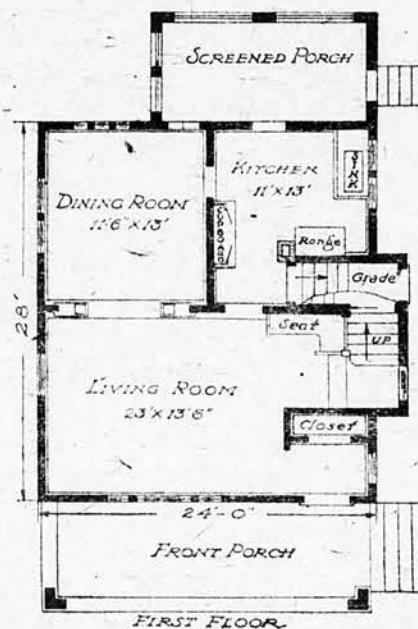


THE old idea that any kind of a house is good enough in the country no longer obtains. For the first time in many years farmers are getting fair prices for their crops and other farm products. Most of them have comfortable bank accounts and

able experience in this line of work. The light shades or dark shades can be obtained if so desired. There is no reason on earth why this would not make the farmer a very comfortable home. It is not a permanent construction nor is it supposed to imitate such a building, but several years of experience have given this idea a thorough test. It has made good now and will give the home builder good satisfaction providing that experienced labor can be obtained. Most any practical contractor now knows how this kind of work is to be done and can give good service.

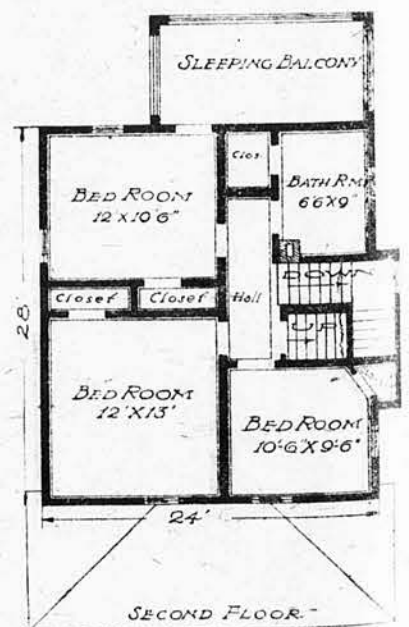
The Floor Plan

Study the floor plan of this stucco house. It is a six-room house that is quite modern in every respect. It is 24 feet wide and 28 feet long, and has two good sized porches that meet farm home needs. This is a very good way to build the stairway in the home. The basement stair is directly under the main second floor stair. This stairway is an open one but all the upstairs can be closed off on the cold days, as there is a sliding door on the first landing. All the upstairs rooms are supplied with big closets. A sleeping porch is built out over the rear porch. American people everywhere are craving more fresh air and truly the sleeping porch is a sensible way to get it. The stuffy old rooms of some homes are a long way from being healthful. Plenty of light and fresh air will make hard times for disease germs, while these two things



they are able to make substantial improvements. Those who were not able to build satisfactory homes in the beginning are making arrangements to do so now. There ought to be a good country home on every farm. Many requests have come to this paper to publish designs and plans for suitable farm residences which could be regarded as permanent homes and in keeping with the other farm surroundings.

Here is a stucco finished house that costs, when completed, about \$3,500. It is a house that puts up a very neat appearance from all sides that you care to look at it. There is nothing freakish about it. Just a simple construction that will always be in style and still it is a house that will last almost indefinitely. The stucco finish for houses is winning in favor each day. The cost is no more than wood. It is a very warm house in the winter and ought to cut down considerably in the fuel costs. There are several ways of building these stucco houses. This one was built in the following manner: Just the ordinary frame construction of two by fours was used for the walls and the sheeting that was applied to the studding was 6 inches wide but it had been furred out in the center so that the cement plaster would cling to the surface of the wood. There were applied two different coats of the cement finish, the second coat being thrown on with a large brush, so as to give the wall surface a rather rough cast. The other methods commonly used are by applying the metal lath over the sheeting or directly to the studding. This seems to be the best method to practice if we are to believe those who have had consider-



giving elements are almost indispensable in the making of healthy surroundings for the farmer and his family.

The International Sugar Commission took stock of the sugar on hand, subtracted Allied requirements, and allotted America her share, then the Food Administration counted noses and announced 2 pounds per" for our folks. Has anybody a better plan?

How many kills to YOUR shot pattern?

MOST hunters agree that three shot pellets or more are essential to a kill. Less than three may mean a cripple, no matter what the size of shot or its velocity. Hence uniform pattern, i. e., an even spread of shot is essential to successful shooting, in the field or at the traps.

The secret of good patterns is in the control of the powder explosion. Good, evenly distributed patterns are the direct results of a correct system of wadding scientifically adjusted to the bore of the gun and the load. The wadding, like the piston head of a gas engine, must give the explosion something solid to work against, so that the shot may be pushed out evenly.

It must expand and fill the tube of the barrel, completely sealing in the gas behind it. No gas must escape to scatter the shot.

It must offer just the right amount of resistance to the explosion so as to develop uniform pressure and high velocity without danger of jamming the pellets out of shape at the "choke" or muzzle constriction.

The Winchester System

Winchester Wadding is the result of repeated experiments to determine the most efficient control of the gas blast.

The special construction of the Winchester Base Wad gives what is known as *Progressive Combustion* to the powder charge.

Combustion spreads instantly through the powder charge. By the time the top grains of powder become ignited the full energy of the burning powder behind is at work.

Though the explosion is almost instantaneous, it is none the less *Progressive*, the final energy and maximum velocity of the completely burned powder being developed at the muzzle where it is most needed.

Meanwhile, under the heat and pressure of combustion, the tough, springy, Winchester Driving Wad has expanded to fill the barrel snugly all around. No gas escapes. It is completely sealed in. The wadding pushes the shot evenly.

At the muzzle the shot pellets slip out without jamming while the wadding is checked for a brief interval by the constriction of the muzzle. It follows some distance behind the shot pattern.

The shot cluster travels on unbroken by gas blast or wadding and makes the hard hitting, uniform pattern for which Winchester shot shells are world famous.

Fish Tail Flash. All Winchester smokeless shells are made with the new Winchester Primer—the quickest and most powerful shot shell primer made. Its broad fish tail flash gives even and thor-

ough ignition. Every grain of powder is completely burned up before the shot charge leaves the muzzle.

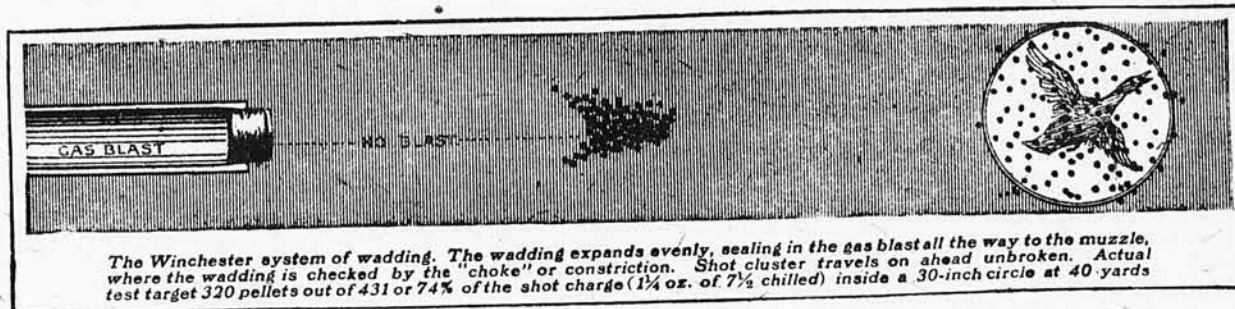
The Crimp. The required degree of pressure necessary in seating the driving wads is worked out in combination with the hardness or the softness of the crimping required for any particular shell.

Waterproofing and lubrication. In the cold damp air of the marshes, or under the blazing sun at the traps, Winchester shells will always play true. Winchester waterproofing process prevents them from swelling from dampness. Special lubrication of the paper fibres prevents brittleness and splitting in dry weather.

Uniform shells. From primer to crimp, Winchester shells are constructed to insure the maximum pattern possible from any load and under all conditions. \$100,000 is spent annually in the inspection and testing of finished shot shells. 25,000,000 rounds of ammunition are fired every year in testing guns and ammunition.

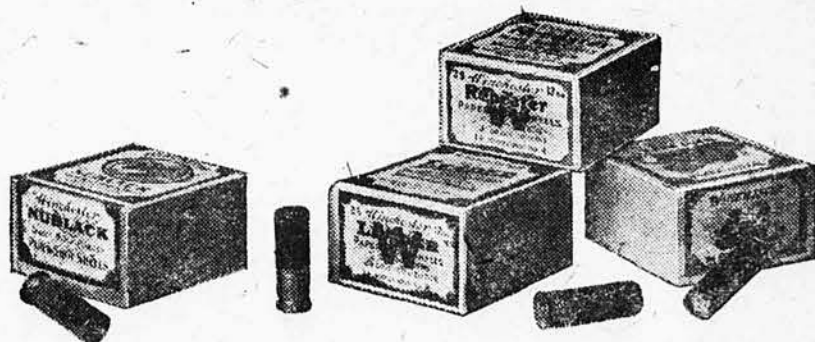
Clean hits and more of them

To insure more hits and cleaner hits in the field or at the traps be sure your shells are Winchester Leader and Repeater for Smokeless; Nublack and New Rival for Black Powder. Write for our Free Booklet on Shells. Winchester Repeating Arms Co., Dept. W W-1, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.



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Kansas ought to have a silo on every farm.

Fall Work in the Orchard

All Weeds and Dead Wood Must be Removed

BY CHESLA C. SHERLOCK

Written Especially for the Farmers Mail and Breeze

ORCHARD work in the fall will vary somewhat according to the locality or section of the country in which the orchard is located, but, on a whole, it will amount to the same thing. A certain Western farmer has made his orchard a very profitable branch of his farm work by keeping it in "fighting trim" at all times. Most of the work necessary to keep his orchard in this condition is done during the fall months.

The best time, he finds, in which to do the annual pruning and trimming is in the late fall after the trees have gone into the dormant stage. "It is possible to do the pruning in the spring months," he said, "but I have found when the task is put off until spring that it is either hurriedly done or else forgotten altogether in the rush of other farm work at that time. I prefer to prune and trim the trees in the fall, as I have more time then and can give the trees the attention they deserve. Besides, you do away with all dead limbs and fallen branches so that there are no havens of refuge for insects and other orchard pests thru the winter."

Head the Trees Low

This farmer heads his trees low and trains them to grow in that low, open, graceful style which makes fruit picking easy and economical and gives the orchard the best possible appearance. "I am especially careful," he says, "to remove all fallen branches as soon as possible. Dead or decaying limbs will harbor all sorts of insects and pests. After every high wind I go thru the orchard and see what damage has been done."

"In seasons when the trees are heavily laden it does not take much of a wind to snap off a branch. Above all, don't permit such a limb to go without attention or the fruit on it to shrivel up and decay. Spraying cannot remedy the evil done by such practices."

"In the fall, I always carefully attend to such broken places, making the cut even and painting it over. In this way the life and vitality of my trees are kept up to the scratch."

Early in the fall, he goes thru the orchard with the mower and cuts down all weeds, intending to cut them before they have gone to seed. They are then raked to one end of the orchard and burned.

Burn All Brush

"I have followed the practice of many farmers," he added, "of pasturing the calves in the orchard. No matter how much they succeed in keeping the grass close there always will be some weeds that will go to seed. I like to get them before they do if possible, for many orchard insects breed in weed clumps and winter there."

An early fall spraying has been found to be of great value on this farm orchard. It brings the winter apples and other late fruit thru in good condition, so that they command a top price on the market. Not only that, but they succeed in catching a number of insects that have come on since the last summer spraying and which would otherwise winter on the trees and do considerable damage.

All twigs, branches and limbs that have been removed in the pruning process are hitched up to a strong team by means of a good log chain and dragged out of the orchard into the hog lot, where they are burned. The pigs get a great deal of good in the charcoal thereby created.

Preparing for Winter

BY FRED TRAVIS MACFEELY

"In the late fall, after the crops have been harvested, I spend many hours in the garden and orchard," says a successful truckman. "This time spent in preparing against the chilly blasts of winter, and removing superfluous debris, is as important and necessary as the time spent in the spring and summer."

"For instance, I have known men to labor diligently in an effort to eradicate the insect pests from the orchard by constant spraying during the spring

and summer months, yet when these pests appeared by the millions the next year the farmers wondered where they came from and sometimes gave up the fight in disgust. I used to do the same thing, until I accidentally hit upon an idea which gave me a clue to the cause of the trouble. I learned that the brush piles, leaves, rotten fruit and old rubbish, which I permitted to remain in the orchard after the harvest, made a good place for these insect pests to spend the winter. One fall I decided to clean out this trash from my orchard, and the following year I was surprised at the few pests which bothered my fruit. Since then I clean my orchard thoroughly every fall, and I now have very little trouble with insects."

Besides the time spent in cleaning up the orchard, I put in many valuable hours in the garden during the late fall, preparing my perennial plants for their winter's sleep. Strawberries are the most important. Some growers wait until the ground freezes solid before putting on the mulch, but I have discovered that if it is put on before the ground freezes, the plants are in much better condition in the spring, as they are nearly as green and fresh as when the covering was applied. I have found that dry leaves, weighted down with tree branches, make the best and cheapest mulch for strawberries. Other young and tender berry bushes should be protected in the same way, by placing a covering of straw or dry leaves around the base of the bushes.

"I also have learned that the late fall is a good time to transplant perennial plants or shrubbery, as they come thru and bear much sooner than if transplanted in the spring or summer. I know that transplanting in the summer killed many of my plants. When they are transplanted in the fall they should be protected in the same way as the berry bushes, by applying a mulch around the base of the plants or shrubs."

"The latter part of October or the first part of November I find to be the best time to devote my attention to the orchard and garden, and it has certainly paid me big dividends."

Fairs Build Up Community

Agricultural fairs and livestock shows are strong factors in the formation of agricultural ideals and rural community upbuilding. Farmers and stockmen recognize now more than ever before the importance of mingling with their friends and fellow breeders, exchanging ideas, making criticisms, and gathering new information.

Fairs afford great opportunities for entertainment and education. Fairgoers meet as exhibitors in competition and as spectators. Some win others must lose. What is won in money prizes, however, is of minor importance. Of course, the money offered is great inducement in the way of defraying expenses, but many exhibitors would have as much at the end of the week by leaving their exhibits at home. On the other hand, those who exhibit take home a new opinion of their own products, and revised standards which will guide them in selecting and breeding, and in preparing exhibits for the next year.

The livestock industry owes much to the many fairs held thruout the country. Much of the improvement in breeds has come as a result of public exhibitions and ratings. Many persons have been encouraged in the production of better stock simply thru the incentive gathered at the livestock shows. The fair circuit is the school of the constructive breeder. Few men have attained outstanding success as breeders who have not been close students and critics of show ring standards and awards.

It takes people to make fairs. The public should realize that nothing can do more to encourage better breeding, feeding and management of livestock than successful fairs. The fair is just what the people make it.

War service serves the server.

Livestock at the Kansas State Fair

BY T. W. MORSE

If Kansas' two "state" fairs were combined in one, she would have a "whale"; whereas she has to be content with two, neither of which gives an adequate idea of the state's resources. It is not established, however, that in order to do the most good a state fair necessarily has to be a "whale." Those who have studied the question have agreed pretty generally that the fair is most successful which most effectively carries to the people of its state, the most timely and needed lessons of its agriculture and industries. May it not be concluded, therefore, that as Kansas has two well established and popular fairs, thus dividing the territory and patronage of the state, the job of each is to study how best to put across the essential lessons as well as to provide prizes and diversions to the respective sectors of each. If we occasionally violate an elementary rule of journalism by mixing suggestions or criticism in with a news report, our excuse will have to be the purpose revealed in the preceding sentence.

Notwithstanding the superlatives freely slathered in some reports of the livestock show of the Kansas State Fair held at Hutchinson the week ending September 21, neither the fair nor the livestock section thereof, was "the greatest ever." It would be taking just credit from previous strong shows to set up such a claim. Moreover, it was not expected that such a mark would be reached this year. To our knowledge it has not been reached at any state fair this fall. But Hutchinson had a good, instructive and interesting show of improved farm animals. Rather than larger collections of highly fitted animals from outside the state we would have liked to see a good, well-gotten-up catalog of the animals that were there; a well-regulated exhibit each day as the prizes were being competed for, with the exhibitor number of each contesting animal properly displayed, and an announcer to explain the classification of animals in each ring and the rules under which entries were made and prizes awarded. Such facilities would not in any way delay a program, but they would treble its interest and its value to the uninitiated, who, by the way, are the potential growth of any legitimate business.

Repeating, then, we say that the livestock show thruout was full of interest to those who knew the breeds, the owners of the herds, the localities represented, the ages of competing animals, and the basis of the various classifications under which they competed. And all this could, by the facilities suggested, be made available to the hundreds, who year after year have to view this part of the state fair from the outside. With this start made something more would be added each year to enlist the active interest and participation of the hundreds who ought to be holding "a good one" inside the ring instead of looking on wistfully from without.

There was no doubt about the show being interesting. There was a story in the exhibit of each breed. There was a story in the experience of each of the several small breeders who made their first showing there. There was a story in how this or that calf or pig came to be selected from among 20 or 30 of its fellows, to make the exhibit. A number of the exhibitors in one breed show were a "calf club" boy, a big commercial dairy from another state, a buffalo grass grazer, a government military corrective institution, a herdsman owning only one or two animals. And it was a good show too, with nobody having a walk-away.

We are likely to think of Hutchinson as pretty well to one edge of the improved hog producing territory, but in this show, reaching as high a standard of excellence in Poland Chinas, Durocs, Chester Whites and Hampshires as any show yet held in the state, some of the very best things came from still farther to the Southwest.

Appended are the ratings of the various breeds and classes, as made by a competent judging staff:

Herefords

Exhibitors—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.; W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan.; Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan.; E. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kan.; S. J. & J. E. Turner, Lees

Summit, Mo.; Wallace & E. G. Good, Kansas City, Mo.; C. M. Largent, Merkel, Tex. Judge—William Burton, Kansas City, Mo. Bulls—Aged: None shown. Two-year-olds: 1, Largent on Prince Fairfax; 2, Miller on Woodford 7th; 3, Bowman on Generous Leader. Senior yearling: 1, Goods on Good Donald 3d; 2, Largent on Rhome Lad; 3, Hazlett on Beau Baltimore 25th. Junior yearlings: 1, Hazlett on Bocaldo 11th; 2, Turners on Laurel Perfection; 3, Largent on Lasater Fairfax. Senior calves: 1, Largent; 2, Hazlett; 3, Goods. Junior calves: 1, Largent; 2, Goods; 3, Millers. Cows—Aged: 1 and 2, Largent on Rosy Britisher and Beauty Fairfax; 3, Bowman on Miss Pearl. Two-year-olds: 1, Hazlett on Yerba Santa; 2, Largent on Marcellus; 3, Goods on Peerless Mischief. Senior yearlings: 1 and 2, Hazlett on Bloss 16th and Ozama; 3, Largent on Lids Juliet. Junior yearlings: 1, Largent on Rose Lee Fairfax; 2, Goods on Lady Donald 4th; 3, Hazlett on Chetah. Senior calves: 1 and 3, Largent; 2, Hazlett. Junior calves: 1, Turners; 2, Largent; 3, Hazlett. Groups—Aged herds: 1, Largent. Young herds: 1, Hazlett; 2, Largent; 3, Brown. Calf herds: 1, Largent; 2, Hazlett; 3, Miller. Get of sire: 1, Largent; 2, Goods; 3, Largent. Produce of dam: 1, Largent; 2, Hazlett; 3, Turners. Senior champion bull—Largent on Prince Fairfax. Junior and grand champion bull—Hazlett on Bocaldo 11th. Senior and grand champion cow—Hazlett on Yerba Santa. Junior champion cow—Hazlett on Bloss 16th.

Shorthorns

Exhibitors—A. L. Harris, Osage City, Kan.; H. H. Holmes, Topeka, Kan.; John Regier, Whitewater, Kan.; H. B. Gaedert, Buhler, Kan.; William Herkelman, Elwood, Ia.; W. E. Pritchard, Walnut, Ia. Judge—John Tomson, Dover, Kan. Bulls—Aged: 1, Herkelman on Cumberland Standard; 2, Holmes on Viscount Standard. Two-year-olds: None shown. Senior yearlings: 1, Holmes on Count Valentine; 2, Herkelman on Sultan's Model; 3, Gaedert on Pleasant Acres Sultan. Junior yearlings: 1, Regier on A. L. Cumberland; 2, Holmes on Red Gauntlet; 3, Gaedert on Lavender Hampton. Senior calves: 1 and

2, Pritchard on Select Dale and Captain Clarion; 3, Holmes on Count Valentine 2d. Junior calves: 1, Pritchard on Victorious Dale; 2, Herkelman on Cumberland's Choice; 3, Holmes on Valentine Stamp. Cows—Aged: 1, Harris on Crystal Maid; 2, Regier on Calla 2d; 3, Gaedert on Crimson's Daughter. Two-year-olds: 1, Holmes on Keepsake. Senior yearlings: 1, Pritchard on Lady Susan; 2 and 3, Harris on Lero's Pet and Roseleaf 2d. Junior yearlings: 1 and 2, Pritchard on Dale's Bangle and Victoria 74th; 3, Herkelman on Imperial Bright Sunshine 12th. Senior calves: 1, Holmes on Lady Supreme; 2 and 3, Pritchard on Rosebud 6th and Fairview Lady 4th. Junior calves: 1, Herkelman on Village Beauty; 2, Holmes on Sweet Blossom 2d; 3, Pritchard on Victoria 75th. Groups—Aged herds: 1, Holmes. Young herds: 1, Pritchard; 2, Holmes. Calf herds: 1, Pritchard; 2, Herkelman; 3, Holmes. Get of sire: 1 and 2, Pritchard; 3, Herkelman. Produce of cow: 1 and 2, Pritchard; 3, Holmes. Senior champion bull—Herkelman on Cumberland Standard. Junior and grand champion bull—Pritchard on Select Dale. Senior champion cow—Harris on Crystal Maid. Junior and grand champion cow—Pritchard on Lady Susan.

Aberdeen Angus

Exhibitors—L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.; J. C. Simpson, Eufaula, Okla.; Emil Hedstrom, Lost Springs, Kan. Judge—James McClung, Indianola, Neb. Bulls—Aged: 1, Simpson on Laddie of Rosemere; 2, Kershaw on Elmland Herman. Two-year-olds: 1, Kershaw on Plowman; 2, Hedstrom on Brome Ridge Brower; 3, Simpson on Espignat. Senior yearlings: 1, Kershaw on Royal Black Eston; 2, Simpson on Black Cap Brigham. Junior yearlings: 1, Kershaw on Ben Hur 2nd of Lone Dell. Senior calves: 1, Simpson on Eston on Elm Hill; 2, Kershaw on Muskogee Blackbird. Junior calves: 1, Kershaw on Muskogee 81st; 2, Kershaw on Black Inburn; 3, Simpson on Myra Boy. Cows—Aged: 1, Simpson on Myra of Rosemere; 2, Kershaw on Twinburn Pride 5th. Two-year-olds: 1, Simpson on Myra of Topeka; 2, Kershaw on Muskogee Rose

2nd. Senior yearlings: 1, Kershaw on Muskogee May 6th; 2, Simpson on Muskogee Erica. Junior yearlings: 1 and 3, Simpson on Muskogee Ida and Fairland Pansy; 2, Kershaw on Muskogee Donna 4th. Senior calves: 1 and 2, Kershaw; 3, Simpson. Junior calves: 1, Simpson; 2 and 3, Kershaw. Senior and grand champion bull—Kershaw on Plowman. Junior champion bull—Kershaw on Muskogee 81st. Senior and grand champion cow—Simpson on Myra of Topeka. Junior champion cow—Kershaw on Muskogee May 6th. Groups—Aged herds: 1, Kershaw; 2, Simpson. Young herds: 1, Kershaw. Calf herds: 1 and 2, Kershaw. Get of sire: 1 and 3, Kershaw on Black Emerson and Inverne of Rosemere; 2, Simpson on Black Eston 3rd. Produce of cow: 1 and 2, Kershaw on May of Rosemere and Gwynn Donna; 3, Simpson on Myra of Rosemere.

Galloways

H. Craft, Medicine Lodge, Kan., was the only exhibitor, filling most of the classes with creditable animals.

Fat Cattle

Exhibitors—Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.; L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.; J. C. Simpson, Eufaula, Okla.

Judges—John Tomson, Dover, Kan.; William Burton, Kansas City, Mo.; and James McClung, Indianola, Neb. Steers—Senior yearlings: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C. on Victor Hessler, purebred Hereford, and Goldendale, purebred Shorthorn; 2, Kershaw on Jim, purebred Angus. Junior yearlings: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C. on Gwendale, purebred Shorthorn, and Masterful, purebred Galloway. Calves: 1 and 3, K. S. A. C. on Black Lad, purebred Angus, and Sammy Dafe, purebred Shorthorn; 2, Simpson on Quinealt, purebred Angus. Champion steer—K. S. A. C. on Victor Hessler.

Steer groups—1 and 2, K. S. A. C.

Holsteins

Exhibitors—U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; J. M. Cheatum, Denison, Kan.; F. L. Crow, Hutchinson,

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Kan.; H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.; J. W. Smyzer, Sterling, Kan.; Extell Farms, Newton, Kan.; J. H. Cleverly, Maxwell, Ia.; Cass Farm Company, Sumner, Ia.

Bulls—Aged: 1, Chestnut on Johanna Bonheur Champion 2d; 2, Cass Farms on King Aggie Hengerveld; 3, U. S. D. B. on Korndyke Akkrummer Ormsby. Two-year-olds: 1, Cass Farms on Fayne Bessie Homestead. Senior yearlings: 1, U. S. D. B. on Korndyke Canary Ormsby. Junior yearlings: 1, Chestnut on Charity Korndyke Butter Boy; 2, Axtell Farm on King Pontiac Hengerveld. Senior calves: 1, Chestnut; 2, U. S. D. B.; 3, Cleverly. Junior calves: 1, Smyzer; 2 and 3, Cass Farms.

Cows—Aged: 1 and 3, Chestnut on Beatitude Wayne de Kol and Merdue Ortis Clotilde 2d; 2, U. S. D. B. on Bessie Forbes Canary Homestead. Two-year-olds: 1, Cass Farms on Plebe de Kol Pride Homestead; 2, Chestnut on Lena McKinley Sagus; 3, Crow on Tredico Herbert Oak Payne Belle. Senior yearlings: 1, Cass Farms; 2 and 3, Chestnut. Junior yearlings: 1, Chestnut; 2, Cass Farms. Senior calves: 1 and 2, Cass Farms; 3, Chestnut. Junior calves: 1 and 2, Cass Farms; 3, U. S. D. B.

Groups—Aged herds: 1, Cass Farms; 2, Chestnut; 3, U. S. D. B. Young herds: 1, Cass Farms; 2, Chestnut. Calf herds: 1, Cass Farms; 2, U. S. D. B. Get of sire: 1, Cass Farms; 2, U. S. D. B.; 3, Chestnut. Produce of dams: 1 and 3, Chestnut; 2, Holdeman.

Senior and grand champion bull—Chestnut on Johanna Bonheur Champion 2d.

Junior champion bull—Cleverly on Sir Pletette Watson Homestead.

Senior and grand champion cow—Cass Farms on Plebe de Kol Pride Homestead.

Junior champion cow—Cass Farms on Alcantra Pink Johanna.

Jerseys

Exhibitors—W. O. Matthews, Hutchinson, Kan.; R. S. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan.

Judge—W. L. Blizzard, Stillwater, Okla.

Bulls—Aged: None shown. Two-year-olds: 1, Gilliland on Blue Bell's Owl Boy.

Senior yearlings—None shown. Junior yearlings: 1, Matthews on Noble Boy's King.

Senior calves—1 and 2, Gilliland on Financial Laddie and Blue Belle's Owl Boy 2d.

Junior calves—1, Gilliland on unnamed; 2, Matthews on unnamed.

Cows—Aged: 1, 2 and 3, Gilliland on Countess Lad's Rosebud, Rural Blue Bell and Laddie's Viola. Two-year-olds: 1, Gilliland on Interested Owl's Grace; 2, Matthews on Jersey Belle. Senior yearlings: 1, Gilliland on Arline's Financial Countess; 2, Matthews on Lucile Marie. Junior yearlings: 1 and 2, Gilliland on Financial Owl's Lillie and May Leona; 3, Matthews on Loren's Fern. Senior calves: Matthews on unnamed. Junior calves: 1 and 2, Gilliland; 3, Matthews.

Groups—Aged herds: Gilliland. Young herds: 1, Gilliland; 2, Matthews. Calf herds: Matthews. Get of sire: 1, Gilliland; 2, Matthews. Produce of dam: 1, Gilliland; 2, Matthews.

Senior champion bull—Gilliland on Blue Belle's Owl Boy.

Junior and grand champion—Gilliland on Financial Laddie.

Senior and grand champion cow—Gilliland on Countess Lad's Rosebud.

Junior champion cow—Gilliland on Arline's Financial Countess.

Guernseys

All awards in the Guernseys went to A. L. Hyser of Storm Lake, Ia., without competition.

Ayrshires

Exhibitors—A. B. Williams & Son, Darlow, Kan.; H. L. Rinehart, Darlow, Kan.; C. H. Peverill, Waterloo, Ia.

Judge—W. L. Blizzard, Stillwater, Okla.

Bulls—Aged: 1, Peverill on Yankee Doodle. Two-year-olds: 1, Williams & Son on Roy Smith of Aldebaran. Yearlings: 1, Peverill on Enid's Good Gift. Senior calves: 1, Peverill. Junior calves: 1 and 2, Peverill; 3, Rinehart.

Cows—Aged: 1, 2 and 3, Peverill on Enid's Good Gift. Two-year-olds: 1, Williams & Son on Nora Spencer. Two-year-olds: 1, Peverill on Good Gift Nora. Junior yearlings: 1 and 2, Peverill on Minne Good Gift and Looa Garland. Senior calves: 1 and 2, Peverill. Junior calves: 1 and 2, Peverill; 3, Williams & Son.

All championship and group prizes went to Peverill.

Jacks

Exhibitors—H. T. Hineman & Son, Dighton, Kan.; Cantwell Bros., Sterling, Kan.; A. S. Wright, Oxford, Kan.; W. B. Shore, Simpson, Kan.

Judge—Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, Kan.

Jacks—Aged: Hinemans on Billy B.; 2, Cantwell Bros. on Clover Leaf King; 3, Wright on Limestone Big Boy. Three-year-olds: 1, Hinemans on Mammoth Monarch; 2, Shore on Big Buster. Two-year-olds: 1, Hineman on Big Ike MW; 2, Cantwell on Billy Sunday. Yearlings: 1, Hineman on High Tide and Prairie Boy; 3, Cantwell.

Jennets—Aged: 1, 2 and 3, Hineman on Fanny Long. Susie McCord and Pay Girl. Three-year-olds: 1, Hineman on Prairie Queen. Two-year-olds: 1, Cantwells. Yearlings: 1, Hineman. Foals: 1, Hineman.

Groups—Herds: 1, Hineman; 2, Cantwell.

Grand champion jack—Hineman on Billy B.

Grand champion jennet—Hineman on Fanny Long.

Mules

Exhibitors—Pete Ricksecker, Partridge, Kan.; Cantwell Bros., Sterling, Kan.; H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

Judge—Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, Kan.

Mules—Three-year-olds: 1, 2 and 3, Hinemans on mules by Kansas Chief. Two-year-olds: 1, Hineman on mule by Kansas Chief; 2 and 3, Ricksecker. Yearlings: 1, Cantwells. Foals: 1, Cantwells.

Champion mule—Hinemans on Maude.

Percherons

Exhibitors—Gossard Breeding Estate, Turon, Kan.; Cantwell Bros., Sterling, Kan.; Rolla Persinger, Little River, Kan.; Geo. Burke, Little River, Kan.; J. A. Cowdry, Lyons, Kan.; H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.; A. P. Loomis, Diamond Springs, Kan.; J. A. McAllister, Topeka, Kan.; J. A. Howell & Son, Paris, Mo.

Judge—Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, Kan.

Stallions—Aged: 1, Gossard on Kaptaine; 2, Cantwell on Woodrow; 3, Gossard on Marmot. Three-year-olds: 1, Howells on Boeule; 2, Holdeman on Utopia. Two-year-

olds: 1, Loomis on Kaptaine. Yearlings: 1, McAllister on Lynn; 2, Gossards on Grandet; 3, Loomis on Dareco. Foals: 1, Gossard on Mentalis; 2, Howell on Joel; 3, Holdeman on Expansion. Group five stallions: 1, Gossard; 2, Holdeman.

Mares—Aged: 1, Loomis on Jugale; 2, Gossard on Korbela; 3, McAllister on Valine. Three-year-olds: 1, Loomis on Francine; 2, Gossard on Kaicottier. Two-year-olds: 1, Howells on Mollie; 2, Loomis on Eileen; 3, McAllister on Maxine. Yearlings: McAllister on unnamed; 2, Gossard on Gloria; 3, Gossard on Marseille. Filly foals: 1 and 2, McAllister; 3, Cantwell.

Groups—Get of sire: 1, Loomis on get of Alphonse; 2, McAllister on get of Improver; 3, Holdeman on Kostello. Produce of mare: 1, Loomis; 2, McAllister; 3, Howells.

Senior and grand champion stallion—Gossard on Kaptaine.

Reserve champion—Loomis on Kaptaine.

Grand champion mare—Howell on Mollie.

Belgians

Exhibitors—David Cooper, Freeport, Kan.; Rolla Persinger, Little River, Kan.

Judge—A. P. Loomis, Diamond Springs, Kan.

All awards, save third in aged stallions, went to Cooper without competition. Third in aged stallions went to Rolla Persinger.

Poland Chinas

Exhibitors—R. L. Barnes, Grenola, Kan.; K. E. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.; Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.; A. J. Earhart, Ness City, Kan.; Moore Farms, Gardner, Kan.; A. F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.; Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.; H. H. Meyer & Sons, Fontanelle, Neb.; Geo. M. Parkett, Cooper, Neb.

Judge—Phil Dawson, Endicott, Neb.

Boars—Aged: 1, Parkett on Bobbie; 2, Earhart on Big Sensation; 3, Ross & Vincent on Model Wonder. Senior yearlings: Earhart on Long Bob. Junior yearlings: 1, Meyers on Cornhusker Bob; 2 and 3, Deming on Liberty Jumbo and Liberty Bob. Senior pigs: 1, Cantwell on Big Mack; 2, Moore on V Commander; 3, Olivier on Giant King.

Junior pigs: 1, Barnes on Orphan's Bob; 2 and 3, Caldwell on Black Big Bob and Long Big Bob.

Sows—Aged: 1, 2 and 3, Moore on Miss Chief. A Buster's Best and Miss Orange 3d. Senior yearlings: 1, Meyers on Cornhusker Princess; 2, Moore on Orange Wonderess; 3, Olivier on King's Lady. Junior yearlings: 1, Meyers on Ring It Again; 2, Caldwell on Zelma Knox; 3, Olivier on Black Price 6th.

Senior pigs: 1, Caldwell on Sensation 1st; 2, Moore on Mary Pickford; 3, Meyers on Big-Francis. Junior pigs: 1, Barnes on Zelma Queen; 2, Olivier on Model A; 3, Moore on Liberty Bell.

Groups—Aged herd: 1, Meyers; 2, Moore; 3, Olivier. Young herd bred by exhibitor: 1, Barnes; 2, Moore; 3, Olivier. Get of sire: 1, Caldwell on Caldwell's Big Bob; 2, Barnes on King Bob; 3, Moore on Giant Buster. Produce of sow: 1, Caldwell on Delma B 1st; 2, Barnes on Zelma B 1st; 3, Deming.

Senior and grand champion boar—Parkett on Bobbie.

Reserve senior champion—Meyers on Cornhusker Bob.

Junior champion boar—Caldwell on Big Mack.

Junior reserve champion boar—Meyers on Orphan's Bob.

Senior and grand champion sow—Moore on Miss Chief.

Senior and reserve champion sow—Meyers on Ring It Again.

Junior champion sow—Barnes on Zelma Queen.

Junior reserve champion—Caldwell on Sensation.

Duroc Jerseys

Exhibitors—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.; F. L. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan.; A. L. Breeding, Ome, Kan.; Danner & Woodell, Winfield, Kan.; Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.; Melvin Jung, Lyons, Kan.; Ethel Jung, Lyons, Kan.; W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.; D. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.; W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan.; United States Disciplinary Barracks, Leavenworth, Kan.; H. G. Kraus, Hillsboro, Kan.; J. W. Brooks & Sons, Eagleville, Mo.

Judge—E. Z. Russell, Washington, D. C.

Boars—Aged: 1, Crow on Potentate; 2, Anderson on Royal Grand Wonder; 3, Howell on Elk Col 2d. Senior yearlings: 1, Danner on Chief Wonder; 2, Otey on Pathfinder 2d; 3, Crow on Crow's Orion Cherry King. Junior yearlings: 1, Shepherd on Great Wonder Model; 2, Zink on Crimson Illustriator; 3, Crow on National King; 2, Zink on unnamed; 3, Otey on Orion Col. King Good Enough. Junior pigs: 1 and 3, Shepherd on High Pathfinder and King Colonel.

Sows—Aged: 1, 2 and 3, Crow on Orion Rose. Crow's Orion Rose and Futurity 7th. Senior yearlings: 1 and 3, Crow on Orion Model Rosa and Gayno Lady; 2, Howell on King's Girl. Junior yearlings: 1, Zink on Big Girl Critic; 2, Howell on Liberty Bell; 3, Crow on Crow's Glory. Junior pigs: 1, Zink on Maid's Critic; 2, Crow on Queen Ideal 4th; 3, Shepherd on Lady King's Colonel 6th. Junior pigs: 1 and 3, Zink on Big Girl Lady 1st and Big Girl Lady 2d; 2, Shepherd on Miss King Gano.

Groups—Aged herds: 1 and 2, Crow; 3, Howell. Young herds: 1, Zink; 2, Shepherd; 3, Crow. Get of sire: 1, Crow; 2, Shepherd; 3, Zink. Produce of sow: 1, Crow; 2, Shepherd; 3, Zink.

Chester Whites

Exhibitors—J. K. McAnaw, Cameron, Mo.; W. W. Walmire & Son, Peculiar, Mo.; E. H. Smiley, Perth, Kan.; Coleman & Crum, Danville, Kan.; Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.; J. N. Krause, Danville, Kan.

Judges—E. Z. Russell, Washington, D. C.; Phil Dawson, Endicott, Neb.

Boars—Aged: 1, Coleman & Crum; 2, McAnaw. Senior yearlings: 1, Coleman & Crum; 2, Walmires. Junior yearlings: 1, McAnaw; 2, Murr; 3, Coleman & Crum. Junior pigs: 1 and 2, McAnaw; 3, Krause.

Sows—Aged: 1 and 3, Coleman & Crum; 2, McAnaw. Senior yearlings: 1 and 2, McAnaw; 3, Smiley. Junior yearlings: 1, 2 and 3, McAnaw. Senior pigs: 1, 2 and 3, McAnaw. Junior pigs: 1, 2 and 3, McAnaw.

Groups—Get of sire: 1, 2 and 3, McAnaw on get of Joe Wing. Produce of sow: 1, McAnaw; 2, Coleman & Crum; 3, Walmire. Aged herds: 1, Coleman & Crum; 2, McAnaw; 3, Walmire. Young herds: 1 and 2, McAnaw; 3, Smiley.

Senior and grand champion boar—Coleman & Crum on Geller's King. Junior champion boar—McAnaw on Joe Wing 2d.

Senior and grand champion sow—Coleman & Crum on Tip Top.

Junior champion sow—McAnaw on unnamed.

Mulefoot Hogs

All awards in the Mulefoot hog classes went to S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan., showing 25 head.



Satisfaction Assured in Advance

It is a fact that Lalley-Light usually finds preference among those thoughtful farmers who are regarded as neighborhood leaders.

It is not hard to understand why. The man who seriously looks into the electric light and power situation discovers that Lalley-Light has been in successful farm use for more than seven years.

He hears it well spoken of everywhere it is known.

He learns that faithful year-to-year service and economy are the experience of Lalley-Light users.

He receives the impression that he would be entirely safe in investing in Lalley-Light.

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Lalley-Light brings to the farm a score of conveniences and comforts that only electricity from a wholly dependable plant can bring.

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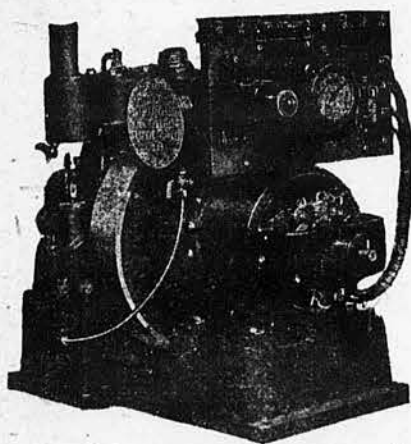
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Generating plant is 27 inches long, 14 inches wide, 21 inches high. Storage battery is included in complete outfit.

LALLEY-LIGHT

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER FOR EVERY FARM

Hampshires

Exhibitors—J. C. Getthens, Amber, Okla.; W. O. Matthews, Hutchinson, Kan.; F. S. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.; E. Z. Russell, Washington, D. C.

Judge—E. Z. Russell, Washington, D. C.

Boars—Aged: 1, Getthens on My Lord. Senior yearlings: 1, Getthens on Kansas Kid. Junior yearlings: 1, Getthens on Amber Tip-top; 2, Wempe on Kansas King; 3, Matthews on unnamed. Senior pigs: 1 and 2, Wempe on Model Again and Gano King. Junior pigs: 1, 2 and 3, Wempe on Topeka Lad 1st, 2d and 3d.

Sows—Aged: 1 and 3, Wempe on Jeanetta and Kate; 2, Getthens on Lady Amber. Senior yearlings: 1 and 2, Wempe on Kate Queen Again and Grace. Junior yearlings: 1 and 2, Getthens on Ella Tipton and Lady Tipton; 3, Matthews on unnamed. Senior pigs: 1, 2 and 3, Wempe on Wempe's 5th, 6th and 7th. Junior pigs: 1 and 2, Wempe on Lady Again and Daisy; 3, Getthens on Queen Amber.

Groups—Aged herds: 1, Getthens; 2, Wempe. Young herds: 1 and 2, Wempe; 3, Getthens. Get of sire: 1 and 2, Wempe; 3, Getthens. Produce of sow: 1, Getthens; 2 and 3, Wempe.

Senior and grand champion boar—Getthens on Amber Tipton.

Reserve senior champion—Getthens on My Lord.

Junior and reserve grand champion—Wempe on Model Again.

Senior and grand champion sow—Wempe on Jeanette.

Reserve senior champion sow—Wempe on Grace.

Junior and reserve grand champion sow—Wempe on Lady Again.

Sheep

Exhibitors—Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.; Doyle Park Farm, Peabody, Kan.; Dr. F. B. Cornell, Nickerson, Kan.; John Coldwater, Chase, Kan.; Gilmore and Hague, Peabody, Kan.; Walshire and Son, Peculiar, Mo.; Sherwood Bros., Shelbyville, Mo.; C. E. Wood, Topeka, Kan.

Judge—Prof. W. L. Blizard, Stillwater, Okla.

Shropshires

Rams—Aged: 1, Doyle Park Farm; 2, Coldwater; 3, Dr. Cornell. One year and under: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Coldwater.

Lambs: 1, Gilmore and Hague; 2 and 3, K. S. A. C.

Ewes—Aged: 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Doyle Park Farm; 3, Coldwater. Yearlings: 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Gilmore and Hague; 3, Doyle Park Farm. Lambs: 1, Gilmore and Hague; 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Doyle Park Farm.

Groups—Flocks: 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Doyle Park Farm; 3, Gilmore and Hague. Pen three lambs: 1, Gilmore and Hague; 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Doyle Park Farm.

Champion ram—Doyle Park Farm.

Champion ewe—K. S. A. C.

Hampshires

Rams—Aged: 1, Sherwood Bros.; 2, Walshire. Yearlings: 1, 2 and 3, Sherwood Bros.

Lambs: 1, 2 and 3, Sherwood Bros.

Ewes—Aged: 1 and 3, Sherwood Bros.; 2, K. S. A. C. Yearlings: 1 and 3, Sherwood Bros.; 2, Coldwater. Lambs: 1 and 2, Sherwood Bros.; 3, K. S. A. C.

Groups—Flocks: 1 and 2, Sherwood Bros.; 3, K. S. A. C. Pen three lambs: 1 and 2, Sherwood Bros.; 3, K. S. A. C.

Champion ram—Sherwood Bros.

Champion ewe—Sherwood Bros.

Cotswolds

Rams—Aged: 1, Walshire without competition. Yearlings: 1 and 2, C. E. Wood.

Lambs: 1, 2 and 3, Wood.

Ewes—Aged: 1, Walshire; 2 and 3, Wood. Yearlings: 1, Walshire; 2 and 3, Wood. Lambs: 1, 2 and 3, Walshire.

Groups—Flocks: 1, Wood. Pen 3 lambs: 1 and 2, Wood.

Southdowns

Rams—Aged: 1, K. S. A. C.; 2 and 3, Sherwood Bros. Yearlings: 1, K. S. A. C.

Lambs: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.

Ewes—Aged: 1, Sherwood Bros.; 2 and 3, K. S. A. C. Yearlings: 1 and 3, K. S. A. C.; 2, Walshire. Lambs: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Walshire.

Groups—Flocks and pen of 3 rams: K. S. A. C.

Champion ram—Sherwood Bros.

Champion ewe—K. S. A. C.

Oxfords

Rams—Aged: 1, Walshire. Yearlings: 1 and 2, Walshire. Lambs: 1 and 2, Coldwater.

Ewes—Aged: 1 and 2, Walshire; 3, Coldwater. Yearlings: 1, Coldwater; 2 and 3, Walshire. Lambs: 1 and 2, Coldwater; 3, Walshire.

Groups—Flocks: 1, Walshire; 2, Coldwater. Pen 3 lambs: 1, Coldwater; 2, Walshire.

Champion ram and champion ewe—Walshire.

Dorsets

Rams—Aged, yearling and lambs: All to K. S. A. C. without competition.

Ewes—Aged: 1, Walshire; 2, K. S. A. C. Yearlings: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Walshire. Lambs: 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Walshire.

Groups—Flocks: 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Walshire. Pen 3 lambs: K. S. A. C.

Champion ram and champion ewe—K. S. A. C.

Delaine Merinos

Rams—Aged: Walshire. Yearlings: 1 and 2, Sherwood. Lambs: None shown.

Ewes—Aged: 1 and 2, Walshire. Yearlings: 1, Walshire. Lambs: 1, Walshire.

Groups—Flocks: 1, Walshire. Pens: 1, Walshire.

Champion ram and champion ewe—Walshire.

Fat Wethers

All awards in this class went to K. S. A. C. without competition.

The Hog Show at Topeka

By T. W. MORSE

Of such excellence was the swine section of the livestock show in the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka that we print, tardily, herewith, awards in the principal two breeds shown.

Poland Chinas

Exhibitors—James Arkhill & Son, Junction City; Robt. L. Barnes, Grenola; Edward R. Beavers, Junction City; Fred B. Caldwell, Osage; Geo. Delfelder & Sons, Effingham; Deming Ranch, Oswego; E. F. Dorsey & Son, Girard; A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City; Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena; H. & King, Topeka; Bert F. Hodson, Ashland; Moore Farms, Gardner; F. Olivier & Sons, Danville; Schmitt Bros., Seneca; T. P. Torgarden, Manhattan; H. W. Walter & Son, Effingham (all of Kansas).

Judge—J. P. Bennett, Lees Summit, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys

Exhibitors—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan.; Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kan.; Geo. M. Kulfmeyer, Holton, Kan.; W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan.; Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.; C. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.; A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.; W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan.; R. W. Murphy, Dearborn, Mo.; Brooks & Son, Eagleville, Mo.

Judge—W. A. Williams, Marlow, Okla.

Boars—Aged: 1, Crow on Potentate; 2 and 3, Murphy on The Pal and Illustrator Chief. Senior yearlings: 1, Murphy on Model Allie; 2, Searle & Cottle on Apperson Jackrabbit; 3, Crow on Crow's Orion King. Junior yearlings: 1, Shepherd on Great Wonder Model; 2, Zink on Crimson Illustration; 3, Crow on Potentate 3d. Senior pigs: 1, Crow; 2, Zink; 3, Murphy. Junior pigs: 1, Zink; 2 and 3, Moser.

Sows—Aged: 1, Crow on Crow's Futurity Lady 7th; 2, Murphy on R. W. Model; 3, Howell Bros. on Gay Dora. Senior yearlings: 1 and 3, Crow on Gano Lady and Gano Lady 2d; 2, Howell Bros. on King's Girl. Junior yearlings: 1 and 3, Murphy on Model's Cherry Lady and Model's Cherry Lady 2d; 2, Crow on Crow's Glory. Senior pigs: 1, Brooks; 2 and 3, Crow. Junior pigs: 1, Zink; 2, Crow; 3, Murphy.

Groups—Aged herds: 1, Murphy; 2, Crow. Young herds: 1, Crow; 2, Zink. Get of sire: 1, Crow; 2, Murphy. Produce of sow: 1, Murphy; 2, Crow; 3, Zink.

Senior and grand champion boar—Murphy on Model Allie.

Junior champion—Crow on National King.

Senior and grand champion sow—Crow on Orion's Model Rosa.

Junior champion—Brooks on Pathfinder Lady.

A Kansas Hereford to Hawaii

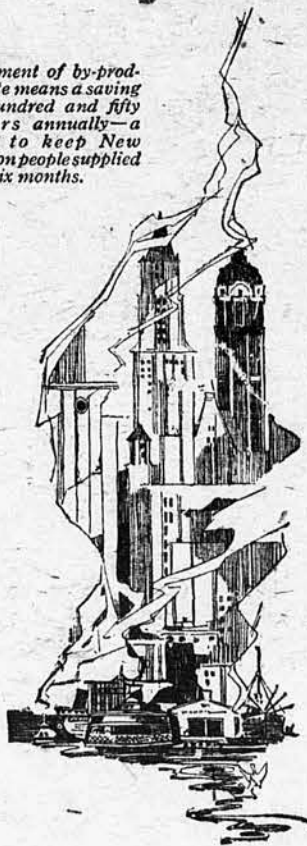
For a consideration of \$6,000 R. H. Hazlett of Eldorado, Kan., has just sold one of his Hereford herd bulls, Paragon 12th, and that famous sire, as one of a shipment of 11 bulls, is now on the way to the Hawaiian Islands. Paragon 12th was bred by Claude Makin who judged Herefords at the recent Kansas Free Fair and was obtained by Mr. Hazlett at the dispersion of the Dallmeyer Herefords last winter. A. W. Carter of Honolulu, the purchaser of the bull, has for the manager of his Herefords, James Shanks formerly Mr. Dallmeyer's Hereford manager.

The ten younger bulls of the shipment are from the herds of Colonel Taylor and R. R. Giltner of Kentucky, and cost from \$500 to \$1,000 each. They go to Robert Hinds of Kamuela, Hawaii.

How the packer is saving millions out of waste

—and how this results in higher cattle prices for the stockman

The development of by-products out of waste means a saving of about one hundred and fifty million dollars annually—a sum sufficient to keep New York's six million people supplied with meat for six months.



THERE was a time when the steer was handled solely for its edible meat, its hide, and its tallow.

The remainder of the animal, in weight totaling many millions of pounds annually, was thrown away—a sheer waste.

Today virtually all of this former waste is utilized. Over 250 articles are now contributed by the steer to human needs, and a larger proportion of the animal is saved for human food.

At the time of writing \$135 is, on the average, the price paid for the average beef animal to the stockman by Swift & Company.

But if the old order of waste still prevailed and only the hide and tallow were saved, Swift & Company would be obliged either to pay not more than \$125 to the stockman, or to charge the public higher meat prices.

Thus, you see, by-product utilization results in a saving of about \$10 per animal—a saving which, when multiplied by the total number of cattle dressed annually by Swift & Company, over two million, amounts to more than twenty million dollars annually. This saving goes to the stockman in higher cattle prices and to the consumer in lower meat prices.

If applied to the entire number of cattle dressed annually in America, approximately fifteen million, this saving would amount to about one hundred and fifty million dollars annually.

The real development of by-products came with the development of the larger packing organizations.

Success was attained not easily, but by patient effort, by exhaustive experiment, by intense specialization. It has been a big job and has called for big methods—a job far beyond the resources of the old, unorganized system of local meat dressing.

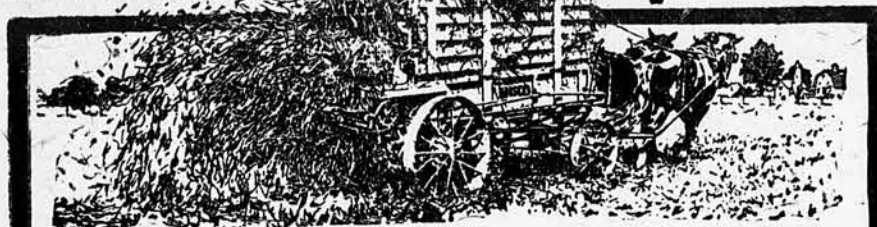
Not only are the by-products saved but their value has been increased through better handling of hides, fats, and other edible portions of the steer.

Swift & Company is glad to have had a part in this development. It is an achievement of thrift—an achievement that has made possible today lower meat prices to the consumer and higher prices to the producer of cattle than would have been possible under the old methods.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 22,000 stockholders

NISCO MANURE and STRAW Spreader



Straw Worth \$8 a Ton---Don't Waste It

(All statements approved by Experiment Stations, Departments of Agriculture and progressive farmers.)

Science and the experience of many up-to-date farmers prove that your straw stack contains tons of humus and much phosphorus, potash and nitrogen. At present prices, straw has a fertilizer value of \$8.00 a ton—too valuable to burn or sell at a low figure.

In addition to that, it prevents the winter killing of wheat, soil blow or washing, conserves moisture and makes tough, sticky soil much more friable.

But you can't get these results by haphazard, wagon-tail distribution. The straw must be well shredded, well distributed and put on evenly. The one sure way of getting all these results is to use the

NISCO ONE MAN Straw Spreading Attachment

You can put this attachment at small cost on your trusty Nisco—the original wide spreading spreader, and make it a perfect machine for both manure and straw—two machines in one. Spreads straw evenly 8 to 10 feet wide.

The Nisco has always been the bellwether of spreaders. It is always in the lead with new improvements and is built for a life-time of service. "Not a cent for repairs" is the statement of thousands of farmers who have used the Nisco for years.

See your Nisco dealer and have him show you the advantages of both the Nisco and the straw attachment. Don't wait for him to call on you as he is short of help now. Insist on the Nisco. Don't take some other machine or you will regret it later on. Ask the dealer or write us for illustrated circular and book on manure.

Act now and be prepared for the spring drive of 1919.

New Idea Spreader Co.

Spreader Specialists
Coldwater, Ohio



CLIMAX ENSILAGE CUTTERS

Do your filling at lowest cost per ton. On the market in practical use over 34 years. Catalog FREE. Write for lowest prices.

W. W. COATES CO.

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Mo.



Every Home, Club, Sunday School, Church or Business House furnishing a boy for Uncle Sam should honor him by displaying the Service Flag officially adopted by the United States Government. Price 35c. The flags are 42x18 inches in size. Sewed cotton flag cloth.

For the next few days we will send one of these flags free and postpaid with a yearly subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$1.10. Orders are filled with flags with a single star. If more than one star is wanted add 10 cents for each extra star.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Ks.

Gentlemen—Enclosed, find \$1.10 for which send Farmers Mail and Breeze one year, with a service flag free as premium.

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Address

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SEND 35c. STAMPS OR COIN FOR POSTPAID SAMPLE OF THE

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THE TRAP WITH WONDERFUL HOLDING POWER

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Save on TIRES

Buy Your Tires at Direct Factory Prices. 6000-Mile Guarantee!

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A Revelation in Quality. Only finest quality White Rubber Non-Skid or Rib Treads. Our low prices will astonish you.

PIONEER TIRE and RUBBER CO.
650 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Save some money for the purchase of War Savings Stamps, and for the purchase of Liberty Bonds.

"Seein' Things" at Hutchinson

JOHN F. CASE

Four times this year I've passed thru a turnstile at a great state fair and paused for a look at the hurrying crowds. I have mingled with the Missourians at Sedalia—40,000 of them dressed in their Sunday best—and marveled at the cosmopolitan appearance of the crowd for Missouri is an empire that has many distinct types of farm folks. I was one of more than 140,000 who visited the Minnesota State Fair on opening day. Predominating in this great throng was the Scandinavian type of the far North. I mingled with the uncounted thousands at the Topeka Free Fair and saw folks from many states. It was at Hutchinson, tho, that I met the folks who showed real pep.

"Out in this Western country we have lots of room to move around in" one sturdy Jayhawker told me. "There aren't many folks in Ness county" was the way Alfred Loveless, a Copper Pig Club boy, put it, "but what we have are mighty good and they've got the pep." All of us agreed. Except for the livestock breeders who spent hours in reminiscing around the stalls and pens, and the farmers who are eager to study the latest thing in machinery, few Hutchinson fair visitors spent much time in lingering around one exhibit. They were on the move. Alert, intelligent youngsters, well dressed comely mothers, and the big brawny dads thronged the buildings and the booths. But it didn't take them a week to grasp the idea or to get the good points of the exhibits made. Folks who have an abundance of pep don't stand still long.

Like every other fair I visited, the government war exhibit was the center of attraction. Hundreds of service star pins could be counted in every crowd that filled the room. Anxious mothers whose sons are at the training camps or over seas asked innumerable questions of the men in charge. Demure maidens lingered around the miniature army camps or pressed close to the glass-enclosed battle ships; they visioned a soldier or a sailor in service there. Small boys, awed by the sight gave gasps of admiration as they fingered the guns and projectiles that mean death to the savage Hun. Interested little girls admired the carrier pigeons that fill an important place in Uncle Sam's army work. It was worth a trip to the fair to study this exhibit and to see what pride Kansas folks show when they talk about their own boys' part in winning the Great War. There is no person who studied the exhibit but feels that Uncle Sam is there with the goods.

It was my first visit to the Hutchinson State Fair grounds. Officials in charge have every reason to feel proud of the manner in which the exhibit is handled. I was especially impressed with the beautiful agricultural hall. And there, as at every other fair I have attended, the exhibit of the boys and girls drew the crowd. In the agricultural display there was a marvelously fine showing of vegetables and cereals. The county display proved that Western Kansas can produce quality that will win anywhere. The small grain exhibit was especially fine.

Thousands of tractors and many other power machines are in use on Western Kansas farms. The farmers at Hutchinson showed an intelligent appreciation of the display, and boys from 10 years up know how to handle the big machines. Talk to a farmer who has studied tractors and ask about his wheat seeding operations this year. It was an unusual thing if he didn't tell you that his wheat acreage would be up in the hundreds for the harvest of 1919. F. B. Slade of Stafford county, told me that he already had seeded 640 acres and Mr. Slade modestly asserts that he is only one of the small food producers, too. You hear real "tractor talk" at Hutchinson.

If the interest exhibited in the livestock section of the Kansas State Fair is any indication there will be more purebred cattle and hogs on Western Kansas farms during the coming years. The visitors lingered longest around the stalls of the beef breeds in the cattle division and at the swine

pens, but there were many of them who could be found "talking sheep," too. "I am going to start with purebreds next year," was an expression often heard.

There was every evidence of prosperity among the folks who attended the fair. It took cash to spend a week at Hutchinson. Like every other fair town, Hutchinson folks seem to consider fair week a legitimate harvest time. And, as might be expected, the visitors howl about exorbitant charges, but forget it and come back again next year. But so far as the Hutchinson State Fair itself is concerned, I didn't discover anything that wasn't worth the price. Secretary Sponsler sees that the visitor gets a square deal.

One of the most interesting exhibits, to an Eastern visitor, was the numerous families of Mennonites. But they didn't drive to the fair with an ox team. Bushy-haired, long bearded Jayhawkers with their women folks and little daughters clad in the somber clothing and the poke bonnet which seems to be a regular part of the regalia of this peculiar sect, drove up to the entrance in highpowered motor cars. I saw two little maidens that looked as if they had stepped out of a picture book. Twins they were, black bonneted, black aproned and black shod, but with the intelligent, smiling face of the Jayhawker girl withal. You can't stifle the Kansas spirit with a poke bonnet—not in Western Kansas, anyway.

It was a good, clean, hustling crowd of folks that every Kansan could well feel proud of. There were exceptions, of course, but these were few and far between. At my hotel waiting for a midnight train I overheard this conversation between a visitor and the night clerk: Visitor, slightly spifflicated: "Here's \$5, won't you tell me where I can get something to drink?" Clerk: "Nothing doing. Didn't you know that this is a dry town and you can't get anything here?" Guest, patting the region where liquid refreshments disappear: "The deuce I can't. I've already had it." Curtain. Goodnight.

Walnut on Waste Land

As the result of cutting timber to meet the big demand for gunstock material the supply of black walnut trees is diminishing rapidly over practically the entire range of this tree in the United States. Coupled with this warning, the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture announces that the crop of walnuts is particularly heavy this year, so that there is a splendid chance to gather or buy seed for planting.

The very high lasting qualities of the wood, and the fairly rapid rate of growth of the tree, in good locations, make black walnut one of the most desirable trees to plant on the farm. Furthermore, it may be used to make idle portions of the farm productive, because small patches of rough, gullied, or other waste land, if the soil is good and not too thin or dry, are ideal planting places.

The method of planting black walnut is simple, and the return is likely to be considerable. There is a probability of the timber's retaining its best value on the market. Moreover, in case it is not sold for lumber, the tree yields durable wood which may be used for posts and for a great variety of purposes about the farm. The reason it is so prized for gunstocks is because it works readily in the turning lathe, takes a high finish and does not splinter when struck by projectiles.

Big Crop Losses

Dry weather and hot winds this year caused a big reduction in crop yields in Kansas as well as in nearly every other state. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture estimates that in the curtailment of five of the state's greatest crops alone, the drought cut down the financial returns to the farmers in Kansas, an aggregate of 220 million dollars this year.

The drought toll as estimated by Secretary Mohler is 4 million bushels of wheat; 74 million bushels of corn; 16 million bushels of oats; 650,000 tons of alfalfa; and 64,000 tons prairie hay.

This Pony FREE

Rosemary

Rosemary is a beautiful 3-year-old black Shetland Pony, about 42 inches tall. She weighs about 300 pounds and is worth pretty nearly her weight in gold. Of the 500 Ponies we have given away to Boys and Girls, we think Rosemary is one of the prettiest.

You may have seen lots of Ponies in Circus Parades, but we don't believe you ever saw one prettier than Rosemary, and we are going to give her to you, or to some other boy or girl, who sends in his or her name.

Hitched up to her cute little Pony Buggy, Rosemary will pull you and all your boy and girl friends that can pile in. Then, when you are tired of driving, you can throw on the Saddle and Bridle we give you with Rosemary and go scampering around the country.

Can you think of anything you would rather have than Rosemary?

Read this page carefully and then send in your name and address at once.

We shall give YOU, or some other Boy or Girl, this Shetland Pony, with complete Buggy, Harness, etc., just as it looks in this picture.



This is Rosemary

If You Want to Own Rosemary
or Any One of the Other Ponies we are giving away

The Outfit

Best of all, we send free with Rosemary the complete Pony Outfit just as you see it in the picture.

Besides the Pony, the Pony Buggy, and the Harness, we also send a Saddle and Bridle, which will make you the most complete outfit money can buy.

The Pony Buggy is the most comfortable riding and easiest pulling we could buy. We have given away so many that we know what kind most boys and girls like.

The handsome nickel-trimmed harness looks just fine on Rosemary, and the Saddle and Bridle are made to order for her.

No child, no matter how rich his parents may be, owns a nicer Pony and Outfit than this one, and we shall send it free with all charges paid to some Boy or Girl.

This is surely the best chance you ever had to get a Shetland Pony, and if you think you would like to have it, send your name and address right away. Some Boy or Girl is sure to get it.

Send Your Name TODAY



As soon as we hear from you we shall write you all about Rosemary and the several other Ponies we are giving away, and tell you how to win one of them. Don't let anyone tell you that you cannot win a Pony, because our plan of giving Ponies is different from all others.

We make it easy for children to get Ponies. We use them to advertise our big magazine, the Farmer's Wife. We have already given Ponies to more than 500 Boys and Girls, all over the country. Some of these children who received free Ponies were only 6 or 7 years old, so you know we must have made it easy for them to win. Just send your name and address and see.



We Have Given Away Over 500 Ponies

Here are the Names of 45 of the Ponies We Have Given Away and the Children Who Won Them:

Jim, Tony Edwards, Barton Co., Kas.
Jerry, Cleta Johnson, Douglas Co., Kas.
Gypsy, Frances Sample, Greenwood Co., Kas.
Kolon, Benton Brannon, Meade Co., Kas.
Pedeo, Harold H. Hodgin, Atchison Co., Mo.
Duke, Dorothy Lee Eagle, Jackson Co., Mo.
Ginger, Charles Foster, Randolph Co., Mo.
Evangeline, Gladys Houx, Saline Co., Mo.
Mac, Ruth Mead, Saline Co., Mo.
Beauty, Evelyn Russell, Greene Co., Ark.
Bob, John B. Corn, Jr., Pulaski Co., Ark.
Rett, Harry Ingwersen, Cass Co., Neb.

Hector, Verna Beerbohm, Cuming Co., Neb.
Tom, Helen Heermann, Cuming Co., Neb.
Brewster, Paul D. Simms, Custer Co., Neb.
Gus, Frank and Vera Brown, Dakota Co., Nebraska.
Bumps, Lewis Barton, Dawes Co., Neb.
Bingo, Jeanette Lansing, Dixon Co., Neb.
Jewel, Arthur Marode, Douglas Co., Neb.
Roscoe, Doris Overman, Grant Co., Neb.
Bonnie, Amyle Kafer, Carroll Co., Ia.
Pat, Flossie Meredith, Jasper Co., Ia.
Snap, Jennie Nadeau, Iona Co., Mich.

Larry, Wilford Schaffer, Grant Co., Minn.
Cozy, Charles Young, Cascade Co., Mont.
Judge, Louis Schmidt, Morton Co., N. D.
Flo, Lloyd Thomas, Allen Co., O.
Kip, Anna Miller, Logan Co., O.
Sunshine, Eva Huddleson, Beadle Co., S. D.
Lady, Marion Jones, Franklin Co., Tenn.
Jingo, Pearl Kerr, Grant Co., Wis.
Fritzie, Marie Parker, Knox Co., Ill.
Sambo, Lowell Comeford, Lake Co., Ind.
Polly, Alfred Hokenstad, Dane Co., Wis.
Peaches, A. M. Davenport, Klamath Co., Ore.

Pony Pictures Free

When you send in your name, we shall tell you how to get a Free Pony and also send you some Pony Pictures showing the Ponies we are giving away. Write your name below or send it on a postal card.

THE PONY KING,
433 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

My Name is.....

P. O. Age.....

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

We haven't room to print the names of all the 500 children who have won Ponies, but we shall send you the names of several hundred of them, with pictures showing many of them playing with the Ponies we sent them. All you need to do is to send your name and address at once. Fill out and mail the corner on the left, or just write your name, address and age on a Postal Card and send to us. Do it today. Address

THE PONY KING, 433 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Crops in Allen County

BY GUY M. TREDWAY

Clover made a fairly good first crop this year, but owing to the excessive dry weather we did not start a second growth. The entire clover acreage of this community has been killed. Seed for planting will have to be shipped here and will be very high. Why more alfalfa is not grown is a puzzle to me. All alfalfa in this county made an early crop and on lower land a second and in some instances a third crop. The recent rains have started it again and another crop probably will be cut should killing frosts hold off until the last of October. Almost all the alfalfa that did not make a second crop has provided considerable pasture and at a time when other feed was very scarce.

Several sorghum mills were operated here last fall for the first time in several years. This was the cause of many farmers planting cane for sorghum this year. A part of our own has been made into molasses. The stalks were short as was everything else this year. It took two men nearly two days to get two loads to the mill. The leaves are lost when the cane is hauled away, and also the stalk. With feed so high and knowing that cane is such a good feed in the fall, also counting the time required to prepare it for the mill, and the cost of making, which is 40 cents a gallon, we decided that sirup could be bought more cheaply. So there was little more than half the molasses expected made. The result is that the rest of the cane will be fed. In a year when feed is cheap and the cane more growthy it is cheaper to make it up than to buy sirup.

Owing to dry weather cane planted after rye was harvested did not grow rapidly. The latter part of August we discovered that it would not mature well enough to make silage and there was considerable growth of morning glories in the field in which the sheep were turned. They ate the morning glories first and later began stripping the leaves off the cane. We watched them closely for indications of poisoning, but when they had been on the field daily for a week without bad results we decided to turn in the cattle. Within 10 minutes after they were turned in the cattle voluntarily left the field. A little later several became droopy; some merely gave less milk that evening, others showed signs of distress, and one died within an hour. Just why it should injure the cattle and not the sheep is not clear to us, but we believe it is because the sheep ate only the leaves while the cattle ate the entire stalk. Cane cut and cured makes excellent feed and some use it before it is cured without bad results.

A registered Jersey cow was shipped to Wichita this week. Not having a crate large enough, time had to be taken from other pressing work to make one. It is a big half day's work to make a crate for a medium sized animal and considerable lumber is required. Crates are returned by the express companies at a low rate so that it is much cheaper to have them returned than to make a new one every time.

The silo was filled early this year as corn ripened early. Some neighbors put in corn that will return much more than it possibly could for grain, even with corn at \$2 a bushel. Our own corn averaged from 15 to 40 bushels an acre. Not a great amount of the better corn was put in, but all that was should pay well.

Power cost \$20 a day, which is just twice what it has cost in other years. Labor is \$3.50 a day. We were fortunate in having help enough to keep the machine running. We paid out \$33.50 for the day and have had to work several days for the neighbors in exchanging work. But the feed will be at the door this winter and the quality is good.

Because of the price of feed a larger acreage of fodder than usual has been cut, but much with little corn on it remains uncut. All that will be saved is what the cattle will get from the standing stalks. The valuable feed that is wasted in this county every year because corn is cut for fodder or left standing and the stalks pastured would build a number of silos.

Line up Your Members Now

There'll be a Change in Capper Poultry Club Rules

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

YOU'RE PROUD to be a member of one of the most successful clubs in the United States. That's what the Capper Poultry club is. I wish it had been possible for every member to attend the business sessions of the club either in Topeka or Hutchinson, held during fair week in these two cities. "A larger percentage of members of the Capper Poultry club for 1917 kept daily records of the farm flock and turned in annual reports at the close of the contest than in any poultry club that has ever existed," John F. Case, contest manager, who was with us in the business session for a short time, said. Then Mr. Case briefly told about the change in the plans for the contest of 1919 which will be announced sometime in November. He stated that as Capper Poultry club girls have provided so much valuable information in keeping farm flock records during these two years that

will go out of the present club. In fact, Mrs. Brun is looking several years into the future and told me that she is going to see that a little neighbor, who is only 7 years old and "just loves" chickens, is invited to some of the meetings of the older girls. Mrs. W. E. Andrew, Helen's mother, and Mrs. Ernest White, Nola's mother, of Johnson county, are just as eager to continue the fine work that has been done in their club this year. Mrs. Leonard Patton, Hazel's mother, is going to stand behind the club in Dickinson county, and down in Miami county is Mrs. A. U. Jenkins, the mother of Clark Jenkins, who won the pep trophy cup in the pig club contest in 1917. Mrs. Jenkins hasn't a daughter but she's kept farm flock records all her life and she's going to be sponsor to some other mother's daughter, to see that she becomes a member of the club. And I must not forget to tell you about A. K. Sell, the father of Bessie Sell, county leader of Wilson county. Yes, we let him come to our meeting also. - Confidentially, I'll tell you that I believe Mr. Sell is more interested in the poultry club than in the pig club. He voluntarily pledged himself to see that both Wilson county and Neosho county which adjoins it are lined up early with a complete membership in 1919. Mr. Sell's offer met with such marked approval that representatives of all the counties with a complete membership offered to look into the affairs of neighboring county clubs where the membership is not complete and to help them line up for the new contest.

At the meeting in Hutchinson, enthusiasm was just as great as at the Topeka meeting. Naoma Moore, county leader of the Stafford club, assisted by the other members, has already lined up nine members for the contest in 1919. Freda Slade's mother and Mona Guthrie's mother are backing up the efforts of the girls in every way. Mrs. I. N. Kiger of Reno county is fond of both girls and chickens. She hasn't any girls to enter the club but she is so successful in raising chickens that she's going to line up girls for membership so that they, too, can prove that it pays to raise chickens. I wish that I could tell you about all the excellent plans that were discussed by all the girls and all of their mothers who attended the meetings, but to do that would require pages and pages, so you must be satisfied to know that unanimous approval was given the new plan of making compulsory the entry of only the contest purebreds and leaving it to the desire of the mother and daughter whether they shall enter the farm flock.

Catherine Peltier's Contest Story

And now in the list of prize winners in the contest which closed the latter part of May we have come down to the fifth fortunate girl. Read Catherine Peltier's story and you'll know why she won out with her chickens:

"When I penned my eight pullets and a cockerel, papa made a new cement coop for them. When the weather was cold I kept warm water in a fountain that has a lamp to heat the water.

"While the chickens were penned I fed them mixed feed which I measured in a bucket and put into a big box in the wash house. This feed consisted of

oats, cracked corn, kafir and two other kinds of grain. I mixed all of these together and gave this feed in the morning. I always kept good clean straw in the scratch yard and I threw the feed into the straw, so that the chickens would have to scratch for it. At noon I would feed them a good warm mash, made of bran and poultry tonic, and at night I gave them corn from the ear. Every week I would pick up old broken dishes and break them into small pieces.

"During March I gathered 107 eggs from my pullets; during April I gathered only 98, for then I had two hens sitting on 30 eggs, from which 27 chickens were hatched. I gathered 76 eggs in May and set four hens on 60 eggs. From these, 52 chicks were hatched.

"Every day I dug worms for the chicks. I gave them chick feed, oat meal and hard boiled eggs.

"Mamma and I raised more than 800 chickens this year and in this way we are helping Uncle Sam win the war. I have no brothers in the war, but I have five cousins fighting in France."

Cattle Loan Committee

The War Finance Corporation has announced the following committee to manage the cattle loan agency at Kansas City:

Asa E. Ramsay, Federal Reserve Agent at Kansas City, chairman.
J. Z. Miller, Jr., Governor Federal Reserve Bank, vice-chairman.
M. L. McClure, Director of the Federal Reserve Bank.
James F. O'Donnell, President Nebraska State Bank, O'Neill, Neb.

The committee's headquarters will be in Kansas City at the Federal Reserve Bank, which is the fiscal agent of the War Finance Corporation.

Kansas Guaranty Banks

Kansas has 587 state banks which guarantee to their depositors that in case of a failure or defalcation warranting the closing of the bank, every penny of deposits will be paid to the depositors. These banks have deposited with the state bank commissioner \$1,016,286.36 in cash and bonds as a guarantee fund.

Kansas was the first state to adopt the state guaranty of bank deposits. The law is not compulsory, but a bank may enter the guaranty plan by depositing one-tenth of 1 per cent of its deposits in cash and one and nine-tenths of its deposits in bonds with the bank commissioner. Its deposits are then guaranteed under the state law. In case of a failure of a bank, after all assets are liquidated and used to pay the depositors, sufficient money is taken from the guaranty fund to make up the remaining deficit.

In the eight years the plan has been in operation the guaranty and the cost were slightly more than \$30,000.

Ensiling Late Corn

Cutting late corn for the silo before it is ready is too general a practice. The full feeding value of the crop can not be obtained until the soft dough stage is reached. The lower leaves will then be dead, some of the husks will have turned brown, and the ears will be hard, but the stalks and upper leaves of the plants will still be green and succulent. Cutting before this time is like marketing cattle or hogs before they are finished.

Cost of Meat Inspection

The cost of the United States Meat Inspection Service which sees that the meats on your table are pure and unspoiled, is just 5½ cents a piece for the 63 million animals slaughtered every year, it is announced. This includes costs of inspection of the animals on the hoof, with progressive examination thruout the processes of slaughtering, preparing and packing, and up to the point of shipment to the distributors.

Desires Farm Work

In several papers I have read statements about the shortage of help on Kansas farms. I was raised on a farm in Central Kansas, and can do any kind of farm work. I am 30 years old and have been placed in class 4 in the draft. If any readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze need farm help please ask them to make me an offer. I have read the Farmers Mail and Breeze for many years and think it the best farm paper published.

Haswell, Colo.

L. B. Steward.

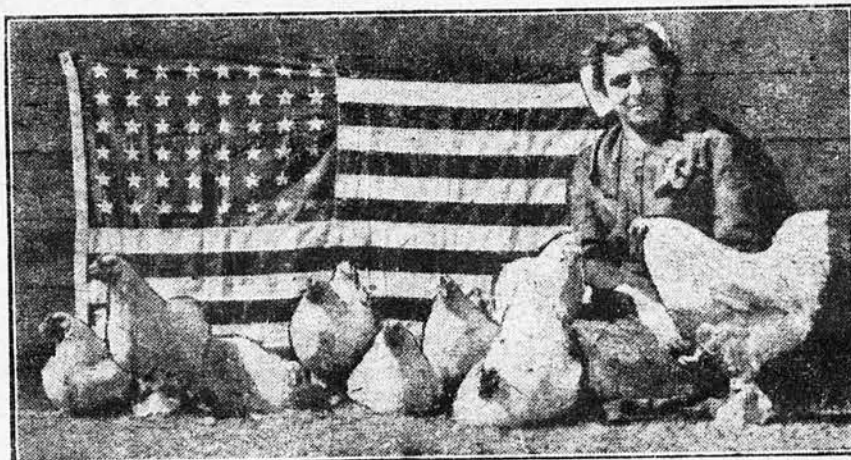


Catherine Peltier of Cloud County.

the club has been in organization and have proved to their parents that chickens pay and pay well, the contest purebreds in the year to come will be the feature of the club work that will receive special emphasis.

According to this new plan it will not be necessary for a club member to enter the farm flock in the contest. She will enter a pen of purebred pullets and a cockerel. The mother-daughter partnership feature of the club will be retained in this way. Besides entering her contest purebreds a girl may enter the farm flock, she and her mother keeping farm flock records and competing for the special prizes which will be offered in this part of the contest.

These new plans were thofoly discussed by every club member and every associate member who attended the two meetings. They met with the unanimous approval of all. Every mother and every daughter who attended also pledged her services to the new club. Mrs. John Brun, Lillian's mother, and Mrs. G. O. Banks, Ruth's mother, all of Atchison county, are already on the look-out for new members to take the places of those who



Ella Bailey's Chickens are Truly Patriotic. They're Fed on Red, White and Blue Corn. Wearing Blue Bands Completes the Trio of the National Colors.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

The use of this column is extended to every reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. All inquiries received will be answered as promptly as possible. All questions pertaining to dairying, feeding, and veterinary matters will be answered by specialists in charge of these subjects.

Treatment for Mare

I have a mare which had fever about three years ago and she has not done well since. It seemed to affect her eyes until she almost lost her sight entirely. Lately she shows signs of being "hide bound." Is there anything I can do to relieve her condition? I work her occasionally in the field, but she does not stand the work well. However she eats well.
J. A. WHITE,
Columbus, Kan.

In order to relieve the hide-bound condition of your mare I would recommend that you give her in the feed once daily an ounce of odorless, colorless Fowler's solution of arsenic. I do not believe that you can do anything to restore her eyesight.

R. R. Dykstra.

Walnut for War Purposes

I have about 60 acres of good walnut trees that I desire to sell to the government for war purposes. Where can I get information in regard to the government requirements and the prices that will be offered for this kind of timber?
J. H. SILVEY,
Atlanta, Kan.

Black walnut timber is in big demand for use in making gunstocks for rifles. It is prized for this purpose, because it works readily in the turning lathe, takes a high finish and does not splinter when struck by projectiles.

Write the U. S. Secretary of War at Washington, D. C., for information in regard to the quality of walnut desired and prices that will be paid.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Money for Cattlemen

I have plenty of pasture and feed, but I cannot get any money from the banks here so that I can hold my cattle over until next year. My steers are good red Shorthorn cattle that are 3 and 4 years old. What can I do?
A. DEBOWE,
Mt. Dora, New Mex.

Livestock raisers who need loans that cannot be obtained directly from local banks have been asked by the War Finance Corporation to apply to the Federal Reserve Banks of Kansas City, Mo., and Dallas, Tex. These have been designated as agencies of the War Finance Corporation for dispensing government loans. Stockraisers of the Southwest should apply to the Federal Reserve Bank at Dallas.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Pica or Depraved Appetite

What can I do for my cattle? They have a craving for sacks, bones and boards. They have good grass, salt, and plenty of water, but they seem to be looking always for bones or some of the things just mentioned.

I have two cows that are stiff in their shoulders and don't know what to do. Please give me some advice.

J. F. WAGGONER.

These cattle are affected with the disease known as Pica or depraved appetite. This is believed to be caused by a deficiency of lime in their food. It may be controlled by feeding the animals the following mixture: 4 ounces of calcium phosphate, 2 ounces of powdered nux vomica, and 10 ounces of artificial Karlsbad salts. These ingredients are to be mixed. Give the animal a heaping tablespoonful of it three times daily.

I can make no statement as to the nature of the trouble that is affecting the animals that are said to be "stiff in their shoulders." This symptom is entirely insufficient upon which to base a diagnosis of any kind.

Use for Sumac

Please tell me something about sumac? What is it used for? Where can I sell it after it is cured?
BERTHA JOHNSON.

Lamar, Colo.

The leaves of the sumac plant are used in tanning leather. The leaves are gathered from sumac shoots not more than 1 year old. Usually they are gathered in June, dried and ground under edge rollers into a fine powder in which condition it is sold on the market. It has a bright green color and has an odor resembling that of green tea. It should contain from 25 to 30 per cent of gallic acid which supplies the same tannin found in nut galls. This material obtained from the sumac leaves is of great impor-

tance in the tanning of light skins in which it is essential to have a fine white color as with morocco leather.

The sumac berries yield excellent dye material and several manufacturing plants in the United States are now utilizing them for that purpose. Address the U. S. War Industries Board at Washington, D. C., for list of manufacturing companies that use these materials.
J. W. Wilkinson.

Big Head in Sheep

Please tell me what to do for my sick sheep. Their ears droop and thicken, their eyes become red, and some of the sheep have gone blind. They lose their appetite, get poor and die. Their nostrils are also affected and their faces swollen.

C. H. TITUS.

Dwight, Kan.

This is a peculiar ailment affecting lambs in particular but older sheep occasionally are affected. The first no-

ticeable symptom of the disease is that the animal throws its head up in a peculiar jerking manner and tries to run or scratch it. The animal sometimes runs into other sheep and objects in its path on account of the fact that the eyesight is affected. In a very short time the ears become of a reddish color and are enlarged greatly. At the same time the face becomes swollen and little drops of serum of a light yellow color make their appearance on the swollen parts. The animal is always feverish. The foregoing symptoms may develop into severe forms of the disease in from 30 minutes to 1 hour's time. In very severe cases the tongue may become swollen so that the mouth is filled completely. This causes difficult breathing so that the animal will struggle, become exhausted, and soon die. The symptoms

are not so intense in all cases so that there occasionally are spontaneous recoveries.

This disease has been observed by sheep men for upwards of 30 years in Utah and the surrounding states, where it has caused great loss. It is called big head by sheep men. It has not been observed previously in the Plains states.

The cause of the condition is not known, but it seems that climatic conditions have something to do with its appearance. It is quite readily controlled if affected sheep are confined and treated immediately after they show the first symptoms. Absolute rest and protection from the direct sun light is followed by recovery in from 8 to 20 hours, the animals appearing as well as ever. It also is a good plan to anoint with vaseline or olive oil the swollen parts of the head.



The Farm Labor Army decreases as the National Army increases

In spite of the labor shortage more food must be produced—more acreage must be put under cultivation. More work must be done by fewer men.

There is just one solution,—machinery must fill the gaps in the ranks of farm labor.

Tractors must be used—thousands of them—tractors that will actually do the things you want a tractor to do—tractors that will work on practically any kind of ground—in any part of the country.

These are exacting demands but Cleveland tractors by the thousands are meeting them effectively.

They are producing food—in larger quantities than ever before—and are consuming none of it.

They are plowing 3½ miles an hour, eight to ten acres a day and under medium soil conditions are pulling two fourteen inch bottoms. This is equal to the work of three men and three good three-horse teams.

And the work is not only done faster but better with the Cleveland.

The Cleveland is an all-purpose tractor that does a wider range of work than is possible with other types. It is the tractor that works successfully on the side hill.

It plows, harrows, sows and reaps. It hauls, does grading and road work; cuts ensilage and does the hundred and one odd jobs which are always to be done about the farm.

It is tractor and stationary engine in one.

The Cleveland is built on the same prin-

ciple as the giant battle "tanks." It crawls on its own tracks, laying them down and picking them up as it goes along. It will work practically anywhere—over rough ground, ditches and hummocks, close up to fence corners, and under small trees.

With 600 square inches of traction surface, it goes through sand, gravel, gumbo, mud and even wet clay. It travels over the newly plowed ground without packing the soil.

The Cleveland is only 96 inches long, 52 inches high and 50 inches wide. It can easily be operated by one man and can be housed in less space than is required for a single horse. It weighs less than 3200 pounds.

Yet in spite of its small size the Cleveland develops twelve horsepower at the drawbar and twenty at the pulley.

The Cleveland Tractor was designed by Rollin H. White, the well-known automotive engineer, and is built under his personal supervision. Only the best materials are used throughout. Tracks and gears are protected from dirt and dust, and the track sections are joined by hardened steel pins which have their bearings in hardened steel bushings.

Every farmer can fill up the gaps in the ranks of his farm labor profitably—can help the nation meet the food crisis profitably—by installing one or more Cleveland Tractors now.

Speed up your production. Make more money. Write us for complete information and the name of the nearest Cleveland dealer.

The Cleveland Tractor Co.

19045 Euclid Avenue

Cleveland, Ohio

The largest producer of crawler-type tractors in the world

Cleveland Tractor

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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11.....	.88	3.52	26.....	2.08	7.28
12.....	.96	3.84	27.....	2.16	7.56
13.....	1.04	4.16	28.....	2.24	7.84
14.....	1.12	4.48	29.....	2.32	8.12
15.....	1.20	4.80	30.....	2.40	8.40
16.....	1.28	5.12	31.....	2.48	8.58
17.....	1.36	5.44	32.....	2.56	8.96
18.....	1.44	5.76	33.....	2.64	9.24
19.....	1.52	6.08	34.....	2.72	9.52
20.....	1.60	6.40	35.....	2.80	9.80
21.....	1.68	6.72	36.....	2.88	10.08
22.....	1.76	7.04	37.....	2.96	10.36
23.....	1.84	7.36	38.....	3.04	10.64
24.....	1.92	7.68	39.....	3.12	10.92
25.....	2.00	8.00	40.....	3.20	11.20

POULTRY.

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

ANCONAS.

ANCONA COCKERELS, PULLETS AND HENS, \$1.00 each. E. R. Smith, Kinsley, Kan.

ANCONA COCKERELS—SINGLE COMB, dark, well marked. \$2.00 and up. Mrs. Bessie Buchele, Cedarvale, Kan.

BUTTERCUPS.

FOR SALE—BUTTERCUP COCKERELS from pen of heavy egg producers, a few hens and pullets. Mrs. Jas. Shell, Pittsburg, Kan.

DUCKS.

PURE BRED FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN Runner ducks. \$1.50 each. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, R. 4, Blackwell, Okla.

LANGSHANS.

FINE THOROUGHBRED BLACK LANGSHANS exclusively. Cockerels, April hatched from ten lb. hens, cockerels, fifteen, great laying strain. Five dollars. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

LEGHORNS.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORN CHICKENS. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. \$1.50. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS WANTED. Late or early. Robt. Cory, Talmo, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels and hens, \$2. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2 and \$3. Mrs. Ethel Paramore, Delphos, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50. Fred Chilen, Miltonvale, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN HENS AND PULLETS, \$1.50 per doz. Cockerels, \$12. H. Vinzant, McPherson, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. April hatched. Edna Crowl, Lane, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, English strain, \$1.50 each; 3 for \$4. A. J. Stephens, Wilmot, Kan.

PUREBRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, from heavy layers, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Charles Ziegenhirt, Linn, Kan.

PUREBRED S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS from heavy layers, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Mrs. John Witmer, Sabetha, Kan.

PEDIGREED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels for sale. From high laying strain. Ross Sherwood, Manhattan, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS sired by nephews, Tom Barron, 284 egg hen and from extra heavy layers, \$2. Standard Remedy Co., Paola, Kan.

PIGEONS.

FOR SALE—PIGEONS. SOLD MY PROPERTY; give possession Oct. 10th; must sell my entire flock of Fine Red Carneaux, 150 pair; gave \$2.00 and \$3.50 per pair; free through moulting and working. Fine \$1.50 per pair—a sure big bargain. Write or wire me. Wm. Eldred, Geneseo, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

MARCH COCKERELS AND PULLETS. Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY cockerels only. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

PURE BRED YOUNG WHITE ROCK cockerels for sale. \$1.50 each. R. M. Lemons, R. F. D. Topeka, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. C. RED COCKERELS, \$1.50. BARGAINS. Mrs. Gilbert J. Smith, Lyons, Kan.

ANCONA—R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Cockerel for sale \$2.00 and up for good breeding stock. Eggs in season. Emmett Pickett, Princeton, Mo.

WYANDOTTES.

IDEAL WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKEREL, pullet and hen at \$2 if taken now. S. Pelletier, Concordia, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

RUNNER DUCKS WANTED. EMMA AHLSTEDT, Lindsborg, Kan.

IF DISSATISFIED WITH LOCAL POULTRY and egg market, ship direct. We loan coops and cages free. The Copes, Topeka.

POULTRY JOURNALS.

POULTRY BREEDERS! YOU NEED THIS good poultry journal. All the poultry news of the Missouri Valley territory and other helps worth while. Edited by G. D. McCluskey, well known authority. Only 50c for full year's subscription. Poultry Culture, 600 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

DOGS.

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED TRAIL HOUND pups. John Rash, Centerville, Kan.

WANTED—FIFTY WHITE ESQUIMO Spitz puppies six to eight weeks old. Brockway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS 10 weeks old, females. Brown, \$7.50; trio \$10. Fine alert pups. Natural heelers. None better. Jesse Knopp, Chapman, Kan.

FOR SALE—TEN WOLF HOUND PUPPIES. Well grown. Sire and dam caught and killed 23 coyotes last season. Write for prices and particulars. F. M. Larkin, Clay Center, Neb.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

WANTED—NEW CROP ALFALFA SEED. White. Sweet clover, Red clover and timothy. Mail samples to Ft. Smith Seed Co., Ft. Smith, Ark.

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHWEST Kansas, 99% pure, good germination, \$8. per bushel. Order early. Freight is slow. George Bowman, Logan, Kan.

ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER. WE offer cleaned, non-irrigated, white bloom sweet clover seed at \$13.50. Alfalfa seed at \$6 to \$10.50 per bushel, our track. Sealed bags at 75c each. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Company, Cedar Vale, Kan.

LANDS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—\$626.00 EQUITY in 320 acres Grant county land. Box 47, Offerle, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL EIGHTY, \$2,000, PROSPECT, well improved, fine water, ideal location. John Roberts, Lyndon, Kan.

IMPROVED QUARTERS, HALF SECTIONS or larger, Lincoln county, Colo. Bargains. Easy terms. Good crops. Write John L. Maurer, Arriba, Colo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—120 ACRES improved, clear, in Miller county, Arkansas. Would consider good stock or good auto as part pay. D. B. Wmuck, Mayfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—PEORIA TRACTOR, 8-16, good as new, \$400. Manson Campbell, Duplex straw spreader, only used five days, \$50. New John Deere kaffir corn header, \$50. W. J. Carter, Clinton, Okla.

A BARGAIN—220 A. IMPROVED FARM in Lyon Co., 125 a. cult. part creek bottom; bal. pasture with small creek and timber; small improvements. Price \$40 per a. 1/2 cash, bal. long time at 6%. Ed F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE 240 A. FARM, 2 1/2 mi. from town; all smooth level land; 120 a. grass, bal. cult.; good buildings; price for short time only, \$50 per a., which is \$25 less than anything else around it. Ed F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND DAIRY products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

WANTED SEALED BIDS ON 600 ACRES sand hill pasture land. 4 1/2 miles Macksville, Stafford county, Kansas, to wit: South east of five, South half of north east and east half south east of eight. South half and north east fourth of south west fourth of nine and the north half of south half section sixteen. All in township 25, range 15. Bid on any tract or all. 5 years time at 6% on half, or all cash. Bids to be in October 25, 1918. Right reserved to reject all bids. J. F. Harris, Macksville, Kan.

YOUR CHANCE IS IN CANADA—RICH lands and business opportunities offer you independence; Farm lands, \$11 to \$30 acre; irrigated lands, \$35 to \$50 acre; Twenty years to pay; \$2,000 loan in improvements. Loan of live stock. Taxes average under twenty cents an acre; no taxes on improvements, personal property or live stock. Good markets, churches, schools, roads, telephones. Excellent climate—crops and live stock prove it. Special homeseekers' fare certificates. Write for free booklets. Allan Cameron, General Superintendent Land Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway, 14 Ninth Avenue, Calgary, Alberta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CATALPA POSTS, CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

JUNIOR SANDWICH CORN SHELLER, practically new, for \$275. Adam Engel, Mankato, Kan.

MARSELLS SHOE CORNSHELLER, NEARLY new, for \$250 if taken soon. John W. Williams, Quinter, Kan.

34 IN. BIRDELL ALFALFA HULLER with feeder and blower in good condition. Henry Muir, Salina, Kan.

BALE TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, lumber direct from mill in car lots, send itemized bills for estimate. Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia. Hall-McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE.

LIGHT SIX CAR, FINE CONDITION. Would trade for horses, harness and implements. Box 253, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE LATEST MODEL TWO speed Waterloo Boy tractor. Never run. Make cash offer. Samson Imp. Co., Quinter, Kan.

FOR SALE—100 TONS ENSILAGE, 40 TONS alfalfa hay in feed barn. Feed lot, bunks and good sheds furnished. Tetlow Stock Farm, Downs, Kan.

8,000 BU. ELEVATOR, 25 BBL. MIGHT flour and meal mill. Established trade. In draft; price \$11,500. Want cash or stock farm. Frank Black, Anthony, Kan.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE AVERY THRESHING rig and 3 bottom plow, 12-25 tractor, 22-36 separator in fine running condition. Can be seen operating. T. care Mail and Breeze.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND DAIRY products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN. ON ACCOUNT of sickness I must sell my Hudson Six, seven passenger car, 1915 model, in good condition. Price \$650 if sold in 10 days. Will demonstrate. No trades. Address Automobile, care of Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

NEW 1918 "KNICKERBOCKER" FORM-A tractor complete with radiator, water circulator, fan, clamps, and pinions for attaching to Ford car. Taken in trade, never used. The best of its kind. Guaranteed by manufacturers. Regular price, \$285. First check for \$225 gets it. W. L. Brown, 526 Lehmer St., McPherson, Kan.

FARMS WANTED.

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

PATENTS.

IDEAS WANTED. THEY BRING WEALTH if patented. Send postal for needed inventions. List of patent buyers and guide book. Tells how to secure patent through our credit plan. Randolph & Co., Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

WANTED IDEAS. WRITE FOR FREE patent guide books, list of patent buyers and inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered. Send sketch for free opinion of patentability. Victor J. Evans & Co., 325 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

INVENT SOMETHING. IT MAY BRING wealth. Send postal for free book. Tells what to invent and how to obtain a patent. Send sketch for free opinion and advice. References: Dun, Bradstreet and Washington Mechanics' Bank. Talbert & Talbert, 4215 Talbert Building, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT FARM IN N. E. KANSAS or Missouri. Wm. Eagle, Piedmont, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY HEDGE, LOCUST, MULBERRY and catalpa posts. Also locust and catalpa groves. Address Fence Posts, care Mail and Breeze.

KODAKERS: SEND PICTURES TO THE boys over there. Films developed, ten cents. Prints 2 1/2 cents each. Cash with order. E. J. Runner, Edgerton, Kan.

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.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND DAIRY products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

FOR RENT—800 ACRES SAND HILL grass. 4 1/2 miles Macksville, Stafford county, Kansas. Not used this summer. Big grass, good fence, new mills and tanks, plenty water and natural shelter. Or will take cattle to winter, you furnishing the cake. J. F. Harris, Macksville, Kan.

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

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

Crop Yields Reduced

Crop conditions have changed but slightly during the past week. Many counties have had good rains which have put the ground in excellent condition and the weather has been ideal for sowing wheat. It is thought that the wheat acreage will be increased greatly everywhere unless it is in the Western part of the state. Many farmers in that part of Kansas will apply for loans from the federal government provided for wheat growers and if suc-

cessful they will plant at least as much wheat as was planted last year. The drought caused great injury to all of the principal crops this year. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture estimates that the following losses were sustained: Wheat, 4 million bushels; corn, 74 million; oats, 16 million; alfalfa, 650,000 tons; and prairie hay, 64,000 tons.

Killing frosts were reported from several counties, September 20. A few counties reported light freezes. Late beans, tomatoes, watermelons and other tender vegetation were killed in the Western part of the state. Late kafir and alfalfa were damaged, but the loss is not serious from these sources. The corn crop is poor and the yield will be about the lowest ever known in the history of Kansas. Recent rains have revived the pastures and they will help to relieve the feed situation very materially.

Osborne County—This is ideal weather for sowing wheat. The ground is in excellent condition. Threshing is progressing slowly, and is just about half completed. A heavy frost September 19 damaged the kafir and cane crops.—W. F. Arnold, Sept. 20, 1918.

Pawnee County—Frost on September 23 damaged nearly all our feed crops and garden stuffs; late corn was injured, also. Some wheat pastures are getting very short. Farmers are beginning to feed their live stock. We are very busy cutting feed now. Butter and eggs are scarce and high. Butter 45c; cream 56c; eggs 35c; wheat \$2.00; oats 90c; corn \$1.60; alfalfa \$2.00.—C. E. Chesterman, Sept. 21.

Woodson County—A good rain September 18 has given us a supply of stock water and plenty of moisture for the wheat crop. Farmers are drilling wheat, and some of the crop already is up. We had frost September 19 and 20 but the damage was slight. We are nearly thru baling hay and threshing. Wheat is yielding from 18 to 30 bushels an acre; oats 22 to 45 bushels.—E. F. Opperman, Sept. 21.

Crawford County—The weather is very pleasant but we have had little moisture this month. Corn is a very poor crop and does not even make good fodder. A larger acreage of wheat than ever before is being put out. Farmers are preparing soil and many are sowing their crop. Considerable cattle has been sold and hogs are very scarce.—H. F. Painter, Sept. 14.

Geary County—Wheat sowing has begun and a large acreage will be put out. Pastures are drying badly and many cattle have been shipped to market. Corn \$1.80 to \$2.—O. R. Strauss, Sept. 14.

Finney County—Farmers are busy drilling wheat and putting up feed. We will have plenty of grain in this county if frost does not come too early. Stock looks good and we have rough feeds. Steers are being shipped in for winter.—F. S. Coen, Sept. 20.

Greenwood County—We had frost on September 20 and 21. The weather is cool and very dry. Corn is very light and farmers have nearly completed cutting the crop. Our kafir crop is heading and making grain in some fields. Pastures are greening up nicely but lots of stock already has been shipped out of the county. We are busy with the new wheat and rye crops.—John H. Fox, Sept. 21.

Kearney County—We have had some excellent rains this month and the stock is in very good condition. Farmers are cutting feed and the crop will be much larger than last year. Broomeorn has been put away. Butterfat 56c; eggs 30c.—A. M. Leach, Sept. 20.

Next year plan to have a crop of sweet sorghum to supplement your allowance of sugar. Sorghum sirup can be used to sweeten many articles of food.

The Dollar Sign

To defend the packers, the United States Chamber of Commerce denounces the Federal Trade Commission for its report. Thereby it shows the public that the flag under which it fights carries the dollar sign. It was this same Chamber of Commerce which recently suggested a war tax on tea and coffee and coffee substitutes, and proposed an arbitration plan for assessing war taxes on corporations.

But if—the United States Chamber of Commerce finds the Federal Trade Commission an "irresponsible" body that has lost the confidence of the public, what about the United States Treasury Department which rendered a much more scathing report on the packers and the other 31,000 profiteers who are making 100 to 1,200 per cent profits out of their hard-pressed country and fellow countrymen in time of war? Is it "irresponsible" and mistrusted by the United States Chamber of Commerce?

Also the public would like to know what the United States Chamber of Commerce has to say about other government investigations which show some profiteers have made 3,000 per cent war profit.

Are they "irresponsible" too?

SUNDAY SCHOOL HELPS

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for October 6. Abram leaving home. Genesis 12:1-9. Golden text. Be thou a blessing. Genesis 12:2.

The First Pioneer

We all know that a pioneer is a man who goes before and opens a way for others to follow.

About 4,000 years ago, a man and his family lived in a city called Ur. It was a very beautiful place and the country around was luxuriant and rich in resources, but the people all worshiped the Moon-god, Hurki. Now this man's name was Terah, and he made idols for the Temple. Terah had several children, but one of his sons, whose name was Abram, did not worship the Moon-god, and one day he broke a lot of the idols his father was making. This of course was a very great offense and Terah took all his family and left the city of Ur in the Chaldees and journeyed from Babylon to Haran, where they lived for 15 years.

Abram had had a vision to keep on, but Terah was old and he could not stand leaving his own land entirely for the search of a new home. Besides he only had a half hearted belief in Abram's God, and wanted to rest. So they put up their tents and remained with him until he died. After they buried him, Abram took his wife Sarah and his nephew Lot and all his servants and started out again to find the land which God had promised him.

Don't you think it took a great deal of courage for Abram to start out with so few people and journey thru a land that he knew nothing about and which was filled with robbers and nations that were at war with each other continually?

And so the caravan, with its soft-footed camels, the little donkeys with their big packs, the flock of sheep and the herd of goats moved on, camping when necessary and moving as Abram directed.

People laughed at him for being so alone and not taking part in their festivals of idol worship and they finally called him "the friend of God." And that was just right. Wherever he camped he built his own altar so that he could worship God and with him we have the beginning of the Hebrew religion or the worship of one true God.

I think that sometimes even his wife doubted, but we know that Abram never doubted his Maker, and when people thought him lonely he was not for he had the stars and the beauty of nature all around him to remind him of his promise.

The dangers of the desert were avoided by taking the road along its northern border and which dropped down upon the oasis of Damascus. From here Abram went on to Shechem and then down to Bethel, where they remained for quite a while.

A drought in the land caused a great famine and there wasn't food enough to go round. Abram, knowing he was a stranger in the country, thought it was safer for him to get out than to let the people and stock in his caravan starve or be killed by the angry natives. Now Abram knew that Egypt was a land of plenty, that the water from the Nile gave them irrigation and that they had more moisture thru-

out the season, thus giving an assurance of crops, and so they went down into this land.

When we read history, ancient or modern, we study it for the character it reveals. Ideals implanted and ennobled, shape character, and our lives are an influence in the making of history; thus it is history that Abram was "The friend of God," a successful, unselfish and ideal warrior, a pioneer in the faith of our fathers.

Will County Meetings Continue?

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN

August was the month for holding the last of the three compulsory county meetings. Very few counties failed to hold this meeting, as well as those in June and July, with a good attendance. When county leader reports are sent in at the close of the contest I am sure they will show a fine record for the year's work.

Many times in the last few weeks we have been asked about fall meetings. It's up to club members themselves to decide this. We certainly do not want club work to interfere with school and farm work on Saturdays, but if the boys have time to get together for one meeting a month credit will be given for this evidence of pep. It will show that the club meetings have been worth while and not simply for the purpose of obeying the rules. The man who drops his work the minute the whistle blows isn't the one who is promoted; it's the man who can do a little extra work without grumbling. The race for the pep trophy is so close this year that it may be the overtime that will put the cup in the hands of the winning county leader and the cash prizes in the pockets of his teammates.

If you hold a meeting next month, it will give you a fine opportunity to take up plans for the club for 1919. It isn't long until the work for that club will be announced, either. At the last county meeting before the announcement every member will be able to learn from his teammates whether or not they are going back into the contest. These meetings also provide a good opportunity for county leaders to get a line on the number of fellows in their counties who will make a report at the end of the contest. I believe we shall have a larger percentage of reports this year than any club ever has shown.

I'd like to tell you now about the fine time we had at the pep meeting at Topeka and at Hutchinson. A big lot of club members and friends were present, and records for a good time and club pep were broken. Watch for the Farmers Mail and Breeze for October 5. If you were at the pep meetings, go over again the good times you had, while if you were unable to be present read the story and make plans for next year.

Take a look at the six boys who are making Rice county a real contender for the pep trophy. County Leader Levin Swenson went thru the mill last year and learned the fine points of the game. He has been on his toes since he was appointed for the club this year, and his teammates have stayed loyally by him. Regular meetings have been held, with an extra one or two for good measure. We had the pleasure of having one of the boys, Melvin Jung of Lyons, at Topeka this year, while Levin and two teammates, Waldo McBurney and Fernon Worth, were at Hutchinson.

Kansas Gets Prof. Fitch

J. B. Fitch has been appointed to succeed O. E. Reed as head of the dairying department at the Kansas Agricultural college. He assumed full charge of the department September 1.

Professor Fitch is a graduate of Purdue university, finishing there in 1910 and entering the Kansas dairy department the same year. He has coached five dairy judging teams with high credit and has been active in other production work. His investigational work with sorghum crops and alfalfa for silage is of great practical value to the dairy farmers of Kansas and other sections where the sorghums make more certain growth than does corn.

Another important set of experimental studies which he has gotten under way is in the development of dairy heifers on alfalfa hay alone and on a ration made from alfalfa hay and corn silage.

New Tractor Company

The E. A. Mitchell Tractor Co. has been organized at Seattle, Wash., with a capital stock of \$200,000 by E. H. Chavelle, E. A. Hanscome, and E. A. Mitchell.

Do you think birds are the farmer's enemy? Conservationists say that the birds, "by killing insect and rodent pests, save crops enough to feed our army over there."

BOYS! BOYS! GIRLS, TOO!

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE!

\$1,000
IN
PRIZES
GIVEN
AWAY
FREE



\$250.00

CULVER RACER AUTO "FIRST GRAND PRIZE"

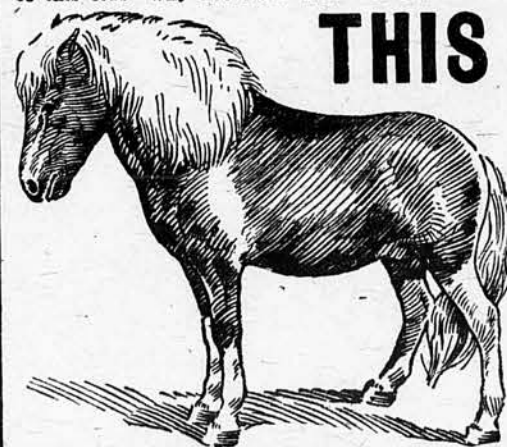
Not a Toy

But a Real Gasoline Automobile

BUILT LIKE THE BIG RACERS

Capacity—Carry two passengers. Frame—Pressed ch. steel. Steering Gear—Wood with metal spider. Wheels—Wire inter. ball-bearing 20x2 clinch rim. Tires—Culver non-skid. Clutch—Foot pedal, b.-b. Axles—Crusible steel. Gas Tank—22 gal., r. 60 m. Wheel Base—66 in. Springs—Castilever, elliptic. Speeds—3 for., 2 reverse. Brakes—Foot and hand. Engine—Air cooled 5 h. p. Weight—250 pounds. Speed—Up to 25 miles.

This fine little automobile is built especially for boys and girls. You can learn to run it in an hour's time. No complicated parts to get out of order and is perfectly safe for a child of 8 years. This little Culver Racer will do anything a full-sized car will do because it is built in proportion to a big car. Have been giving these little automobiles away for several years, and they are giving the very best of satisfaction. The Culver Racer not only affords a world of pleasure for boys and girls but is also a real necessity. You can run errands, take things to market, go after the mail and just do anything with a Culver Racer—all you have to do is to crank it, jump in and go—further information and complete specifications will be sent you. Some girl or boy is going to be the proud owner of this fine Culver Racer at the close of this club—why not YOU—solve the puzzle below and get in on the ground floor.



THIS IS "NED"

Second Grand Prize
Value \$100.00

Here I am—I am wondering what nice little boy or girl will be my master at the close of this club. My name is "Ned", I am 4-years old and about 40 inches high; I am real black with four white feet and some white in my mane and tail. We do not show a very good picture of "Ned" but he is a mighty pretty little pony and loves nice Boys and Girls and wants a good home. We gave "Ned's" little brother away last month to a nice little girl just 8 years old, and I just wish you could know how easily she won him. Don't fail to join my club—solve the puzzle below and write TODAY.

How Many Words Can You Make?

This puzzle is a sure prize winner—absolutely everyone in this club wins. It is no hard either—just a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters herewith given. Use only the list given, and only as many times as they appear in this ad. For instance, the letter Y appears three times, so in all your words you must not use Y more than three times. If you use Y twice in one word, and once in another, you cannot use Y in any other word as you have already used it as many times as it appears in this advertisement. It is not necessary that you use all the letters. The puzzle looks easy and simple, but if you can make as many as 12 or 15 words, send in your list at once, as the person winning first prize may not have more than that many.

A N O E O Y R S
T F L M I M R A
O O A I N M T O
M O F I A E B L
Y A P B I N O H
G N O S A A O T
T A A C R B O Y
A R M N A N T W

A TOTAL OF 15 GRAND PRIZES

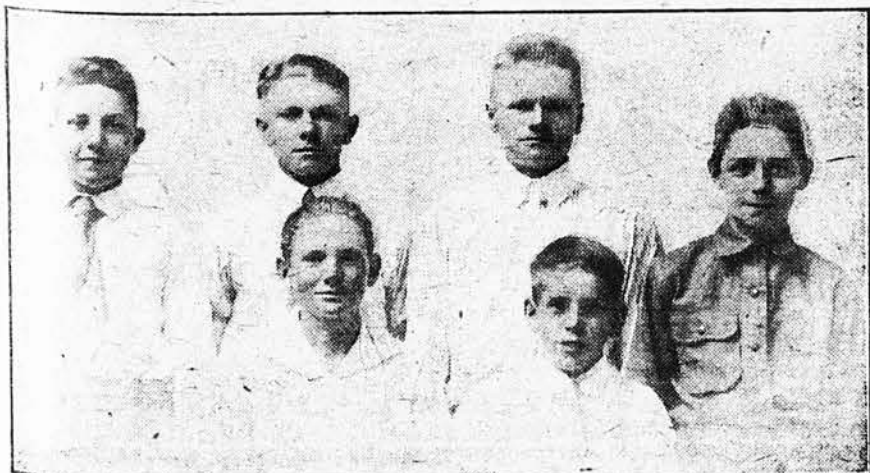
1. \$250 Culver Racer Automobile.
2. Shetland Pony "Ned" value \$100.
3. \$75 In Gold.
4. \$50 In Gold.
5. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
6. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
7. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
8. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
9. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
10. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
11. 3 1/2x4 1/2 Folding Eastman Kodak.
12. 3 1/2x4 1/2 Folding Eastman Kodak.
13. 3 1/2x4 1/2 Folding Eastman Kodak.
14. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch
15. \$5.00 In Gold.

OUR OFFER

We are the largest magazine publishers in the West, and are conducting this big "Everybody Wins" word building contest in connection with a big introductory and advertising campaign, whereby we will give away 15 grand prizes as listed in this advertisement, and we want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how to become a member of this contest club and be a sure winner. We give 100 votes in this contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the club, we will give the Culver Racer Automobile first prize, value \$250.00; to the second highest we will give the Shetland Pony "Ned" highest prize value \$100.00; to the third highest \$75.00 in gold, and so on until we have awarded the 15 grand prizes as listed in this adv.

Notice: Every new member this month also receives a beautiful GENUINE GOLD FILLED SIGNET RING GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS FREE and POSTPAID, JUST FOR PROMPTNESS. Anyone may enter this club, and there was never a better offer made especially to boys and girls. Please bear in mind there is absolutely no chance to lose; POSITIVELY EVERY CLUB MEMBER WINS. If there should be a tie between two or more club members for any of the prizes, each tying club member will receive prize tied for. Get an early start—send in your list TODAY.

BILLY FRENCH, Mgr., 731 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



Rice County: Top, Left to Right, Fernon Worth, Melvin Jung, Levin Swenson, Willard Fuqua. Bottom: Waldo McBurney, Wallace Smith

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroly reliable

Special Notice

All advertising copy must be in the hands of the Real Estate Department 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.

FOR BARGAINS in land, write, Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

3 BOTTOM FARMS, well imp., no overflow. Close in. E. H. Fast, Burlingame, Kan.

THREE CHOICE imp. farms at \$90, \$112.50, \$125 per acre, all close in. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kansas.

WELL IMPROVED QUARTER, some alfalfa. Quick sale, \$42 acre. D. D. Walker, Parsons, Kan.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

FOR FARM LANDS in the fine farming Neosho Valley; write or see S. M. Bell, Americus, Kan.

CORN, WHEAT and alfalfa lands and stock farms at bargain prices. Write for list. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

160 A., new imp., 70 cult., bal. pasture, \$50 a. Good bargain. Severns & Hettick, Williamsburg, Kan.

I HAVE some of the best farms in Kansas on my list. Write me what you want. Andrew Burger, Burlington, Kan.

BEST 40 acre, Eastern Kansas creek bottom grain and stock farm, well located and improved. Other good farms at right prices. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

510 A., stock farm, 130 a. first bottom, \$50 per a. Might consider good wheat farm. Write for printed list. L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kan.

320 A., 6 miles market, 240 a. cult. Good level wheat land. Small improvements. Bargain, \$7,000. Terms. Fouquet Bros. Land Co., Ransom, Kan.

240 ACRES five miles of Garnett, big improvements, 140 acres in cultivation, balance pasture. Price \$55; 1/2 cash, balance time. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

80 ACRES 2 1/2 mi. town, improved, ml. school, 70 cultivation, \$45 acre, \$1,200 handle. 80 acres improved, ml. town, school, \$60 acre, \$2,000 handle. F. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS: For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also, to exchange for clear city property. Address: The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

400 ACRE farm, six miles from county seat. Improved farm of 400 acres six miles from county seat, to exchange for stock of hardware. Price only \$40 per acre. The Pratt Abstract & Inv. Co., Pratt, Kan.

160 ACRES—\$1760, \$220 down, bal. easy payments at 6% interest. Good location in Seward county. Some cultivated, productive land. Write owners. Griffith & Badgman, Liberal, Kan.

FOR SALE—80 acres of creek bottom, highly improved, near Emporia, Kan. Near school, plenty water, good shade, best home for the money in Lyon county. Price \$10,000. Have all sizes of farms and ranches for sale. Write STAATS & REDRICK, Emporia, Kan.

1,280-ACRE grain and stock farm, good imp. and water, 2 mi. town, 530 in cult., bal. hay and pasture; every acre smooth, rich land; rented 1/2 crop delivered; 480 will go to wheat, 40 bushel corn, 25 wheat, 500 tons hay and forage crop. Price \$25 per a. Terms W. F. THOMPSON, Seneca, Kan.

120 ACRES Franklin County, Kansas. 3 1/2 miles good railroad town; 25 acres pasture; 50 acres sowing to wheat now; 5 acres alfalfa; remainder cultivation; good house, barn and other out buildings; plenty of water with windmill; close to church. Price \$75 per acre, \$2,000 or more cash, remainder long time 6% if wanted. Casida & Clark Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—275 acre farm in Woodson county, Kansas, 7 miles northwest of Humboldt, two miles from railroad, 200 acres under plow, one hundred acres second bottom, balance slightly rolling upland. All good soil, balance pasture, good buildings, best of water, ground suitable for clover or alfalfa. This year's crop \$4,000. Improved oil and gas territory. For quick sale \$15,000. Also have one Bat Steel Mule tractor for sale, in first class condition. C. W. GRIFFIN, Chanute, Kan.

280 ACRES FOR \$3,000

30 miles Wichita; sandy loam soil; good bldgs.; 60 cult., 60 spring crop, bal. for wheat; poss.: \$25,000; \$3,000 cash, \$1,000 year. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

80 ACRES

80 ACRES, 8 miles Ottawa, good small improvements, lays fair, some rock, \$3,000. 80 acres, 3 miles Ottawa, lays well, all tillable, good improvements, \$1,000 per a. Write for descriptive list of other farm bargains. Biekey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

\$50 Per Acre

320 acre farm seven miles from good town, eastern Kansas, 120 acres cultivation, balance blue stem grazing land. Entire tract could be put in cultivation, good buildings. This is a bargain. THOMAS MORTGAGE CO., Emporia, Kan.

CREEK BOTTOM FARM, 260 acres, 7 miles town, 130 in cultivation, well improved, \$60 per acre. Good small ranch, \$40. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

WOULD LIKE to locate 300 good families in Wallace county, Kansas, for general farm and stock raising, land paying for itself one to five times this year. Write for what you want. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

CHASE COUNTY STOCK RANCH Square section, 8 miles railroad, 80 acres cultivated, balance bluestem grazing land, nice stream, timber, fine water, good buildings. Fine for the stockman. Price \$32,000. Liberal terms. J. E. Bocock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

300 ACRES, 8 miles Ottawa; 2 miles town; fine large improvements, scales, etc. Fine water supply; 15 acres timber, 100 blue grass; 200 rich bottom land. Owner wishes to retire. Write for full description of any sized tract; free descriptive booklet mailed. MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN CO., Ottawa, Kan.

MISSOURI

OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

BATES AND CASS CO., MO., improved farm bargains, all sizes. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet, and list. R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

POLK CO., real bargains, in grain, stock, clover farms with fine flowing springs. W. M. Fellers, Flemington, Mo.

FOR stock and grain farms, Southwest Missouri; pure spring water. J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

EIGHTY A. bottom farm improved, \$1,200. Other bargains. Best of terms. W. D. Blankenship, Buffalo, Mo.

STOP! LISTEN! 80 acre part valley farm, \$3,500. Well improved; 40 acre farm, \$850. Free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

POOR MAN'S Chance—45 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

NO DROUTH in Polk and Dallas counties. Good farms, any size, \$25 to \$100 a. Special bargain section timber and grazing land. LAMUN & PEMBERTON, Bolivar, Mo.

115 A., 100 a. fine bottom land, 90 a. cult., 16 a. alfalfa, bal. corn, all fenced, 4 r. house, fair barn, 3 mi. county seat on Sugar creek. Price \$7,500. Terms. Write Sherman Brown, Pineville, McDonald Co., Mo.

ATTENTION FARMERS! Do you want a home in a mild, healthy, climate, where the grazing season is long, the feeding season short, waters pure, soils productive? Good improved farms for from \$30 to \$50 acre. Write FRANK N. HAMEL, Marshfield, Mo.

FARM LANDS.

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

MISSISSIPPI

MISSISSIPPI gulf coast, \$1 an a. down, balance 10 yrs. Great shipbuilding yards, home markets, mild climate, splendid soil, good crops, ample rainfall. Northern neighbors. For particulars, address, Owner, Dept. B., W. T. Smith, 227 City Nat'l Bank, Omaha, Neb.

FLORIDA

CHEAPEST GOOD LANDS IN AMERICA Your chance to select from thousands of acres in South Central Florida highlands, splendid orange, garden, general farming, cattle and hog lands, wholesale prices, terms or exchange. FLORIDA GOOD HOMES CO., Kansas City, Mo. Searritt Bldg.

COLORADO

COME TO Eastern Colorado where good land is yet cheap. Good water, fine climate, good crops, fine stock country. Write for list. W. T. S. Brown, Seibert, Colorado.

160 ACRES in Kiowa Valley, 4 1/2 miles from two good towns; surrounded by well improved farms; one mile from main highway. Every foot tillable, \$32.50 per acre. Terms. REYNOLDS, COVEY & REYNOLDS, 625 Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Government Lands

for sale October 19, 1918. Buy direct from government. Lands sell for \$5 an acre up. Terms: All cash, or payable over period of four years. Exceptional opportunities on Indian reservation. Mostly open prairie, rolling land, some bottom. Good farming country. Great cattle and stock raising country. For further information address: HENRY M. TIDWELL, Superintendent, Pine Ridge, S. D.

The Week's Market Report

(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. All quotations are from the Kansas City market.)

Wheat—No. 1 dark hard sold at \$2.22; No. 4 dark hard, \$2.09 1/2 @ 2.11; heavy dockage, \$2.10 1/2. No. 2 hard, \$2.15 @ 2.16; No. 3 hard, \$2.12; smutty, \$2.10. No. 2 red, \$2.15.

Corn—No. 2 mixed, nominally \$1.69 @ 1.71; No. 3 mixed, nominally \$1.63 @ 1.65; sales \$1.63; No. 4 mixed, nominally \$1.57 @ 1.60; No. 5 mixed, sales \$1.45; sample mixed, sales \$1.35.

No. 2 white, nominally \$1.90 @ 1.93, sales \$1.92; No. 3 white, nominally \$1.83 @ 1.90; No. 4 white, nominally \$1.76 @ 1.80; No. 6 white, sales \$1.46 @ 1.50.

No. 2 yellow, nominally \$1.70 @ 1.73; sales bulkhead \$1.71; No. 3 yellow, nominally \$1.65 @ 1.67, sales \$1.64 @ 1.65; No. 4 yellow, nominally \$1.57 @ 1.60, sales \$1.60.

Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 73 @ 73 1/2 c; No. 3 white, sales 72 1/2 @ 73 c; No. 4 white, nominally 71 1/2 @ 72 c, sales 71 1/2 c.

No. 2 mixed, nominally 72 1/2 c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 71 1/2 @ 72 c.

No. 2 red, nominally 76 @ 79 c; No. 3 red, nominally 75 @ 76 c.

Kafir and Milo—No. 2, nominally \$3.37 @ 3.40; No. 3, nominally \$3.35 @ 3.38.

Rye—No. 2, nominally \$1.59 @ 1.61. Barley—No. 4, nominally \$1.03 @ 1.06, sales \$1.06; No. 3, sales \$1.09.

Corn Chop—Nominally \$3.24 @ 3.27. Bran—Nominally, sacked, \$1.30 @ 1.39.

Shorts—Nominally, sacked, \$1.46 @ 1.49. Mixed Feed—Nominally, sacked, \$1.42 @ 1.45.

Hogs—Bulk, \$19.00 @ 20.15; heavy, \$19.50 @ 20.30; packers and butchers, \$19.25 @ 20.25; lights, \$18.75 @ 20.15; pigs, \$18.00 @ 19.25.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$18.00 @ 19.25; dressed beef steers, \$11.00 @ 17.50; western steers, \$10.50 @ 15.80; southern steers, \$7.00 @ 14.50; cows, \$6.00 @ 12.25; heifers, \$7.00 @ 13.00; stockers and feeders, \$7.50 @ 15.50; bulls, \$7.00 @ 9.50; calves, \$8.50 @ 13.00.

Sheep—Lambs, \$15.50 @ 17.75; yearlings, \$10.50 @ 13.00; wethers, \$10.00 @ 12.50; ewes, \$8.00 @ 11.00; stockers and feeders, \$7.00 @ 17.50.

Hay—Alfalfa, choice, \$32.50 @ 33.00; No. 1, \$31.00 @ 32.00; standard, \$29.00 @ 30.50; No. 2, \$26.50 @ 28.50; No. 3, \$22.50 @ 26.00.

Prairie, choice, \$28.00; No. 1, \$27.00 @ 27.50; No. 2, \$24.50 @ 26.50; No. 3, \$15.00 @ 24.00.

Midland prairie, No. 1, \$24.00 @ 25.00; No. 2, \$17.00 @ 23.50. Lowland prairie, No. 1, \$20.00 @ 21.50; No. 2, \$12.00 @ 19.50.

Timothy, choice, \$30.50; No. 1, \$29.50 @ 30.00; standard, \$28.00 @ 29.00; No. 2, \$24.00 @ 27.50; No. 3, \$17.00 @ 22.50.

Clover mixed, light, \$28.50 @ 29.50; No. 1, \$24.00 @ 28.00; No. 2, \$16.50 @ 23.50. Clover, No. 1, \$26.00 @ 27.00; No. 2, \$23.50 @ 25.00.

Packing hay, \$10.00 @ 14.50. Straw, \$8.00 @ 8.50.

American Royal Livestock Show

Livestock men everywhere are looking forward with interest to the next meeting of the American Royal Livestock Show which will be held in Kansas City, November 16-23.

The American Royal has come back home this year. It will be held at the stock yards, and in surroundings that are familiar to the thousands who annually market their beef cattle on the Kansas City market, or who go there for stocker and feeder cattle, and who buy on the greatest stocker and feeder market in the world.

Not only will the handsomely fitted, richly-bred animals that will be exhibited at the American Royal, November 16 to 23, appeal to the feeder, but they will appeal to the breeder of purebred animals as well and the contests for the rich prize moneys offered by the American Royal and the different registry and breeders' association will

OKLAHOMA

FOR SALE—Farms in Eastern Oklahoma that will raise as good corn and wheat and better oats and forage than Eastern Kansas. Priced from \$30 to \$45 per acre. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

ARKANSAS

IMPROVED 1080 acres for sale cheap. Arkansas Investment Company, Leslie, Ark.

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in Northeast Arkansas, write F. M. Messer, Hoxie, Ark.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE BOOK, 1000 farms, etc. Trades everywhere. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kan.

FOR SALE 80 acre farm all in cultivation, all to be put in wheat. Sell or trade. O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kan.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri farms; the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

One block nicely improved in good school town. Box 71, Americus, Kan.

For Sale or Exchange

One seven yr. old black jack, 15% hand and seven Jennets; also young horses. Want small Avery or J. L. Case separator or good car. Will trade for small farm. Car prairie hay and oat straw are wanted. C. W. Weisenbaum, R. 1, Altamont, Kansas.

be inspiring sights. The finest cattle ever gathered together in the great Southwest, and the leading herds from all over the United States, will compete for the rich prizes and handsome and coveted trophies. Make your plans to be there.

Busy Time for Jersey Show

BY C. H. HAY

The Southwestern Jersey Cattle Show, held at Kansas City September 16 to 21, did not bring out the number of people that it was hoped would attend, wheat sowing, local fairs and shortage of farm help, constituting an obstacle to farmer attendance, which the management could not overcome. The show was very interesting and worthy of much better support. There were more exhibitors than at the Western state fairs this season, and some of the finest specimens of the breed were shown. The Longview Farm was the premier exhibitor. The Falfurrias Farms of Texas was the second heaviest winner.

The sale on Friday included a choice offering and was well attended by Jersey breeders, but it seemed that there were more spectators than bidders. The bidding was very slow and, while some certain individuals brought their full value, a good many sold, under their value. The top of the sale was \$5400, paid by W. B. Dalton of Lawrence, Kan., for the 11 year old cow Gold Marjoram. The 40 head sold made an average of \$411.

Good Exhibits at the State Fair

(Continued from Page 1.)

present, a resolution was passed urging the United States Food Administration to hold within the state a sufficient amount of the wheat crop of 1918, to keep the mills and elevators running to capacity, in order to remedy the shortage of bran and shorts. The resolution also recommended and urged that the federal and state food authorities make such rules and regulations as will bring about uniformity in the prices of milling by-products.

Delayed shipments of many of the exhibits and attractions at the Kansas State Fair were responsible for this event getting under headway about two days later than it was expected to. Rain and some disagreeably cool weather also kept the attendance to a lower figure than was desired during the first half of the week. More favorable weather and the complete lineup of exhibits toward the end of the week, however, drew good crowds and put the fair in the list of successes, despite its poor start.

Select Dairy Bull with Care

(Continued from Page 1.)

one that already has daughters in milk, so that it will be possible to judge how he transmits dairy qualities. This plan is especially valuable for the man who has a herd already well developed. It was by this means that the bull, Sultana's Virginia Lad was chosen; and the average record, 9,000 pounds of milk and 511 pounds of fat as 2-year-olds of his first five daughters that freshened shows the marked success of the plan in this case. Difficulties are experienced in many cases in obtaining such a bull and as a rule only the owner of a purebred herd can afford the time and expense involved in finding such an animal.

SPECIAL TEN DAY OFFER

Our Big Weekly on Trial Ten Weeks for 10 Cents

Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze can receive a big Western Weekly, ten weeks for only 10 cents. Capper's Weekly is the biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Contains all the latest war news, also the political news of the State and Nation. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal, interesting and instructive departments for young and old. This is a special ten day offer—ten big issues—10c. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. M. B., Topeka, Kansas.—Advertisement.

Kansas ought to have more bees. Sweet clover and bees would prove a money-making combination on many farms.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

T. W. MORSE,
Livestock Editor.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128
Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and
Iowa, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937
South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204
Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
T. W. Morse, special assignments, 300
Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NOTICE TO LIVESTOCK ADVERTISERS.
The War Industries Board has directed
publishers to discontinue sending out all free
copies, sample copies and exchanges.
Publishers are permitted to mail to ad-
vertisers only such issues of the paper as
contain their advertisements.
We are compelled, therefore, to suspend
entirely our complimentary list.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Jacks and Jennets.

Oct. 21—Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton,
Mo.
Oct. 25—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton,
Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 24—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kan. Sale
at Wichita, Kan.
Oct. 30—Southwest Mo. Shorthorn Breeders'
Ass'n, E. H. Thomas, Mgr., Aurora, Mo.
Nov. 8—O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Nov. 14—L. H. Ernst and L. Lyell, Tecum-
seh, Neb.
Nov. 15—R. M. Young, Cook, Neb.
Nov. 21—Am. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, at
Kansas City.
Nov. 23—H. H. Holmes and A. L. & D.
Harris, at Kansas City.
March 5-6—South West Nebraska Shorthorn
Breeders' Ass'n, Cambridge, Neb. W. E.
McKillop, Mgr.

Jersey Cattle.

Oct. 9—B. R. Thompson, Garrison, Kan.
Oct. 23—Oliver & Doran, Topeka, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle.

Oct. 8—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Sept. 30—Galloway Farms, Waterloo, Ia.
Oct. 15—Northern Kansas Hereford Breed-
ers' Ass'n., Blue Rapids, Kan. C. G. Steele,
Sec'y and Sale Mgr., Barnes, Kan.
Oct. 21—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n
sale, F. H. Manning, Sec'y, Council Grove,
Kan.
Oct. 22—Miller & Manning, Council Grove,
Kan.
Oct. 23—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City,
Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Oct. 25—W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan.
Oct. 22—Am. Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, at
Kansas City.
Nov. 11—H. R. Wilson, Garrison, Ia.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Nov. 1—Sutton & Porteous, Lawrence, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 8—F. W. Spencer, Dixon, Ill.
Oct. 15—Nebraska Holstein Breeders' South
Omaha, Dwight Williams, Mgr., Bee Bldg.,
Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 18—Ira F. Collins, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 16—Dr. Geo. C. Prichard-J. H. Huston,
Omaha, Neb. sale, Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 24—Gish & Smeltz, Enterprise, Kan.
Nov. 1—Kansas Holstein-Friesian Associa-
tion sale, Independence, Kan. W. H.
Hunt, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Nov. 12—Wichita Holstein sale, Mgr., W. H.
Hunt, Herington, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 5—W. J. Honeyman & Son, Madison,
Kan.
Oct. 16—Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.
Oct. 16—E. O. Allmon, Turon, Kan.
Oct. 22—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 23—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Oct. 24—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 25—V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.
Oct. 25—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 26—Hill & King, Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 26—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 21—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Oct. 21—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.
Nov. 1—Elmer Myers, Hutchinson, Kan.
Nov. 2—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
Nov. 6—M. C. Pollard, Carbonate, Kan.
Nov. 12—J. Dee Shank, Mankato, Kan. Sale
Superior, Neb.
Jan. 31—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Jan. 30—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Jan. 1—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
Jan. 3—von Porrel Bros., Chester, Neb.
Jan. 4—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
Jan. 7—Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.
Jan. 7—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.
Jan. 10—Ed H. Brunner, Jewell, Kan.
Sale at Beloit, Kan.
Jan. 11—Otto A. Gloe, Martel, Neb.
Jan. 11—O. B. Clementson, Holton, Kan.
Jan. 12—B. E. Ridgley, Pickrell, Neb.
Jan. 12—J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan.
Jan. 18—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
Jan. 26—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo., sale
at Dearborn, Mo.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 3—Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan.
Oct. 5—W. J. Honeyman & Son, Madison,
Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 11—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 8—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 19—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Oct. 11—H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Alexandria,
Neb.
Oct. 12—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 14—J. C. Boyd & Son, Virginia, Neb.
Oct. 14—J. W. Pettford, Saffordville, at Em-
poria, Kan.
Oct. 15—D. Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.
Oct. 16—Farley & Harney, Hampton, Neb.
Oct. 17—Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Oct. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 19—C. C. Dee, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 21—Kansas Breeders' Sale, Clay Center,
Kan. W. W. Jones, Sec'y.
Oct. 22—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.
Oct. 22—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.
Oct. 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 23—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.
Oct. 28—Geo. M. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.
Nov. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., at Sabetha,
Kan.
Nov. 8—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville,
Kan., at Washington, Kan.

Nov. 9—F. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Nov. 16—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Nov. 12—J. A. Bockenkette, Fairview, Kan.,
at Hiawatha, Kan.
Nov. 14—Flook Bros., Stanley, Kan.
Nov. 15—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
Nov. 15—R. M. Young, Cook, Neb.
Nov. 21—D. J. Ryan and R. E. Mather, Cen-
tralia, Kan.
Nov. 29—A. E. Sisco-O. H. Doerschlag,
comb. sale, Topeka, Kan.
Jan. 9—J. O. Bayne & Son, Aurora, Neb.
Jan. 20—Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb. (Night
sale.)
Jan. 20—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.
Jan. 21—C. C. Dee, Tecumseh, Neb.
Jan. 21—J. T. Whalen & Son, Cortland, Neb.
Night sale, at Lincoln, Neb.
Jan. 22—Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center,
Neb.
Jan. 22—J. O. Honeycut, Marysville, Kan.
Jan. 23—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., at Sabetha,
Kan.
Jan. 23—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.
Jan. 24—H. D. Golden, Cozad, Neb. Night
sale, at Gothenburg, Neb.
Jan. 24—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.
Jan. 25—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Jan. 27—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
Jan. 28—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Jan. 28—H. W. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale,
Neb.
Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 31—G. T. White, Lexington, Neb.
Feb. 3—Ahrens Bros., Columbus, Neb.
Feb. 3—D. L. Wallace (night sale), Rising
City, Neb.
Feb. 4—R. W. Wile & Son, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 4—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.,
at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 5—Ed. M. Kern, Stanton, Neb.
Feb. 5—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville,
Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Feb. 6—Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 7—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 3—A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center,
Kan.
Feb. 12—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 13—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 13—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb.
Feb. 17—Combination sale, Clay Center, Kan.
W. W. Jones, Mgr.
Feb. 17—R. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 18—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 18—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 18—T. P. Moren, Johnson, Neb.
Feb. 19—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan.,
at Salina, Kan.
Feb. 20—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 21—J. W. Pettford, Saffordville, at Em-
poria.
Feb. 21—Mott Bros., Herington, Kan.
Feb. 27—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. W. Oley & Son, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 28—R. E. Mather, Centuria, Kan.
Mch. 5—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
Mch. 7—J. A. Bockenkette, Fairview, Kan.,
at Hiawatha, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 3—Lindgren & Nider, Jansen, Neb.
Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER

Chester White Hogs That Win.

Colman & Crum, Danville, Kan., won at
Hutchinson State Fair, 15 prizes on 10 Ches-
ter White swine, among which were senior
champion boar, senior champion sow, 1st
on aged herd and both grand champion sow
and grand champion boar. They are offer-
ing for sale spring boars and gilts that will
produce excellent results to those who buy
them. Write them your wants today, men-
tioning Farmers Mail and Breeze—Adver-
tisement.

Wins Reserve Grand Champion.

G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan., on his
good herd boar, Chief's Wonder, won reserve
grand champion and for the first time out
at the state fairs made a very creditable
showing in the various Duroc classes. If
you want a young boar, ready for service
and by the reserve grand champion of Kan-
sas, write him and have your choice of a
nice lot of young boars before they have
been picked over. Please mention Farmers
Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

50 Duroc Boars at Auction.

Jno. W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan., will
sell at Emporia, Kan., Monday, Oct. 14, 50
Duroc boars. This is an extraordinary sale.
It is an extraordinary offering of as good
Duroc blood lines as the herd books record,
and when it comes to real herd boar buyers
who want a real herd boar, they had better
be here at this sale. Several real herd boar
attractions will sell. Mr. Pettford is aware
that 50 boars are too many to sell in one
sale, but he expects to hold a great brood
sow sale next February and says that the
bargains he gives in boars will help on
future business. No one who needs a young
Duroc herd boar can afford to miss this
great opportunity. Write for catalog. Please
mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Adver-
tisement.

Allmon Sells Poland Chinas.

E. O. Allmon, Turon, Kan., will disperse
his large type herd of Poland Chinas at auction,
Wednesday, Oct. 16. Mr. Allmon will change
residence next spring making this dispersion
necessary. He will also sell 12 head of high
grade Holstein cows and heifers. Seventy
head of registered Poland Chinas will be
sold including 15 extra good tried sows,
eight fall yearling gilts, 25 spring gilts and
15 spring boars. These spring boars and
gilts are the long, stretchy, high arched
backed kind with good bone. The 15 tried
sows are by such noted sires as Caldwell's
Big Bob, A Wonderful King, Big Bob
Jumbo, Chief Price, Young Orphan, Robldoux
and other noted sires and the spring pigs
are by such sires as the grand champion
McGrath's Big Orphan, the junior and re-
serve champion, Long Bob, Capt. Gerstade
Jones and Giant Wonder, by Giant Leo; by
The Giant Ulian. There will be plenty of
the right kind here for both farmer and
breeder. Please mention Farmers Mail and
Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kan. and S. Neb. and Iowa

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Registered Jersey Sale.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and
Breeze will be found the advertisement of
B. R. Thompson's Jersey cattle sale at Gar-
rison, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 9. The sale
will be held at the farm one mile and a
half from Garrison Crossing, four miles
south of Randolph and 19 miles north of
Manhattan. Twenty-nine head of registered
cattle go in the sale. Twenty-five of this
number are females. Twelve are cows in
milk. Everything has just been tested for
tuberculosis and passed in fine shape.
Everything over six months' has been in-

culated against blackleg and are immunized
for life. Much information about the breed-
ing will be found in the advertisement on an-
other page. It is a strong offering put up
by a young Jersey cattle breeder that has
devoted much time and money to building
up the herd. Write him today for a catalog
and go to the sale.—Advertisement.

Dairy Holstein Sale.

Everett Hayes, Manhattan, Kan., will dis-
perse his Holstein dairy herd at his farm
joining the Agricultural college farm on the
west, Tuesday, Oct. 8. This is the greatest
opportunity of the season for the man that
wants dairy cows and the profitable kind.
Fifty head will be sold. Thirty-seven cows
and heifers that will freshen in October and
November. Eleven registered cows and two
heifers, to freshen about the same time.
This is a straight tip for the buyer that is
looking for something very classy and that is
sure to prove profitable. Mr. Hayes is a
real dairyman and has made money out of
the milk business. For 12 months these
cows have made him an average of \$550 per
month for wholesale milk. Now that they
are due to freshen soon and with butter fat
where it is they should pay for themselves
in a few months. All are bred to registered
bulls. It is without question the finest bunch

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

HOMER T. RULE
LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates.
REFERENCES: Mail & Breeze, fieldmen
and breeders for whom I have sold.
HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

HORSES.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires
Registered mares with colts at side and
bred again; registered fillies, stallions
1 to 5 yrs. old; grown ourselves the
ancestors for 5 generations on dam
side; sires imported. Fred Chandler, R.
7, Charlton, Iowa. Above Kansas City.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

A Fine Bunch of 10 jennets and three
jack colts for sale at very
low prices. Farm sold. Write at once to
F. E. WENTZ, BURLINGTON, KANSAS

MULEFOOT HOGS.

BIG TYPE MULEFOOT spring boars, bred sows
and pigs at weaning time.
Farmers' prices. SINA'S MULEFOOT RANCH, ALEXANDRIA, NEBRASKA

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Hampshires on Approval Fall gilts, bred and
spring boars and gilts. Just good ones for sale. The rest
went to market. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas

Scudder Bros. Hampshires
Nicely bred, easy keeping, quick maturing, the kind
that farrow and raise large litters. Natural rustlers
and the healthiest breed of hogs in the world. Fashion-
able breeding. Cholera immune. Write
SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

30 spring boars, immuned, also fall pigs at
weaning time. All extra well belted and most
popular breeding. Geo. W. Ela, Valley Falls,
Kansas, Secretary Kansas Hampshire Ass'n.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE
200 head Messenger Boy breeding.
Bred sows and gilts, service boars,
fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction
guaranteed. **WALTER SHAW, R. 6,
Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.**

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE spring boars for sale. W. E. Ross
& Son, Smith Center, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

A few spring boars for sale. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.

F. C. Cookin, Russell, Kan. is in the draft
of his Chester Whites. Herd sows, herd boar,
spring pigs, both sexes. Address as above.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE BOAR

and registered Chester White weaned pigs
for sale. Write for prices.
G. A. STERBENZ, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS

KANSAS HERD OF

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Nothing but boar pigs for sale. See King's
Best at State Fair.
Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

With senior and grand champion boar, senior
and grand champion sow at Kansas
State fair, we have pigs for sale.
COLEMAN & CRUM, DANVILLE, KANSAS

Hickory Grove Stock Farm

We have some dandy June and July pigs
and are pricing them where they will sell.
Money back if pigs are not satisfactory.
E. S. ROBERTSON, REPUBLIC, MISSOURI

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Poland China Spring Boars for sale, big type.
Prices \$40 to \$75
if taken soon. **E. A. Ostermann, Sylvan Grove, Kansas.**

FOR SALE

Purebred Spotted Poland China
gilts and sows, May farrow.
F. B. SEVERANCE, LOST SPRINGS, KAN.

If you **Poland China Boar** I have them five and
need a Poland China Boar 11 months old. Prices
reasonable. Pedigree with every hog.
HENRY S. VOTH, GOESSEL, KANSAS.

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Pure Bred Poland China Pigs
The good kind. March boars 135 pounds,
March gilts 110 pounds, priced right. Pedig-
rees furnished. **F. W. Schmidt, Tesott, Kan.**

Myersdale Polands

Herd headed by Giant Joe 78920. Choice
April boars sired by this noted boar. All
immunized and priced to sell. Fall sale, No-
vember 2nd. **H. E. MYERS, Gardner, Kan.**

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Stock of all ages. Special prices on baby pigs. Satis-
faction guaranteed. Write your wants to the
CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM,
A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Offer.

Drouth prices on tried sows, herd boars, spring
boars and gilts. I will take orders for fall
pigs just farrowed. Everything registered or
eligible. **J. W. Sutton, Oak Hill, Kan., Clay Co.**

Spotted Poland China Boars

10 fall boars and 14 spring boars. All well
spotted and of good size and out of mature
sows. Write for prices at once.
CARL F. SMITH, RILEY, KANSAS

MORTON'S BIG POLANDS

25 choice spring boars out of Giant sows and sired
by Miller's Chief, Gerstade Jumbo and Morton's
Giant, a boar that in only fair breeding condition
weighs over 1000 lbs. All immunized. We can please
you. **Geo. Morton, Oxford, Cowley Co., Kansas.**

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

A few fall boars ready for hard service. One spare
two tried herd boars. Have the greatest showing of
spring boars we have ever raised. Some by the 1250
pound, a Big Wonder. All immune.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.

Poland China Herd Boars

If you want a good boar come and see the ones I am offering or let me write
and describe them to you. They are sired by Ex-Jumbo,
by Monroe's Jumbo and John Worth, a grandson of
Goldengate King. My prices are reasonable and I guar-
antee satisfaction. **Homer Souders, Chetopa, Kan.**

Oxford Herd Poland Chinas

Herd headed by Giant Lunker, by Discher's Giant
Herd sows by Caldwell's Big Bob, Rood's Giant,
Herchel's Product, Big Fred and Big Ben. Choice
spring boars, the really large kind. Satisfaction
guaranteed. **H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Cowley Co., Kan.**

WARREN'S Large Type POLANDS

An outstanding son of Big Timm heads our
sow herd, some that cost up to \$1500. Im-
munized spring boars, with fashionable blood,
size and quality. Guaranteed to please.
EZRA T. WARREN, CLEARWATER, KAN.

Herd Boar Special

Big growthy spring males, sired by sons of Gerstade
Jones; Big Bob; Caldwell's Big Bob and 5 other lead-
ing boars. Dams prize winning strains. Sale of fifty
bred sows in January. Write for description and
special price. **H. T. HAYMAN, FORMOSA, KAN.**

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonder Giant
77326, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not
related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and
Hogs are right. **Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas**

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Couple of bred sows priced cheap for quick
sale. Choice spring boars \$40 each. Best of
breeding. Cholera immune.
FRANK L. DOWNIE, Rt. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Large Type Poland Boars

20 choice young boars by such sires as Mabel Won-
der, by Big Bob Wonder; The Giant, by Hercules, by
Big Ben; King Ben, by Giant Ben; Capt. Gerstade
Jones; Big Bob Jumbo and A Big Wonder.
ROSS & VINCENT, STERLING, KANSAS

Myers' Big Type Polands

Choice spring boars by Jumbo Bob, whose sire and
dam's sire were the same as the world's champion
Caldwell's Big Bob. Others by Myers' Joe Orange
and Maple Grove Big Bob. All immunized. Write
ELMER MYERS, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Hunter's Large Type Polands

Spring boars that will grow large and sire the large
kind. They are by Longfellow Timm, by Longfellow
Jumbo and out of sows by Big Bob Wonder, Long
King's Best Son and other noted sires. All immunized.
Write today. **BRUCE HUNTER, LYONS, KANSAS.**

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

15 heavy boned March boars, the tops of
our entire spring crop. Also choice gilts.
Reasonable prices. Write us your wants.
P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

POLAND CHINAS

Big type—big bone—big litters. A number of early
summer pigs, either sex, for sale. Unusual quality
and out of good sows. I am closing out on them so
am offering them at an attractive price. Be sure to
write me before buying elsewhere.
F. A. SWANSON, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

REAL HERD BOAR PROSPECTS

Priced less sale expense. Very choice Poland
China boars and gilts sired by Mouw's Black
Jumbo 2nd 85055 and Shurley's Wonder
85056. Also baby pigs of Sept. farrow.
A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kansas.

Special 10-Day Sale

On account of short help, am compelled to
close out Poland China and Shorthorn herd.
Including prize winning and champion sows.
One "outstanding" fall yearling and 4 March
boars that take the eye. Two topnotch bulls,
10 months old, several two year old heifers
in calf by Lancaster Lad 612691 among the
attractions worth your trip to see.
F. C. SWIERCINSKY, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Big Smooth Polands Have bred registered Poland for 18 years. L's Timm at head of herd. Cholera-immuned. Stock for sale at all times. **JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.**

POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS \$20 Four big boned boars out of King's Model, by King Price Wonder by King of Wonders, by A Wonder 1913, \$40. From prize winners. **E. CASS, COLLYER, KANSAS**

Wiebe's Big Immune Polands

50 Selected spring boars. Representatives of the biggest strains. Ready to ship out on approval. Write for full information. **G. A. WIEBE, BEATRICE, NEB.**

Four Weeks Only!

Special boar and gilt offer.
20 Picked Boars
20 Picked Gilt
By
KING OF KANSAS
and out of mature sows of great scale and quality.
100 pigs at weaning time out of King of Kansas dams and sired by **Double Gerstale.**
J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

John's Orion 42853 (a)

400 spring pigs, 200 boars by Grand Wonder 6th, Gano's Masterpiece 2nd and other noted bloodlines. It will pay you to come if you want the best. All vaccinated double treatment.

F. E. GWIN & SONS
Morrowville, Kan., Washington County

JOHNSON'S PRIVATE SALE

Duroc Jersey boars and gilts.
20 boars, March and
20 gilts, April farrow.
No sales but the tops at farmers' prices and they are good and shipped on approval.
John P. Johnson, McPherson, Kan.

R. E. Kempin's Durocs

20 March Boars; 20 March Gilt.
Mostly by my herd boar, Chief Critic, and out of big type sows. Special prices to move them. Vaccinated double treatment. A few by King Sensation.
R. E. Kempin, Corning, Kansas (Nemaha Co.)

Woody's Durocs

The big, high backed, long legged kind. The kind that gets big. I have a fine bunch of selected March boars for sale of Pathfinder, Sensation, King's Col. and Educator's Orion breeding. Educator's Orion was sired by King Orion Cherry and was one of the top boars sold in world's record breaking boar sale last October. They are all immunized and priced right. I also have a senior yearling boar, a grandson of Old Gano, for sale. Write or come and see.
HENRY WOODY, BARNARD, KANSAS

40 March Boars

IMMUNIZED
Big Type Duroc-Jerseys
Big-bone, high backs, good feet and legs. Splendid colors and as choice lot of boars as can be found. Sired by a splendid Grandson of Model Pal, and half by King of Col. 6th.
Reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center, Kan.

Duroc - Jersey Boars

Immunized double treatment.
20 March Boars by
Joe Orion 5, The King, Great Wonder 2nd and Pal's Giant. No boar sale but these select boars at popular prices.
L. L. HUMES, Glen Elder, Kansas. (Mitchell County)
Big bred sow sale in Northern Kansas sale circuit, Feb. 7.

of Holstein cows I ever looked at. I visited the farm last Tuesday and hope every man that wants real money making cows will attend this sale. Look up the advertisement and write for the catalog today.—Advertisement.

Holsteins Sell Well.

The dispersal sale of L. F. Cory & Son's registered herd of Holstein cattle at Belleville, Kan., last Wednesday was fairly well attended and a success. The sale was opened by Sales Manager W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., who had charge of the entire campaign of the sale. His plea for more and better Holsteins was timely and well received. "Bob" Hager conducted the sale with the assistance of Jas. T. McCulloch. Twenty-five cows and heifers sold for \$3,025, an average of \$241. Numbers 17 and 26 in the catalogs were very fine cows and brought \$355 each, going to L. H. Wilsey, Washington, Kan., and Mrs. Lester Williams of Belleville, Kan. Four heifer calves a few days old sold for an average of \$127. Mr. Ed Fitzgerald, Jamestown, Kan.; Mr. Sollenburger, Fairbury, Neb.; A. N. Jones, Manhattan, Kan.; W. A. Guthrie, Clay Center, Kan.; S. P. Hornbuck, Ness City, Kan., were other prominent buyers.—Advertisement.

Good Holstein Sale.

The dispersal sale of the Geo. H. Palmer and Dr. B. P. Smith herds of Holstein cattle at Miltonvale, Kan., last Thursday was highly successful. The sale, which was a combination sale of registered and high grade cattle was managed by Dr. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., who compiled the catalog and was on the job sale day. It was demonstrated there that a sales manager like Mr. Mott who knows his business is in a position to get the full value for animals that would often sell for less than their real value without such assistance. The buyers seemed to appreciate Dr. Mott, especially in one instance when an animal sold for at least \$100 more than he would have brought without the thorough knowledge of his worth. Six registered cows sold for an average of \$265, 10 high grade cows sold for an average of \$166.25. Mr. Palmer's herd bull sold for \$300 and Dr. Smith's brought \$250.—Advertisement.

Registered Holstein Sale.

Collins' Farm Holsteins, Sabetha, Kan., in their first public sale advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Thirty-three cows and heifers and seven young bulls, most of them ready for service, are offered in this sale. Breeders of registered Holsteins know of the great breeding to be found in the Collins Farm herd and will readily appreciate this opportunity to buy choice individuals and as up to date breeding as will be found in any herd anywhere. The great herd bull that heads this magnificent herd is Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac with a butter record of 40.88 pounds of butter in seven days and world's record for per cent of butter fat. The sale will be held under cover at the farm near Sabetha, Friday, Oct. 18. If you want to own a good cow or two or more and feel that you are buying the very best make it a point to attend this sale. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write for the catalog today. Address, Ira F. Collins, Sabetha, Kan.—Advertisement.

Kansas Herefords Sell.

The Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association is the oldest Hereford association in the country. It was organized first as a Marshall county association and later was reorganized to include all of northern Kansas. October 15, at Blue Rapids, Marshall county, the association will hold a sale to which 14 leading breeders and members of the association will consign. This sale is to be the first of the regular annual sales this association expects to hold each season. There is no large surplus among the members of this association but they desire to show the world the kind of Herefords they breed in northern Kansas. The great Letham Fairfax, Parsifal 24th, Kelsey, Rocky Boy, Beau Onward and other noted sires owned by the members of this association who are consignors to this sale are among the prominent Hereford bulls of the country. The 50 Herefords sold in this sale will be exhibited at the Marshall county fair a few days before the sale and compete for the regular premium offered by the fair association and a nice purse of several hundred dollars offered by the Hereford breeders themselves. They will be placed by a competent judge and sold to the highest bidder. Look up the advertisement in this issue. The secretary of the association, Mr. C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kan., is manager of the sale and will be on the job sale day as he has been for the past several weeks. Write him at once for a catalog and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

W. F. Schwab, one of Nebraska's oldest and most successful breeders of registered Red Polled cattle, is changing locations and offers for quick sale 20 choice young cows and 20 bulls that range in age from six to eighteen months. The cows are all bred to the ton bull, Dayton, and will freshen during the months of February, March and April. Write at once. You can buy one or a car load.—Advertisement.

Proett & Son's Duroc Sale

On Thursday, Oct. 10th, J. H. Proett (formerly of Alexandria) will sell a select draft from his richly bred herd of Durocs. The sale will be held on the farm four miles southeast of Deshler, and 9 miles northwest of Chester, Neb. He will have a well grown offering of spring boars and gilts and some very choice tried sows in pig, or with litters at foot, by his great young line bred Orion Cherry King boar, Orion Fancy King. Among the attractions will be a yearling son of Pathfinder, two tried sows by Pathfinder, and one sow by Orion Cherry King herself, a prize winner and a lot more good ones all of which are described in the catalog that is free for the asking. Write for it now and mention this paper. Parties unable to be at the sale should send bids to the fieldmen for this paper in care of Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.—Advertisement.

Proett Bros. Duroc Auction.

Saturday, Oct. 12th, is the date of Proett Bros. annual fall sale of high class, richly bred Durocs. The sale will be held on the farm near Alexandria, Neb. Of the fifty head of spring boars and gilts that sell, over half are sons and daughters of their great breeding boar, Pathfinder 2nd, a son of old Pathfinder, the remainder by Orion King Orion, a great son of the noted grand champion boar, Orion Cherry King. They also

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Garrett's Durocs Ten Fall Gilts, bred for August and September farrow. 110 spring pigs ready to ship. **R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Nebraska**

50 Duroc Spring Pigs, \$25 a Head with pedigrees. **Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.**

Duroc-Jersey March Pigs Out of first prize and champion sows and boars. Pedigree with every pig. Write quick. **W. J. Harrison, Atwell, Kan.**

JONES SELLS ON APPROVAL

Very choice spring boars sired by King's Col. 6th and out of Orion Cherry King dams. Write for further descriptions and prices.
W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

OTEY'S DUROCS

Hercules 3d, a giant 900-pound boar in breeding flesh, and Pathfinder Chief 2nd, the largest and smoothest of all the sons of the mighty Pathfinder, head our herd. 50 spring boars, buy NOW.
W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Shepherd's Durocs

A few bred gilts by King Col. I Am out of Lady Illustrater and bred to the champion, Crimson Gano for fall litters; also a few bred tried sows. Spring pigs both sex all immunized. **G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.**

BLACK'S DUROCS

Herd headed by Red Cross Pathfinder, assisted by Giant Crimson. Herd sows, big, growthy, high backed kind, fashionable breeding. Bred gilts, spring pigs, pairs and trios unrelated. If you want good Durocs we can please you. **C. H. BLACK, MARION, KAN.**

McComas' Durocs

Big roomy herd sows, daughters and granddaughters of up to date grand champions on both sides, with litters by champion and sons of champions. If you want spring boars and gilts, something good, write
W. D. McCOMAS, WICHITA, KANSAS

WAGGONER'S DUROCS

I offer for sale 7 boars out of Volunteer Queen, by Illustrater 2nd Jr. March pigs weighing from 140 to 160 pounds. Extra heavy bone and excellent color, with pedigree. **Russel Waggoner, Crisfield, Kansas.**

WATCH THIS HERD GROW

Spring boars for sale. Also two dandy Dec. yearling boars. Boar sale, Nov. 7; bred sow sale, Jan. 23. Sales at Sabetha, Kan.
F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

Royal Herd Farm Durocs

Herd boars: Royal Grand Wonder and Royal Sensation. Write me your wants, or come and see my herd.
B. R. ANDERSON, E. 7, McPHERSON, KAN.

Famous Duroc Blood Lines

Spring boars combining the blood of Illustrater, Pathfinder, Gano, Orion and other noted sires. Gilts bred or open. Special private sale. **F. F. WOOD, WAMEGO, KAN.**

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Herd boars Constructor and Constructor Jr. 1st prize boar at Kansas State Fair 1917. Bred gilts and immunized spring boars, priced for quick sale. **W. W. TRUMBO, Peabody, Kan.**

Bancroft's Durocs

Guaranteed immunized. September 1917 gilts, bred and safe in pig for September 1918 farrow. Price \$65. Choice 125 pound March boars \$35 each. **D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan.**

NOTICE—DUROCS

Baby pigs from 6 to 10 weeks old, fat and fine, best of breeding, \$15 each. Papers furnished. Don't write, send check. Older boars and gilts for sale. **S. H. Lenhart & Son, Hope, Kan.**

Wooddell's Durocs

Chief's Wonder, a giant junior yearling heads our herd. The finest bunch of spring boars to offer I ever raised. Write me your wants, or come and see them.
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS
Spring boars and gilts; prize winning blood for sale at reasonable prices.
SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS OF QUALITY

Choice March boars, sired by the great herd boar, Reed's Gano, first prize boar of Kansas and Oklahoma State fairs. Also Illustrater 2nd, and Golden Model. Fine growthy boars, well built and nice color. All immunized. Priced to sell quickly.
JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Schroyer Farms

were extensive buyers of Duroc Jersey bred sows in leading sales last winter. Our November public sale of boars has been called off. We offer at private sale the actual tops of 200 March boars. Everything immunized with clear serum. A splendid lot of big well grown boars of most excellent breeding and priced right. Address,
Robt. Evans, Manager
Miltonvale, Kansas
Bred Sow Sale March 5

SHEEP.

For Sale 400 head of yearling Rambouillet ewes, heavy shearers. Price \$16. Also have a fine lot of young Shropshire rams.
H. B. BROWNING, LINWOOD, KANSAS.

For Sale Registered Shropshire ram lambs and yearlings. Seven registered Shorthorn bulls, 8 to 14 months old, all reds.
W. T. HAMMOND, PORTIS, KANSAS.

SHEEP.

Registered Shropshire Rams Otto Bortz, Plains, Kan.

For Sale several good Shropshire buck lambs. **F. W. Miller, R. 4, Yates Center, Kan.**

Hampshire Bucks for Sale E. M. Cook, Russell, Kan.

For Sale 5 registered Shropshire rams, 4 yearlings, 1 five years old. **C. D. WOOD & SONS, ELMDALE, KANSAS**

FOR SALE 5,000 choice young ewes. Shear eleven pounds.
TAYLOR & SHERMAN, HOLLY, COLO.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A few extra good ram lambs for sale. **L. M. SHIVES, RFD 1, Iuka, Kan.**

300 Reg. Yearling Shropshire Rams

Type, size and quality will please you. Bred yearling ewes for November delivery. Prices reasonable. Quality considered.
E. S. LEONARD, CORNING, IOWA.

SHEEP

Registered Shropshire sheep. Ewes and rams for sale; also grades at all times.
J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kan.

FOR SALE

A bunch of good big registered Shropshire bucks not high in price. Also registered ewes.
Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

SHEEP

Shropshire Hampshire Southdown

Best of breeding. The oldest and largest flocks in Kansas. One or a car load. See me at all the big shows.

F. B. Cornell, Nickerson, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

FULL BLOOD GUERNSEY BULL

98% pure. A fine bull to head a dairy herd. Last yearling, weight about 700 lbs. Color fine. Price \$75 if taken soon.
J. H. HAZEN, ERIE, KAN.

GUERNSEYS

War time prices. Several young bull calves, May Rose breeding. One serviceable aged bull.

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM

Overland Park, Kansas.

DAIRY SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS

Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. Some fine young bulls. **R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan.**

Milking Shorthorns With Records

15 breeders, members of cow testing associations. Booklet free.
Harry K. Grover, Sec'y, Rowley, Iowa.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS

Four yearling bulls suitable for farm or ranch, yearling heifers, all reds in color and good ones.
A. H. COOPER, NATOMA, KANSAS

SHORTHORNS

Three young Scotch bulls, herd headed, 20 young bulls suitable for farm or ranch use. **J. M. Stewart & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.**

Good Shorthorn Herd Foundation

15 head, registered, good animals and strong in the shorthorn breeding. 7 are regular producing cows, 8 are calves 8 to 12 months old, four bulls and four heifers. Some of the cows have young calves at foot balance well along. **D. Ballantyne & Son, Herington, Kan.**

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

Nine nice young Scotch topped bulls, reds and roans, ready for service. They are by Sycamore, Chuk, by Mistote Archer and out of cows that carry the blood of such sires as Choice Goods and Victor Orange. They are good and priced right. Farm 1 1/2 miles from Anson and 7 1/2 from Conway Springs, Kan.
WM. L. MEUSER, MANAGER, ANSON, KAN.

Stunkel's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Topped Herd headed by Cumberland Diamond bulls, reds and roans, 8 to 24 months old, out of cows strong in the blood of Victor Orange and Star Goods. No females at present to spare. 15 miles south of Wichita on Rock Island and Santa Fe.
E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS.

Shorthorn Bull Special

19 bulls from 12 to 18 months old Scotch and Scotch topped. Reds and roans. A splendid lot of bulls of popular breeding. Popular prices. Ship over Union Pacific, Rock Island, Mo. Pacific and Santa Fe.

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan. (Dickinson county)

JERSEYS

The PROFIT BREED

WHY waste feed on cows that skin their own milk? Jersey's produce the highest percentage of butter fat at the lowest feed cost. The man with one Jersey is never satisfied until he has a herd. Write to Breeders for pedigrees and prices. Let us send you profitable facts about the Jersey.

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
355 West 23rd St. New York City

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS \$50. COWS and heifers. PERCY LILL, Mt. Hope, Kan.

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys
Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam, by Raleigh's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion. Sire of note H. of M. cows than any other imported bull. Write for pedigree. M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.

Offer For Sale a GAMBOGE KNIGHT
Herd Farm two year old Herd Bull that I guarantee to be one of the best Jersey bulls in the state will sell in the highest bidder at private sale—sold to avoid misbreeding. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

**ISLAND BRED
PRODUCING JERSEYS**

I have 25 head of Jersey cattle, 5 bulls, 20 of them ready for service and 20 cows and heifers, including two imported cows. Most of them sired by FORFARSHIRE'S GOLDEN LOVE, a bull of great merit, combining the blood of Forfarshire's Love and SULTANA'S JERSEY LAD. Cows in herd have private records of from 40 to 50 lbs. and are straight and right in every way. Conditions are such that I must reduce the size of herd and I offer at reasonable prices half of the females. The young bulls were sired by a son of FINANCIAL COUNTESS LAD and some by a RALEIGH bred bull out of 50 lb. dams. Write for prices and descriptions.
H. E. Wyatt, Falls City, Neb.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL FOR sale. A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, KANSAS.

POLLED HEREFORD BULL
for sale. Registered. 2 years old/
W. G. McGechie, Broken Arrow, Okla.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Allatadell Stock Farm Angus and heifers, four yearling bulls. Alex Spang, Chanute, Kansas

Sutton Angus Farms
For sale: 50 heifers, 18 months old, bred and open. 20 two-year-old heifers bred. 35 bulls, serviceable ages.
SUTTON & WELLS, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

C. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Angus Cattle For Sale

40 registered cows, bred or with calf at foot, 15 bulls, 15 to 18 months old. If you want either cows, heifers or bulls visit my herd, we will be nearly sure to deal. Cattle close to Clements, Kan., Santa Fe, 11 miles east of Florence and 13 miles west of Strong City, Kan.
D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KANSAS.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Foster's Red Polled Cattle 15 Young Bulls, 15 Bred Cows and Heifers. Priced Right. C. E. Foster, Eldorado, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle for sale. Both sexes. E. A. HAWKINS, R. 3, WAKEENEY, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls and heifers. HALLORAN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS

FOR SALE a mighty fine five months old bull calf sired by Woodford 2412; Dam Jane 30835.
A. C. HAMILTON, GREELEY, KANSAS

LARGE DEEP-FLESHED RED POLLS
Shocking two, whose dams and sisters produce 900 pounds butter per year. Be prompt. Write or come. Chas. L. Jarboe, Quinter, Kan.

Red Polled Herd Private Sale
We are changing locations and must sell our cattle. 20 yearling cows bred for spring, to the ton bull, DAYTON. 20 bulls in age from 6 to 18 mos. Will sell on a car load. W. F. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

BARGAINS IN RED POLLS
A few extra good cows safe in calf; also a few yearling heifers and a 4-year-old tried herd bull. All at rock bottom prices.
W. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Young Ayrshire Bulls For sale. Eligible to register. F. M. Haines, Oskaloosa, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A. R. O. back-
Ing. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kansas

For Holstein Calves
Write W. C. KENYON & SONS, Box 55, Elgin, Illinois

offer the herd boar, King's Col. Pathfinder, a splendid breeding son of King's Col., and out of a Pathfinder sow. Among the attractions of the sale will be a boar and a gilt of spring farrow sired by the \$10,000 Longview farm boar, Orion King 2nd. The offering comes from a great line of mature sows, daughters of such boars as Orion Cherry King; Pathfinder; Orion Cherry King Jr., and others. The Proett Bros. are offering strictly tops in this sale. Write for their big illustrated catalog and mention this paper. Parties unable to attend should send bids to the fieldmen for this paper in care of Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.—Advertisement.

Nachtigall's Durocs at Auction.

H. J. Nachtigall & Son will make their annual fall sale of registered Durocs at the farm just north of Alexandria, Neb., on Friday, Oct. 11th. They have decided not to make a bred sow sale and all of their big spring gilts go into the fall sale. Of the sixteen spring boars that sell, five were sired by old Pathfinder and 4 by True Pathfinder, a son of Pathfinder. Six are sons of King's Col. Longfellow, a boar of great size and quality, and winner of first and championship at the Thayer County fair this year. He was also shown at Nebraska State fair in very ordinary condition and was placed seventh in a very strong class of aged boars. The eighteen gilts selling are by the same boars. The offering taken as a whole is extra well grown and are from big mature sows, sired by such great breeding sires as King's Col. and Crimson Wonder Again. Parties that are unable to attend should send bids to the fieldman for this paper in care of Nachtigall & Son.—Advertisement.

Bindernagel's Coming Duroc Sale.

On Tuesday, Oct. 15, Mr. D. M. Bindernagel, of Beatrice, Neb., will sell a draft from his good Duroc Jersey herd. The offering of 40 head of spring boars and gilts are nearly all sired by his herd boars, Col. Select, a son of King's Col. and Sensation Educator, both breeding sires of great merit. The first named is dead and the other one has gone to Kansas to head a good herd. He was sired by Kern's Sensation and his dam was by Educator. Mr. Bindernagel has one of the greatest sow herds to be found anywhere. Most of them are daughters of Kern's Sensation and King's Col. They are very uniform in type and the sale offering possesses this much desired characteristic. A few head are by other sires than those mentioned, among them three very large, outstanding gilts sired by Big Bone Giant, one of the greatest sires of big type Durocs the writer knows of. Another extra good litter is out of a sow that is a litter mate to J. C. Boyd's herd-boar, King Orion. This is one of the good useful offerings of the fall. Write for catalog. Attend the sale or send bids to Jesse R. Johnson in Mr. Bindernagel's care at Beatrice, Neb.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY

An association of Dairy Shorthorn cattle breeders in Buchanan county, Ia., of which Harry I. Grover, of Rowley, Ia., is secretary, is advertising good cattle of this breed for sale. For further information write Mr. Grover, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

W. C. Kenyon & Sons, Box 55, Elgin, Ill., whose letterhead indicates that they are strictly breeders of high class Holstein cattle, have an advertisement in this issue in which they are offering Holstein calves. If interested in this line of dairy stock, please write at once, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

This is the final notice of the J. J. Smith Holstein sale to be held at Lawrence, Oct. 3.—Mr. Smith is selling a choice lot of grade cows, two-year-old heifers, yearling heifers and a well bred registered bull.—Advertisement.

Meyers' Ochel Poland Sale.

Messrs. Harry E. Meyers and O. I. Ochel, of Gardner, Kan., will hold their annual fall sale Nov. 2. The offering is the best that these good breeders have ever put up. The pigs are unusually large and it would be difficult to find better breeding. There will be pigs by Buster Over, Big Jones, Fessy's Big Jones, Smooth Jumbo, Erhart's Big Chief, Giant Joe and grandsons of Big Bob and Big Bob Wonder. This sale affords the Kansas and Oklahoma Poland Breeders a rare chance to buy good herd boars.—Advertisement.

Polled Hereford Cattle.

B. O. Gammon, secretary of the American Polled Hereford Breeders' association, has recently issued two booklets which will be of interest to any of our readers who are interested in Polled Hereford cattle. One of these booklets contains history of the Polled Hereford breed with other data concerning this popular breed of beef cattle, while the other booklet gives a list of all members of the American Polled Hereford Breeders' association. Either of these booklets can be had by addressing B. O. Gammon, sec'y American Polled Hereford Breeders' association, Des Moines, Iowa. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Great Limestone Valley Jack Sale.

Again it is our pleasure to call your attention to a great sale of Jacks and Jennets at Limestone Valley Farm at Smithton, Mo. This is the 39th sale for this great farm. The Jack offering consists of a splendid bunch of two year olds by the noted Orphan Boy. They are top notchers in every respect and will be ready to use in the spring. Then there will be older Jacks by Orphan Boy and the undefeated show Jack Limestone Mammoth 288. There will be some yearling and two-year-old Jacks by Limestone Monarch the Jack now heading the Limestone Valley herd. The Jennet offering includes a great line up of animals bred to the great show and herd Jack Limestone Monarch, the two times grand champion of Missouri and reserve grand champion at the San Francisco World's Fair. There will also be a number of good Limestone Valley Farm herd jennets sired by Limestone Mammoth. They are the dams of the highest priced Jacks that ever left the farm. They are also selling a part of their great show herd that won at San Francisco in 1915. This sale affords wonderful opportunity for the Jack breeders. A Jack and a few of these Jennets will put you in the big league where you can command a better price for what you produce. Write for the big illustrated catalog of this sale. Please do not forget to mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN BULL from A. R. O. cow for sale.
M. M. GUFFY, R. R. 4, FT. SCOTT, KANSAS

OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE
yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A. R. O. cows
Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

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

Holstein Bull For sale, one-year-old, Korndyke Butter Boy
Strain. C. D. Wood & Sons, Elmdale, Kansas

SPLENDID HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE.
Six months old. Over half white. He sure is a beauty.
HENRY S. VOTH, R. 2, GOESSEL, KANSAS

DO YOU LIKE INDIVIDUALITY
with breeding? Then write us about our Holstein bulls ready for service and younger. They are good ones. Prices to sell.
G. H. Ross & Sons, R. 1, Independence, Kan.

Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets
The Holstein-Friesian Association
of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

Grand sons of King Segis Pontiac, from high producing dams, old enough for service.
IRA ROMIG, STA. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Twenty-Seven and Twenty-Six Pound Bulls For Sale

Ready for service. Most popular blood lines. \$350 will buy the 27 pound bull and \$250 will buy the 26 pound bull. Will send description and extended pedigrees to interested parties. Also have some cheaper bulls on hand, several of which are ready for service and which are extra good individuals.
G. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS.

Sept. and Oct. Holstein Bargains

26 fresh cows and heifers that I want to close out at once. Your big opportunity if you want milk. Choice two-year-old high grade heifers bred to King Segis bulls. Springing cows, of good ages, Heifers bred to freshen this fall.

Registered bulls six months to two years. Some of King Segis and good enough to head any herd. 25 registered cows and heifers; some of them of A. R. O. breeding. A few high grade heifer calves at \$30 express paid. When looking for quality and milk production come to the Hope Holstein Farm, Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM
Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

Holstein Sale

Lawrence, Kan.,

Thursday, October 3, 1918

50 Head of High Grade Cows, Heifers and Calves 50

20 cows in milk. 14 two-year-olds, heavy with calf. 10 yearling heifers. REGISTERED HERD BULL, Prince Ormsby Homestead De Kol, by North Star Homestead Sif Beets; dam, Laura Ormsby De Kol Dutchland. This bull's sire's dam and two nearest dams made 28.86 pounds butter at in 7 days. His dam's full sister was first in class at Topeka, 1915, and won butter test over all breeds.

J. J. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Col. Homer Rule, Auctioneer. C. H. Hay, Fieldman.

Maurer's Big Dispersion Sale

Wednesday, October 16

125 Registered and High Grade Holsteins. Watch next issue or write
T. R. MAURER & CO., EMPORIA, KAN.

BLUE RIBBON STOCK FARMS

HOLSTEINS—HOLSTEINS

The Blue Ribbon Stock Farms are offering 40 registered cows and heifers, some with from 25 to 28 pound A. R. O. records. Also 80 grade cows and heifers. A few choice registered bulls. We are short of pasture and will make special prices. Write us your wants. We sell dealers and we can sure sell you direct.

LEE BROS. & COOK, WABAUNSEE COUNTY, HARVEYVILLE, KAN.

The Blue Ribbon Stock Farms

200 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

We are offering cows, heifers, calves of either sex, for sale at reasonable prices. They are large, heavy boned and well marked, good colors and well bred. We are making a special offer of bulls ready for service, delivered at your station Oklahoma, Kansas or Texas. **Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.** for \$150. Send draft for what you want.

Park Place Shorthorns

Bulls in service. Imported Bapton Corporal. Imported British Emblem and Rosewood Dale by Avondale. To sell right now 50 head of high class Scotch topped cows and heifers, all heavy in calf or with calf at foot; also a few young bulls.

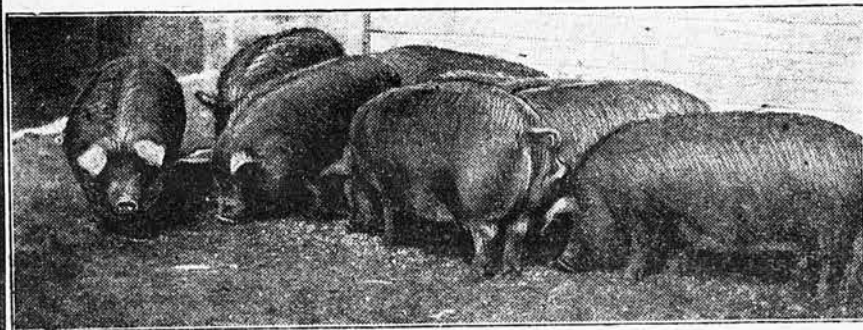
PARK E. SALTER, Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phone Market 2087 WICHITA, KANSAS

Bindernagel's

Duroc-Jersey Sale

At Farm Four Miles West of

Beatrice, Neb., Tuesday, October 15



40—Immune Duroc-Jersey Hogs of Spring Farrow—40

25 Boars—15 Gilts

Sired by COL. SELECT and SENSATION EDUCATOR, the great boar now heading the herd of Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.

COL. SELECT is a really great son of King's Col.

Three excellent boars and two gilts are out of a sow that is a litter mate to King Orion. Three great gilts that go in the sale were sired by BIG BONE GIANT. Most of the dams of the offering are big mature sows, sired by the noted sires, KERN'S SENSATION and KING'S COL. The offering is IMMUNED and well grown. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Parties interested and unable to attend should send bids to Jesse R. Johnson in my care at Beatrice, Neb.

D. M. Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.

Col. W. M. Putman, Auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

Duroc Boar Sale

Extraordinary

Jno. W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.
 Sells At

Emporia, Kan., Monday, October 14

50 Duroc Boars That Are Bred in the Purple—50

They are sired by such sires as Illustrator's Orion 3rd, Pathfinder, King Col. Again, Grand Model's Giant, Cherry King's Disturber and Pet's Great Wonder, and out of sows sired by King's Col., Big Wonder, Colonade's Model, Pathfinder, Valley Chief's 8th, Big Chief and Grand Model.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

FOUR BOARS by Cherry King's Disturber, and out of Model Lass, whose dam and both of her grand sires were grand champions.

TWO SONS of the Mighty Pathfinder and out of a line bred Golden Model dam, the largest gilt sold in Hanks & Bishop's last winter sale.

FOUR BOARS sired by Illustrator's Orion 3rd, and out of Princess Wonder, by Big Wonder, (Iowa Grand Champion) and her dam a full sister of the boar that sired the noted Defender.

Most of this great offering of spring boars are by our great breeding boar, Illustrator's Orion 3rd, by Illustrator, his dam by the \$5,000 Joe Orion 2nd.

Write today for illustrated catalog.

Jno. W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.

Auctioneers: **F. M. Holsinger, Wood & Crouch.**
 Fieldman, **A. B. Hunter.**

Monterey Dairy Farm

Registered Jersey Cattle

Public auction of 29 head of quality Jerseys.

25 are females, 12 of them cows in milk, their average age being four years. Descended from such sires as The Owl, Sultan of Oaklands, Silverine Lad, Mo. Rooter 3rd, King of St. Lambert 6th, Lorne of Meridale, etc.

Garrison, Riley County, Kansas
Wednesday, October 9

Eight of the cows are just fresh, two bred heifers, one cow heavy in calf, heifer calves from best cows.

Everything has just been tested for tuberculosis and passed in fine shape. Everything over six months inoculated against blackleg; lifetime immunity.

Our herd bull, Mermaid's Owl, a grandson of the Owl of Hebron, is out of Ramaposa's Mermaid, a register of merit cow that made 415 pounds of butter as a two year old. He has sired 75% heifers so far.

Most of the young stuff is by Campus Briggs, a University of Missouri bull, whose three nearest dams averaged over 700 pounds of butter per year. Everything fed farm feed and doing fine. Catalogs ready to mail. Address.

B. R. Thompson, Garrison, Kansas

Auctioneers: **Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; Homer Boles, Randolph, Kan.** Fieldman: **J. W. Johnson.**

Location: One and a half miles from Garrison Crossing; four miles south of Randolph; 19 miles north of Manhattan. Trains met at Garrison Crossing. Farm Auction: The farm of 100 acres will also be offered at auction. Well improved, lots of hog fencing, good young orchard, 35 acres in cultivation, good hard wood timber, located on R. R. School house across the road. Write for particulars.

Large Type Poland Dispersion

at Turon, Kan., Wed., October 16

70 HEAD 15 Tried Sows, 8 Fall Gilt
25 Spring Gilt, 15 Spring Boars
7 Summer Boars and Gilt **70 HEAD**

The tried sows are by such noted sires as A Wonderful King, Caldwell's Big Bob, Logan Price, A Big Wonder, Chief Price, Big Bob Jumbo, Robidoux, Young Orphan and Columbus Defender and the spring boars and gilts are out of these sows and by such sires as McGrath's Big Orphan, Capt. Gerstdale Jones and Long Bob, a junior and reserve grand champion 1917, and Giant Wonder, a 700 pound boar at 16 months old. These spring boars and gilts are the long, stretchy, good boned, arched back kind.

12 Head of High Grade Holsteins Also Sell

Cows in milk, springers, and good young heifers. Write for catalog today.

E. O. Allmon, Turon, Kansas

Auctioneers: J. D. Snyder, Geo. Goonenough.
Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

Jack and Jennet Sale Limestone Valley Farm

Smithton, Mo., Monday, Oct. 21



80 High Class Jacks and Jennets, 80

**39th Annual Sale at the World's
Greatest Jack Farm**

Your last opportunity to buy direct, the blood of the world's greatest show jacks—ORPHAN BOY 696 and LIMESTONE MAMMOTH 298. All jennets are bred to LIMESTONE MONARCH 8254. Here is your chance to get a herd jack or some good bred jennets that will start you towards the top of the ladder as a jack breeder. WRITE FOR CATALOG.

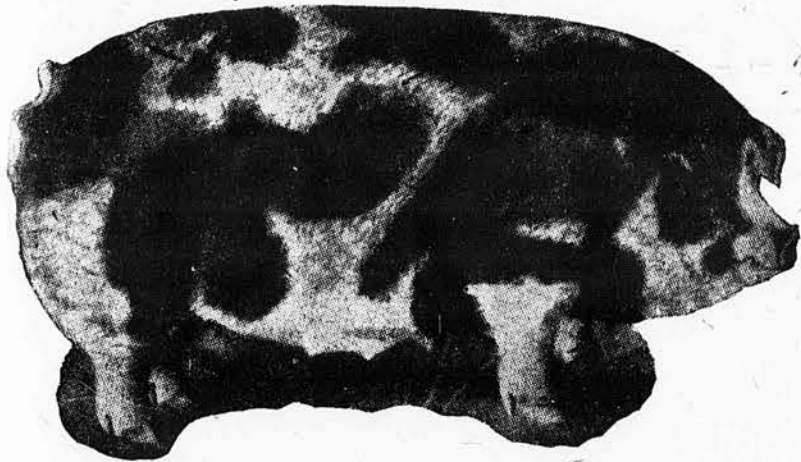
L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

Col. P. M. Gross, Auct. C. H. Hay, Fieldman.

Alfred Carlson's Spotted Poland Chinas

Mr. Carlson is a Kansas pioneer in the breeding of registered Spotted Poland Chinas. His big public sale offering at his farm, three miles south of Cleburne, Kan., Oct. 3, is full of attractions.

Cleburne, Kan., Thursday, Oct. 3
Riley County



50 Head will be cataloged. 5 tried sows, 6 fall yearlings, 21 spring boars and 18 spring gilts. Everything sired by and bred to this galaxy of herd boars: **Spotted Tom, Spotted Chief, American Pride**. The tried sows and fall gilts will have litters by their side with the exception of three fall gilts that will be sold open. Everything has been vaccinated, double treatment, and is supposed to be immune. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kansas

Aucts.: P. M. Gross, Kansas City, Mo.; Homer Boles, Randolph, Kan.
Send bids to J. W. Johnson, care of Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan.

Dispersion Sale HOLSTEIN DAIRY

50 head, 37 cows and heifers—50 that will freshen in October and November. 11 registered cows and two heifers. At my farm joining the Agricultural college farm on the west,

**Manhattan, Kansas,
Tuesday, October 8, 1918**

For the past 12 months this herd has averaged \$550 per month in wholesale milk sold to the Agricultural college. Everything tuberculin tested. These cows are great individuals and are the big strong, broad backed, even typed, well marked kind. They will challenge successfully any like number of cows as money makers at the pail ever offered in a sale ring in Kansas. Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

Everett Hayes, Manhattan, Kansas

Auctioneers: L. R. Brady, Jas. T. McCulloch.
Fieldman: J. W. Johnson.

Note: Ask to see my Spotted Poland Chinas. Big Public Sale Dec. 3.

Northern Kansas Hereford Association Sale

50 Head, Selected From 14 Northern Kansas Herds—50

40 Splendid Cows and Helpers, Bred and Many of Them With Calves at Foot.

10 Carefully Selected Young Herd Bulls.

In the Association Pavilion, Blue Rapids, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 15

CONSIGNORS TO THE SALE:

S. W. Tilley, Irving, Kan.
Wm. Acker, Vermillion.
C. G. Steele, Barnes.
E. W. Ringen, Summerfield.

J. L. Williams, Home.
Fred Cottrell, Irving.
Paul Junod, Vermillion.
Drennen Bros., Blue Rapids.
Klaus Bros., Bendena.

J. F. Sedlacek, Blue Rapids.
Jesse Howell, Herkimer.
Jas. Shaughnessy, Axtell.
D. J. Mumaw, Onaga.

These breeders are not anxious to sell cattle but have decided to make these sales annually in order to let the world know the high quality of the Herefords bred in Northern Kansas. Noted herd bulls, such as Letham Fairfax, Parsifal 24th, Rocky Boy, Prince Carlos, Beau Onward, and others of real note will contribute to the great merit to be found in this sale. Catalogs are ready to mail. Address

Auctioneers: Col. Gartin, Col. Brady.
Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.

C. G. STEELE, Sec'y, Barnes, Kansas

HONEYMANN'S BIG SPOTTED POLAND SALE

Madison, Kansas, October 5

- 15 Tried Sows, some with litters by side, others bred.
- 23 Spring Pigs by SPOTTED WONDER 2d, KING OF SPOTS and HILLSIDE KING.
- 12 June Pigs by DIAMOND KING.
- 25 BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS of very best breeding.

This offering has been selected from two herds. The Spotted Poland herd of W. J. Honeymann and the Big Type black Poland China herd of his son.

For catalog address

W. J. HONEYMANN, MADISON, KANSAS



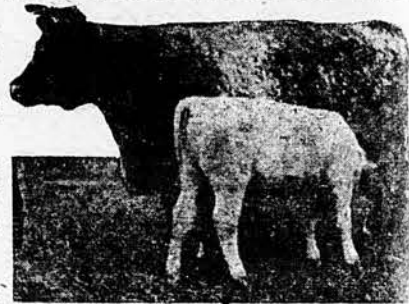
Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Sale List

- 10 choice herd headers of the richest Scotch breeding, sons of Fair Acres Sultan.
- 10 Scotch herd bulls, sons of Avondale's Choice and Watonga Searchlight.
- 20 head Scotch heifers of reliable families.
- 25 Scotch cows, some with calves at foot and rebred.
- 15 Scotch topped farmer bulls on the milking strain.
- 35 bred heifers, red, white and roan.
- 25 open heifers on the milking strain.
- 40 Scotch topped cows on milking strain, weighing from 1200 to 1600 lbs., the kind that make good on the farm. Many of these have calves at foot and are rebred.

A carload of early spring calves, bulls and heifers.

Write or call on

H. C. LOOKABAUGH
Watonga Oklahoma



First Public Sale of the Collins Farm Holsteins

Sabetha, Kansas

Friday, October 18, 1918, 1 p. m.

**33 Young Cows and Heifers
7 Young Bulls**

My herd represents the strongest breeding and greatest ancestors of the Holstein breed, headed by Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, butter 40.88 pounds 7 days and world per cent butterfat, 6.41. Nine of his heifers and six of his sons in this sale.

Catalogs Ready October 1

**Ira F. Collins, Owner
Sabetha, Kansas**

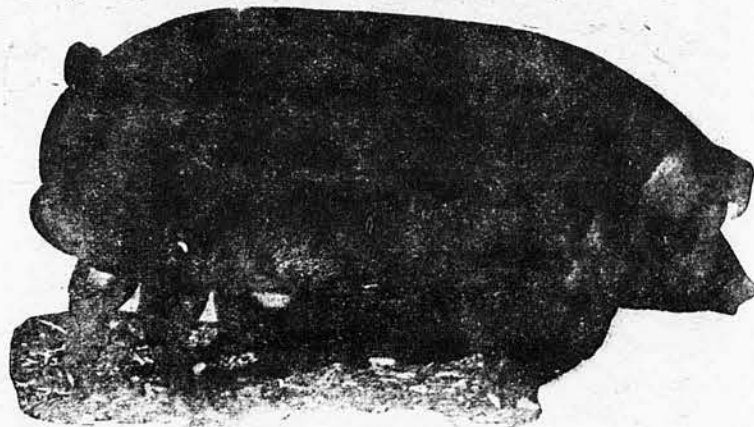
Auctioneers: Gene Mack, Jas. T. McCulloch.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Dispersion of Red Polled Cattle

Parker, Kansas, October 8

20 Head Cows, Heifers, Calves, One
Young Bull, Herd Bull

Also Sale of Registered Duroc-Jersey
Hogs the Same Day



H. & B's Pathfinder

10—SOWS—10. These well grown and richly bred sows are selling with litters by H. & B'S PATHFINDER.
5—SPRING GILTS—5. By HIGH ORION (the Grand Champion of Mo.) and H. & B'S PATHFINDER.

5—SPRING BOARS—5. Bred the same as the spring gilts. Remember this is a genuine dispersion of my Red Poll cattle and the Durocs have been selected from over 100 head of breeding stock. Write for catalog.

W. T. McBride, Parker, Kansas

Col. Homer Rule, Auctioneer. C. H. Hay, Fieldman.

Southern Nebraska's Duroc-Jersey Sale Circuit

Proett & Son's Orion Fancy King Duroc Sale

At Farm Near

Deshler, Neb., Thursday, Oct. 10

40 Head of Real Tops

- 13 SPRING BOARS and the yearling boar Boulder a massive son of Pathfinder.
- 8 FALL YEARLING gilts sell open.
- 10 BIG TRIED SOWS half bred to the great boar ORION FANCY KING.
- 2 tried sows sired by PATHFINDER, with litters by ORION FANCY KING.
- 1 sow (a prize winner), sired by ORION CHERRY KING.
- 1 tried sow sired by CRIMSON COL., dam by JACK'S FRIEND.
- 2 spring gilts sired by ORION FANCY KING.
- ATTRACTION: 1 big spring gilt by KING'S COL. LONGFELLOW, (a winner at Lincoln.)
- (We have more Orion Cherry King breeding than any other western herd.)

J. H. PROETT & SON
Deshler, Thayer County, Neb.

Auctioneer: Col. W. M. Putman.
Fieldmen: Jesse R. Johnson, Wm. Lauer.

Nachtigall's King Col. Longfellow Duroc-Jersey Sale

Alexandria, Neb., Friday, Oct. 11

40 Head All Immune and Right in Every Way

- 16 SPRING BOARS, 5 by old PATHFINDER, 4 by TRUE PATHFINDER, 6 by KING'S COL. LONGFELLOW.
- 18 SPRING GILTS, 2 by PATHFINDER, 1 by TRUE PATHFINDER, 15 by KING'S COL. LONGFELLOW.

The offering is out of big mature sows, daughters of such great sires as KING'S COL. UNEDA CRIMSON WONDER and other boars of great prominence in the Duroc world.

The offering is exceptionally well grown and includes all of our top spring crop. We are making no winter sale, but putting all of the gilts good enough for breeders in this sale.

H. J. NACHTIGALL & SON
Alexandria, Nebraska

Auctioneer: Col. W. M. Putman.
Fieldmen: Jesse R. Johnson, Wm. Lauer.

PROETT BROS. Pathfinder, Orion Cherry King Duroc Sale

Alexandria, Neb., Saturday, October 12

25 SPRING BOARS (Immuned)

- 10 sired by our great boar PATHFINDER 2ND.
- 9 by ORION KING ORION one of the best sons of Orion Cherry King.
- Breeders and farmers are welcome either as buyers or spectators.

25 (Immune) spring gilts sired by PATHFINDER 2nd and ORION KING ORION.

- ATTRACTIONS: One spring boar and one spring gilt, sired by the \$10,000 ORION KING 2ND.
- Dams of offering are by Orion Cherry King, Orion Cherry King Jr., Pathfinder, King's Col. and Proud Col.

More Orion Cherry King and Pathfinder Blood than will be found in any other western sale

Auctioneer: W. M. Putman.
Fieldmen: Jesse R. Johnson, Wm. Lauer.

Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.

Write for catalogs to parties making sales. Attend all three at one expense.



The Trained Man Wins!

"My Son, this war may last several years. Before we win our army may need boys and men of practically all ages. They will be given jobs they can do best. What can you do? In the army one trained man is worth four untrained men. It will pay you to learn a trade: become an expert. Why not study machinery? The army needs automobile mechanics. Prepare now. Then, when needed, your services will be valuable. And later, when peace comes, you will be master of a trade offering good positions, with big pay, everywhere in the world."

THIS is the age of machinery — especially motors. Swarming the cities and farms of the United States are motor cars, motor trucks, tractors and gas engines. The battlefields of Europe and the air above them are massed with motors of one kind or another. In war, in business, in farming and at play the whole country depends upon gas power. Men who can drive and repair automobiles and tractors are in big demand at high wages. War has made the greatest opening for trained men that ever was known.

Think of Your Future!

TAKE advantage of this condition. Be an automobile, truck and tractor expert. Your success will be certain. If you are called to the army you will be paid far more if you are a trained automobile mechanic than an unskilled man. **Skilled men are worth more.** The masters of the automobile business are getting **big pay.** Their trade will continue to demand their services as long as they live wherever they are.

Be An Automobile and Tractor Expert.



Main Office
Wichita Automobile &
Tractor School

my school you can become a capable automobile mechanic, fitted to earn

\$90 to \$300 a Month

YOU don't need any previous experience with automobiles or tractors. You don't need to be a "natural-born mechanic."

Most of my students come right straight from farms and small towns. Many of them at first cannot even **DRIVE** an automobile. The simple and complete training of the Bartlett practical system soon makes them absolute experts in

General Automobile Mechanics, Aviation Mechanics, Electrical Lighting and Starting Systems,

Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Lathe and Machine Work, Tire Vulcanizing, Tractor Engineering, Battery Work.

Automobile and Tractor Salesmanship, Chauffeuring, Garage Management.

Learn By Practical Experience.

MY students do not use books or charts. The Bartlett System calls for plain, common sense training using tools and real automobiles and tractors. You cannot forget the lessons you learn by doing things yourself with your own hands.

Unlike Other Schools

THE Wichita Automobile and Tractor School turns out graduates who know their business. These graduates learn by practical experience and step right out and go to work at their trade. Many of my graduates are now in France in the mechanics department of the U. S. Army. My graduates are in demand because they can make good from the day they leave school. They are highly respected mechanics who have no difficulty in getting and holding good positions that pay well. Many of them are in business for themselves.

I prove all these facts by referring you to my graduates, of whom 95% are now out making good with the training received by the Bartlett System of practical instruction. Use the coupon and get my free booklet which tells how Bartlett-trained men succeed, their names and addresses. This book describes the work many of our graduates are doing in France in the U. S. Army. Read the letters!

Equipment Complete. I Teach It All.

THE large three story building occupied by the **Wichita Automobile & Tractor School** is filled from top to bottom with the latest and best equipment necessary for instruction in the automobile business. Here you will find motors from one cylinder up to the large twelve cylinder airplane type motor, lathes, reborers, machines, welding plants, vulcanizing forges, etc. My instructors are the equal of any. Bartlett-trained men have a standing in the automobile world not exceeded by the graduates of any other school.

In addition to this extensive school, my tractor farm nearby gives practical lessons to every student in the operation and repair of modern farm tractors.



STUDENTS WORKING ON REAR AXLE AND DIFFERENTIAL

Learning Is Easy

MY school is open to men of all ages. No examinations are necessary to enter. You do not have to be a high school or college graduate. Come just as you are. You will succeed. You need not know anything about automobiles or machinery. I will teach you by practical experience so thoroughly that you will never forget. The course of instruction is pleasant and interesting. I do not use books or charts. The Bartlett System is just plain everyday, practical experience with tools on all kinds of automobiles and tractors including the new twelve-cylinder airplane type motor. You learn by doing the work with your own hands. You cannot receive the Bartlett training in any other school in the world.

Positions Obtained Free

MY free employment bureau is open for students' use any time they need it. Just tell this bureau what kind of a position you want. If you desire to enter some line of military work this bureau will help you locate satisfactorily in that patriotic calling. My practical training has helped hundreds of other men to bigger pay, shorter hours of work and a happier life. **It will help you.**



WICHITA Y. M. C. A.

bigger pay, shorter hours of work and a happier life. **It will help you.**

My Guarantee

WITH each scholarship I guarantee absolutely to fit students for good paying positions. You can depend upon this. Stay until you are an expert mechanic. Your time is unlimited.

Special Advantages

EVERY student here is entitled to full privileges in the Wichita Y. M. C. A. free. By coming here you have the free use of a gymnasium, a swimming pool, reading rooms, cheap restaurant, bowling alleys, lecture courses and daily association with the best men in the city.

No other school gives such an opportunity to learn a trade and improve leisure hours. Think, too, how safe a young man is in Wichita. Besides being a great business center, Wichita is also a clean, moral city with no saloons, no Sunday Shows, no joints, no dives and no dangerous resorts! Wichita is a school and church town.

Cost of Attending

BOARD and room in Wichita are not expensive on account of special arrangements made for our students. We locate men enrolled here in comfortable, homelike places where they can live for \$4.50 to \$5.00 a week. A scholarship in the Wichita Automobile and Tractor school is good for life. Even after you graduate you can return any time without extra charge if you want further instructions. Higher costs of materials will force me to raise my tuition price again in the near future. However, I will enroll men for a while yet at my present rate which is much less than that of similar schools.



STUDENTS' DAILY PLUNGE.

You can save quite a little money by sending in the coupon below at once. It will insure your obtaining my present low rate, if you decide to come, and it will also entitle you to my big free book which explains everything and contains interesting pictures of students at work in the school. I will also write you a personal letter outlining the work here and pointing out many attractive features which cannot be described in a small space. Just fill in and mail the coupon now while you think about it. This simple act may be the turning point in your life toward a happier and more prosperous future. **Do it today.**

D. T. Bartlett, Pres.

WICHITA
Automobile
& Tractor
School

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Without obligation on my part, send me your **FREE** Book entitled "The Way to a Better Job," and reserve for me the present low tuition rate, in case I decide to enroll.

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