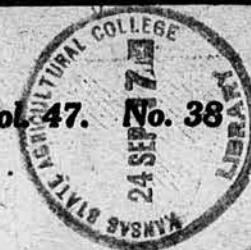


September 22, 1917

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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



LIVESTOCK WON AT TOPEKA

A BIG FUTURE is assured for the livestock business of Kansas if the interest of the crowds last week at the Kansas Free Fair is any indication. High prices have done more than was expected in encouraging better breeding with farm animals. Visitors showed this plainly in the way they studied the animals in the barns at Topeka. It is understood generally that under modern conditions, with the high prices for feed as well as for properly bred animals, it is necessary to keep livestock with quality.

Many new records were established. This was especially true with the size of the hog show, the number of farmer-breeders who exhibited horses, and the excellent finish of the cattle. A high proportion of the livestock men made some good sales, and these with the prizes they won put everyone in a good humor. Breeders are viewing the future with the greatest optimism—there is a belief that higher prices for breeding animals will prevail in the next 12 months than the present generation has ever known.

The need for better horses is understood by Kansas farmers. This was well shown by the crowds in the horse barns. "Visitors are giving the horses more than the 'once over' this year," said Dr. C. W. McCampbell, the superintendent, Thursday afternoon, when the crowd in the horse barn was so thick that it was almost impossible to get thru. "The visitors are trying to get the lessons taught by this great showing of Kansas farmer-breeders, and they are doing it. Draft animals will be bred in the future with a much greater regard for the utility value than we have been showing in past seasons."

Percheron horses got a considerable share of the attention. The grand championship was won by William Branson of Overbrook on the great 4-year-old stallion, Hector. This animal weighed considerably more than a ton and was in moderate flesh, with a good finish. Many of the experienced horsemen on the grounds said that this was the best example of advanced Percheron breeding ever seen at Topeka. It is certain, at least, that this animal is an encouraging factor in the developing of a superior type of Percherons in Kansas. The future of the draft horse business in this state is decidedly bright.

Hog breeders are much pleased with the outlook for business this winter. They see an era of abnormally high prices on the general markets, with corresponding increases in the prices of breeding animals. Probably this was the basis for the big show. Hogs filled all of the barns, sheds, additional tents and overflowed into the great outdoors. A feature this year was the great record made by the Capper Pig club; the boys were everywhere. Many had brought their pigs with them, and they won cash prizes on them, too.

The show of Poland China hogs was unusually strong. Excellent herds were entered by H. B. Walter of Effingham, Deming Ranch of Oswego, Fred Cardwell of Howard, H. Groninger of Bendena, F. Olivier & Sons of Danville, A. J. Erhart & Sons of Ness City, and others. A long share of the winnings was taken by Mr. Walter. The best aged sow was in the Caldwell herd. F. Olivier & Sons also did very well, especially in the boar classes.

Hampshire breeders were present in force. Most of the winnings were taken by F. B. Wempe of Frankfort and



George W. Ela of Valley Falls. The Hampshire men are showing a great deal of pep and an excellent spirit of co-operation—this breed has been making good gains in Kansas in the last two years.

Searle & Cottle of Topeka took many of the awards with the Durocs. There were other good herds, including the animals entered by Howell Brothers of Herkimer and G. M. Shepherd of Lyons. R. C. Obrecht of Topeka had an outstanding herd of Berkshires. Most of the Chester White winnings were taken by W. W. Waltmire of Peculiar, Mo., and Arthur Mosse of Leavenworth.

Beef cattle breeders made a great showing. This was especially true with the Herefords, in which there was heavy competition. The champion bull was shown by Jesse Engle & Sons of Sheridan, Mo. Excellent records also were made by Carl Miller of Belvue, W. I. Bowman of Ness City, La Vernet Stock Farm of Jackson, Miss., Klaus Brothers of Bendena, and others. Goernandt Brothers of Aurora had a herd of Polled Herefords, of double standard breeding.

In the Shorthorn division the championship on bulls was taken by Howell Rees & Sons of Pilger, Neb. Many prizes also were won by H. H. Holmes of Topeka, T. J. Dawe of Troy, and William Herkelmann of Elwood, Iowa. Achenbach Brothers of Washington, Kan., took most of the Polled Durham awards. L. R. Kershaw of Muskogee, Okla., made an excellent showing with his Angus herd.

Sheep exhibits were much larger than in any past year. Excellent flocks were entered by the Kansas State Agricultural college, C. E. Wood of Topeka, Clarence Lacy of Meriden and W. W. Waltmire of Peculiar, Mo. Judging from the comments of the visitors it is very evident that there is a revival of interest in sheep raising in Kansas. A large number of new farm flocks will be established this fall.

There was a huge farm machinery exhibit. A feature of this department was the unusually large number of machines for making farm life better, such as electric light plants, household conveniences, motor cars and the like. The Avery company and the International Harvester company had big displays, especially of tractors.

Pleasing results were obtained with the crops exhibit. "Despite the weather conditions that the farmers have had to contend with this summer, this is the best all round agricultural exhibit we have ever had in Topeka," said H. W. McAfee. "I have exhibited for many years," said J. M. Gilman of Leavenworth county, winner of the prize for the best county exhibit, "but this is the finest show I have ever seen in Shawnee county." "For 20 years I have been interested in agricultural displays, but I have never seen one in Kansas which was superior to this one as a comprehensive representation," added H. A. Heath.

An important competition was that between counties for the most comprehensive collective exhibit. This event was won by Leavenworth county. The whole exhibit was the product of the farm owned by J. M. Gilman.

A good showing also was made by Jewell county, which like that of Leavenworth county, all came from one farm, in this instance belonging to Lloyd Swiehart.

The best display of individual farm collective exhibits was that of Paul Gilman, son of the winner of the county exhibit prize.



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Farming in War Times

A READJUSTMENT is coming with the cropping methods on Kansas farms. This is a result of the changing price conditions and the dry weather which has reduced the corn yields in the last two seasons. There will be a large acreage of wheat sown this year, and the acreage of oats and kafir will be much greater than usual next season. Large plantings of alfalfa and of Sweet and Red clover also will be made. This will call for a reduction in the corn acreage.

Farmers are getting disgusted with the returns from corn, except on the river bottoms or in other sections where the conditions are very favorable. It is not certain enough. With the decline in fertility which has occurred in Kansas in the last 10 years it is becoming more difficult every year to get high yields—the "good" corn years are not so frequent as they used to be. With this in the last few years have come high prices and good yields with the legumes, and this year especially with the spring sown crops such as oats.

Is the cropping system on your farm planned so it will produce the maximum results as an average for a series of years? Could it be improved by a change in the relative acreages of the crops you grow?

Better Herds and Bigger Profits

Present conditions emphasize the fact that a better class of animals must be kept on the farm so a profit may be obtained from the feeding of the high priced materials. Manufacturing concerns do not attempt to produce a low grade article with high priced material and labor, and yet the farmer, who is one of the largest manufacturers, oft-times overlooks this very point and continues to feed high priced feed to scrub stock. Careful observation will prove that in a majority of cases the successful man is the one who owns the better grade of livestock.

Despite the fact that the market demand is for a better class of animals of all kinds, statistics show the inferior or scrub animals to predominate on the market, thus accounting for a large yearly loss to the producers. This state of affairs may be traced directly to the parent stock used on the farm. As the larger number of animals found on the market are produced on the small general farms, the demand for a better class of animals can be met only by a general improvement of these herds and flocks. A high grade herd or flock is within the reach of anyone, and can be obtained in a few years by the use of purebred sires and careful and judicious culling of the breeding herds and flocks.

The successful man is the one who starts in a small way and endeavors to improve his herd from one generation to the next by mating the better females to a purebred sire.

Garnett, Kan.

ROY M. PHILLIPS.

Silage Has a High Value

A fear has been expressed that corn is too high priced in Kansas this fall to put it in the silo, and many farmers failed to use their corn for silage for this reason. Such fears were groundless. Eight years' experiments in feeding silage to beef steers conducted at the Indiana station proved that the higher corn goes, the greater the comparative value of silage because of its corn and grain saving properties in a beef cattle ration. It is in times of grain shortage and high priced concentrated feeds that the silo has its greatest value.

In the Indiana experiment, the average for eight years showed that when clover hay was worth \$15 a ton, silage added to the ration of clover and corn saved enough of each of these to make silage worth \$7.12 a ton when corn was worth 56 cents a bushel; silage, \$8.64, with corn at 90 cents; silage, \$9.22, with corn at \$1.00. When corn went to \$1.25, silage was worth \$10.21 a ton; with corn at \$1.50, silage was worth \$11.30, and with corn at \$1.75, silage was \$12.50 a ton.

In other words, an acre of corn yielding 50 bushels of corn or 9 tons of silage would be worth \$50 in the crib and \$82.98 in the silo. With corn at \$1.25, an acre in the crib would be worth \$62.50 and \$91.89 in the silo. Practically the same comparative valuations, and in some cases even greater margins in favor of the silo, have been obtained at the Iowa station.

Sweet Clover in Washington County

There is an excellent interest in Sweet clover in Washington county, and it is being grown generally there. Among the farmers who have been especially successful with the crop is C. G. Steel of Barnes. The following interview with him was reported by Raymond Schafer of Washington, the county agent, in a recent News Letter:

"Most farmers," says Mr. Steel, "who have seen Sweet clover growing along the roads have considered it a public nuisance, and will perhaps take exception to my statement that this so-called obnoxious plant will, when properly handled, be more valuable than any crop grown on their farm today.

"This bare statement will not convince them I know. I can, however, produce proof that will bear me out in this statement. I stopped feeding a month earlier last spring than any one that I know of, and turned into 20 acres of Sweet clover, 125 head of cattle and 18 horses. This stock lived on that field from choice until the middle of June, without both-

ering the prairie grass. Early in the spring they had their choice of green alfalfa, bluegrass, or Sweet clover, and their choice was most decidedly in favor of the clover.

"They were in that field today, eating the seed tops with as much pleasure, apparently, as they have shown at any time. These are well fed cattle and horses and at no time were they compelled to eat this clover. This field is ready for seed today and stands 5 feet high and should make about 6 bushels of seed an acre. Any soil will produce Sweet clover abundantly. Try it."

A Better Outlook for Hogs

The outlook for the hog business is good. Farmers and breeders are coming out from under the no feed scare, and are looking at things in a normal manner again. Prices are going to reach new levels in the next few months both for breeding animals and on the general market. A breeder discussed this in a recent issue of the White Breeders' Companion; he said in part:

I regret to say that in many localities brood sows are extremely scarce; most of them have gone to the market, due of course to the high price of feed. Some farmers say they could not afford to feed them at the present price of feed and pork. Others sold because they did not have the feed and were afraid to buy it. Thus they will lose their fall crop of pigs, which puts us six months behind on the production of pork, but pork and lard we must have as we cannot get along without them.

I will admit that feed is extremely high, yet at the present prices you can feed it at a profit if you are careful. As a rule one extreme is always followed by another, and this very thing is now beginning to take place. Corn is falling off in price and hogs are advancing. Without a doubt we will see 20-cent hogs before the end of another year, and the farmer or breeder who sold his feed will be regretting that he did not keep it to feed to hogs.

In all the years I have been breeding and feeding hogs I think that the best prospect that I ever saw for the business is at the present time. Some men are saying, "Can we afford to put fall yearlings in a sale that will bring on the market from \$40 to \$60 a head?" I am hardly able to answer that question but I can tell you this—men who have them for sale will not sell them at private sales for breeding purposes for less than they will bring on the market.

Another thing to consider here is the fact that a great number of the yearling and matured sows have gone to market to be slaughtered, and some of them must be replaced to insure a good crop of pigs for 1918. I doubt very much if all the good purebred sows in the country at this time can supply the demand this fall, and to men who intend to purchase brood sows I will say that you had better begin to look around for them before it is too late.

I believe that the fall sales will be good but I further believe that you will be able to buy both a sow and a boar in the fall sales for less than you will be able to buy a bred sow in the winter sales. At the present prices of hogs and with existing conditions as they are, surely no one will attempt to feed scrub hogs of any kind. It has been demonstrated time after time that with good purebred hogs we can realize from one-third to one-half more pounds of pork from the same amount of feed.

Limestone for Fall Use

The most convenient time to apply ground limestone is in late summer or early fall. It is at these times that there is the greatest leisure of men and teams, the roads are good and the fields are dry enough to go over without serious trouble. Another reason for applying lime in the fall is that it is always best to apply it on land prepared for a crop, and the preparation of land for wheat offers a good place for its application since farmers usually are too busy or the ground is too soft to apply it before corn. Moreover, clover is the crop which usually is most benefited by lime and clover ordinarily follows the wheat. As a rule the wheat crop itself will not show great benefit, unless the land is very sour. Since lime is applied to sweeten the soil and thus influence all crops, but particularly clover, and since it usually is applied at rather infrequent intervals, it does not matter greatly to which crop application is made. The time of application depends largely on convenience.

There is a prevailing opinion that since lime does not give the quick response secured from fertilizers that it is not a good war measure application. This is true in part but since the war may last indefinitely and since the period of food shortage will doubtless continue several years after the war has closed, every measure which will increase soil productivity should be considered. Clover must be grown to supply nitrogen. On many soils lime is essential to successful clover culture. The use of lime should increase steadily, therefore, regardless of war conditions.

Plow the Garden This Fall

Early plowing is necessary for an early garden in Kansas. Land plowed in the fall will dry quicker and be ready to plant sooner than spring plowed land. The fall plowed garden should be left in the furrow slice unworked, because this rough surface will catch the winter rain and let the water soak into the subsoil below; more soil moisture is stored; and more of the surface soil finds its way into the openings in

the subsoil, thus loosening and ameliorating it. The higher masses of surface soil granulate under the influence of alternate freezing and thawing and sun and rain. If a garden is forked or spaded no attempt should be made to level it.

If subsoiling is desirable it should be done in the fall. Usually at this season the subsoil is not wet and therefore will not be puddled by handling. Winter freezing mellows and disintegrates the subsoil. Leaves or similar loosening material to be worked into the soil are more plentiful in autumn. This fall working also gives the soil time to settle before spring planting. Soil worked deep in the spring, leaving an opening below, may dry out badly, especially if much coarse organic matter is worked in shortly before planting.

During the first sunny days of early spring the rough surface of fall turned land dries and flocculates. It is in condition to work down and be planted to early vegetables in March or sometimes in February. On the other hand, land which lies unturned, smooth and flat during a wet winter has no dry flocculent surface and remains too wet to handle until late.

British Meat Prices

The following letter, received by John Clay from his brother, A. T. Clay, Edinburgh, Scotland, throws light on the present meat market in the British Isles. For convenience the British values quoted by Mr. Clay have been reduced to their American equivalent. The letter reads:

"The government here, as you know, has been for some time restricting the price of food stuffs and is contemplating doing the same with meat. The only result so far seems to have been to make meat go up so high that ordinary people can hardly buy it. I understand an order will shortly be issued commandeering so many cattle in each district a week or a month. I have just had a talk with my butcher who tells me that he bought bullocks in 1914 at \$106, and the same class of bullocks he bought this week cost him \$330. In 1914 sheep were costing him \$12 and today they are costing him \$36. In 1914 beef was \$9.60 a hundred weight—112 pounds. Today it is selling freely at \$26.40. Roast beef here today is selling at 44 cents a pound or over it, and mutton just about the same. Chilled meat coming from America is being sold to the public at about 30 cents a pound."

The several United States Shorthorn breeders who imported Shorthorns from the British Isles last season were obliged to turn back all animals that in the judgment of the British authorities had been purchased too close to the beef value. A ruling has been put into force prohibiting the exportation of meat animals unless there existed a decisive margin between the selling price and the beef value. A number of purebred herds have been disposed of by their owners for beef purposes, as the present values for killing purposes seemed sufficiently attractive.

It seems reasonable to assume, in view of the condition prevailing in Britain and which can scarcely fail to be emphasized in this country, that the producer of beef cattle has every encouragement to continue and expand his operations. The use of the registered sire will have the effect of increasing the number of pounds a head and shorten the period required for development. These are items that a cattle grower is obliged to consider in view of the increasing cost of maintenance.

Speculators and Middlemen

BY WILLIAM TUTHERLY

In a good sized town onions had been selling at 15 to 20 cents a pound for several months. One day a huckster dropped in and began to sell all the perfectly good onions that anybody wanted for 7 cents a pound. So, the next day, did the grocers. They fought his state license and his local permit, and, when beaten, continued to sell onions at 7 cents—at a profit.

A woman writes that she found a note in a bushel of potatoes, for which she paid \$4, stating that the farmer who produced them received 69 cents. She is moved to inquire whether \$3.31—480 per cent—is a fair price to pay for transporting and distributing 60 pounds of vegetables grown in her own state.

A field agent of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission reports as follows: "A large local concern in a country town 'had no beans' for sale to farmers who needed seed for planting. It actually had 400 bushels in stock which it was holding for a higher price. A local committee imported a large supply and sold at a greatly reduced price."

To the middlemen, President Wilson says: "The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station."

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

The Price of Wheat

I have several letters from farmers who are wheat growers complaining about the price fixed for wheat by the government. One farmer insists that the farmers should have \$3 a bushel for their wheat. Another, without definitely stating what the price ought to be, insists that this price of \$2.20 a bushel is an outrage.

I confess that I have not a great deal of sympathy to waste on the man who thinks a wheat grower should be guaranteed \$3 a bushel for his wheat. If the government had guaranteed \$3 a bushel the same men who are kicking now would have roared because the government did not offer \$4 a bushel, and they would have had the nerve to say that it cost more than \$3 a bushel to raise wheat. It might be well for the men who are complaining about the government price to remember that there is no law compelling them to sell wheat at that price if they do not wish to. Allow me to make this prediction: If it were not for the government guarantee wheat would be selling next season for \$1.50 a bushel, and the wheat raisers would be lucky to get that.

The Danger of Militarism

The immediate, inciting cause and justification for the United States declaring war on Germany was the denial of the right of our ships and our citizens to sail on the high seas. That right has been conceded for more than a hundred years. We fought one war with Great Britain in defense of that right. We threatened to fight another war with France for the same reason. We sent Admiral Decatur to war with the pirates of the Barbary coast for the same reason.

But while that was the immediate justification for our being in the present war, the far greater reason was that we supposed we were to help destroy a system which we felt had been responsible for the horrible world-wide catastrophe. We have inveighed against German militarism and have drawn the picture of what it has done for the German people; told how it has brutalized them and made them disciples of the awful frightfulness that has horrified the world. We have been reconciled to the idea of going to war, with all the sacrifice and cost of it because we have fondly hoped and believed that we were going to help destroy this hateful, horrible thing called militarism.

And now, to the amazement and profound disgust of a good many of us, we find this same infamous militaristic propaganda being circulated in this country. Great influential papers like the Kansas City Star are preaching the doctrine that the United States must have a vast standing army and universal military service after this war is over. The advocates of that doctrine do not seem to realize that every argument they make is an argument for the Prussian system and a justification of German militarism. If they are to have their way, instead of this war's destroying militarism it will have done more to spread it over the world than anything that has ever occurred.

We have adopted the slogan, "Make Democracy Safe." Democracy and militarism are incompatible. In the present war we have in the United States temporarily suspended democracy because we supposed it necessary for greater military efficiency. American citizens have voluntarily and willingly abridged the right of free speech because we have felt that opinions that it would be entirely proper to express under ordinary circumstances should not be expressed now. We are willing to submit to censorship that under ordinary conditions we should consider an intolerable abridgment of our liberties, because we consider it a military necessity. We have done these things and submitted to these abridgments of our usual rights because we hope to see the world put in a condition where such abridgment will never again be necessary; but if at the end of this war we find that we have simply taken on the system we have fought against then our sacrifice will have been worse than in vain.

Do not embrace the delusion that militarism will not have the same effect in the United States that it has had in Germany. Less than two generations ago the German people were counted as among the most peaceful and unwarlike in Europe. A pernicious system of education has changed the nature of a whole people. The essence of militarism is cruelty, distrust of other people, brutality and legalized murder.

It trains the young man how to kill, and imbues his mind with the infernal doctrine that armed and trained force is the only thing upon which a nation can rely, and that in war, which is the business of the soldier, any kind of treachery and brutality is justified in order to win. It stamps out his individuality and makes him a mere cog in the military machine without the right to hold any sentiment of humanity which may interfere with his efficiency as a destroyer of the lives of his fellowmen. In the nature of things absolute autocracy is necessary to military efficiency and talk of a really democratic army the merest moonshine. If this is to be what we shall have after the war is over then it were better we had never engaged in it.

Who is behind this movement? First, the army officers who fear that without a vast military establishment they will have no soft jobs after hostilities cease. "Regular army officers say that after the war we are to have a regular army of from half a million to a million men and universal compulsory military service." This is the word that comes from Fort Riley, from Camp Funston and from all the other camps where regular army officers are congregated. It is Prussianism pure and simple. It is said that before the war nearly every regular army officer was an ardent and outspoken admirer of the Prussian system and wanted it adopted in the United States. They want it more than ever now, because with the shrinking of the military organization from 2 millions to 100,000 the size of the regular army before the war, would mean the loss of a vast number of good jobs.

But the plan will fail. The people of this country are not yet militarized and unless the lovers of liberty are asleep, militarism cannot triumph. This will become a political question and may lead to the organization of a new political party. At present the militarists are working constantly and as they believe effectively. Every member of Congress who has a son or son-in-law has been able to place him in a fat place with a military commission. But there are not enough commissions to go round. The hoi polloi are not going to get commissions, and when the plain, common voter gets onto the fact that his congressman has used his official position to place his sons and sons-in-law in military offices while he is spouting patriotism, he will proceed to swat that Congressman, and retire him to private life at the first opportunity.

Unsatisfactory Grading

While I have no particular sympathy with the wheat grower who thinks that he ought to be getting \$3 a bushel or better for his wheat, there is just ground for complaint in the way wheat is being graded. For example, if the wheat has a small percentage of rye in it, it is marked away down in grade and price altho the millers take that same wheat and make their highest grade flour out of it. It is conceded generally that a small mixture of rye in wheat does not hurt it at all for flour but on the contrary rather improves the flour. This sort of grading is giving all the advantage to the millers and placing a most unfair burden on the farmers.

Just who is to blame for this is a matter of dispute. Our state grain inspector lays the blame on the government inspectors who, he says, have established an unfair system of grading. While the law gives him the power to fix the grading of wheat in Kansas he says the interstate trade compels him to conform to the government standard. I regard George Ross, state grain inspector, as not only honest, but I feel sure that he has the interests of the Kansas wheat growers at heart. For that reason I am disposed to accept his explanation, altho the natural inclination is to say that he should establish an absolutely fair system for grading wheat in Kansas regardless of what the government inspectors may do.

There is not much doubt that a very large part of the complaint about the new law fixing the minimum price for wheat arises from the unfair system of grading. Of that, as I have said, the wheat growers have a just right to complain. What is more, it must be remedied or the dissatisfaction with what I consider a good law, will grow and do an immense amount of harm. I believe a good deal of the trouble arises from the hoggishness of the millers who, no matter what they may say, have an agreement which amounts in effect to a trust,

and in my opinion as hoggish a trust as there is in the United States.

Another matter touched upon in the letter of Mr. Megaffin is responsible for a good deal of dissatisfaction. The present administration at Washington has been dominated, as millions of people believe, by the South. The Underwood tariff law very plainly discriminated in favor of Southern interests. When it was proposed to place an embargo on exports to neutral countries to prevent Germany, as much as possible, from getting necessary food and war material, it was observed that cotton was not named in the list of articles on which the embargo was to be placed, altho cotton is a most important article in the making of war munitions. It seemed pretty evident that the administration did not want to interfere with the profits of the cotton raisers and cotton speculators of the South.

From an Oklahoma Socialist

Having read the "Growth of Socialism" and several other of your articles on socialism I can keep still no longer. In the "Growth of Socialism" you say, among other things, "But socialism does not mean military rule and state tyranny. If it does mean that then woe to the world when it becomes triumphant," and also that "the present leaders of the Socialist party in the United States are apparently doing all they can to help the cause of militarism and autocratic government." Let me compliment you on the first sentence, but what in thunder was the matter with your head or at least with your pen when you wrote the rest? Eh? You know or ought to know as well as I do that the leaders of the Socialist party are not in favor of militarism, nor have they ever been—but of course they stand for preparedness when their country is involved in a crisis like the present war. When this war is over the socialists will renew their fight against militarism, and they will continue to fight for all of those things for which the party has permanently stood. It seems to me that you delight in shooting your editorial quills at socialism. You should at least deal honestly with us. I advise you to keep out of the sun and you might also closely watch your hat for possible holes.

Midwell, Okla.
 N. B. By the way—should you print this, don't print my name. Fix it thus, "Reader." If you don't print it I shall conclude that you can't dig up an answer.

I confess that it is rather hard to "dig up an answer" to nothing. The writer, who does not wish his name published, evidently is incapable of comprehending ordinary English. I very plainly stated that socialists if they mean what they profess ought to be in this war strongly on the side of the allies and more especially on the side of the United States. They ought to know that the triumph of Germany would mean the fastening of militarism on the world for at least another generation. It also would mean that the powers of earth would at once begin to prepare for another war even greater than the present one. Many intelligent and prominent socialists have seen this clearly enough and have been compelled to break with their party. Among these I might mention John Spargo, Edward Russell, Allen L. Benson, late candidate for president; Clarence A. Darrow, the eminent socialist lawyer; Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle," and others who, having seen the organization they had worked for captured by those who were either openly or secretly giving aid to Germany, who were doing everything in their power to hinder this country in its war preparations, declared that they could no longer affiliate with such an organization.

The principles of socialism which stood for real democracy have not changed, but the organization of the Socialist party, after driving out the men I have mentioned, has fallen into the control of men who are not loyal to this country and who are, as I stated in the article this reader quotes from, doing what they can to forward the cause of militarism and autocracy. Grant that they are not personally favorable to militarism and autocracy, the effect of what they are saying and doing is to help the enemies of this country.

I have often been called a socialist. I frankly confess that there are many of the principles of socialism in which I believe and which I hope sometime to see put into general operation. I believe that the war will tend to prove the correctness of these principles, and after the war is over that there will be organized a political party in this country based on these principles. If so I expect to support that party to the extent of my ability. I have, however, very little patience with persons who call themselves socialists who are supporting such organizations as the I. W. W. and doing everything

they dare to hinder the government and foster a spirit of disloyalty. They are simply giving what aid and comfort they can to Germany, and that means they are giving aid and comfort to the most cruel and dangerous autocracy in the world. The man who helps Germany now by persuading young men to resist the draft, or by the argument that we had no justification for getting into the war is giving indirect help to a power which has violated every principle of humanity and stopped at no form of outrage and murder of the innocent. The Huns of Germany have made the most savage Apaches of this country seem by comparison like kindly Christian gentlemen, and I have no patience with apologists for these modern barbarians.

He Defends Western Kansas

"I don't see why some persons are continually kicking Western Kansas around," writes A. H. Burg, of Lakin. "It is all right for what it is intended for; I like it. If I didn't, I would leave it. I raise Sudan grass and sorghum, never anything else. I expect 250 tons this year on 125 acres, part drilled, part raw land. If the men who wish to farm out here will forget wheat and corn, stick to broomcorn, sorghum and Sudan grass and feed the crops to cattle and horses they will always make it. I have 90 cows that I am going to sell and buy about 150 calves. I will make more than the wheat and corn men will in Western Kansas. I think it is a sin to bury good wheat in the dry ground in this part of Kansas. I know of a Cincinnati, Ohio, man who broke up and planted 480 acres in wheat two falls, in 1915 and 1916, and there wasn't enough harvested to feed a sheep. That land easily would have raised 2,000 tons of sorghum hay worth \$10,000 to \$12,000."

I am strong for Western Kansas and have for years insisted that the man who will go there and adapt himself to the country can make more money farming in a series of years than he can make in Eastern Kansas or Missouri. Mr. Burg is right about the sorghums and broomcorn, but I am not so certain that he is right about the wheat. I know a good many men who have done mighty well in Western Kansas during the last four years raising wheat, even counting the failure of this year.

Are My Wires Crossed?

In an August issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze you surely got your wires crossed. In fact they have been tangled for some time. Let me help you straighten them. You object to the German ruling power. For this I am sincerely thankful and in entire accord. However, I think your analysis of the causes of the world war has not been nearly so correct as it should have been. True, Germany wished to be the world power and naturally turned to militarism. The Hohenzollerns and their university professors and philosophers are only the front and not the backbone of the Prussian military machine. The Junker class or business men of Germany are the power behind the throne. They, the business men, absolutely knew that they had to expand to capture the world markets into which to dump the surplus product of their factories or be absorbed by the state or by voluntary co-operative societies in the production and distribution of the wealth of the nation.

I fear that your desire is father to the belief that this war is being waged on the part of the allies in behalf of world democracy. There can hardly be a doubt in any thinker's mind that we will ultimately arrive at a world democracy. State papers and newspapers very plainly state in the official and news capacities that this war was entered upon at least on the part of the United States for purely commercial reasons. Any one who can read both the lines and between the lines in our daily press knows that it is the desire and intent of the business men of the United States to cause to be built up a militaristic power that will protect and foster the dominating commercialism of America. If it were only democracy we should defend we might much more effectively do it than by building up a Prussian military machine that at one fell blow has destroyed democracy at home in our endeavor to shoot it into Germany.

You have taken the position that it is necessary to fight fire with fire so to speak, and in that way only. I have seen fire quenched with water. The United States being all sufficient within herself by keeping away from the lure of dominating commercial power easily could have put herself in a position where she would have been absolutely secure from both military and industrial invasion. And just as revolutionary Russia is a menace to autocratic Germany, so and more so would democratic America be. Commercial England might go down but on its grave would be sure to grow industrial England.

W. P. CALKINS.

Weed, N. M.

How comforting it ought to be for an editor to feel that when his mental processes get tangled he has a subscriber like Mr. Calkins filled with flawless wisdom to set him right. The only trouble is that the editor, failing perhaps to appreciate the pearls of wisdom so freely cast before him and even disputes the correctness of the subscriber's logic. Now here I am needing guidance in these times of world wide trouble, often sadly perplexed concerning what is the right course to pursue, when along comes Mr. Calkins and offers to set me right, and instead of accepting his explanation of the world convulsion, I read it over and decide that there is little or no sense in what he says.

He seems to think that I have been laboring under the impression that the war in Germany has been carried on entirely by the emperor and a few university professors, and blandly informs me that I am mistaken; that as a matter of fact the Junkers and business men of Germany were behind the war. Well, I had suspected myself that there were others into it beside the Emperor Bill and his boys and the university professors. Mr. Calkins may be advised concerning the purposes of the German business men before the war. It may be that they labored under the delusion that war would extend their trade; if so, they were a set of fools. They were capturing

the markets of the world by peaceful means; war has brought ruin to most of them. I have never said, as Mr. Calkins intimates, that the allies went into the war to fight for world democracy. I never even thought that; but nevertheless, whatever may have been their original aim, they are in my opinion fighting the battle of world democracy against world autocracy.

That the United States got into the war for purely commercial reasons I emphatically deny, and neither do I agree that we could easily have put ourselves in a condition to be absolutely secure from commercial or military invasion without building up the most powerful military machine the world has ever known, not even excepting the military power of Germany. I deny that democracy has been destroyed in the United States by "one fell blow." If democracy has been destroyed in the United States I am wondering how Mr. Calkins hopes that it would come after the military triumph of Germany. Mr. Calkins says that he is in entire accord with my opinion of the German ruling power. If so, he must wish it destroyed, but how can it be destroyed by permitting it to triumph? I have never said that fire can be fought only with fire, but in really great fires it has often been found that the only way to check the spread of the flames was by the use of dynamite and fire.

The world is on fire with the worst conflagration that ever raged. It is idle to suppose that it can be extinguished by soft words, and also it is idle to imagine that the United States would not be singed by the flames. I do not know why Mr. Calkins thinks the United States could have made herself "absolutely secure," but I believe that any man who in view of what we now know believes that is the last man who ought to talk about any one else's wires being crossed.

But perhaps the most absurd statement in Mr. Calkins's letter is the next to his last: "Just as revolutionary Russia is a menace to autocratic Germany, so and more so would democratic America be."

Yes, I fear just about such a menace if Mr. Calkins's advice had been carried out. A small German army, made up in all probability of her second class troops, is chasing the armies of revolutionary Russia across the country and meeting with about as much effective resistance as a flock of rabbits offers to a hound dog. If revolutionary Russia is any considerable menace to autocratic Germany there is no evidence of the fact up to date.

A Minister Objects

Atwood, Kansas, September 7, 1917.

I am a Methodist preacher. I have read your Passing Comment in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for several years. I most heartily approve the general trend of your comment and teaching. You have helped many persons to see the war question in the right light. I now write to make a protest in the interest of what I regard as fair and right. I take it from reading these comments that you greatly prefer to steer clear of religious controversy. Now you occasionally print articles similar to that of this week by Frank Clark, of Bernard, Kansas, without any comment whatever. In this article he ridicules the Bible, the Christian ministry and religion in general. I take it that you would not want me or any one else to answer this stuff Clark gets off and start a controversy. Why give room to such rot and leave it without comment as if it were worthy of a place in your moral guide? Woodrow Wilson, in urging the soldier boys to read the Bible, said to them, "When you have read your Bible you will know that it is the Word of God, because you will have found it the key to your own heart, your own happiness, and your own duty. I beg that you will read it and find this out for yourselves."

J. B. SITES.

Also the following referring to the same matter:

In Passing Comment under title of "Rain Doctor" you quote Scripture as saying: "Prayer of the wicked availeth nothing." Will you kindly give reference to this quotation? The Bible says no such thing I believe. Can you cite me to it?

Wichita, Kansas.

G. M. GLENN.

Replying to these in their order I will say that I am inclined to think the criticism of Mr. Sites is well taken. The article in question was somewhat of a violation of my rule to steer clear of religious controversies. There was only one point in it worth considering and that was the objection to that provision in the draft law which exempts ministers and theological students from conscription. With all due respect to the cloth I insist that there is no justice in that exemption. If the ministers of draft age are sincere in their profession they should be rather glad of the opportunity to go out with the other young men, who are necessarily going to be subjected to a great deal of temptation, and afford to these young men the example of a clean life. That point in Clark's letter was I think well taken, the rest had perhaps better have been omitted.

If Mr. Glenn, who writes from Wichita, had read the article in question carefully he would have known that I did not make the quotation referred to at all; the writer of the article made it. So far as I know there is no such statement in the Bible. Mr. Clark, the writer of the article referred to, was talking thru his hat.

The Voice of a Patriot

There is little doubt that the slogan you suggest, "Conscript the wealth of the country for the prosecution of the war," will be very popular in Kansas, where so few of us think of ourselves as being wealthy.

But there is one very important difference between taking our boys for the army and taking our money for the taxes. The difference is this: Our boys are only lent to the government, while our money is gone for always. There may be a few timid mothers, who know little of history, and nothing of war, who mourn over their enlisted sons as if they had parted from them forever, and all who sympathize with the enemies of our country

do all in their power to encourage that idea. It is, however, no glorification of war, and no excuse for those who delight in it, to say that the vast majority of the soldiers come marching home again, at the close of any victorious war, in good health and spirits, with memories which money could not buy, and with an enlargement of soul, and a development of character which is above price. Of the men who responded to the call of Lincoln from '61 to '65 it is true that 15 out of every 100 died in battle or in the hospitals during the war. But it also is true that the 85 who returned received honor from their fellow citizens, and the respect of the outside world, such as no other body of Americans ever enjoyed.

It is true that Germany has done her best to add to the frightfulness of war, hoping thereby to terrify the world into cowardly submission to her boasted superiority. But statistics prove that the proportion of those who are being killed in this war does not greatly differ from the proportion in previous wars. I have two boys of military age, sound and hearty, and if both are needed to preserve the liberties of America, I hope to see them come marching home again, having done their duty as their forefathers did, and that they shall be healthier men and better citizens on account of their experience with army life.

If there were no war some of our best and dearest would go down to the grave despite our best efforts, and tho it is truly sad that any of our boys shall die on the battlefields of Europe yet even such a death is not without its compensations. A dead hero is better than a living coward. So while we detest war and do not close our eyes to its horrors, let us not exaggerate its dangers and make the burden more heavy than it needs to be on the thousands of brave hearts who are responding to the call of their country.

A. A. HORNER.

Longton, Kan.

What is Treason?

I see in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of August 11 that Harry A. Huff of Chapman desires the above question answered. And as you make quite an attempt to do so, and dwell at length on "aid and comfort," I think you are in a large measure sustaining a wrong view, first because your position is one of sympathy more than of law and constitution; second, neither law nor the constitution deals in sympathetic generalizations, but in logical facts and truths.

If you will refer to Article 3, Section 3, of the Constitution you will find that treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

An overt act does not consist of words but of deeds. And Webster says overt means: "Open to view, public, apparent, not covert, manifest." Therefore, an act only can come under the meaning of the Constitution, for words may be anything but an overt act. And there is no chance for the words in Article 3, Section 3 to even hint at a supposition or a case of sympathy. Because if words could constitute treason in any form, there would have been no need of adding the first amendment to the Constitution, as that amendment is a flat contradiction to Article 3, Section 3.

But by Article 3, Section 3, aid and comfort cannot be given to an enemy unless the person adheres to the enemy and adhere means to stick to, not to talk to. Therefore aid and comfort means something besides talk as the first amendment allows us to talk all we please—the same object—and a recent decision by Judge Rose of Baltimore, Md., so says. Judge Hand says the Post Office Department is to carry the mails not to censor some of it. Both are wise decisions.

If any man was ever convicted of treason in the United States on account of what he said, I have never heard of it and I am somewhat familiar with most of the trials for treason. If talk had constituted treason Andrew Johnson would have been so convicted when he succeeded to the Presidency, after the assassination of Lincoln. He was not even removed from office. So I think, Brother McNeal, it would be a very good idea to so inform your friend, Mr. Huff.

J. F. RAMBO.

An Outlawed Traffic

From an Address by Governor Capper
Concerning National Prohibition

Seeing the ravages booze made in the daily conduct of the business in which employer and employe were jointly engaged, month after month and year after year, business America and industrial America began going dry nearly 20 years ago. Today we very nearly have nation-wide prohibition in the big industries.

It is known to all employers of labor that in just the proportion a man uses intoxicating liquor, in just that proportion is his efficiency injured and their dependability on him lessened. Therefore, if business men employ such a man at all, the boozier is the first man to be discharged and the last man to be taken on. And this is why prohibition and prohibition sentiment have grown so amazingly from year to year, and particularly within the last year or so.

Science denounces alcohol. Medicine repudiates it. Religion disowns and renounces it. Big business debars it. Twenty-five states have now outlawed the traffic. More than 76 per cent of the area of the nation is dry by law. Almost half of the entire population of the United States now lives in dry territory and is vastly happier and better off for every day since it has outlawed the saloon. The farther away you get from the saloon, the happier and better your condition. Whether you are a drinker or not, you are vastly better off just for living in a prohibition community, because your condition improves when the condition of the community improves, just as water seeks its level. If you are rearing a family of children, the absence of the saloon is a Godsend, and the older they get the more you appreciate the absence of the saloon.

We Visit "Neighbor Capper"

Club Folks Had a Pep Meeting at the Free Fair

By John F. Case, Contest Manager

SPEED RECORDS were broken at the big Free Fair last week. From the time the first boy landed at Topeka Sunday morning until the last tired but happy chap had started safely home on Saturday night, the Capper Pig Club Special traveled the good-time road at a 100 mile rate. And the unusual thing about this joy ride was that no accident occurred. "Let's have a real joy ride," one western Kansas boy wrote me when I told him that we were going to travel at a mile a minute clip. "All the speed fiends drive at a 100 mile rate and we can do that. Let's make it a real joy ride." Well, we weren't speed fiends but that boy had his wish.

"I'm here, what shall I do with my pig?" It was Bill Brun, talking from the fair grounds at 5 o'clock Sunday morning. Bill was the first arrival and that was the first of 10,000 questions asked the contest manager last week. And from then on Capper Club boys were arriving on every train. By Monday night half a hundred were in town and they kept on coming until the last day of the big meeting.

Every section of the state was represented at the Topeka meeting. There were 150 boys representing 65 counties enrolled. Five counties—Rawlins, Lyons, Miami, Douglas and Shawnee—had every boy in line. Jefferson, Atchison and Wabunsee clubs sent four boys here. A number of the clubs were represented by two or three boys. A great majority of clubs, tho, were represented by but one boy. In many instances the boys had gotten together and finding it was impossible for all of them to come, they had chosen one of their number to make the trip. If that isn't genuine business foresight, I should like to know what it is.

The first county club on hand was Rawlins. Every boy was in line and Virgle Downing's father was along to help show them a good time. Virgle brought a Duroc pig that won grand championship in the Junior Show. The boys had a large banner and were not backward about telling everybody they met that they were out for the pep prize. It will keep you other fellows going some to keep ahead of them, too. But the Rawlins county boys didn't have much on their neighboring county, Cheyenne. Victor Raichart, last year's member, was here with two of his friends.

Of course, you stay-at-homes want to know just what happened during the joy ride last week. Tuesday was registration day. My Sunday school class of 12 wide awake 15 year-old boys met trains and took visitors to their rooms. How those boys did work and what a good time they had. I think they proved that the city boy may be a good fellow after all. That night 160 of us lined up and saw "Old Kentucky" at the Grand theatre. How the boys enjoyed that play and how we made things ring with the club yell. It was midnight when I saw that every boy was safely placed at his rooming house, but all of us were up and traveling fast on the good-time road at 6 a. m. the next day. At the Commerce Club

Rooms we organized by companies and got ready to march to the Santa Fe station to meet Mr. Capper. The sergeants appointed were Spencer Gard, Allen county; Francis Sullivan, Dickinson county; Andrew Hauck, Harvey county; Harold Gard, Morris county; and Alva Cain, Seward county. Lined up in companies of 50 with those stalwart fellows marching at the side we made a real pep parade. I wish you might have seen it. And then the train bringing Arthur Capper came rolling in. If you'd been listening anywhere in Kansas you could have heard the club yell. Here it is:

Who are, who are, who are we?
Capper Pig Club boys you see
Rah, rah, rah, sis, boom, ah,
Capper Pig Club
Rah, rah, rah!

Mr. Capper surely was pleased. And then with Arthur Capper marching at the head of the line we started the pep parade for the state house grounds.

It wasn't a lot of hero worshipers meeting the great governor of Kansas. It was just 250 friends out to tell "Neighbor Capper" they were glad he'd come home. The men folks were so well acquainted that they were calling each other "Jim" and "Bill." I shouldn't have been surprised if some husky farmer had slapped Mr. Capper on the shoulder and said "Hello Arthur! Glad to see you back home." That's the way they felt about it. And every boy and girl in the crowd had lost sight of the fact that Arthur Capper was governor of Kansas. It was their friend who had been away from home and came hurrying back to help them have a good time.

Well, we marched up Kansas Avenue with the drums rolling and folks cheering all along the line. It began raining before we reached the state house, but nobody cared. There we formed in line and Mr. Case and Miss Williams introduced every one of the 250 persons to Arthur Capper. Mr. Capper had a pleasant word for every boy and girl. Rain prevented the taking of a good picture but we have one that will show you what a crowd was gathered there.

Rain prevented attendance at the races that afternoon so we went to a show and that night came the really big time. Three hundred persons gathered at the Commerce Club Rooms for the banquet. Men who have attended public meetings in all sections of the United States told me it was the greatest pep meeting they ever saw. County leaders for the pig club told about the fine times they have had and how much they enjoy the work. County leaders for the poultry club did even better than my boys. Then Tom McNeal told funny stories as only Tom McNeal can, and Charles Dillon kept the fun going when Tom was thru. Mary Catherine Williams gave a 5 minute talk that proved the Capper Poultry club was as good as the best. But what every boy and girl and mother and dad had come for was to hear Arthur Capper talk. I never witnessed so great a burst of enthusiasm as greeted Mr. Capper when he

entered the room. Mr. Capper didn't talk long, but every word was clean cut. "I'm proud of my connection with the Capper Pig Club and the Capper Poultry Club," he began, "and I can assure you there is no partiality between the two clubs. I hope that both will continue to grow and prosper. At Washington the other day I had a pleasant visit with Secretary of Agriculture Houston, whom I have known for years. One of the first things Secretary Houston asked me was 'Well, how is the Capper Pig Club getting along?' Wherever I go I hear good things about the Capper Pig Club boys, so you see that your work is being applauded away from home." Then Mr. Capper gave an earnest talk telling the boys that it was as great an honor to be the champion swine grower of the community as to hold public office, and he told the girls that it was as great an honor to be a home maker as to win honors in public life. The one who does his best wins no matter what he attempts. "I have no boys and girls of my own," said Mr. Capper, "and so I take joy in doing what I can for the boys and girls in other homes. I wish that you would feel that I have a genuine heart interest in every one of you." And the boys and girls know that it is true. "I like Mr. Capper," said one shy little girl. "Next to dad and you," one small boy told me, "I think Mr. Capper is the finest man in Kansas." The memory of banquet night always will linger with every person who was there. It was the first of many annual banquets that we hope to hold.

It would take too long to go into detail telling how the joy ride kept up. The program as printed last week was carried out with other good times added. The Capper Poultry Club folks, not so numerous as the pig club representatives, showed just as much pep and had just as good a time. The girls had 12 trios entered at the fair. Miss Williams has told you about their winnings. Capper Pig Club boys made a clean sweep of the prizes offered in the Junior class. Edward Holliday, R. 8, Topeka, won first on Berkshires, Virgle Downing, Atwood, Rawlins county, first on Durocs; Alton Jones, Barclay, Osage county, second on Durocs; Harold Howe, Eskridge, Wabunsee county, first on Chester Whites; Nathaniel Cowan, Lucas, Russell county, second on Chester Whites; William Brun, Muscotah, Atchison county, first on Poles. Richard Stumbo, R. 2, Pittsburg, entered a Spotted Poland, which took second. Virgle Downing's was the grand champion pig, so Virgle carried away \$20. All the other boys won \$10 and \$8. Had Virgle's pig been entered in the open class it would have won \$30 but it wouldn't have won a grand champion which was worth even more. Richard Stumbo's entry was "Spotted John Case." I'd like to have seen Spotted John a blue ribbon winner, but like his namesake Spotted John needed more corn. Bill had a better corn crop than Dick had last year.

The pig and poultry club members

were't the only Capper folks who carried away cash. Spencer Gard of Allen county won \$20 in the fruit and grain classes. Many of the Corn Club boys won prizes, too. Capper Club members have proved that they produce quality goods.

Perhaps the most interesting event of the whole week was the business sessions held at the Commerce Club rooms. I have presided over meetings of various kinds and have handled a state convention with a thousand delegates in attendance. I have presided over farmers' meetings with 500 farmers lined up, but I never have handled a meeting where every person was so eager to take part and where there was no wrangling and no confusion. "It has been a credit to a session in the United States Senate," was the way J. E. Griest, business manager of the Capper Publications, put it after attending one session. No question that came up took more than 5 minutes for solution. Some boy in the room always had an answer ready. "Why, I didn't know my boy could talk like that," one proud father told me. The boys felt at home. There was no self consciousness. They knew they were among friends. Feed problems were solved, plans were made for the award of prizes this year, and for making the 1918 club bigger and better even than this year's club. It was simply wonderful the way those boys handled business propositions which would have puzzled many men. Every club had breed club officers present and every breed in the club was represented by boosters. The Durocs led with about 50 champions enrolled.

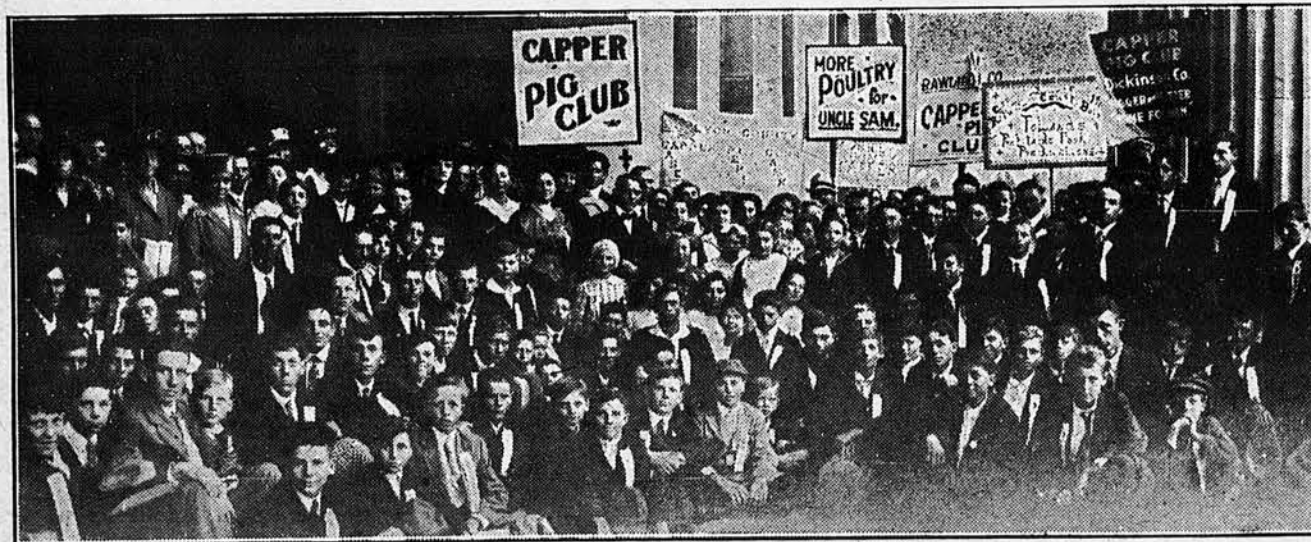
The finest thing about the big meeting at Topeka was the clean, wholesome appearance of our boys. I was as proud of every boy enrolled as if he had been my own son. And there were no "smart alecks" and no snobs. The big boys were on the job every minute helping look after the little fellows, and meeting them as man to man. "What can I do to help you, Mr. Case?" was repeated over and over again thruout the week. It was a vigorous, peppery, but unselfish crowd. There could be no keener rivalry displayed than the rivalry of county leaders for the pep trophy, but it's a fair play game. When Philip Ackerman of Lincoln county, pep club leader when the banquet was held, told about how hard he was working to win the trophy, applause kept up for minutes and the pep trophy is the prize which every boy is fighting the hardest to win. During the entire week not one boy mentioned individual honors. The talk was about winning the pep trophy and the special county prize. Our boys have discovered there are greater things than pork production, as important as that is. Loyalty and friendship and club spirit and county pride are making the Capper club different from every other club in the whole world. And the boys who were here went home inspired to even greater effort. The Capper Pig club is making history this year.

A Story of the West

A wonderful book of interest to Kansas men and women who like stories of the Great West in the making has just been issued by the Macmillan Company, 64 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. This is *A Son of the Middle Boarder*, by Hamlin Garland. It tells in an absorbing way, such as Mr. Garland alone can tell, of the opening of the Great West during the early 'eighties. In it Mr. Garland gives a unique picture of the life of the pioneer-farmer on the Western frontier during an epoch of our national development which should never be forgotten. With perfect fidelity and a rare literary charm, he pictures not only the privations and hardships of Richard and Isabel Garland, but their courage, vision, and sense of glory in their great adventure as well. It is a book to stir memories in the minds of those who knew the West in its formative period. It is a book to inspire those to whom "the frontier" is a thing of the past, with something of the fineness and courage of the American Pioneer.

The book has been of the greatest interest to Theodore Roosevelt; in speaking of it a few days ago he said: "Mr. Garland's book is to me one of absorbing interest. It gives us a permanent record of the individualistic, self-reliant farmers, who played such a great part in the upbuilding of our Western country." The price of the book is \$1.60—it consists of 467 pages.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



This Picture, Taken Under Cover Because it Was Raining, Gives Only a Faint Idea of the Great Crowd That Attended the Reception at Close of the Pēp Parade. The Arrow Points Out Arthur Capper.

More Stock for Farms

Kansas Agriculture Must Rest on the Production of Animals

By George M. Rommel

THE FUNCTION of livestock in Kansas agriculture rests on seven main points. First and most important of these is the maintenance of soil fertility. Surveys covering a period of years show that the livestock farms of the state produce much larger grain and hay yields an acre than the strictly grain producing farms. To maintain soil fertility, humus is necessary. It can be obtained from two sources—green crops plowed under, or barnyard manure. In view of the fact that a large proportion of the fertilizing value of forage and feed appears in the manure, it is more economical to feed than to plow under without feeding. Therefore, the most economical and practicable source of humus is stable manure. No fertilizer equals it in completeness and lasting qualities. The farmer who has an abundant supply of this fertilizer and who balances it with phosphates, and supplements it with nitrates for forcing crops, need never fear the approach of decreasing soil fertility.

Another function of livestock is to enable the farmer to carry out an important manufacturing process, thus completing a manufacturing cycle. He takes the lean, unfinished cattle, sheep, or hogs, and his grain and forage, all raw products, and by the application of intelligent supervision, skillful labor, and adequate equipment converts them into finished beef, mutton, pork, or dairy products. This is the process familiarly known as "marketing the farm products on four legs," and is much to be preferred to marketing on four wheels. With intelligent management the farmer thus obtains in terms of meat and dairy products a much larger profit than he could possibly derive by selling his crops in the raw state. This doubtless accounts largely for the fact that in most farming sections the most prosperous farmers are those who pay a great deal of attention to livestock.

The third reason for livestock in agriculture is to supply most of the motive power used on the farm. This is the most important engineering problem with which the farmer has to deal. In the aggregate our farmers have to determine every year the efficient application of about 25 million horsepower, an amount equal to about half the total available water power in the entire country, excluding Alaska. The proper hitches to use, the adjustment of harness, whiffletrees and the like, are problems which for successful solution call for the correct application of some of the fundamental laws of physics. How to feed his work animals to get the maximum efficiency when at hard work, and how to maintain them without serious deterioration when idle, are problems just as important and just as difficult as those of the engineer in charge of the furnaces of a manufacturing establishment.

In diversified farming regions in Kansas livestock as the money crop of the farm is a specialty business. In dairy districts it is, of course, the main activity, and every phase of farm management is bent toward it. Where farming has been long established, however, and the principal function of livestock

feeding is to maintain soil fertility, those farms on which the livestock are the main source of income will be breeding centers for purebred animals. Only the most skilled animal husbandman can make a success of this business, and of those who engage in it successfully only the occasional man becomes really eminent, just as in any other profession. The great livestock ranges pass with the approach of the homesteader or are limited to areas unsuitable for crop production. The large feeding stations in turn disappear with the increase in the price of land, and the Nation's supply of livestock is drawn from the production in small units, which in the aggregate make a total larger than was possible under more extensive conditions.

The fifth function of livestock is to make farm life more attractive and to increase the interest in it. The problem of how to develop agriculture by using for that purpose the best of the human life which has been developed on the farms is being attacked today as never before. Boys and girls who are born on the farm and have behind them the inheritance of generations of sturdy physique, clear thinking, and clean morals, and who come from life on the soil and in the fresh air, are the most valuable asset of the republic. How to encourage these young people to make farming their vocation in life transcends in importance all other problems of future agricultural development.

A big function of livestock in agriculture is to improve the method, system, and business organization of the farm. The farm on which livestock is raised successfully must be managed in a methodical, systematic, businesslike and sanitary manner. Farming is first of all a business operation, and no kind of farming calls for more business sense than livestock farming. A grain farmer does not suffer seriously if his cultivating or harvesting is delayed a few hours, but the stock must be fed promptly, rain or shine. Therefore the efficiency of labor assumes great importance. If the livestock is a herd of purebred animals, accurate records are absolutely necessary and clerical ability of a high order is required.

The last place of livestock in agriculture to which attention is invited is to reduce the family living expenses and to introduce variety into the diet. It is a remarkable fact that a large number of farms produce only a small part of the food used by the family. The annual meat bill of the farmers of some of our Southern states, for example, is enormous. Their purchases are carried largely on credit, and the year's crop goes for the most part to meet the expenses incurred during its production. Debts accrue only to be replaced by accounts newly opened. That such a practice is wasteful and depressing is apparent. With chickens and pigs, a cow, and a few sheep, but little capital is required to reduce in great measure the annual money outlay of such farmers. This production of home-grown food can be made without in the least limiting the crop output of the farm. It simply requires planning and a little more careful management.



Good Friends.

The value of livestock in agriculture has been greatly emphasized by the announcement of the United States Public Health Service that the cause of pellagra is a dietary deficiency attributable to the excessive use of carbohydrate foods. This dreadful disease has been spreading with alarming rapidity, and the determination of its cause is a triumph of medical research. To an animal husbandman it is of especial interest to note that among the means of prevention advised are the keeping of a cow and the use of more milk, butter, and cheese; the keeping of a flock of chickens so as to have fresh poultry and eggs, and the increase of livestock raising so that meat may form a larger part of the diet.

To recapitulate, the function of livestock in Kansas agriculture is fundamental. Soil fertility, the business success of the farmer, his happiness and contentment and that of his children, the health of the community, and the well-being of the farm family depend on the maintenance and proper management of as much livestock as the farm can support economically.

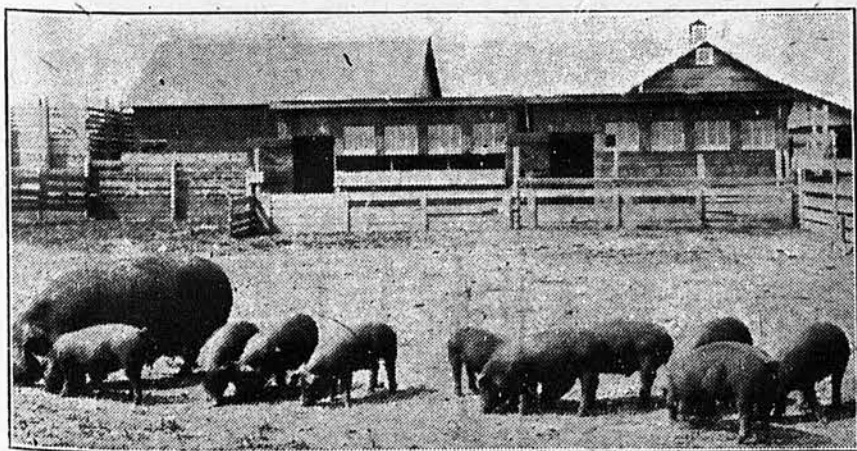
A farmer in Pratt county, Kansas, cut and bound his 1917 wheat crop and disked the ground for the 1918 crop, all in one operation. He used a tractor which pulled an 8-foot binder and also a tandem disk harrow. The soil was mellow and the disking put it in good condition to conserve and store the moisture. The bundles were dropped on the disked ground out of the way of the tractor which was kept going without stop or rest.

POSTUM

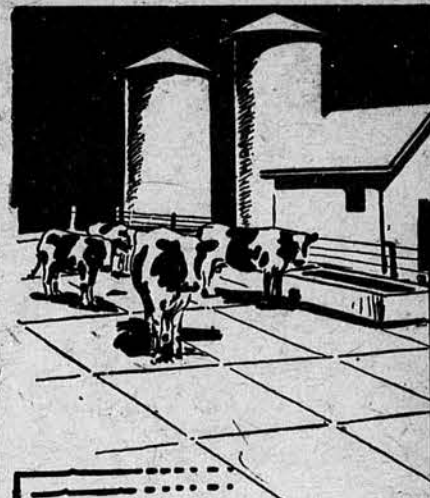
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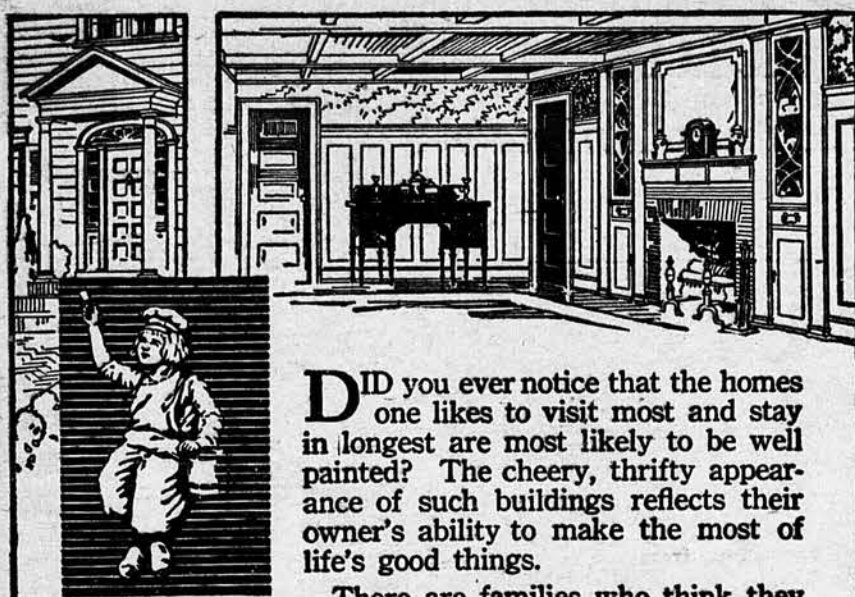
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DID you ever notice that the homes one likes to visit most and stay in longest are most likely to be well painted? The cheery, thrifty appearance of such buildings reflects their owner's ability to make the most of life's good things.

There are families who think they have inherited gloomy dispositions. If they would only put new paint on their buildings it would help a lot to change their outlook on life.

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mixed with pure linseed oil, in its own pure white or tinted any color, is a paint which adds beauty to cottage or mansion. For outside use, such paint gives long-lasting protection against all the attacks of weather.

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Children Enjoyed the Fair

The Boys' and Girls' Clubs Had One of the Best Exhibits

BY STELLA GERTRUDE NASH



THE boys and girls who didn't come to the free fair at Topeka this year missed something worth while. It was a bigger and better fair than ever and there were so many things that interested the boys and girls it seemed sometimes as if the whole thing had been planned for them.

One of the best exhibits was that of the boys' and girls' clubs prepared by the agricultural college. This is the first time Kansas folks as a whole have had a chance to see what good work the club boys and girls are doing as this is their first exhibit at the fair.

Four mother-daughter canning clubs entered their products to compete for the \$50 prize offered by the fair association for the best canning exhibit and the Bonner Springs club won it. The St. Marys club exhibit was second. There are 6,000 members in the mother-daughter canning clubs over the state and they have all done good work this year.

Kansas Girls Can Sew.

The sewing club girls also have been doing excellently, judging by the samples of their work shown in the exhibit. Two hundred out of the 1,800 members entered their work in classes A and B. Girls 15 to 18 years were in class A and their display consisted of school dresses, apron sets, and nightgowns. Class B was composed of girls 10 to 14 who made apron sets, nightgowns, and three samples of patching—the woolen darned patch, the set-in patch, and the hemmed patch.

The Fredonia sewing club in Wilson county won the special prize offered by the fair association to the club showing the best exhibit. Nellie Whitecomb of Cottonwood Falls won the first prize for the best sewing exhibit in class A. Cecile Paine, Admire, won second; Vera Coad, Cawker City, third; Catherine Esau, Inman, fourth; and Florence Winkler, Maple Hill, fifth.

The prize winners in class B in the sewing exhibit were: First, Louise Glick, Jewell; second, Catherine Mich, Greeley; third, Hilma Elledge, Garden City; fourth, Vera Alcorn, Mankato; fifth, Marjorie Shultier, North Topeka. First, second, third, fourth, and fifth prizes in both classes were \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1, respectively.

The exhibits of the potato, tomato, corn, and square-rod garden clubs were good but they were not so large as some of the others. There are 200 members in the potato clubs, 400 in the tomato clubs, 500 in the corn clubs, and 1,000 in the square-rod garden clubs this year and all the boys and girls enrolled in them have been doing all they can to help increase food production.

The Bread Was Good, Too.

There are 600 bread club members in Kansas and 26 of the girls sent samples of their bread to the fair. Some of the loaves were so good that one of the food demonstrators asked if she might show them to the visitors as samples of what good bread should be. Phyllis Brown of Emporia won first prize; Lenora Carlson, Maple Hill, second; Dorothy Nicklin, Emporia, third; Edith Scarborough, Bucklin, fourth; and Rachael Blair, Maple Hill, fifth on white bread. The prize winners on graham bread were Phyllis Brown, Emporia, first; Lena Lickteig, Greeley, second; and Edith Carlson, Maple Hill, third.

The national emblem for the boys' and girls' clubs, a four leaf clover over the United States flag, with the letter H in the center of each leaf, was on exhibit, also. The four H's stand for Head, Hand, Heart, and Health.

Elwyn Engler of the Valley View Stock Farm took fourth prize on his garden exhibit. Almost every kind of vegetable and grain was represented in this exhibit and Elwyn not only tried

to show the finest produce which the farm can produce but also some of the noxious things with which the farmer has to contend. He showed 146 kinds of harmful weeds and a

case of nearly 200 insects neatly mounted on cardboard. In the center of this exhibit was a head made from a pumpkin by this 14-year-old farmer. There were potatoes for eyes, an onion for the nose, sweet potatoes for the mouth, corn for the ears, wheat for the mustache, corn silks for the hair and a weed for a pipe.

One feature of the fair which every boy and girl enjoyed was the fireworks. One of the best parts of the display was the bombardment of the Dardanelles by British dreadnaughts. When the fuse was lighted the spectators could see in the darkness the outline of a ship, a fort and a dreadnaught. The dreadnaught was approaching the fort and sparks flew back and forth to represent guns. It was very realistic. Other interesting features of the fireworks display were the American flag, a jumping jack, Niagara Falls, and a picture of Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States.

What are the Eight Dogs?

Here are eight dogs. Can you guess what they are? When you guess them send in your answers to the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. The first five persons sending in correct answers will receive a package of postcards.

- 1—What dog is like America discovered by Columbus?
 - 2—What dog has a name that tells what a cat does when it meets it?
 - 3—What dog is a mountain pass in the Alps crossed by Napoleon in 1800?
 - 4—What dog is a timely, friendly hint?
 - 5—What dog is like a nesting hen?
 - 6—What dogs would be most appropriate for Christmas gifts?
 - 7—What dog takes its name from an animal most persons do not like to have near them?
 - 8—What dog is atmosphere and a valley?
- The article of wearing apparel in the puzzle in the September 1 issue is "belt." Prize winners are: Mary Eymann, Lakin, Kan.; Gaynell Gibson, Savonburg, Kan.; Cecelia Watson, Wichita, Kan.; and Elma Jones, McLouth, Kan.

Honesty Always Pays

I'd rather lose than play the cheat.
I'd rather fail than live a lie.
I'd rather suffer in defeat
Than fear to meet another's eye.
I'd rather never win a prize
Than gain the topmost rung of glory
And know I must myself despise
Until death ends my sorry story.

What if another never knew
That I had tricked my way to fame,
And all unseen my hand could do?
The cunning little deeds of shame?
The stolen prize would not be sweet.
In pride I could not ever show it;
Men might not know me for a cheat,
But I should ever after know it.

There is no joy in tricky ways.
Who does not justly earn his goal
The price for such a victory pays,
For shame shall torture long his soul.
What if I could, by cunning, claim
The victor's share of fame or pelf,
And hide from all the world my shame;
I could not hide it from myself.

I'd rather fail in every test
Than win success by base deceit;
I'd rather stand upon my best.
Be what it may, than play the cheat.
I'd rather never win men's praise
Nor share the victor's sum of laughter,
Than trade my self-respect for bays,
And hate myself forever after.

—The American Boy.

Indignant

Said a handsome dandy lion
To a dandelion wee:
"Pray who ever in creation
Thought to name you after me?"
—St. Nicholas.

"Trust in Providence and keep your powder dry" is an injunction equally applicable to farming if made to read: "Trust in Providence and keep your seed corn dry."

War Time Changed the Fair

Many Interesting New Features Were Added This Year

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

A FAIR in war time—how would it be different from the other big fairs in Topeka in years of peace? That was the question in my mind as I entered the gates of the fair grounds last week to take a look for the women of our Farmers Mail and Breeze family who had to stay at home. The change was not in the size of the crowd for to all appearances there were more people there than ever, but the khaki uniforms that one saw every now and then were a new note, and not far from the gates the tents and big guns of Battery A gave a martial air to the whole grounds. "That is the men's side of it," I thought, "I'll hunt for the women's."

In the big art building there was the same wonderful array of fancy work—crocheted bedspreads, curtains trimmed with tatting and crochet, centerpieces, table runners, luncheon sets, handkerchiefs, collars and all the lacy or embroidered things that women love to make—which had held me fascinated and covetous in other years. I turned to Mrs. J. F. McCormick, the superintendent of the department.

"Do you notice any decrease in the number of your exhibits this year when so many women are putting in their spare time knitting or rolling bandages for the soldiers?" I asked.

Relief for Heartaches.

"Not at all," Mrs. McCormick answered. "We thought in the summer there might be, but the exhibit, if anything is larger and better than ever. You see it is this way," she added, "women do not notice their lonesomeness so much when their hands are busy, and these mothers who are giving up their boys have to have something to take their minds away from it all once in a while. The knitting and the bandages bring the war so vividly before them they can't spend all their spare time that way."

"We notice the effects of the food production campaign here," said Mrs. Harry T. Forbes, superintendent of the culinary department. "Our exhibit of canned vegetables is the best and largest we ever have had." It was easy to believe her statement when I looked at the rows and rows of pint jars filled with beets, beans, peas, tomatoes, and other garden favorites. First prize for the best collection of canned vegetables was awarded to Mrs. Clarence Lacey of Meriden, Kan. Mrs. David Flaherty of Ottawa, Kan., won first premium for canned fruits and Mrs. McCormick, the superintendent of the textiles department, won first prize for the best collection of jellies. Mrs. McCormick's collection was notable not only for the quality but for the varieties it included as well. She had raspberry, mint, rhubarb, apple, strawberry, gooseberry, currant and cherry. Mrs. McCormick combines tart apple juice with the fruit juices which will not jelly by themselves.

"Part of that first prize fruit cake is going to France," Mrs. Robert Copp, assistant to Mrs. Forbes, told me. "The woman who bought it has a son in the army. His company has been encamped in the East waiting to go to France and he told her that when his daily letters stopped coming she might know he was on the water. She has not heard from him for two or three days now so she thinks he is on the way. Mrs. John Schwulst of Topeka, who baked the cake, is going to let the mother have the blue ribbon to send to her soldier son too, so he will have a little of the home fair over across the seas."

War Breads Looked Good.

"War breads baked by Miss Ethel Loflin of Ellis, Kan.," was a sign that attracted much attention to some dark loaves in the bread showcases. The war breads included kafir, rice, graham, oats, rye and cornmeal. The cornmeal bread looked the most like ordinary light bread. It was a trifle creamier and a little more coarse grained than bread from all white wheat flour but it looked delicious. Most of the other breads looked much like bread made from whole wheat or graham flour. Judging from appearances, at least, it should be no hardship for Kansas families to eat bread made from other grains this winter so that

our wheat may go toward feeding our brave allies.

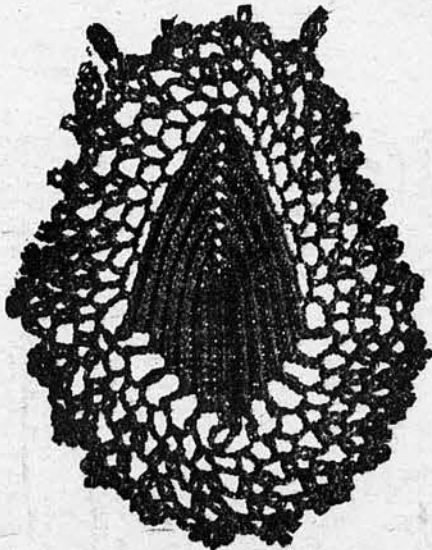
Food conservation and using the perishable foods which are plentiful at home so that the more easily shipped grains may be sent abroad were the subjects of lectures given every afternoon for women visitors by Miss Louise Caldwell of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Members of the Mother-Daughter canning clubs of Wabaunsee county gave canning demonstrations every afternoon also. Miss Ava Lucile Sells, club leader of Wabaunsee county, was in charge of the work. The large attendance at these lectures and demonstrations showed that the women of Kansas realize the immense importance of the part food will play in winning the war.

Even in the Sunday school exhibits there was a reminder of the war for along with the cradle rolls, pictures and cut paper work of the primary grades and the maps and lesson books of the older classes there were shown honor rolls containing the names of all the young men from the school who had answered the call to the colors, with the company, regiment, branch of service and rank of each.

Three white canvas tents in a row illustrated still further the women's part in the war. One was for the Military Sisterhood of Kansas, the organization of wives, mothers, daughters and other women relatives of our Kansas soldiers. The second tent in the row was for the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, with Mrs. David W. Mulvane of Topeka, state chairman of the Kansas division, in charge. Women who were unable to register for service September 5 received another chance here and many from all parts of the state availed themselves of the opportunity to show their loyalty. In the third tent the Red Cross had three emergency cots to take care of persons accidentally injured on the grounds. Trained nurses from the hospitals of Topeka were in attendance. On the other side of the tent the women of the Shawnee county chapter of the Red Cross had an exhibit of the articles they have been making for the soldiers—bandages of all sorts, pajamas, bed socks and the knitted sweater, helmet, scarf, wristlets and socks that are to keep our boys in France warm this winter. Yes, the war has made many changes in the usual Kansas Free Fair, and as I looked at the neat rows of white bandages and thought of all they may mean, I hoped with all my heart this may be the last war fair Kansas ever will see.

Medallion for a Centerpiece

Leaf medallions joined together make an attractive lace for a centerpiece. Use No. 30 crochet cotton and a No. 10 steel hook. Chain (ch) 20 and make a single crochet (s c) into every stitch (st) of the ch, ch 7, 1 s c into every st on opposite side of first ch. Make 1 s c into the back of every s c down the next side except the last two, ch 7, turn,



1 s c into every s c, always taking the back st, until the ch 2 is reached. Make 2 s c, ch 2, 2 s c under this ch and work down to the end as before. Con-

tinue until the leaf has 5 points on each side of the center or 11 points in all.

Slip stitch to center of 1st st, make a loop of ch 5, s c into side of leaf and repeat until there are 6 such loops, then ch 5, double crochet (d c, thread over hook once) into 1st point of the leaf, ch 5, d c into next point and continue around, making 3 d c in the center.

For the next row make ch 2, d c into center of loop, ch 2, d c into loop, ch 2, d c into next loop, ch 2, d c into same loop and repeat on a round. Then make a row of shells of 2 d c, ch 2, 2 d c into every pair of d c's on previous row with ch 2 between shells. Repeat the row.

For the last row make 1 s c, picot (p) of ch 5, 1 s c, p of ch 6, 1 s c, p of ch 5, 1 s c in center of shell of previous row, then ch 3, 1 s c under ch 2 between shells, ch 3 and repeat on around. Make the required number of medallions, then join them together at the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th scallops from top on each side. This leaves four scallops across the top. Make a row of ch 7, join to center of scallop, repeat on around. Last row, ch 2, d c into 3d st of ch 7 of previous row, ch 2, d c into next 3d st. This makes the edge to sew to the linen.

Minnie Pollock.

Shawnee Co., Kansas.

A Good School Dress

Mothers who must plan school dresses this fall will be delighted with the pretty model shown in 8446. The patent leather belt adds a pretty finish.



The dress is cut in one piece. Pattern sizes 6 to 14 years.

Skirt 7900 is cut in four gores. The pattern comes in sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure.

Housedress 8444 may have long or short sleeves. The pattern is cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each.

Dare to Do Right

Dare to do right! Dare to be true! You have a work that no other can do; Do it so bravely, so truly, so well; Angels will hasten the story to tell; Dare to do right! Dare to be true! Other men's failures can never save you; Stand by your conscience, your honor, your faith; Stand like a hero and battle till death. —George L. Taylor.

No Cooking Needed

This recipe for cucumber pickles saves time and labor. To 1 gallon of vinegar add 1 cup of salt, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of grated horseradish and 1 cup of ground mustard. Mix thoroly in a 3-gallon jar. As the cucumbers are gathered, wash them and wipe them dry and put them into the pickle mixture until the jar is filled. Weight the pickles down under the brine and tie a clean cloth over the top. They will keep for years. Ada W. Bowman.

Anderson Co., Kansas.

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There was Fun at the Fair

Capper Poultry Club Girls Never will Forget Their Trip

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary

CAPPER Poultry Club girls had the best kind of time at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka last week. Just ask any of the ones who were here and see if they do not say so. There were a good many of them, too—nineteen in all. Ellen Zimmer of Cloud county arrived first. Her mother was with her and they got here Tuesday morning. After they registered, they went out to the fair grounds with me and Ellen helped me put the Capper Poultry Club signs on the coops of chickens our girls were exhibiting. Bertha Harms of Pottawatomie county and Ethelyn Etherington of Greenwood county and their mothers came Tuesday afternoon and we all went with the big crowd of Capper Pig Club boys to see "In Old Kentucky" at the Grand theater that night. It wasn't just a picture show. It was a real play and ever so exciting. I wish you all could have seen it.

Bessie Sell and her father of Wilson county came to the Capper building early Wednesday morning and pretty soon Winnivere Button and Mamie Robinette of Shawnee county came too. Mr. Case's daughter, Aileen, came when it was time to form in line for the parade to the Santa Fe station to meet Mr. Capper. We found Frances Wilson of Pottawatomie county and her mother on the way so there were six Poultry Club girls in the procession. Our banner was so heavy it needed two girls to carry it and

and I'm sure the boys and girls who heard it never will forget it as long as they live. Every one of them is going home to put more pep into the club work and try harder to win the county prize.

Twelve of our girls exhibited trios in the junior department and they certainly were fine. People would say as they stopped to look at our birds, "Oh, those chickens belong to the Capper Poultry Club," and as they saw the girl's name on the coop, sometimes they added, "Why, I've read a letter from her in the Farmers Mail and Breeze." The Plymouth Rock club can crow long and loudly over the other breed clubs for eight of the 12 trios were their breed. Anna Greenwood, the president of the Plymouth Rock club won second prize on her trio of Barred Rocks, Ollie Osborne won third, Louise Tracy of Sumner county won fourth and Ethelyn Etherington won fifth. In the White Rocks Margaret Shopper took second, Ethel Agnew third and Mamie Robinette fourth. Anna Nash sent a beautiful trio of White Rocks but one of her pullets became sick before the judging and so she did not win anything.

The only blue ribbon that went to the Capper Poultry Club was won by Clara Long of Clay county on her White Wyandottes. You remember she said last July she was going to send Frank and Bessie and Marianne but Frank developed a single comb instead of the rose comb all good Wyandottes should have so he had to stay at home and let another young cockerel take his place. I suspect now poor Frank is feeling pretty sorry. Ellen Zimmer won third prize on her fine trio of White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds were represented by LaVera Shoup of Comanche county, who won third place, and White Leghorns by Bessie Sell of Wilson county, who took second. Bessie had won some prize ribbons before she came to Topeka for she took both first and second premiums on cockerels at the Wilson county fair this fall and second on pullets. Marjorie Yeager of Republic county could not send her chickens to Topeka but she took second premium on them at the Republic county fair so we shall have to count her in our list of prize winners too.



Mabel Peterson of McPherson County.

the girls took turns carrying it on the march. We found Ella Bailey and Lillian Brun and Mabel Weaver of Atchison county and Helen Andrew of Johnson county and their folks at the station so they were with us when Mr. Capper's train came in. It was pretty hard to tell whether Mr. Capper was gladder to see the boys and girls or the boys and girls to see Mr. Capper. He marched right at the head of the Capper Poultry club on the way back thru town to the statehouse and the Pig Club boys had to march behind. There, what do you think of that!

A crowd of people was waiting when we marched up the statehouse steps and there were Capper Poultry Club badges on most of them. Club girls had a badge with the word "member" printed on it and their families had badges with "A friend of the Capper Poultry Club" on theirs. Ollie Osborne and Ethel Agnew of Johnson county, Lillian Milburn, Gertrude Brazil and Margaret Shopper of Douglas county, Anna Nash of Wabaunsee, Beth Beckey of Leavenworth and Florence Remington of Jefferson county and their folks were around us getting acquainted right away, and how everybody did talk! Then we all formed in line again and everybody shook hands with Mr. Capper.

It is too bad every girl in the club could not have been at the banquet Wednesday night. Nearly 300 persons were there and the Poultry Club girls all sat together at one long table. The county leaders after dinner made little talks telling what their counties are doing and some folks said to me afterwards that our girls made better talks than the boys. Of course I wouldn't have you tell the boys that, because the boys made mighty fine talks too. But the best part of the evening was the talk Mr. Capper made

Poultry at the Fair Had Quality

"Quality, not quantity," is a slogan that has been used by some poultrymen in extolling the merits of their stock, but this year it seems that this slogan could be used by all of the breeders who exhibited at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka. Almost every exhibit showed quality, and, in talking with exhibitors, I learned that in almost every case they raised fewer birds this year than has been their custom in former years. This gave them opportunity to give more attention and better care to the stock, with the result that a larger percentage of good birds were produced.

Evidence of this was to be seen in the birds on exhibition. Almost every one of the winning specimens was fully developed. The cockerels were good, big growthy fellows, with plenty of vigor—just the right kind to use in the breeding flock. Many of the pullets already were "doing their part" toward increasing poultry products, as was shown by the number of eggs gathered from their coops during the week of the fair. There were more matured young birds shown this year than I have noticed at this fair in the last five years. This especially is true of the "producing" breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons and Leghorns. These breeds are the mainstay of any poultry exhibition and are the ones that are responsible for our "Billion Dollar Poultry Industry."

The most of the poultry exhibits at this year's fair came from the flocks of Shawnee county breeders, and if these exhibits are anything to go by, and I believe they are, then Kansas still is right in the front rank as a producer of choice poultry. The Shawnee county poultry breeders are to be congratulated on "making" the poultry department at this year's Kansas Free Fair. Without them, this department would have been looked upon as a failure. I do not mean that no one from outside Shawnee county showed good birds. A few breed-

ers did, but they were so few that without the Shawnee county exhibits the poultry display would have been small. I am looking forward to the time when the Kansas Free Fair association will recognize the importance of poultry the same as it does the importance of cattle, horses and hogs, and when poultry breeders from all over Kansas and from adjoining states will be exhibitors at this fair.
G. D. McClaskey.

Republic County Notes

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW

The favorable weather of the last week has given the farmers a chance to prepare their wheat ground for the fall sowing. Quite an acreage of this crop will be sown. We bought our wheat today for \$2.25 a bushel on the car, and it was of excellent quality. The elevator man told me it came from around Manhattan, and was guaranteed as good seed. It did not take long to unload the car as it was sold before it arrived, and the farmers took the grain right off the car. The manager said the next car will sell at \$2.40 a bushel.

Not much threshing has been done in this locality as yet, but we are expecting a machine soon. I should like to see the wheat all sown and the alfalfa put up before the event happens. We threshed about a month ago and intended to bale the straw, but a soaking rain came before we got to it so we will have to wait until we get time to clean up the spoiled

Forty Years Ago

The Missouri grand lodge of Good Templars, in session at St. Louis, adjourned yesterday. It adopted resolutions demanding prohibition, equal suffrage based on taxation, universal education and the election of President and Vice-President of the United States by direct vote of the people.—Forty Years Ago Item in the Kansas City Times.

This seems to show we haven't got very far in half a life-time. But 40 years ago there was not truly a prohibition state in the Union. Now there are 26 "bone dry." Now women vote in many states. Now, in several states, the people vote direct for president and vice-president.

Forty years ago a few "cranks" in every community belonged to Good Templar societies. Their prohibition fancies were the butt of the town.

Forty years ago in cities, a little handful of women called "crusaders" occasionally knelt on the sidewalk and prayed in front of the saloons, while the indulgent proprietor and the frequenters smiled or scoffed, or sometimes invited them in.

Forty years ago for a woman to be a suffragist made her notorious.

Forty years ago election days were days of riot and disorder. Drunkenness was common.

Things have changed some since then and will change much faster in the next 40.

straw around the stacks so it will dry out. Oats straw was of excellent quality this year as most of the oats fields were cut a little green.

Our plans for the fall work include binding some corn fodder. About 24 acres will be bound.

There will be much fodder bound around here this fall. Two new corn binders have been bought near here so it will not be a hard matter to hire one this fall.

I was surprised at the growth cane has made since the wet weather of two weeks ago. It has grown fully 20 inches in that time and will mature a large crop of seed if the frost will hold off. Cane seed will no doubt be cheap next spring if we get a good crop, especially around here, for every one will have their own seed.

Continuous grain growing exhausts soil fertility and results finally in unprofitable yields. A proper rotation of crops with the use of manure or green manure, phosphate and lime will maintain the fertility of the soil and keep it in a sweet and sanitary condition, favorable to producing large yields of all crops.

Dairy Classes Were Excellent

More than Half the Entries Were Holsteins

BY V. V. DETWILER

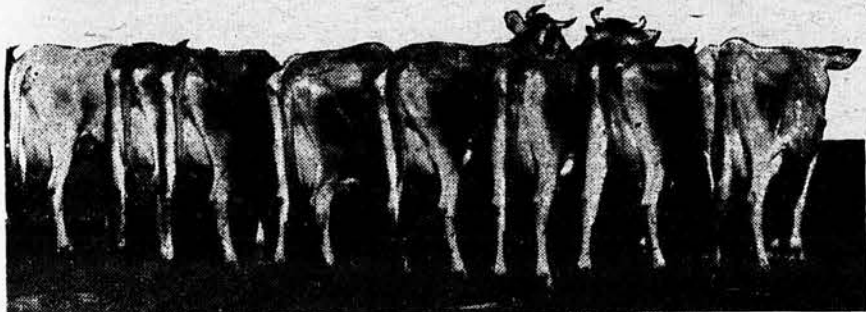
THE EXHIBIT of Holstein cattle was the feature of the dairy department of the Topeka State Fair this year. There were more Holsteins than all the other dairy breeds put together. They filled two lines of stalls the full width of the big dairy barn.

The Home Farm Dairy, owned by J. M. Chestnut & Sons of Denison, Kan., showed 13 head of Holsteins and had pretty good luck with the prize money. The senior and grand champion bull in this class was Johanna Bonheur Champion II, owned by Chestnut & Sons. Second place went to the bull from the Galloway-Messer Farms of Waterloo, Ia.,

preparation for the show, and they made a very creditable showing.

It is too bad that more dairymen from Kansas, and especially from near Topeka did not show. No Topeka breeders showed stock. The same thing was true last year. This is the one point on which George S. Hine, superintendent of the dairy division registered a kick. If a few local dairymen would show stock it would make a better dairy department in the fair, and also would encourage the improvement of more Kansas herds.

Here are the exhibitors of dairy cattle at the Topeka State Fair this year:



King Segis Johanna Ormsby. These two bulls have met in the show ring many times before. Sometimes one of them gets the championship, and sometimes the other wins it. Last year J. M. Chestnut & Sons followed the same fair circuit with their herd of Holsteins that the Galloway-Messer herd was making. At the Topeka State Fair the Chestnut bull was placed second, and the Galloway bull first, at Lincoln, Neb., where they showed just before the Topeka show the placing was the same as it was in Topeka this year. Johanna Bonheur Champion II has been going to shows three years now, and has won five grand championship ribbons.

Beatitude Wayne De Kol won first in the senior Holstein cow class. She won a grand championship here last year. The Galloway-Messer cow in the junior division won the grand championship this year. Beatitude Wayne De Kol gave birth to a fine 100 pound calf on the fair grounds this year. This calf attracted a great deal of attention from the visitors and spectators that kept the dairy barn crowded all week. The calf took the crowds as a matter of course, it never had experienced a day without seeing thousands of persons, but I suspect that when Beatitude gets it safely to the Home Farm Dairy at Denison, it will suddenly find life a very quiet affair.

A herd of exceptionally good Ayrshires were shown by William Galloway, Waterloo, Ia. They did not have competition here, but this stock is of the class that can go against stiff competition and still win the blue ribbons.

The White City Jersey Farm of Tulsa, Okla., exhibited 20 head of unusually good stuff, and made very satisfactory winnings. This is a new herd, and certainly it is a credit to the man who has assembled it, G. T. Braden, Tulsa, Okla.

The prizes on the Jerseys did not all go outside the state, however. The Laptad Stock Farm of Lawrence, Kan., won 15 ribbons on 10 head of stock, three of these being firsts. Bluebell Nobel Stockwell was first in the 2-year-old class for bulls. He was junior champion bull here last year. Laptad's cows won firsts in the butterfat test in both the 2-year-old and the 3-year-old classes. Fred Laptad is well pleased with the showing his stock made. He took stock right out of his dairy herd, fresh from pasture, and shipped them up here. They had not had a long course of fitting in

William Galloway, Waterloo, Ia., Ayrshires; Galloway-Messer Farms, Waterloo, Ia., Holsteins; David Coleman, Denison, Kan., Holsteins; J. M. Chestnut & Son, Denison, Kan., Holsteins; White City Jersey Farm, Tulsa, Okla., Jerseys; Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan., Jerseys; and the Albechar Holstein Farm, Independence, Kan., Holsteins.

Improvement is needed in many Kansas herds, there is no doubt of that. Also it is easy to see that the interest of the average person in purebred dairy stock is increasing. Big crowds were in the dairy barn all week, while the stock was on exhibition. It has been well shown that a poor dairy cow is one of the most efficient money losers known—she works overtime to make the owner poor. If you don't believe this just consider that the production of the average cow in Kansas is only about 3,000 pounds of milk and 120 pounds of butterfat a year, and then study the cost of keeping a cow for a year and you can see where the loss comes in. The very unprofitable results of course are obtained from the animals with less than 120 pounds of butterfat a year—there are many thousands of cows in this state far below the average. If this were not so the fact that the large number of animals in the class from 10,000 to 17,000 pounds of milk a year would raise the average a great deal.

And contrasted against the results with the poor dairy cows there is perhaps no other animal capable of making a better use of the feeds, and converting them into profitable products, than high producing dairy animals.

Good feed may be available, and lots of it, at the minimum cost; the gain from which may all be lost on account of feeding it to "scrub" cows. Natural dairy conditions, fine pasture, good water, favorable climate and up-to-date buildings, all may be available but even these cannot make dairying profitable without the right kind of cows.

The profitable dairy cow should give at least a pound of butterfat, a day, during the entire period of lactation. Speaking from the standpoint of a real dairyman, the average cow on thousands of farms today is a "scrub," made so thru generations of breeding with nothing definite in mind. More special purpose cows are needed. It is almost impossible to breed for both beef and

(Continued on Page 21.)



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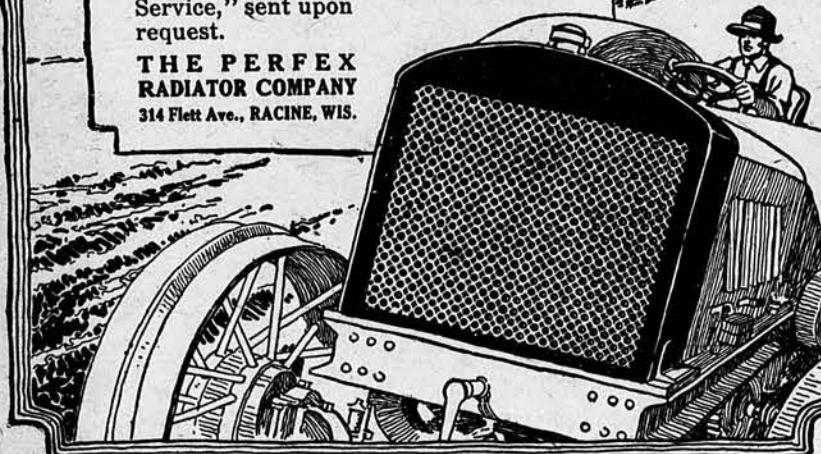
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Wheat at a Fair Local Price

Farmers in Coffey are Pleased With \$2 a Bushel

BY HARLEY HATCH

I PRESUME that farmers with wheat to sell are not all well pleased with the course of the wheat market of late but on the whole I hear very little complaint. Wheat in this county made an average yield of not far from 30 bushels to the acre, and the price since the government took charge is around \$2 locally for good wheat. This makes an average return of close to \$60 an acre for all the land in wheat, which would seem mighty good when it is considered that much of this wheat land has been priced at less than \$75 an acre. Of course much bottom land which grew wheat in this county cannot be bought for \$75 an acre but it must be remembered that much of that land produced 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. On the other hand, some of the upland which this year produced 30 bushels of wheat to the acre could have been bought last spring for even less than \$60 an acre. On the whole I think there has been no confiscation by the government in the price fixing in this county, and I think there will be no complaint if other industries are not allowed to play the hog.

The flour mills have been tied down to small profits. The profits allowed the mills are not to be more than 25 cents a barrel on flour and not more than 50 cents a ton for bran and shorts. I wonder how many readers know just how little profit that will be on feed; the mill has to make and handle 20 sacks of bran or shorts for a profit of 50 cents. The profit allowed the mills on a barrel of flour is no more than many retail dealers have been making for years on a single sack; if the profits of the dealers handling flour are cut in proportion to those of the mills the people will be getting flour cheaper than any other article produced in the United States unless it may be printed matter such as newspapers and periodicals.

And this brings up another interesting question. One great object just now is to save as much flour as possible so that we may have plenty and some to spare for our allies. It is just as necessary that our allies be fed as it is that we have enough to eat; every French and English soldier is fighting for us just as much as he is for his own land. If flour be made the cheapest food product will not this very cheapness increase consumption and so defeat the purpose for which this law was made? It is evident that the food question is going to be a very serious one before the year is passed; it also is evident that a much larger use than common will have to be made of the coarser grains in the way of human food. If flour is the cheapest food of all will it not be used up before a start is made on the other grain foods. As old Grover once said, "It is a condition that confronts us, not a theory."

The threshing machine is in the neighborhood and I think we will thresh on this farm about this afternoon. Yields of grain in this neighborhood are good; two neighbors have threshed wheat which made 28 bushels to the acre while oats are making from 40 to 65 bushels. This 65-bushel yield was made on a 10-acre field and the quality of the grain is fully equal to the quantity. I note that in Kansas City our No. 2 Red oats are bringing about 8 cents more a bushel than are the No. 2 White oats of the North. This comes as a surprise to farmers who thought that Northern White oats were in a class by themselves which could not be approached by our Kansas oats. Eight cents a bushel is a lot of difference to make in oats, and the Kansas No. 2 product certainly must be good to beat the Northern oats so badly.

On this farm we plan to begin wheat sowing about September 24 but by that date we hope to have the ground entirely fitted so the drill will not have to stop until we are done. We expect to sow 23 acres, which is a lot of wheat for an upland farmer who has never sown more than 12 acres in the last 20 years.

No wheat will be sown here in the cornfields this year. The wet spell that

made the corn put an end to sowing in the corn. Not only will corn cutting be too late for wheat sowing but the ground has come up in grass so that at least a double disking would be none-too-much preparation, and this cannot be done in standing corn. If all farmers sow wheat in this county who talk sowing the acreage will be increased here by 300 per cent over 1917. So much for the \$2 guarantee for 1918.

Corn still continues to improve, which is something it seldom does at this time of the year. There is plenty of moisture in the soil to finish the crop and there is every indication that virtually all will ripen. The size of the ear in proportion to stalk is the greatest I ever saw it here; this does not mean that the ears are the largest we ever raised but it does mean that there are very many large ears on rather small stalks.

Farmers who have kafir will this year fill their silos with that instead of corn. There is but little hope that more than 40 per cent of the kafir here will make matured grain; the other 60 per cent is just coming out in head, and we all know that but little short of a miracle can make mature kafir of that which is barely coming out in head so late as September 10. But this miracle may be brought about; this seems to be a year of miracles for the farmers of this part of Kansas. First was the miracle of the wheat, which appeared nearly dead in February but which made the best crop ever raised here. Then came the miracle whereby a corn crop which seemed beyond hope was so restored that at least an average crop will be raised. And then came a further miracle by which prairie meadows which did not appear good for 500 pounds of hay to the acre in July are now turning off a full ton of the best quality. So I say there is a chance that a miracle may be wrought with the kafir; September may be dry and warm and frost may hold off until October 25.

This week we made a cleanup of the weeds and grass around the buildings and along the roads; in addition we trimmed the hedge along the road. This probably is the last time we will have this job to do this fall; hedge and weeds seldom make much growth after September 10. I have been informed that under the new road law landowners are no longer required to keep the roads mowed free of charge but that they are now to have pay for the work. This law has not been generally carried into effect this year but it is to be supposed that next year will see it in full force. The roads should certainly be kept mowed but under the present law few of them are. If a man is to get pay for the mowing, however, the chances are they will be kept mowed much closer in the future than they have been in the past.

The agreement made last year whereby the road draggers on the county roads of Coffey county were to get a flat rate of \$15 a mile has been annulled by the commissioners. Under that agreement the roads were not being dragged; the agreement was that they should be dragged after each rain of enough quantity to make mud. It seems that many of the draggers were too liberal in judging what was mud and what was not. At any rate, the draggers after this will get pay by the mile and must report every dragging on a postal card to the county engineer as soon as it is done. There is an evident intention among road authorities in this county to enforce the laws more closely, and this intention is viewed with favor by everybody.

A Big, Broad-Minded Republican

Governor Capper is a candidate for the United States Senate next year to succeed Senator Thompson. This announcement does not come as a surprise because most persons have rather anticipated that the governor would seek the nomination next year. If he is successful Kansas will have one more big, broad-minded Republican in the Senate. —Yates Center News.

Hail Injured the Corn

BY W. H. COLE,
Cowley County

We notice, in cutting corn for the hogs, that there is a great deal of smut on the ears this year. The corn on this farm has not grown right this season. When it was just nicely up a very severe hail-storm beat it into the ground and to all appearances it was a total wreck, but acting on the advice of older farmers we allowed it to stand, and the plants straightened up and started to grow nicely. When they had grown to the height of about 6 inches they were again given a severe beating with another hail-storm, and while the injury was no greater than that inflicted by the first storm the plants never entirely recovered from the shock. The field was cultivated well thru the summer but the plants failed to respond and they present a rather uninviting appearance. We naturally give the hail credit for bringing about this condition for the reason that fields that escaped the hailstorms present a much better condition without having received any better care, and we doubt if there is nearly so much smut in them.

The brood sows on this farm have all farrowed their fall litters. Since harvest, when our supply of old corn was exhausted, we have been feeding them oats, and as we anticipated they brought nice litters of strong, healthy pigs. The gilts brought an average of seven pigs, which is enough for a gilt, and six probably would be better. The old sow, which is also the mother of the gilts, brought 12. This number is entirely too many, and four were taken for the children to raise by hand. The care given them by the youngsters probably is not any too good for the pigs, for they are fed too much just now, but if they survive the attentions that are being showered upon them it is almost an assured fact that they will be able to make good hogs out of themselves.

A few public sales are being held and prices are high. This is especially true in regard to farming implements. Tools that are in a fair state of repair even tho they may have been abandoned and let stand in the fence corner for years now bring a fair price. The average farmer in some respects is a very strange individual. He gets a tool and uses it a few years and grows tired of looking at it after he has seen some of the more up-to-date tools of like nature all tagged out in red paint, so the old tool is laid aside and a new one purchased. Sometimes when circumstances require the old machine may be used to as good advantage as the new one.

We are more than ever convinced that it is unprofitable as well as unwise to plow ground when it is too wet despite the assurances of a great many persons that if the ground freezes or has a good rain on it immediately after so doing that it will not injure it. A year ago last winter we plowed about 5 acres when it was entirely too wet. Well it got the freezes all right but the kafir on that 5-acre strip in 1916, despite the fact that it was replowed before planting, was a failure. The field was put to oats this spring and that strip yielded apparently as well as any of the rest of the field, but when we later undertook to plow it for wheat we had trouble. The ground appeared to be tough, and the sulky plow was a dead drag for four horses thru it, whereas they walked right along without any difficulty in plowing the rest of the field. In soils made up principally of sand it may sometimes be safe to plow the ground when it is too wet but it is not the right method to follow in the heavier black soils.

The present market for fat calves is very attractive, and in many cases the calf will bring more than the cow. A neighbor recently shipped a part of a car of such calves to the Kansas City market and received 11 cents a pound, which made them net him \$56 a piece. Such a price for spring calves represents quick money and plenty of it.

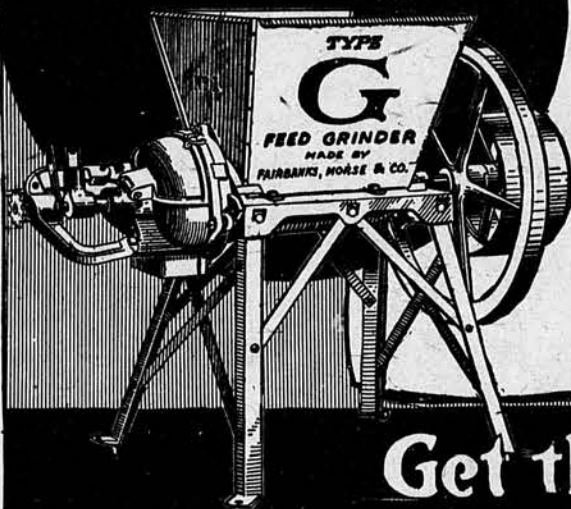
Disking before plowing prevents the rapid drying of the soil and keeps it in good plowing condition longer. The loosened surface favors the absorption and storing of heavy rains and the mixing of the stubble and trash with the soil causes a better union with the sub-soil when the furrows are turned. Early disking destroys weeds and injurious insects.

You Need a Feed Grinder

Buy a

"G"

Farmers-
Read This
Fairbanks-Morse
Letter



FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
(INCORPORATED)

Dear Friend:-

You've been reading a lot in your farm papers about the value of ground feeds and "balanced rations"-

Why don't you put that information to work for you?

The most economical ground feed is the feed you grind, yourself, in a Type "G" Feed Grinder - from the grain you raise on your own farm.

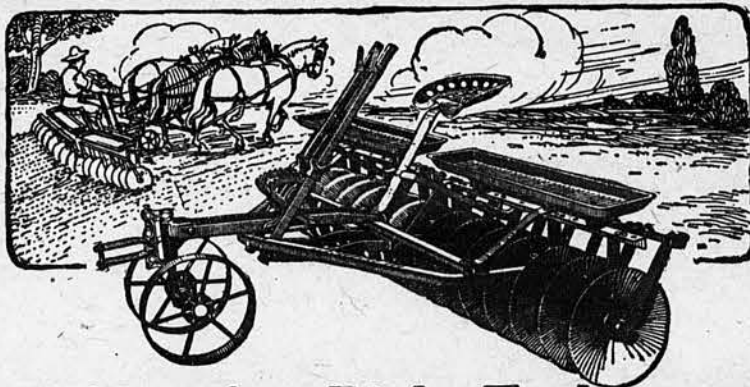
You can't buy a better feed grinder at ANY price - because it combines, with all of the good features of other grinders, the famous Fairbanks-Morse built-in quality - which you know.

Your dealer carries the Type "G" in stock, because he knows it will meet your requirements.

Ask him to demonstrate it. See it in operation - examine it point by point - then you'll buy it, because you'll find in it the one big feed grinder value.

Cordially yours,
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
CHICAGO.

Get the Best - the Type "G"



These Are Right Tools

WHAT you do for your seed beds before the crops go in has so much to do with the yield and quality you reap at harvest time that it pays to go slow and **be right in choosing your tillage implements.** That is why farmers everywhere - your neighbors among them - are using International Harvester disk harrows, peg and spring-tooth harrows, cultivators, etc.

At your I H C dealer's store is your opportunity to find out about these. There you will find disk harrows with rigid lasting steel frames, with gangs made to be level at all cutting angles, bearings with four wears, built correctly as to adjustments, seat and levers. You'll find double harrow attachments, forecarriages, transports, everything to just suit you and your fields, even though they be hilly, stony or of any sort of unusual soil.

Take note of what has made the peg and spring-tooth harrows popular with men who want crops as big as they can be made. Pegs that never wear loose. Oil-tempered spring teeth fastened on steel pipe bars to stay. Runner teeth and transports, easy-set levers, riding sulkies, etc.

Be careful in buying tillage tools and be sure to study the International Harvester line. We have catalogues that will interest you.

International Harvester Company of America

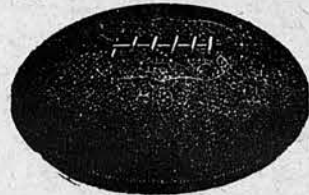
CHICAGO

(Incorporated)

U S A

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

FOOT BALL



FREE TO BOYS

Every live, wide-awake, red-blooded boy is interested in the great game Foot Ball. No better sport can be had than to spend your idle hours playing a rough-and-tumble game of foot ball with your boy friends. You can have a whole year's fun and exercise out of this fine foot ball, and it is made to stand the hard kicks. This ball is made of extra good quality selected pebble grain foot ball leather. Heavy duck lining, strongly sewed, good quality gray pure gum bladder.

SEND NO MONEY

I want to give every boy reader of this paper one of these fine foot balls **FREE** and **POSTPAID**, just for a little easy work which you can do in an hour or two selling only 10 packages of high-grade Patriotic Post Cards on my big, easy, fast-selling 25c offer. It is just as easy as can be. Be the first boy in your neighborhood to get a foot ball. Write me **TODAY**, a post card will do - just say I want a foot ball.

C. C. FRENCH, Mgr.,
712 Capper Bldg. Topeka, Kansas.

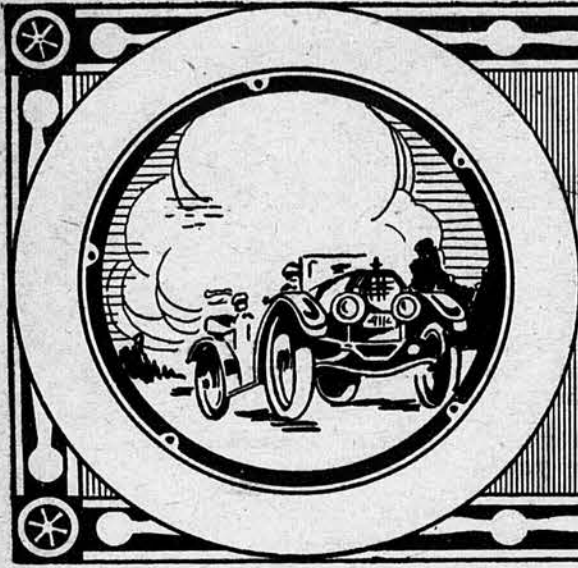
Gold Wedding Ring Free



We will send this beautiful gold shell ring free and postpaid to all who sell only four packages of our lovely colored Patriotic Post Cards at 25c a package.

Send No Money

Simply write for the cards and agree to send the money when sold or return the cards. Address at once
Capper Ring Club, Dept. 4, Topeka, Kan.

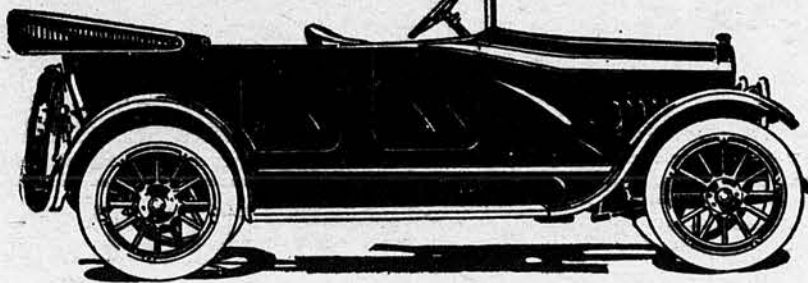


Four Big Cars By Farmers

Yes, We Will Award Four Cars to Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze

The cars we will award to our readers in the contest just starting are all well known touring cars. The total value of the cars is more than \$3,700. The first grand prize is an eight cylinder Oldsmobile Touring Car. We will give these beautiful touring cars to readers who will help us to introduce the Mail and Breeze into homes where it is not now a regular visitor. The Farmers Mail and Breeze has 100,000 subscribers but this number does not satisfy us. We must have 2,000 new subscribers and to get them quickly, we are going to award these dandy cars to readers who help us get the subscriptions that we desire. That is all you have to do—get subscriptions to the Farmers Mail and Breeze on our easy plan, the particulars of which we will send you as soon as you clip and mail us the coupon below.

Third Grand Prize Value \$850



Regal Touring Car

There Are No Blanks, Everybody Rewarded

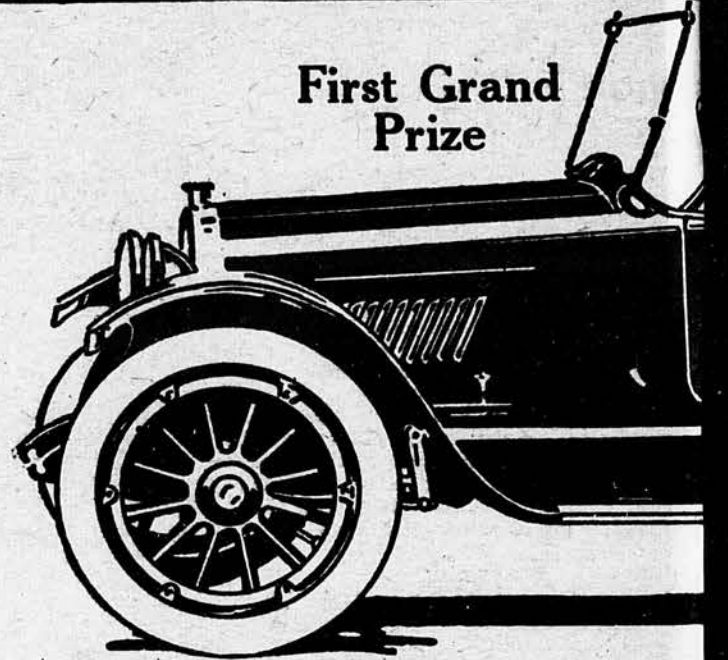
We do not ask you to do any work for us without paying you well for your time and trouble. Those who do not win one of the Grand Prizes will receive a liberal cash commission. There are no blanks. Everybody will be rewarded.

The Names of Some of the Winners of Automobiles in Our Former Contests

Fred Harris, Jackson Co., Kan.....Overland
D. S. Long, Kay Co., Okla.....Ford
Mrs. A. K. Haynes, Lamar Co., Tex.....Ford
Elmer Hultgren, Sheridan Co., Mont.....Overland
Miss Alice McClaran, Henry Co., Ia.....Ford
H. R. Maxwell, Brown Co., Kan.....Overland
Mrs. A. E. Evans, Phillips Co., Kan.....Buick
John H. Bowles, Green Co., Ga.....Ford
Claude S. Weigner, Lehigh Co., Pa.....Ford
Chas. McDonald, Calhoun Co., Ill.....Overland
C. P. Mabry, Stanley Co., N. C.....Ford
Mrs. Geo. J. Cooper, Doniphan Co., Kan.....Overland
A. G. Steele, Nemaha Co., Kan.....Overland
Mrs. W. D. Hawkins, Ford Co., Kan.....Ford
Mrs. J. L. Campbell, Stanley Co., N. C.....Overland
Arthur Matthews, Washington Co., Kan.....Overland
W. S. Goings, Polk Co., Mo.....Ford
Mrs. H. W. Thompson, Franklin Co., Ala.....Overland
Mrs. Fannie Scott, Jasper Co., Mo.....Ford
E. A. Burkholter, Pacific Co., Wash.....Ford
Mrs. L. E. Becker, Pottawatomie Co., Ks.....Overland
W. A. DeMay, Red Willow Co., Neb.....Overland
R. B. Bradshaw, Douglas Co., Kan.....Saxon
R. Czarnowski, Marion Co., Kan.....Stoddard Dayton
Mrs. W. G. Blackorby, Satah Co., Ida.....Empire
W. Keller, Harvey Co., Kan.....Saxon

F. G. Denison, Dickinson Co., Kan.....Hupmobile
Mrs. Jas. Crain, Lamar Co., Tex.....Ford
Geo. W. Hodgson, Rice Co., Tex.....Overland
Fred McAllister, Harper Co., Kan.....Maxwell
J. J. Kokes, Custer Co., Neb.....Overland
Mrs. J. W. Rulison, Osage Co., Kan.....Saxon
Mrs. W. T. Miller, Weld Co., Colo.....Overland
G. A. Bishman, Brookings Co., S. D.....Paige Detroit
Mrs. Pearl Harper, Reno Co., Kan.....Studebaker
Charles Hopkins, Dekalb Co., Mo.....Oldsmobile
Fred C. Wills, Greer Co., Okla.....Buick
Bryan B. Christmore, Labette Co., Kan.....Buick "6"
H. E. Glantz, Rush Co., Kan.....Studebaker "6"
Paul Krintzfeld, Jefferson Co., Ia.....Maxwell
John L. Schaffner, Lehigh Co., Pa.....Buick
Miss Frances Matthews, Dallas Co., Ala.....Regal
Thomas G. Morrison, Lawrence Co., Pa.....Buick
Miss Esther Slifer, Butler Co., Ohio.....Buick
A. E. Harper, Reno Co., Kan.....Buick "6"
William J. Yeaman, Nelson Co., Va.....Buick
Harry Marquis, Wayne Co., Ind.....Buick
Mrs. D. W. Loar, Furnas Co., Neb.....Buick
Verna Turpin, Bourbon Co., Ky.....Buick
Mrs. D. M. Reeder, Clairborne Co., La.....Buick "6"
Sofie Kroll, Leavenworth Co., Kan.....Ford
J. J. Orleski, Luzerne Co., Pa.....Ford

First Grand Prize



We Have Awarded

During the past few years we have awarded cars to our readers. During the next twelve months we will never have a better opportunity to get a list of names just starting. If you want your name to be in the contest, name and address on the coupon below.

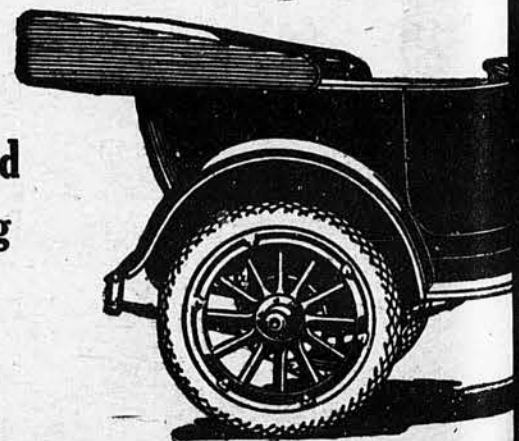
Here Are the Names of the Breeze Auto Contest

First Prize, Buick "6".....
Second Prize, Overland Touring Car.....
Third Prize, Maxwell Touring Car.....
Fourth Prize, Ford Touring Car.....

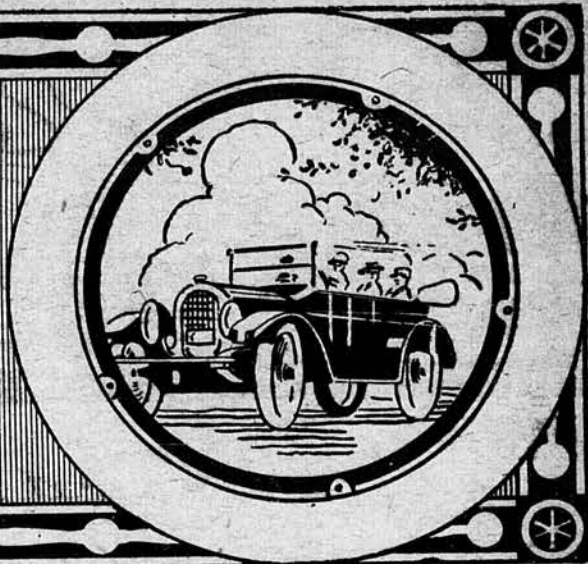
The Farmers Mail

We wish to guarantee to the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze that the Prize Distribution will be conducted with the utmost fairness and will be awarded as represented. The prize distribution will be in accordance to the rules and regulations which will be published in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

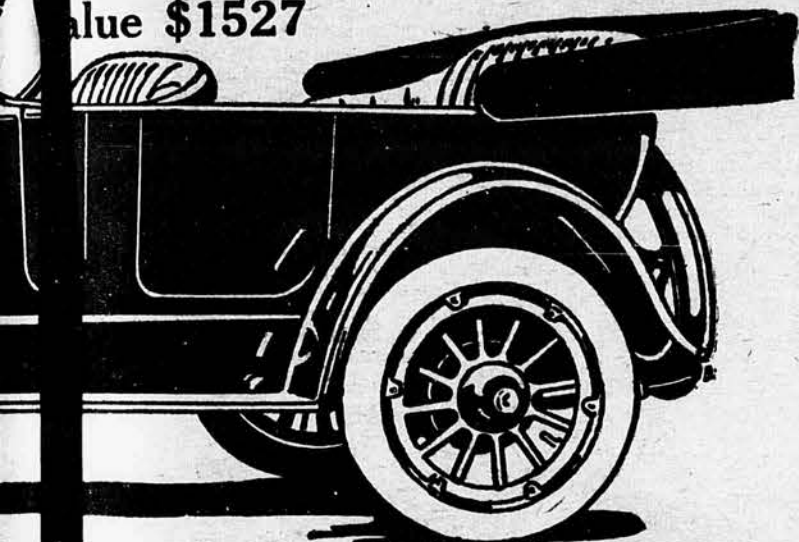
Oakland Touring Car



Given Away Mail & Breeze



Oldsmobile "8"
Value \$1527



More Than 100 Automobiles

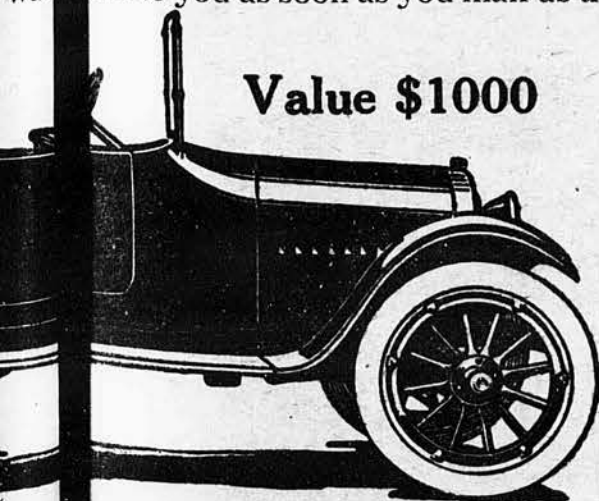
More than 100 high grade Touring Cars to our
ward from 25 to 30 more. However, you will
a higher than you have in this contest which is
to our list of Automobile winners, send us your

Winners in Farmers Mail and Contest Closed May 26th

Brian Christmore, Edna, Kansas
Paul Krintzfield, Fairfield, Neb.
H. E. Glantz, Bison, Kansas
Peter B. Unruh, Pawnee Rock, Kansas

Mail Breeze Guarantee

of Farmers Mail and Breeze that this Grand
fairness in every way and that the prizes
on will be decided without favors and in ac-
sent to you as soon as you mail us the coupon.



Value \$1000

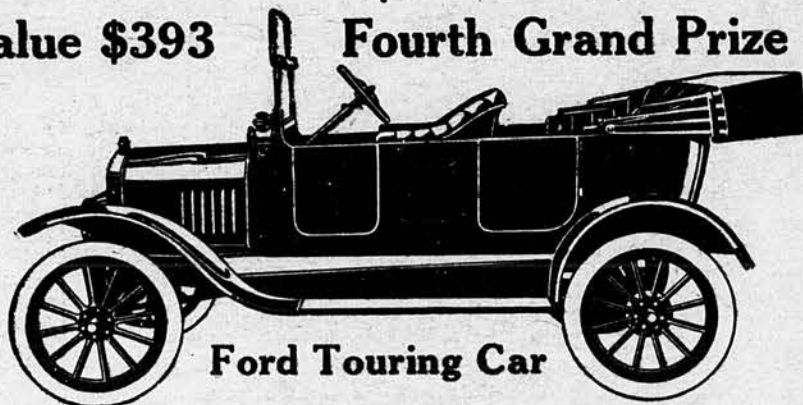
Second
Grand
Prize

Contest Just Starting—Be the First One In Your Neighborhood to Enter Contest

By mailing us the coupon below at once you will be among the first in your neighborhood to receive full particulars and the rules of this Grand Automobile Contest. This will enable you to get an early start. Those who have been successful in winning automobiles in our former contests, (we have awarded more than 100 Touring Cars) were the ones who got an early start. If you mail us the coupon today no one will have a better chance to win one of these cars. You can be the winner of the Oldsmobile eight cylinder car valued at \$1527 if you do as we tell you to do. Do not wait another day but send us the coupon this minute. You will never have a better opportunity to receive a car free. We even prepay the freight charges.

Value \$393

Fourth Grand Prize



Ford Touring Car

All Automobiles Are Sent Freight Prepaid

The Touring Cars are all brand new and are shipped freight charges prepaid. So you see it will not be necessary for you to spend a dollar of your own money. We could not make you a more generous offer if we tried.

Send No Money, Just Your Name on Coupon It Will Not Obligate You in Any Way

The contest is just starting and will close December 22, 1917. We want to send you full particulars of how the contest will be conducted and how the awards will be made. No one in the employ of the Capper Publications will be allowed to enter the contest and this includes our regular subscription agents. So you see you will have the same fair, square and equal chance to become the owner of one of these brand new cars as any other contestant. Should two or more persons tie for a prize, each will receive the full award tied for. If you really want a car and are willing to do a little easy work—so easy in fact that it can hardly be called work, then clip and send us the coupon. It will bring you the rules of the contest, fine illustrations of the cars to be awarded and the specifications. If you are a hustler you will send us the coupon now.

MAIL THIS COUPON
Farmers Mail and Breeze, Contest Dept. 2, Topeka, Kansas
Please send me full information regarding your Big Free Auto Contest. The signing of this coupon is not to obligate me in any way.
Name.....
P. O.
R. F. D.
State..... Box.....



HOW do you know
the wind is off the meadow?

"Your Nose Knows"

by the fragrance. Fragrance is Nature's most perfect expression of goodness—perfect because it appeals to you personally and is infallible. There is a definite personal appeal in the pure fragrance of the best tobacco—an appeal that carries Nature's guarantee of infallible goodness—and "Your Nose Knows."

Such an appeal you will always find in

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco

Made of the most fragrant leaves of the tobacco plant—the tender Burley leaves, ripened in the Blue Grass sunshine of Old Kentucky—Tuxedo has a pure fragrance all its own—"Your Nose Knows."



Try this Test: Rub a little Tuxedo briskly in the palm of your hand to bring out its full aroma. Then smell it deep—its delicious, pure fragrance will convince you. Try this test with any other tobacco and we will let Tuxedo stand or fall on your judgment—

"Your Nose Knows"

The American Tobacco Co.



30,000 Miles Versus 10,000 Miles

Given two cars of identical make, going into service the same day.

Let one owner pay strict attention to lubrication, changing the motor oil at 800, at 700 and at 1,000, and then each succeeding 1,000 miles. He will have at 80,000 miles a smoother running car, a quieter motor, and will get a better price for his car than will the owner at 10,000 miles who changes the motor oil in his car infrequently and uses inferior lubricating oil.

Use Polarine For Correct Lubrication

Any make car at any motor speed or temperature. Under driving conditions where temperature of cylinder walls ranges from 300 to 400 degrees Fahrenheit, the viscosity of POLARINE is practically identical with the so called "heavy" oils.

Use POLARINE and lubrication begins the minute your engine starts.

Order a barrel or half barrel today. It costs less that way than in smaller quantities.

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)
72 West Adams Street, Chicago, U. S. A.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Settlement of Estate.

If a father dies leaving no will how soon can the estate be settled up? If one of the heirs can't be found, what steps should be taken? If the administrator is not satisfactory can the heirs discharge him and what steps should be taken? M. J. G.

Under our law the administrator is given two years in which to make final settlement, but if satisfactory proof can be made to the probate court that there are no claims outstanding against the estate and no reason for delay in making final settlement the court might order said settlement made before the expiration of the two years, in which event the administrator would be released from further obligation under his bond.

Our law in regard to what shall be done with those parts of an estate belonging to absent heirs unknown is not so clear and definite as it should be. Where there are no known heirs the estate is supposed to go to the school fund but if an absent heir turns up within 21 years and can prove his heirship he can recover his estate, but that does not apply in the case of one of several heirs. If there is an absent heir the administrator may, after the expiration of two years, advertise in some paper having general circulation in the county where the estate is located that he is about to make final settlement. This advertisement must run four weeks. Then the administrator, under direction of the court might make final settlement and distribute the estate according to the direction of the court and be discharged as administrator. This, however, would not deprive the absent heir of his right to claim his part of the estate provided he or she turns up within seven years after the time of disappearance. In case there is an absent heir the probate judge at the time of final settlement may direct that the part of the estate belonging to this absent heir be held in trust until the expiration of seven years from the time of his disappearance or from the time when last heard from and then shall be distributed to his descendants if he has any, or to his parents if he has no descendants, or if he has no living parents then to his brothers and sisters or other relatives in the order of their relationship.

In case the property consists of real estate and there is an heir or heirs who cannot be found, an action may be brought in the district court asking that the court direct a distribution of the estate after notice by publication to such absent heir or heirs. The court may then order the real estate to be sold and the proceeds divided among the known heirs or may order that the estate be partitioned and may also order that the absent heir be debarred from afterward claiming a share of the real estate. However, if within the seven years the absent heir should turn up he might go into court and show that he had received no notice of the settlement of the estate and ask that the judgment be set aside and he be permitted to participate in the proceeds of the distribution.

The heirs to an estate have a right to show that an administrator is not administering the estate in a satisfactory manner, and if the complaint is found to be justified it is the duty of the probate court to remove such administrator. The change, however, must be made thru the court.

Will He Lose?

If A buys land from B, contracting to pay for it within a certain time, and is drafted for service in the United States army, does he have to lose what he has already paid on the land? If not what provision is made? W. C. M.

So far as I know, no provision has been made to cover a case like this. If the person selling the land has any patriotism in his heart he will not try to enforce payment under the circumstances or to take advantage of the buyer's condition.

The Ballot and Women.

What laws of benefit to women in Kansas have resulted from giving them the ballot and of what general benefit has the ballot been to them? MANHATTAN.

I do not think any specific laws on the statute books of Kansas can be pointed out as the direct result of giving the ballot to women, except perhaps the law changing the age at which

a woman reaches her majority from 18 to 21, and it is a question as to whether that change is of any benefit. Personally I am inclined to think it took away an advantage the women had.

Some good labor laws have been passed since women were given the right to vote, but I think they would have been passed anyway. In Kansas the laws have always been quite favorable to women and so far as laws are concerned I cannot see that the ballot has helped. In a general way, however, the ballot has been a benefit to women and to the people generally. It has made women responsible citizens and has added a better element to the voting population of the state.

Widow's Pension.

1. What is the law in regard to widows' pensions? If a widow has little property but it is not bringing in anything this year could she draw a pension just this year?

2. Do the mail order houses have special rates given them for sending goods by parcel post? My reason for asking this is that I sent to a certain mail order house for two articles. There was 6 cents postage on the parcel. It was necessary to return one of the articles of about half the weight, but it cost me 6 cents to send it back.

AN INQUIRER.

1. A widow who is the sole support of one or more children under 16 years of age, and who has to depend on her own labor to support herself and family is entitled to receive a pension of not to exceed \$25 a month. In such a case as you mention the widow is entitled to receive the pension, but as I have heretofore stated, the granting of the pension is optional with the county commissioners.

2. No. The mail order house has no advantage over the common citizen in the matter of postage. Possibly there was a mistake made in weighing up the parcel sent out by the mail order house, or it may be that the article removed weighed less than a pound, in which case its removal would not change the postage rate.

What About the Boy?

A married and had one child, a boy. He left his wife and took the boy, who was at that time 3½ years old, with him, and left him with B, promising to pay \$5 a month for his care. Afterward he changed the boy from B to C, leaving him with C until he could either get a place for him or could take him himself. No price was set for the care and keeping of the boy by C, and A never has paid either B or C. The boy is still with C and is now 9½ years old.

Can C take legal steps to find a home for the boy? The wife was divorced and given the custody of the child and \$25 a month alimony but cannot go out of the state to get the child, which is in another state. A and C are brothers and B is a sister.

SUBSCRIBER.

Why not comply with the order of the court and send the boy to his mother? In view of your statement I do not understand why the mother cannot come and get the child. It seems absurd for a court to grant the custody of the child to his mother and then refuse her the right to go get the boy wherever he may be. I do not think that C has any legal right to have a guardian appointed for the child. It is his business to turn the boy over to his mother.

Naval and Military Schools.

Where are the naval schools located? At what age are boys admitted? Also give the names of some military schools in the United States.

So far as I know there are no privately conducted naval schools in the United States. There is the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and the Naval Training School at Chicago, both under the direction of the government. Appointments to the Naval Academy are made by members of Congress. No one can be admitted who is under 16 or over 20 years of age. So far as military academies are concerned their name is legion. They are scattered all over the United States. If you will get any of the leading magazines you will find advertisements of a large number of these military schools.

What is Plowing Worth?

Please tell me what plowing is worth an acre for wheat. SUBSCRIBER.

The price varies in different localities and according to the urgency of the demand. I found the other day out in Central Kansas that farmers were paying \$2.50 an acre for plowing. I have no doubt that in some parts of the state where help is more plentiful it is possible to get the plowing done for less. So far as I know there is no standard price.

Better Ask the President.

Why did President Wilson step in to defend booze when Congress was just in the act of swatting it? Is it possible that booze has been such a blessing to the nation that it must have special favor from the Chief Executive? THAYER, Kan. DAN HINES.

Governor Capper for Farmers

"The soldiers of industry are as necessary in winning the war as are the soldiers who will fight in the trenches. We must keep on the farms and ranches the young men whose experience and training is so vital in producing the food that will sustain our armies and the millions of mothers, wives and children in our homes and in those of our fighting allies."

That was the message Governor Capper carried to Washington on his recent visit. He went to the national capital to point out how the two most important departments of the federal government—the War Department and the Food Production and Conservation Department—should work in harmony.

"You cannot take from the farms and ranches of a great agricultural state like Kansas its efficient and trained young men and then expect us to increase our livestock and grain products 25 to 50 per cent for the world's food supply," Governor Capper told high officials of the War Department. "Soldiers are needed to fight the battles of the nation, but who will feed the soldiers across the ocean, sustain their dependents at home, and pay the bills of all the cost of war, if our farms and ranches are stripped of the trained and efficient young men whose places cannot be filled?"

Herbert C. Hoover, food director and "the man of the hour" in Washington, strongly commended Governor Capper's stand for keeping efficient young men on the farms. He welcomed the Kansas governor's efforts in making a trip to Washington to plead with the War Department to have a broader vision of war needs than the mere plan and idea of recruiting an army. Mr. Hoover did not ask this question of Governor Capper but he could have propounded it with propriety: "Of what value will the Food Production and Conservation Department be to the nation if the trained and experienced young men are taken from the farms and stock ranches of the country?"

Governor Capper made it plain to official Washington that Kansas stands loyally by the government in this great war crisis and is willing to contribute her full quota of soldiers, but he did insist that wise discrimination should guide the draft boards, and that the young men absolutely needed on the farms to carry out the government's plan for a greater food production should be kept there.

"The not fighting with guns," Governor Capper said, "they walk in the trenches of the fields and of industry in a great battle to produce the corn, the wheat and the livestock that will feed a world made hungry by war."

"I did not hesitate to say to the men of the East that we people out here in the Middle West, and in Kansas particularly, are getting tired of the grasping and grafting system of the big corporations and millionaires who are piling up other millions in war profits at the expense of the producers of the country," Governor Capper said on his return from Washington.

"I do not say that this systematic plan of enriching a few out of war profits is approved by high federal officials. But I do say, as I said in New York and Washington, that it is being done, and that it is up to the government to stop it. And Herbert Hoover and Doctor Garfield will stop it if they are properly backed up by the government at Washington. We are supporting the government loyally out here in the great producing section of the country, and we shall continue to do so, but we will not long stand for a condition that enriches a few millionaires, who see in the terrible world war an opportunity to graft off the toil and labor of the producing classes."

The use of large farm machines makes seedbed preparation and seeding more timely and more economical, increases the farmer's efficiency, reduces man-labor requirements an acre, results in a better quality of work, makes large-area farming possible and profitable and farm life more satisfactory and more enjoyable.

Every farmer should and will avail himself to the fullest extent of the aid of labor saving machines in carrying on his farming operations. Wherever manual labor can be saved by the use of machinery, men are released to just that extent for other useful service.

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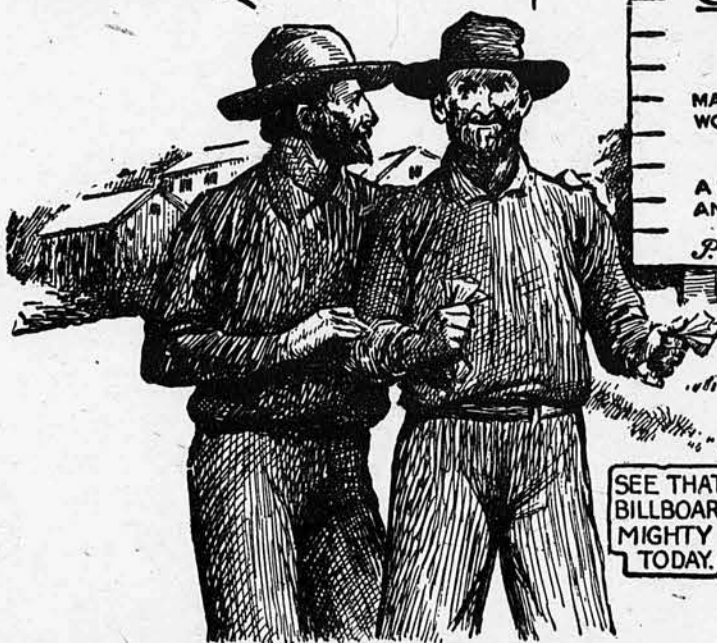
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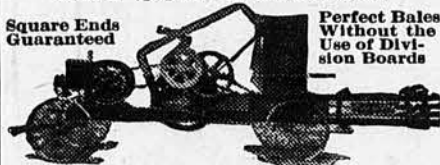
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50	1 lb. Special Baking Powder	.50
1.00	2 lbs. Our Special Blend Coffee	.84
40	1/2 lb. Black Pepper	.20
40	1/2 lb. Cinnamon	.20

\$3.16 Approximate Retail Price
You Save \$1.29 Our Price

Send for this trial order today. With it we will include our Price-Wrecking Grocery Catalogue, showing how you may buy sugar at 5c, flour at \$9.60 per barrel, with orders. You choose your own items on all future orders. We do not ask you to buy complete outfits except this trial, get acquainted order. Don't pay exorbitant grocery prices another day, when you can secure the best at a saving of from 1-3 to 1-2.

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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

A Red Cross Nurse.

A girl of 17 who has had one year in high school writes that she is eager to become a Red Cross nurse. The likelihood of her being of service as a Red Cross nurse in the present emergency is quite remote, for Red Cross nurses must be graduates of good training schools who show special qualifications for the work. This does not mean that the inquirer must stifle her ambition. Quite the contrary. It is a worthy aim and should be encouraged. The first thing to do is to go on and finish the other three years of her high school course, for our best nurses' training schools require high school graduation as a preliminary. This is objected to by some who see little connection between higher algebra and turning a patient in bed. I think myself that the high school education of a girl who contemplates the profession of nursing should be of a specialized character. She should give much time to domestic science, physics, chemistry, botany and physiology. These studies will count directly for a better understanding of her training in nursing. But the other studies are not to be slighted, for a nurse in private practice expects to be treated as an educated woman and therefore must be one. She is required to supplement the physician in so many ways that she must have a really broad education. The profession of nursing is both noble and rigorous. It is not to be made the subject of a passing whim. The successful aspirant is she who is both desirous and determined. I hope my 17-year old correspondent will not be discouraged. These remarks are simply to show her how great a thing she is undertaking and to encourage a sure foundation. Very many of our young people are now sighing to do great deeds. They must learn that most great deeds are done by those who thru long periods of hard work have acquired great fitness.

Boiling the Milk.

I have a bottle baby. He does very well on cow's milk when we boil it; but as soon as I give him milk that isn't boiled he runs off at the bowels. Is there any harm in boiling it?
G. S. H.

There are certain ferments in milk that are destroyed by boiling, but the difference is not material. The baby that does well on boiled milk should have it. Digestion is easier because the curd is not so tough. To correct any disposition to survy you may give a teaspoonful of orange juice three times a day.

Warts and Moles.

Are warts dangerous? Can they cause cancer? I have a wart of considerable size on the inside of one of my fingers, between two fingers and in a tender place near a knuckle. It doesn't seem to hurt or bother me much, but it does seem to grow. I think I caused it by pinching and irritating a small "bump" or sore on my finger. Can moles be removed from any part of the body with safety?
J. O. C.

It is a rare week in which I have no letter about warts and moles. Yes, warts are sometimes dangerous and have been known to be the base for malignant cancer. I must say that this is quite exceptional, rather more common in moles than in warts.

Lunar caustic will remove warts if skillfully applied. So will glacial acetic acid. It is wise to have this work done by a physician or under his direction. Moles are not so easily removed. They require the electric needle or treatment by freezing with carbon dioxide (carbonic acid snow). This is work for a physician and may be done with perfect safety.

Adopt a Baby.

A reader who is 37 years old and childless after 13 years of married life writes an account of many distressing symptoms and then asks if I would recommend a surgical operation on the chance that it may help her to bear children. In her case I would not. She has had so many serious ailments of the generative organs that it is quite doubtful whether any operation would make her a mother. A much better way is open thru the Kansas Children's Home Finding society. She has thought of that herself, but says: "We would like to adopt a child only one doesn't always know what they are." This is only measurably true. A child who is adopted

at an early age may be what you make him. You can choose your own age for adoption for it is an unfortunate fact that the Home Finding society has them at all ages and sizes. The person to address is D. F. Shirk, Sup't Kansas Children's Home Finding Society, Topeka, Kan.

Arthritis.

I wish to ask your advice about the way I have been affected for nearly two years, and wish to see your answer in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I have pains in my knees and ankles. Every time I bend my knees crack and hurt so I nearly topple over. My ankles are sore just like a sprain and squeak more or less every time I move my foot. I am only 28 years of age and the mother of four children. My spine hurts all the time.
MRS. G.

Your trouble is arthritis. It may be of rheumatic origin, but not necessarily so. Nowadays we look to teeth and tonsils in such cases to see if any diseased condition exists. The only change of climate likely to benefit you would be removal to one that is high and dry. I do not advise this until you have exhausted other measures.

Too Tall?

I am rather tall and do not wish to grow any more. I am still very young and my friends all tell me that I will grow a good deal more. Could you tell me of anything that would stop my growing; something that is harmless? I would appreciate it very much. I have a sister that is very fat. Is there anything that will remove this fat without ruining the health?
S. G. M.

For you there is no hope. There is no remedy either good or bad that will stop you from growing tall. You have heard the old saying that the growth of boys may be stunted by using tobacco, but I doubt if this is true, excepting as it applies to intellectual growth.

Your sister can remove her fat by adopting a rigid diet, limiting the amount of fatty and carbohydrate foods and taking vigorous exercise. This subject was dealt with a few weeks ago in a long article.

Miscellaneous.

Please say if convulsions in childhood always lead to epilepsy?
L. M. M.

They do not. Convulsions in childhood often are a manifestation of indigestion or an accompaniment of high fever. The children usually get over them without any serious ill effects.

Please give the name of a harmless ointment safe to use in eczema.
T. Y.

The best and safest ointment for this purpose is one dram of boracic acid in an ounce of vaseline.

Kansas Boys Learn to Fly

"I love it. It is great sport."

In this language Harlow Price, who, with First Lieut. C. C. Younggreen, represents Topeka in the aviation service, writes to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Price, Topeka, of his first experiences in the flying game. Price is now at Essington, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia, training for a commission in the aviation corps. He has been at his new station three weeks. For nine weeks previously he was at the aviation camp at Champaign, Ill.

The hangars at the Essington camp are on the banks of the Delaware river, and the students are trained in the use of both the ordinary aeroplanes and the hydro-aeroplanes. Price's instructor is Captain Mills, one of the aviators who for a time were lost in Mexico, at the time of the concentration on the Mexican border last spring.

Price writes that the equipment of the Essington station on his arrival consisted of two Curtiss flying boats, three Curtiss planes, J. N. No. 9 type, a hydro-aeroplane and three Sturdevants. The latter planes have since been discarded because they were not sufficiently powerful, and were of too heavy a type. They have been replaced by four new Curtiss planes of the J. N. No. 9 type and four Curtiss planes of 200-horsepower. The aeroplanes are equipped with dual control, so that the instructor may take charge when the student operator finds himself in difficulties. Price writes that he has been in the air a number of times.

The farmer, the dealer and the manufacturer are interdependent one upon the other. They should have a broad foresight sufficient to fully grasp the vital significance of this interdependence. Merely muddling along without undue friction among themselves is not enough. Each should help the other help himself, and thus expand the work of better service into a wider field of usefulness.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SYDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for September 30. A Review: The goodness and severity of God. Daniel 9:3-19.

Golden Text. The Lord is merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and plenteous in mercy. Psalms 103:8.

There are a good many moral applications for us in this study of Daniel in connection with the history of the captives in Babylon. At times we are apt to doubt the goodness of God and believe mostly in His severity, when in fact this very severity is of our own making. God in placing man in the universe demanded that certain laws be obeyed. It is only as we break or work against these laws that we encounter the least severity.

Parents correct their children, not to make them unhappy but to make them better or to give them a wider appreciation of the world. God, as the parent of Israel, had warned, pleaded and corrected, but the nation would not obey, until the people brought on themselves the greatest of punishments, exile.

Then thru the 70 years of Babylonian captivity stands out the character of our hero, Daniel. From his early consecration, we glimpse the home training of his youth, and the firm decision which ever marked his undertakings was won thru the closest attention to prayer. Neither prosperity, threats nor persecution could turn him away from God. In being able to grasp the truths and meanings of the sacred writings, he ranks with John, the beloved, who later gave us the spiritual nature of Jesus, as no other writer has ever done. All during the 70 years of high office in this foreign land he studied and prayed for the nation's return to Palestine.

The other evening, I heard a wonderful sermon on prayer. The text was "Shut thy door." And that is what we need to do, shut the door against the worldly things for a little while and talk with God. In no other way can this spirit of unrest, which has eaten into our modern life, be quieted.

This history of Israel is just like a picture of ourselves. Ever, the idols of the day attract us, until almost before we realize what we are doing, we are tottering on the brink of a great downfall, and yet God is always placing obstacles in the way to turn us in the right paths.

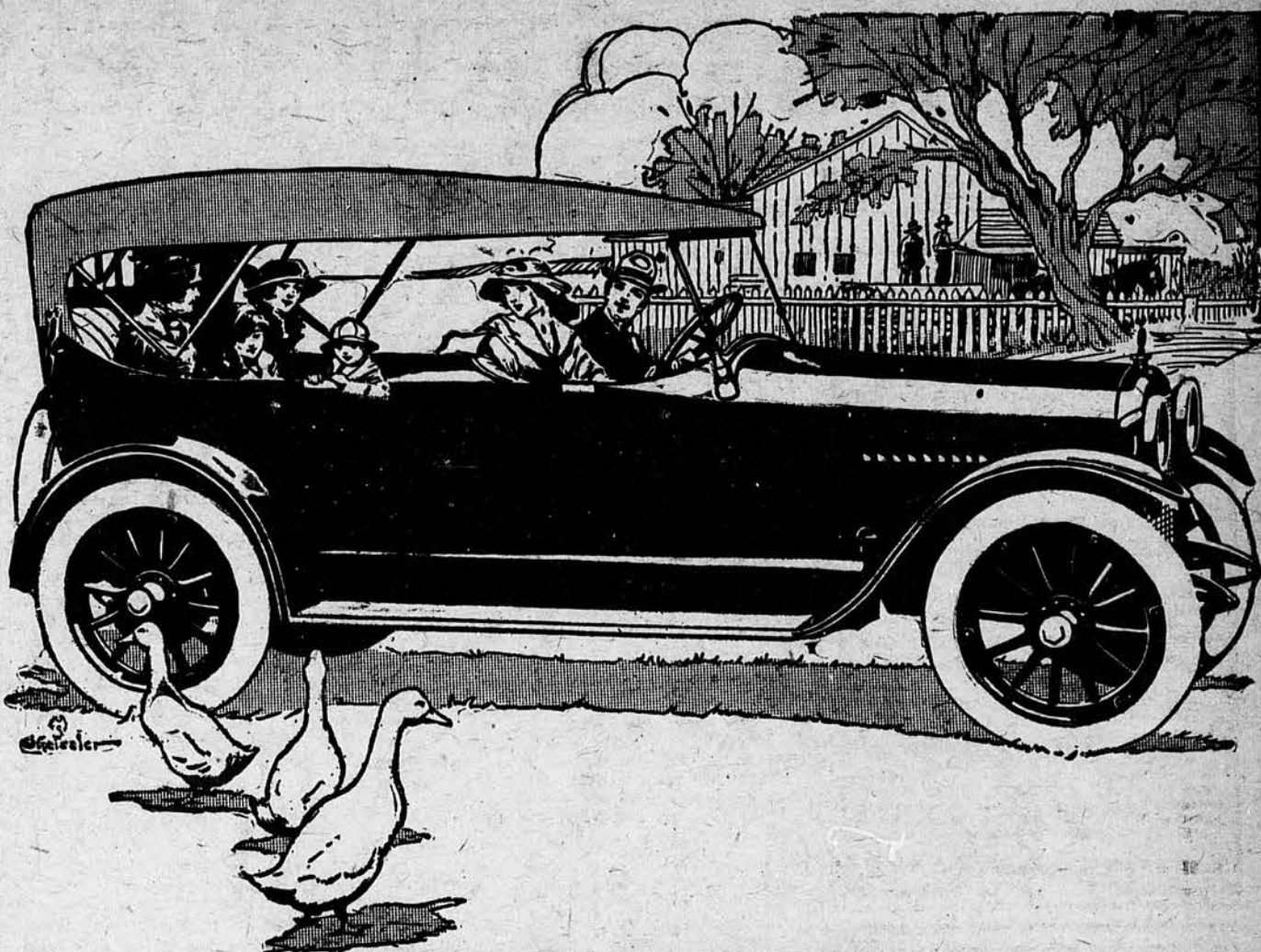
And so whatever the mystery surrounding the book of Daniel, as to author and date of writing, nothing can rob it of the magic mirror it holds up to the world wherein we may see our faults. And when we have found the faulty spots, it is only by God's goodness that the picture can again be made clean, for Daniel teaches us that nothing really great or worth while ever happened that isn't sanctioned by prayer.

Just a Plain Farmer.

Perhaps the picnic speaker did but he should not have been able to win the hearts of his farmer audience by declaring "I am just a plain farmer like the rest of you." Any good farmer is more than just a plain farmer. He controls a bit of this world. On a portion of it his word is law. He is independent in action and thought. No man in any other occupation on earth is so free to do what he pleases when he pleases. Good business farming requires brains and ability second to no other kind of work. Just a plain farmer! Why not "I am a farmer and proud of it!" Forget the plain part of it.—The Farmers' Review.

Early plowing is preferred in preparing the land for fall seeding. A long interval between plowing and seeding allows the soil to settle, store soil moisture and develop available plant food, and the intermediate cultivation destroys weeds and develops a mellow soil mulch which conserves the moisture and makes a favorable condition for seed germination.

Deep plowing brings up new stores of inert plant food, enlarges the moisture reservoir, deepens the seedbed, gives more root room and more material for the soil bacteria to work over into available plant food. It also serves to break up the furrow-sole or hardpan subsoil.



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The Non Partisan League

What Does Your \$16 Initiation Fee Buy?

BY ELMER T. PETERSON
Wichita, Kan.

THE FARMERS of Kansas are going to hear a great deal about the Non-partisan League. It will be dished up to them by smooth agitators and they will be given copies of the "Non-partisan Leader," a paper published under the management of D. C. Coates, a professional politician who was elected city commissioner of Spokane as a Socialist, and who once was lieutenant-governor of Colorado. They will be told about A. C. Townley, the president of the League, an agitator who was making socialistic speeches when he saw the possibilities of the League, a man whose only claim to being interested in farming is in the capacity of plunging in the flax business with thousands of acres at a time, in which enterprise he failed. Of the five or six men who control the destinies of the Nonpartisan League not one is an actual farmer and every one of them is a Socialist or I. W. W.

Townley is an ardent champion of the I. W. W. Only a few weeks ago he acted as spokesman for the I. W. W. in an effort to effect a virtual partnership of the two organizations. He tried to fasten upon the members of the League an agreement to hire only members of the I. W. W. at not less than \$4 a 10-hour day, with extra pay for overtime and Sundays. The farmers of North Dakota have suffered much from the depredations of the I. W. W. and the plan was foiled, altho it came near succeeding.

The manner of the beginning of the Nonpartisan League should be studied carefully.

For several years North Dakota farmers have been trying to get a state-owned terminal elevator, and various reforms to which they were clearly entitled. In their efforts to get these things, all of which tended to bring about better marketing conditions and curb the greed of middlemen, they were very effectively aided by the Equity society of North Dakota and by President E. F. Ladd of the State Agricultural college.

The Equity pushed the terminal elevator proposition and succeeded in having the matter brought to a referendum vote which carried overwhelmingly in two successive elections. In the meantime Dr. Ladd was showing by his mill at the college that the farmers were being robbed of a large part of their just dues by an unjust system of grain grading. "Big Business" at Minneapolis was raking in profits by the million by means of its practices.

In the fore part of 1915 the terminal elevator movement received a setback at the hands of the legislature, which seemed to be complying with the wishes of "Big Business" in staving the thing off. Here is where A. C. Townley and A. E. Townley, who were making speeches over the state, saw their opportunity, and they suggested to a number of farmers who had gathered at Bismarck that a League be formed to plunge the whole equity and co-operative marketing movement into politics.

Townley was to be president. The few men who were at that meeting agreed that he was to hold that office. Thereafter no election ever was held by the people composing the League. Mark that well.

An instrument or pledge was gotten up whose purport was to this effect: "Everybody signs this paper. By signing this paper they agree that Townley is president. If they don't want Townley for president, all they have to do is stay out of the League." That is simple enough, isn't it?

There was no constitution or bylaws and no provision for electing officers thereafter. By signing the pledge the members delegate their power to the leaders, or "board of directors." Townley is president for life if he wants the job.

The initiation fee is \$16 for two years in advance. The checks were made out to Mr. Townley and he was not put under bond to give account of his stewardship. He says he has "taken in" 100,000 members. This gives an idea of the magnitude of Mr. Townley's enterprise. Under his direction a large publishing plant at Fargo was pur-

chased and equipped and it was bought with the farmers' money, but it was placed in the name of two men.

I asked an official of the paper why this was done and he said, "Well, we don't want the farmers to be liable for damages in case of a libel suit, or anything of the kind, so we don't have it in their name." You must admit that this was a most considerate act.

The League grew rapidly in North Dakota and it elected almost a full ticket in the 1910 election. In doing so it swept aside and virtually abolished the primary law of the state, for the nominations were made thru the old-fashioned precinct caucuses and conventions. The precinct caucuses all were held on the same day, but the county conventions were rotated thruout one week. This gave the "leaders" an opportunity to attend nearly all of them and see that they were run "right." Nothing like it ever was attempted in the palmiest days of "Uncle Joe" Cannon or Boss Tweed.

No one knew who the candidate for governor was going to be until the state convention was held, not even the candidate himself. Townley and a few of his friends were the only ones who knew, and they did the choosing, not the farmers. Mark that well. The hand-picked ticket went thru with a whoop, for the whole thing was cleverly engineered. D. C. Coates was not in politics all his mature life for nothing.

When the legislature met there were enough "hold-over" senators to prevent the League from having complete control.

One of the things the League secret caucus did was to swat every measure that came up which was intended to hold down the I. W. W. Arthur LeSueur, who is a lawyer, was adviser to the efficiency committee which attended to those things and he is an I. W. W. He stands high in the councils of the Nonpartisan League and is one of its foremost boosters.

The terminal elevator bill was introduced and the League members were instructed by Townley to kill it. What he wanted was to take the lid off the bonding limit and use millions instead of a few hundred thousands. The thing had gone to his head.

The bill complied exactly with what the farmers always had demanded, but it didn't suit Townley, so he held it off. Finally, just before adjournment, the legislature took the bit in its teeth and passed the bill over Townley's protest, the first time the master was disobeyed.

But Townley had one card left. After the legislature had adjourned, Governor Frazier vetoed the terminal elevator bill. Of course some elaborate excuses were framed up, but they never got around the fact that the bill complied precisely with the demand of the farmers as overwhelmingly expressed in two successive elections.

It might be remarked here that M. P. Johnson, president of the Equity, bitterly fought Townley on this question. He insisted on the passage of the terminal elevator bill, as it was exactly what he had been working for. This fact alone should be conclusive evidence that Townley does not represent the farmers and merely uses the tyrannical powers he has suddenly acquired as he sees fit.

The big effort of Townley was to have the legislature pass House Bill No. 44, which was nothing more nor less than a brand new Socialist constitution for the state. It proposed to take off the bonding limit of the state and allow the state to go into any enterprise. It also removed the safeguards around the state school funds. North Dakota has one of the largest school funds in the United States, and it looked tempting. It allowed railroad mergers and in other ways favored the railroads. The adoption of an entire constitution as an "amendment" was clearly out of all reason and the danger of such a precedent cannot be overestimated, but Mr. Townley did not care for little things like that.

If the Equity had not already had the situation well in hand there might have



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been some excuse for the Townley organization. But the North Dakota Equity has done remarkably well. It has the first farmers' owned terminal elevator in the world, located at St. Paul, with capacity of a half million bushels. It has its own rural credit association and bank at Fargo. It has its own flour mill and is putting in a million dollar packing plant at Fargo, besides a great multitude of smaller elevators, and stores.

The Nonpartisan League simply stole the Equity thunder and used it for the advancement of Townley and a few chosen leaders.

One of the worst phases of the League is that it is a medium for disloyalty. Recently the so-called "People's Council of America," among whose prime movers are such men as Geliebter, Schlossburg, Schlesinger and others whose names give them away, and Arthur LeSueur, who also is an I. W. W. and Nonpartisan League leader, was refused the protection of Minnesota, since it is manifestly a pro-German organization, but Governor Frazier, the Nonpartisan League governor of North Dakota, telegraphed an invitation to meet in North Dakota.

John M. Baer, who was elected to fill a vacancy in Congress by the League, said in his campaign, "This is no time to make an issue of Americanism." The League and the People's Council are closely connected in personnel and sympathies. It is noticeable that many of the German papers, such as Viereck's, the New Yorker Herald and Issues and Events, strongly approve the League. Rather remarkable for the metropolitan German papers to approve a so-called "farmers' movement," is it not?

I visited North Dakota and investigated the movement from the ground up. I am in favor of the farmers' co-operative marketing movement, as I was born on the farm and have lived on the farm most of my life. Certainly I have more real sympathy for the farmer than the smooth spiliers who go about the country getting members at \$8 a head, as this work is purely voluntary and I have no hope of reward of any kind. Having had the opportunity of seeing the movement at close range, I deem it my duty to tell what I have seen.

Dairy Classes Were Excellent

(Continued from Page 11.)

milk and make a success of both, or either, for that matter. More dairy bred animals and fewer beef bred animals are necessary in up-to-date dairy herds.

If the heifer calves are to be raised for cows, then the "scrub" sire is the most expensive and extravagant piece of cattle flesh on the farm. In this case he is not only worse than worthless, but will lose his owner the price of two or three good sires every year. It has been wisely said, that the dairyman could not afford to keep a "scrub" sire if the animal were given to him, and he was paid for boarding the beast, besides being given a premium of \$100 a year for using him. The sire that cannot increase the value of the herd is expensive at any price. If there is any desire to build up a good herd, then it will pay to buy a purebred animal that is backed by good ancestry. The sire's mother and his mother's mother, as well as the daughters of the sire's father, should conform to the dairy type and should have high production yearly records back of them.

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

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FOR CHEAP WHEAT LAND SEE
J. E. Stohr, Ensign, Kansas.

640 ACRES, 480 cult. \$21 a. Good terms. Parker Land Co., Satanta, Kansas.

320 ACRES WHEAT LAND. \$21 an a. Carry \$3750. A. B. Gresham, Copeland, Kan.

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320 ACRES. IMPROVED, 3 miles town. 160 a. cult., bal. pasture, all tillable. \$27.50 per acre. H. J. Settle, Dighton, Kan.

THREE SNAPS: 2 fine improved 80s and 160 close in; \$50 to \$80 per a. Easy terms. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

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

LANE COUNTY. 480 acres, 5 miles Dighton; all good land. Price \$15 an acre. Other bargains. Get list. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

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GOOD BOTTOM FARM, 160 acres, 3 miles of town, near school; good buildings; 30 a. alfalfa. \$85 an acre. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

160 ACRES, Atchison Co. Improved. 80 a. corn, 20 alfalfa, bal. timothy, clover, pasture. \$20,000. Mtg. \$7,000, 5% for Western Kansas land. J. M. Edmiston, Garden City, Kan.

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

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640 ACRES, 5 MILES SCOTT CITY. Well improved. 300 acres cultivated, sown to wheat. Price \$27.50 an acre. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

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QUICK SALE: 2 SMOOTH QUARTERS: 130 a. to wheat, \$7200. 1/2 delivered. 150 a. to wheat, \$7600. 1/2 delivered. C. W. West, Spearville, Kansas.

120 ACRES; every acre can be plowed. 50 a. good blue grass pasture; 20 a. clover; bal. corn. Fine orchard. Big house and barn. Well and mill. Beautiful surroundings. Price \$60. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kan.

320 A., imps. \$1600; 120 a. cult., bal. pasture. Phone and school. \$3,300. 640 a. smooth wheat land \$8.50 per acre. 160 acres, up. \$7.00 to \$8.00 per acre. Western Kansas Land Co., Leoti, Kan.

WHEAT LAND, 320 acres, 5 miles town; 160 wheat, share with sale, for immediate sale; price \$6500. Time on \$2500 if desired. Shallow to water. Make a fine home. Buxton & Rutherford, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

1760 A. GOOD WHEAT LAND. 5 ml. Moscow; improved. \$33,000. 160 acres, 4 miles Moscow; level wheat land. \$3200. 320 a. improved. \$6600. Easy terms. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

LANE CO., KAN. 160 acres, 8 ml. from town; 100 acres in cult., all tillable, 60 acres, fenced pasture; well and windmill; 4 room frame house; barn, chicken house, etc. Price for quick sale, \$2400. Terms on 1/2 at 6%. Write for list. V. E. West, Dighton, Kan.

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

CLOSING OF AN ESTATE necessitates offering, for immediate sale, a well known, highly improved, river bottom farm of 400 acres, 3 1/2 miles from Manhattan, Kansas, at \$150 per acre. For particulars see A. P. Fielding, Manhattan, or A. C. Oulter, El Dorado, Kansas.

WE OWN 100 FARMS in fertile Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water. Will sell 80 acres or more. E. E. Frizzell & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

320 A., LEVEL AS A FLOOR; extra good soil; no better in Kansas. No improvements. Price \$5,000; \$1700 cash, bal \$500 yearly 6%. Other tracts for sale; any size; come or write. R. E. Colburn, Satanta, Kan. (The fastest growing town in S. W. Kansas.)

1920 ACRES, LANE COUNTY. Highly improved; 750 a. cult. bottom land; living water. Good alfalfa land, timber. 1 1/2 mile town. \$25.00 per acre. Good terms. F. C. Watkins, Ness City, Kansas.

60 ACRES 1 MILE S. E. MORAN, KAN. 20 a. in orchard and small fruit; 40 acres in corn. Good 7 room house, good barn and outbuildings. Fenced hog tight. An ideal little farm. Write for terms. D. A. Spafford, Moran, Kan.

FOR SALE: 280 ACRE FARM. 140 a. cult., 60 hay, 80 pasture; 6 room house; barn and silo. Creek, wells and cistern. 3/4 mile to school. 3 miles town. LaBette County. \$40 a. 1/2 cash. J. K. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kansas.

NORTHEAST KANSAS FARM BARGAIN. Choice 170 a. stock and grain farm, belongs to heirs. Anxious to sell. Splendid description, showing out of buildings. Abundance good water, blue grass, alfalfa, corn land. Possession at an early date if wanted. Write for description of this or any size farm wanted. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

ACRES 160, located two miles of Ottawa, Kansas; 56 miles of Kansas City; on Main line of Santa Fe; all good laying, tillable land; good improvements; plenty water. Located on Santa Fe Trail; oiled road; 40 acres of blue-grass pasture; 10 acres of alfalfa; 40 acres of oats; the rest in corn. Price \$90.00 per acre; good terms. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

160 Acres for \$2500. Near Wellington; valley land; good bldgs.; 25 alfalfa, 40 past., bal. cult.; only \$2500 cash, bal. \$100 to \$200 yearly. Snap. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

A Bargain for Stock. A solid section of 640 acres unimproved, 100 acres bottom land, plenty shallow water, balance hilly, good grass; 8 miles town. Price only \$15 an acre. Terms, no trade. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

A Fine Wheat Quarter. 9 miles from railroad town, all tillable, unimproved, 65 a. under cult. Price \$4000. Will absolutely guarantee that 1/4 rent will pay 6% on the investment for 3 years. Cal. Loyd, WaKeeney, Kan.

A Fine Wheat Farm. 320 acres, Kansas, fair improvements; 230 acres cultivated; all fenced. Best wheat half section in the county. Price \$12,500. Terms. Schutte & Newman, La Crosse, Kansas.

Lane County

Write me for prices on farms and ranches, wheat, alfalfa and grazing lands. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

NESS COUNTY

Good wheat and alfalfa lands at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Also some fine stock ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kan.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS WHEAT LANDS

Write for our big new list of choice investments. From \$8 to \$40 per acre. Have been established here the past 15 years and offer you only the best. L. L. Taylor & Co., Dodge City, Kan.

160 ACRE IMPROVED FARM in shallow water irrigation district, 6 miles Peterson, Finney County. 150 acres in good shape for wheat; five roomed house, stable, good water; close to school; rural route; near electric line; 1917 crop worth \$25 per acre. Sale price \$25 acre, small payment down, balance easy terms. Landgraf Land Co., Garden City, Kan.

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100,000 ACRES, IN 200 TRACTS. In Texas North Panhandle, the coming stock-farming country. Sell your high priced lands and buy ten times as much rich virgin soil for the same money. Good terms. R. C. Shindler, Dalhart, Texas.

WHEAT LANDS. 36,000 acres on sale, South Plains of Texas, near town on Santa Fe Railway. Shallow water, proved stock farming country. \$20 to \$30 per acre. Easier terms than those of Farm Loan Banks. Address P. E. Boesen, Sudan, Texas.

NEW MEXICO

ANY SIZE FARM sold on ten years' time. Located in the real heart of the West, and in the actual bread-pan of the United States. Grain, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, dairying, poultry and prosperity. Write W. W. White, Clovis, N. M.

MISSOURI

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

500 ACRE RANCH, 35 cattle; all goes \$20 per acre. McCormick, Aurora, Mo.

IMPROVED 160 a. 3 ml. town; 50 a. valley. Price \$3600. Carlisle, Willow Springs, Mo.

GOOD CROPS here. 40 a. valley farm \$1000. Free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

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

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

FOR STOCK and grain farms in Southwest Missouri and pure spring water, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Missouri.

FOR STOCK AND GRAIN FARMS Southwest Missouri and bumper crop, write Wm. Fellers, Flemington, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5.00 down, \$5.00 monthly, buys 40 acres grain, fruit, poultry land, near town. Price only \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

FOR SALE. 360 acres, Bates County, Missouri; well improved. Price \$50 per acre. Terms. No trade. Address W. H. Beach, 315 Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS. Where corn is king, no better grain and blue grass section. Excellent schools and colleges. Healthful climate. Farms described and priced. Hamilton & Crenshaw, Box 1, Fulton, Mo.

OZARK FARMS. 160 acres, 4 miles railroad. All fenced. 60 a. in cult., bal. timber; five room house, barn, 3 good springs. Price \$2400. Terms. Other bargains. Write for list. Douglas County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE: 790-acre farm 3 miles east of Leavenworth in Platte County, Mo. 560 acres Missouri bottom land producing fine alfalfa, corn and wheat; 230 acres upland blue grass pasture with fine shade, 5 good dwellings and 4 good barns on farm; 1 large dairy barn recently built costing \$5,000. Will sell very cheap and on easy terms. James L. Lombard, 908 Orear-Leslie Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Blue Grass Ranch 700 Acres

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

OKLAHOMA

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

BARGAIN. 160 ACRES. 90 in cultivation. 1 mile from Odessa, Okla. Write to Fred A. Shulk, Odessa, Okla.

Oklahoma Lands. For bargains in wheat, corn and alfalfa lands, write to P. F. Lau, Perry, Okla.

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

180 A. MEADOW, 7 ml. R. R. town this county. Level, no rocks, no overflow. Every acre tillable. Made 200 tons of No. 1 baled hay this season. Hay \$15 per ton here now. \$28 per acre. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

FOR SALE

An excellent grain and stock farm, 3 miles from Vinita, N. E. Oklahoma. 640 acres, no waste land, no overflow, two extra good sets of buildings nearly new. Will sell 200 or 400 acres or entire farm. Very small cash payment. Easy terms. Address owner, W. M. Mercer, 88 Fox St., Aurora, Ill.

160 ACRES, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, LAND

100 acres to wheat, 1/2 goes to purchaser, 40 a. of pasture, 16 a. of hay land, 4 a. of orchard, grove and yards. 1/2 mile to R. R. town. 1/2 mile from oil well. Drilling for oil on this land now. Also drilling on adjoining farm. Has a 4 room house, barn for 12 head, granary, hen house, garage, well and mill; well fenced. Possession if wanted. Price \$60 per acre, and 1-16 of oil under farm. Terms if wanted. Write F. C. Nietert, Newkirk, Okla.

COLORADO

COLORADO LANDS

I have a few of the best and cheapest farms and ranches in the three best counties of East Colorado. Finest climate, soil, water, crops, schools, people and opportunities. No trades. Cheapest best lands. Write for facts and references. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

ARKANSAS

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

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

FARM FOR \$175. 31 a. improved; spring. Arkansas Investment Co., Leslie, Ark.

160 ACRES, 80 cult. Orchard. No rocks. \$20 acre. Robert Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

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

CHEAP HOMES IN THE OZARKS. Write for our land list. Pinkerton & Harbert, Green Forest, Ark.

80 A. 3 MI. R. R. STATION; 50 a. cult. Good improvements; good water and orchard. \$2,000. Terms. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

40 A., 4 room house, good outbuildings 1000 fine bearing fruit trees; good water. 2 ml. R. R. Price \$1000. Easy terms. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

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

61 ACRES most of which is in good state of cultivation. Fruit; apples, peaches, plums, cherries and strawberries. 5 room plastered house, good barn, chickens, three springs. 3 1/2 miles of Rogers. Price \$3750. Peck & Company, Rogers, Ark.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut over lands. Good soil, plenty rain. Write us for special prices and terms to settlers. Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

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. Ticker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE, book free. See us before buying. Bersie, El Dorado, Kan.

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

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

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

160 ACRES; 60 a. cult., 20 hay, 80 a. good pasture. Some alfalfa. Mtg. \$4,500. 5 1/2%. Price \$8,500. Want cows for equity. Holsteins preferred. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kan.

60 ACRES, IMPROVED; 4 ml. N. E. Siloam Springs. All tillable. 700 apple, 50 pear, 100 peach, 50 cherry trees. \$5,000.00. Merchandise or clear residence. E. J. Jasper, Council Grove, Kan.

FOR SALE or exchange: 480 a. well improved farm, good house, 2 good barns, silo; fenced and cross fenced woven wire. 5 miles of town. Exchange for merchandise or Kansas or Nebraska farm. M. J. Handy, Mtn. Grove, Mo.

For Sale or Trade

One of the finest billiard parlors in the West. 30 high grade tables, all on one floor. A good business summer and winter. I will give someone a bargain as I have other business to take my time. Will take good land and cash. Answer at once. J. S. Cummins, 607 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kansas.

Made Good as Governor

Governor Capper is a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed W. H. Thompson. Capper has certainly made good as governor, and the race between him and Charlie Scott will be interesting as both are among the leaders in thought and are doing things in this state. With the Republican, it will be a case of "Oh, we could be happy with either, if t'other dear charmer were away."—Lyons Republican.

The plant-food ingredients are always present in a fertile soil, but until the field has been plowed and cultivated, the nutrients that plants feed upon are largely "locked up" in the soil, in an insoluble form in which they are inaccessible to the rootlets of the plant. Proper soil tillage, pulverizing the soil into fine particles, with the proper moisture supply, releases the plant-food elements in a soluble form and makes it possible for the plant roots to partake of the nutrients in sufficient amounts to insure a vigorous growth.

Marketing of Wheat is Slow

(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.)

Arrivals of wheat at primary markets last week were about 25 per cent larger than in the previous week, but they were little over half those of a year ago and about a third those of two years ago. Ten weeks of the new winter wheat crop movement have passed without any accumulation at market centers. The total visible supply at 19 points of accumulation is less than 6 million bushels, compared with more than 60 million bushels a year ago.

Kansas City receipts last week were 377 cars, compared with 1,420 cars a year ago. The spring wheat movement showed a moderate increase. The two Northwest markets received 3,124 cars, compared with 4,227 cars a year ago and 8,620 cars two years ago. Wheat is going to mills as fast as it arrives at the central markets, but there probably is not an important mill in the United States that is getting as much wheat as it needs. Demand for flour is large. Stocks at all important cities are much smaller than usual.

There are several reasons for the shortage in wheat. One is that the reserves from last year's crop were completely exhausted and mills began to grind this year's crop as soon as it was available. Another reason is that this year's crop is short in the regions that usually supply the greatest surplus of winter wheat for markets. Kansas raised only 51 million bushels this year, compared with 98 million last year. Nebraska's crop this year is only 17 million bushels, compared with 68 million bushels last year. Here are the two leading winter wheat states with nearly 100 million bushels less wheat than last year, and with a total which is less than the normal requirement for the mills within the states and for seeding.

The first frost scare of the season sent new corn futures up 5 to 7 cents, but most of the advance was lost with the return of warm weather. Freezing temperatures occurred early in the week in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan and frost in Iowa and the north half of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Damage was probably extensive in the northern regions, but reports to the weather bureau indicated that losses were not important in Iowa and eastward. There was only a touch of frost in Nebraska.

There was a moderate increase in the arrivals of old corn, enough to relieve somewhat the stress of the scarcity, and carlot prices declined 8 to 14 cents. Buyers seemed less eager for the offerings.

New corn is offering from the South for shipment North, and the growing crop in the big corn states has progressed far enough to cause some increase in farm deliveries of the remnant of the old crop. Increased receipts are expected this week.

Primary markets received nearly 50 per cent more oats last week than a year ago. The movement is large enough to meet current demands, including rather large purchases for export. Prices did not change much. Chicago future contracts rallied temporarily on indications of congestion in the September delivery, owing to large purchases by exporters, but the advance was not maintained.

Saturday's grain quotations were:
Wheat: No. 1 hard red, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09; No. 4, \$2.05. Four cents premium over these prices for dark hard wheat; 4 cents discount for yellow hard wheat, of all grades; 2 cents discount for soft, red, "onions" wheat.
Corn: No. 1, mixed, \$1.97; No. 2, \$1.96 to \$1.97; No. 3, \$1.95 to \$1.96; No. 4, \$1.94 to \$1.95. No. 1 white, \$2.11; No. 2, \$2.12 to \$2.13; No. 3, \$2.10. No. 2 yellow, \$2.02 to \$2.04.
Oats: No. 2 white, 61c; No. 3, 60c; No. 4, 58½c to 59½c. No. 2 mixed, 59½c to 60c; No. 3, 58c to 59c; No. 4, 59c. No. 2 red, 65c to 69c; No. 3, 64c to 66c.

The disturbed conditions of the livestock market last week showed more in irregular prices than in a price movement either way. Prime steers remained scarce and the few at Kansas City sold readily at the high levels of the season. One carload weighing 1,385 pounds sold Tuesday at \$16.80, a new high record price by 5 cents. Other sales were reported at \$16 to \$16.35. Heavy grass fat steers and short fed grass grades were steady, also some of the Southwest grass fat steers in the lighter weight classes brought the same prices as in the preceding week. Other grass fat steers showed steady to 35 cents lower prices, and late in the week not enough were offered to line up net changes. Friday some steers sold higher than Thursday's bids. More than 120 carloads of cattle arrived from Colorado and the Northwest. Most of the offerings sold at \$8.75 to \$11.60. Prices for butcher cattle were 25 to 35 cents lower early in the week, then on Friday some of the loss was regained. "Canner" cows were almost unsalable Wednesday and Thursday, then on Friday a large holdover supply was cleaned up. Fed heifers and yearlings were scarce. Veal calves were 25 to 50 cents lower.

The fact that killers were unable to slaughter normal supplies of cattle last week attracted a large number of feeder buyers and they were able to buy weighty feeding steers at 15 to 25 cents lower prices than in the preceding week. Stockers sold readily without much price change. Total shipments to the country last week were close to 35,000 or more than 63 per cent of the total receipts.

The hampered by labor trouble, packers bought hogs readily last week, and prices rose 50 to 65 cents. There was a moderate setback Thursday and Friday, and the net gain for the week was 35 to 50 cents.

Receipts remained light. The top price last week was \$18.90, and most of the good hogs sold above \$18. There was a large demand for pigs from serum makers and for stockers, and offerings sold as high as \$17.25, a new high record level.

High prices are having a material effect on the future supply, not so much thru the marketing of pigs, for most of them are going back to the country, but by the large marketing of sows. Numbers of carloads of big sows, fairly fat, were offered last week. They weighed 250 to 350 pounds, and sold at \$17.50 to \$18.50. They brought a big sum of money, but the lack of their output will be felt later. Most of the best sows offered came from Nebraska.

Prices for lambs were 35 to 50 cents higher and receipts of sheep were almost nothing, and the market for them was nominally higher. Feeders on the scale up in prices continued to outbid killers, and as a result more than three-fourths of the offerings went back to the country. Killers got few Western lambs. Countrymen are buying lambs, both ewes and wethers, largely because no breeding ewes are offered. Their intention is to fatten the wether lambs and reserve the ewe lambs for stock purposes. At the same time they believe prices for fat lambs will be much higher in 60 days. Killers paid as high as \$17.75 for fat lambs and feeder buyers up to \$18, in fact, more lambs sold at \$18 than any other price.

Big Wheat Acreage is Being Sown

Gray County—The much needed rain came last Sunday night. We had 3½ inches here, almost twice that amount 8 miles away, and 12 miles north only a light shower. We will have a fair crop of feed if frost does not come too early. Ground is in fine condition for wheat and seeding will be pushed rapidly. I reported 10 inches of rain in my last report, but instead it should have been 3 inches.—A. E. Alexander, Sept. 13.

Washington County—Very dry in this vicinity and farmers are talking of not sowing any wheat unless it rains. Lots of silos going up. Very warm last week for corn and it may all mature before frost.—Mrs. Birdsey, Sept. 15.

Finney County—No general rains, just showers here and there. We are busy plowing corn in the broomcorn sections. Some

What the War Can Do

It begins to look, says a newspaper, as if the price of coal could not be brought down except by a pair of handcuffs. Then it won't be brought down. Where are the courts that place handcuffs on "captains of industry"? They may be found guilty, but they escape going to jail. They may be fined 20 million dollars. But they don't pay the fines.

Congress hasn't shown the courage to make war profiteering and wealth pay the costs of war.

Secretary Daniels has exposed the oil interests in attempting to hold up the Nation in its hour of need.

The greatest American corporation tried to get \$95 a ton from the government for steel billets, later selling them for \$56 a ton, thereby acknowledging the lower price was profitable.

Secretary Baker denounces the coal barons for trying to hold up the navy.

Maybe the war will change all this. If it does it will be worth the price.

fields will yield a good acreage of grain, while others are almost bare. A big wheat crop will be put in if we have enough moisture. Cream 43c.—F. S. Coen, Sept. 15.

Doniphan County—Weather cool and damp. Corn is late and an early frost will damage it badly. Ground is in good condition for sowing wheat, and it will begin next week. Apple crop is good and farmers will begin to pick next week. This county will ship nearly a thousand cars of apples this fall.—C. Culp, Jr., Sept. 15.

Osage County—Threshing nearly done. Many times usual amount of wheat being sown. Lots of cane seed already matured. Kafir and maize will mature in two weeks if frost holds off. With several weeks more of good weather late-planted corn will make a fair crop. Hay being baled for shipment.—H. L. Ferris, Sept. 15.

Edwards County—Rain badly needed. Farmers are putting up feed and many are sowing wheat. Stock doing well, the flies are bad. Butter 35c; eggs 30c; butterfat 42c.—G. A. King, Sept. 14.

Pottawatomie County—We need rain to start growing wheat that has been sown. We find about half the usual yield of potatoes. Hay harvesting in full swing and a large amount being baled.—S. L. Knapp, Sept. 14.

Dickinson County—Plowing done and most ground harrowed once. Need a good rain to put ground in good condition for seeding. Prairie hay up with a fine crop. Upland corn will make about 25 bushels. Silos filling rapidly.—F. M. Lorson, Sept. 15.

Leavenworth County—Farmers preparing ground for wheat. Sowing will begin about September 25. Corn ripens slowly. Farmers not selling much wheat. All livestock scarce.—Geo. S. Marshall, Sept. 14.

Morton County—Crops coming fine, and we will have a large crop of grain and broomcorn if we do not have frost too early. Big acreage of wheat will be sown this fall. A larger crop would be sown but risk is too great. Stock of all kinds doing well.—E. E. Newlin, Sept. 14.

Sheridan County—A good rain September 13 came just in time to encourage fall seeding. Only about 60 per cent of the normal average wheat acreage will be sown this fall due to shortage of seed. Feed crops have improved and enough feed will be produced to carry stock thru the winter.—R. E. Patterson, Sept. 14.

Cloud County—Prospects for corn improved since rains in August, but fields in fertile sections will not grow enough to reseed the county. Wheat plowing finished and seeding will begin next week. Late crop of alfalfa was very light. Pastures getting dry and short. Some demand for stock hogs.—W. H. Plumly, Sept. 14.

Rice County—A spell of dry weather prevails. Few farmers sowing wheat in stalks, but too dry to do any good. Feed drying up and corn will be cut short due to lack of

rain. Silos filling up. Little wheat going to market, farmers seem to be too busy to haul it. Cattle doing well on pasture and a good many for sale. Wheat \$2; corn \$1.85; hens 16c; eggs 35c.—Lester N. Six, Sept. 15.

Rawlins County—A fine 1-inch rain in the north part of the county put the ground in fine condition for seeding. Considerable cattle going to market. Farmers shipping in oats.—J. S. Skolant, Sept. 15.

Summer County—Kafir is heading out in the bloom. Wheat sowing is in progress and a lot of ground yet to plow. Some farmers double plowing, due to the volunteer wheat and crab grass. Heavy alfalfa crop being put up. Rough feed a good crop. Wheat \$2; corn \$1.70; oats 60c; butterfat 47c; eggs 24c; butter 35c.—E. L. Stocking, Sept. 15.

Books County—Cutting corn and filling silos is the order of the day. Some farmers sowing wheat, Kafir and cane badly in need of rain. Seed wheat shipped in sells for \$2.50; corn \$2; oats 70c.—C. O. Thomas, Sept. 14.

Stafford County—Fine weather for farming purposes. Most of ground is ready for the wheat drills, which probably will start next week. Some sowing in corn fields now. Corn promises to be best in years. Canning and preserving season in full swing. Silos being filled, and some feed being cut.—S. E. Veatch, Sept. 15.

Lincoln County—Weather continues dry and hot. Corn a total failure. Potatoes a light crop. Corn cutting the order of the day. Cattle selling rapidly. Hogs scarce and no young stock being kept.—E. J. G. Wacker, Sept. 14.

Clay County—Ground dry and everyone afraid to put out high-priced wheat. Corn and alfalfa damaged by recent dry spell. Corn and wheat both selling near the \$2 mark; oats 60c; potatoes \$1.75; hay \$16; butterfat 46c; old hens 21c. There are about 140 silos in the county.—H. H. Wright, Sept. 15.

Light on a Dark Subject

Following the confession of the coal operators, that for years they have been making the public pay for its coal and also the entire profit on all the coal supplied to the railroads, packing plants and some of the other large users—as brought out in the Capper conference—comes proof of a combine of all the big coal dealers in Kansas City to control the supply and dictate prices, in that territory.

The records of this combine have been seized by Missouri's attorney general. They show that by a system in code every one of the 11 members of the combine is kept informed daily of every other member's sales, receipts of coal and surplus stock. On this system is built the combine's control of the fuel market and of price-fixing—a price fixed somewhere between all the public will stand and one high enough to satisfy all the dealers of the combine.

A stock broker's advertisement, now appearing in the "financial" columns of the big city papers, gives some highly interesting information about the earnings of the Pocahontas Logan Coal company. For the 6 months ending June 30, 1917, "after allowances were made for payment of preferred dividends, taxes and depreciation the earnings were at the rate of 22.71 per cent per annum on the common stock."

We can only guess what they must have been on the preferred stock.

This is the way the game has been played in the coal business: The coal companies feared the railways but were not a bit afraid of the small consumer, so they made him pay for their coal as well as his own, and made him pay well for it. But now that the public knows the game, it will refuse to be "it" any longer.—Capper's Weekly.

A loose, deep seedbed usually is dependent upon rains for sufficient moisture to germinate the seed and start the young plants. If the grain starts it is more likely to be injured by short periods of dry weather, because of the rapid drying out of the loose surface soil. In such a seedbed the crop is more likely to "freeze out" in winter or "burn out" in summer than the crop growing in a firm, well-pulverized seedbed. It should not be inferred from this that land should not be plowed deeply; rather, deep plowing should be encouraged, but it should be timely so the soil may settle and fill with moisture, and suitable cultivation should be given after plowing to secure a favorable physical condition of the seedbed.

A proper supply of soil moisture is the most important factor in the growth of any crop, and much of the tillage and cultivation which the farmer gives the land is accomplished for the purpose of storing and conserving soil moisture.

Willie was at play in the dooryard with his little brother. "Ma," he shouted, "I wish you'd come out here and make Bob behave himself. Every time I hit him on the head with the hammer he bawls."—Woman's Journal.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Combination Sales.

Oct. 6—E. M. Halse, Russell, Kan.
Oct. 12—Tom Mercer, Clements, Kan.

Percheron Horses.

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

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Oct. 4—Sutton & Porteous, Lawrence, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 16—Neb. Holstein Breeders, So. Omaha. Dwight Williams, Mgr., Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 22—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 23—D. H. Stiles, Garnett, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 6—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Nov. 19—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan. Sale at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.
Nov. 23—W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.

Polled Durham Cattle.

Dec. 12—Jos. Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle.

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

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 1—Otto A. Gloe, Martell, Neb.
Nov. 6—Fred Hobelman, Deshler, Neb.
Nov. 7—L. H. Ernst, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 9—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 16—S. W. Mo. S. H. Breeders' Assn., (E. H. Thomas, Mgr.), Aurora, Mo.
Dec. 27—B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.
Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 11—J. J. Willis, Platte City, Mo.
Nov. 5—C. A. Cary, Mound Valley, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 12—J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 13—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 19—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 25—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan. Sale at Washington, Kan.
Oct. 29—Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.
Oct. 30—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Nov. 6—Fred Hobelman, Deshler, Neb.
Nov. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabatha, Kan.
Nov. 8—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Nov. 9—Ira and O. Boyd, Virginia, Neb.
Jan. 21—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
Jan. 22—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.
Jan. 22—Dallas Henderson, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 23—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.
Jan. 23—W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.
Jan. 24—H. E. Labart, (night sale), Overton, Neb.
Jan. 24—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 26—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.
Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 1—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 2—J. H. Proett & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 4—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb.
Feb. 5—R. Wilde & Sons, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabatha, Kan.
Feb. 8—J. O. Honeycutt, Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 15—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 19—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 21—Gilliam & Brown, Waverly, Neb.
Feb. 27—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
March 5—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.

Hampshire Swine.

Oct. 12—Kansas Asso., Geo. W. Ela, Sec'y. Sale at Valley Falls.
Feb. 4—A. H. Lindgren and Wm. H. Nider, Jansen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 5—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Feb. 9—R. C. Pollard, Nehawka, Neb.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 18—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 19—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Oct. 19—J. S. Barnard, Nelson, Neb.
Oct. 20—Andrews Stock Farm, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 23—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 24—J. W. Sutton, Oak Hill, Kan. (Spotted Poland).
Oct. 24—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Nov. 1—Otto A. Gloe, Martell, Neb.
Nov. 1—E. H. Brunnermer, Jewell, Kan.
Nov. 1—M. C. Pollard, Carbondale, Kan.
Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.
Nov. 2—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Nov. 6—J. M. Coleman, Denison, Kan.
Nov. 7—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
Nov. 9—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.
Nov. 16—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Dec. 27—B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.

Jan. 23—J. L. Carman, Cook, Neb.
Feb. 1—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Feb. 4—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
Feb. 6—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 7—Von Forrell Bros., Chester, Neb.
Feb. 8—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Feb. 9—John Nalmen, Alexandria, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 9—J. M. Steward & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.
Feb. 21—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. At Hutchinson, Kan.
Feb. 25—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
March 1—Beall & Wissell, Roca, Neb.
March 2—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Burt Chellis, Gypsum, Kan.

Registered Spotted Poland Chinas at farmers prices. Popular blood lines. Write at once. Address as above.

Immune Big Type Poland Chinas

Guaranteed in every way. 75 extra good spring pigs, boars and gilts, no relation to a few good fall gilts bred for September farrow and a few good fall boars. Best of big type breeding. Prices right. ED. SNEYDY, HUME, MISSOURI

Big Type Spotted Polands

35 March boars and gilts for sale. 75 baby pig bargains. Pedigrees with every pig. Write today. Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan. (Riley Co.)

Fairview Poland Chinas

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

SEPTEMBER BOARS AND GILTS

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

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77388, 1 can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds, not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

Sheridan's Prolific Polands

A few choice spring boars and gilts by H. B. Walter's two herd sires, Kansas Wonder, Eclipse Model and my good herd sire Columbus C, by B's Columbia, at farmer's prices. J. B. Sheridan, Carleiro, Kan.

Big Type Spotted Polands

Boars ready for service. Spring pigs, either sex. Pairs and trios unrelated. They have not only size but quality and from large litters. THOS. WEDDLE, R. Z., WICHITA, KAN.

Money-Making Polands

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

Courtland Herd Poland Chinas

10 Days Special Sale
Top spring pigs, pairs, trios or herds; bred gilts. All inquiries answered. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. A. McIntosh & Sons, Courtland, Kansas

Old Original Spotted Polands

A few good spring boars for sale. 50 baby pigs in pairs and trios not related. Write for prices at once. Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan. (Riley county).

Big Husky Poland Boars

25 fall and spring boars, the best big type breeding. They are sired by King Orphan and Guy's Buster, out of sows by Big Jumbo, Nemo Prince and Hadley Boy. Prices reasonable. Ross A. Coffman, Overbrook, Kan.

MYERSDALE FARM POLANDS

Grant Joe, by Big Joe, and Myersdale King, by King Of All, in service
Fall Sale, November 7
Harry E. Myers, Gardner, Kansas

Missouri's Best Polands

Real Herd Boar Prospects and Show Gilts
100 head, including boars and gilts by The Mint, Caldwell's Big Bob, Frazier's Timm, 10 fall gilts, by The Mint, out of Big Bob Wonder sows, to farrow next month and two fall boars, same breeding. Come and see them.
RICHARDS, MISSOURI. Joe Young Joe Sheehy

ERHARTS' BIG POLANDS

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

BIG POLAND OPPORTUNITY

Twenty spring boars, the tops from forty head raised. Sired by the big boars ORPHAN SURE and CRESCENT JUMBO, and out of big dams of the best blood lines. Prices consistent with quality.
Von Forell Bros., Chester, Nebr.

Mar. Boars

and gilts sired by Hercules 2d and Grandview Wonder. 75 fall pigs for sale, in pairs and trios not related. (Picture of Hercules 2d.)
ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

GUARANTEED

Mite Proof for a Year Paint the inside of Chicken or Hog House with CARBOLEE. Is a Wood Preservative, Germicide and Disinfectant. We want to serve the "Kicker." Those who are not afraid to "Roller" if dissatisfied. USE IT NOW. Five gallons \$5.
Santon Company, 19 So. 21st St., Council Bluffs, Ia.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Martin Bros., Marion, Kan., have an ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze which will be of especial interest to our readers who want to buy high grade Holstein heifers. The offering includes 150 head. Mr. Henderson Martin, of this firm, bought these heifers in Wisconsin. They have been summered in Kansas on blue stem pasture and are thoroughly acclimated. They are bred to registered bulls and will be fresh soon. Note the ad in this issue and write Martin Bros., Marion, Kan., mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan., offers 25 early spotted Poland China boars and gilts and about 75 baby pigs at weaning time, in pairs and trios, not related. Everything will be crated in light crates and sold with a guarantee that they will please the purchaser. They are certainly the big type, big bone kind. Write at once for prices which will be found very reasonable.—Advertisement.

Prewett Buys Herd Bull.

W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan., was at the fair Wednesday, November 18. Mr. Prewett will sell 125 Poland Chinas as follows: 25 sows and gilts to be held and bred to any boar on the farm, 25 February and March boars and several herds of from four to eight spring and summer gilts with a boar not related. Mr. Prewett is a pioneer Poland China breeder and his herd is one of the best in the West. Write for further particulars about this sale. While at the fair Mr. Prewett closed a deal for the great Polled Durham bull, Meadow Sultan, the bull now at the head of the Asherville Bros.' herd at Washington, Kan., and the bull that has sired about all of their famous show herd.—Advertisement.

Hart Offers Shorthorn Bulls.

G. F. Hart, Summerville, Kan., Marshall county, is a breeder of Shorthorn cattle well known to readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. His advertisement will start again in the next issue and he is offering some choice bulls for sale. There are 12 of them and five are from eight to 12 months old and seven are spring calves. They are reds and roans and of pure Scotch and Scotch top breeding. The Hart herd of breeding cows are considered among the best in the West and combine size and quality to a remarkable degree. The bulls were sired by Gloster Goods, by Royal Gloster. A few of them were by Scotchman by Scotch Knight. Mr. Hart would like to tell you about these bulls and would prefer that you come and see them. He would like to move them as soon as possible and would like to hear from anyone needing a good bull. Look up his advertisement in the Shorthorn section in the next issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Bonnie View Duroc Jerseys.

Searle & Cottle, owners of the Bonnie View Duroc Jersey hogs at Berryton, Kan., were out at the Big Free Fair last week with a splendid line of young stock. They won 1st in class and junior champion on their senior boar pig, Apperson Jack Rabbit. They won 1st, 2nd and 3rd and junior champion on gilts Miss Packard, Miss Cadillac and Miss Buick. This litter was sired by a Critic and out of Chief's Ideal, by Select Chief. These four pigs won 1st in class for young herd, 1st on young herd bred by exhibitor, 1st on get of boar and 1st on produce of sow. In fact they won first wherever they had a chance to show. This firm also won 5th and 7th in the futurity and 4th on futurity litter. They showed only junior and senior pigs. They won exactly these same prizes last year on this same line of breeding under different judges. These winnings prove the excellency of this breeding. Searle & Cottle have some choice spring pigs of the same breeding which they will sell at reasonable prices.—Advertisement.

A Big Cattle Sale.

Saturday, October 6, which is the day following the American Royal, E. M. Haise, Russell, Kan., will sell 600 head of cattle. This is a big closing out sale and everything goes. Russell is 280 miles west of Kansas City and the best of train service is to be had from Kansas City to Russell. It is on the main line of the Union Pacific and there are three trains daily each way. There will be 240 head of 3 and 4-year-old cows. Sixty of them are strictly high grade Herefords. The balance are high grade Shorthorns and Red Polls. There will be 50 2-year-old heifers, 6 registered Polled Hereford bulls, 4 years old, and the cows and heifers are bred to these bulls. The day before the sale is stockmen's day at the Russell county fair and all are invited to come a day early and enjoy Stockmen's day with the Russell county stockmen. About 200 head of cattle are shown here annually and registered bulls, cows and heifers will be for sale either at auction or at private sale. Also car lots of stockers. For further information address either E. M. Haise or Johnson Workman, secretary of the Russell District Stockmen's association. Information about what is to be sold will be gladly and promptly given. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Southard's Monarch Herefords.

In this reader we call special attention to the half page advertisement announcing J. O. Southard's Hereford sale to be held on his farm adjoining Comiskey, Kan., Saturday, October 6. The sale will be held in the big, new pavilion which Mr. Southard has just completed and which will seat 2,500 people. October 6 is the last day of the American Royal and Hereford fanciers and farmers attending this big show can secure transportation direct to Comiskey over the Missouri Pacific railway, using a special Pullman car provided for this sale. Mr. Southard is putting up an exceptional offering for this sale, including 100 cows and 25 bulls. The cow offering will include some very high priced animals which Mr. Southard has secured in other sales and a number of exceptionally fine cows sired by the Southard herd bull, Monarch. The offering will represent the greatest variety of breeding that has been offered in any sale in the West in recent years. A good many of these cows will have calves at foot and will be rebred. A special feature of the offering

will be the 2-year-old heifers bred to the Southard herd bulls. The bull offering will afford an opportunity for those wanting especially high class herd bull material and for the farmers and ranchmen. The half page announcement in this issue will give a fairly good idea of the offering. Further particulars may be had by addressing Mr. Southard. If you have not already written for catalog do so at once and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

TOPEKA FAIR NOTES.

Uncle "Tom" Dawe and his son, Jas. Dawe of Troy, Kan., were exhibitors with a nice string of Shorthorns from their well known "Big Field" herd. T. J. Dawe is a pioneer Shorthorn breeder having bred Shorthorns for years in Doniphan county.—Advertisement.

L. E. Johnson, representing the Blue Hog breeding company of Wilmington, Del., exhibited at the fair. This company has established a Western distributing point at Waldron, Kan.—Advertisement.

Col. Jesse Howell, Herkimer, Kan., exhibited Duroc Jerseys from the well known herd of Howell Bros. This firm will have around 20 top spring boars for sale and nothing but those that are suitable for breeding purposes will be offered.—Advertisement.

Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., breeder of Chester White hogs with size and quality exhibited at the fair 11 head and won 11 ribbons. His advertisement will be found

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Late Burger, Wellington, Kan., AUCTIONEER
Ask any Breeder. Write or wire as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

HORSES.

An Extra Good Imported Belgian Stallion and Mammoth Jack to trade for cattle and will pay difference in cash.
KIDD BROS., MEADOW SPRING RANCH, Waverly, Kan.

SAPPHIRE HOGS.

SAPPHIRE (BLUE) HOGS
The farmers hog. Baby pigs in pairs and trios. Illustrated booklet free.—L. E. Johnson, Waldron, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

'Hampshire Febr. Boars
Five good ones sired by Hillwood Jack. Farmers prices. Write today. Geo. W. Peterson, Leonardville, Kan., Riley Co.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS by Kaw Chief. Four years selling Hampshire and not one dissatisfied customer. R. T. WRIGHT, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE—Quality—Breeding
Bred gilts and spring pigs either sex. Herd headed by son of the 800 Paulsen's Model. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

HALCYON HAMPSHIRE Strong in the blood of Gen. Tipton 1877, Pat Maloy 1415, Cherokee Lad 9029. Choice fall boars and spring pigs for sale. GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, Kan.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE
200 head in herd. Sows bred to and spring pigs by a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy.
WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS
Phone 3918, Daring, Kansas

MULEFOOT HOGS.

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

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Bancroft's Durocs Guaranteed immune. March boars and gilts weighing 100 to 125 pounds. Price \$25 to \$30, for choice stock. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kansas

TAYLOR'S WORLD BEATERS

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

JAMES L. TAYLOR
OLEAN, Miller County, MO.

Registered Shropshire Sheep

We have about 300 registered Shropshire ewes and rams for sale, priced from \$15 to \$35, from one to as many as you want. All buyers met at train. Call or write us.
J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

Percheron—Belgian—Shire
Stallions and Mares

Two, three, four and five year stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings.
I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal to herd sires that weigh 2300 and 2400 lbs. each on the scales.

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

Fred Chandler
Route 7 Just above Kansas City Chariton, Iowa

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc Pigs Ready to Ship 110 to pick from. Pairs and trios not related. Golden Model, Critic, and Col. Gano blood.
R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

Pure Bred Duroc Boars

Sired by Col. Tatarax and out of Crimson Defender and Buddy K. 4th sows. These are big, stretchy fellows and guaranteed right in every way. Write for particulars and prices. Address
W. J. HARRISON, AXTELL, KANSAS

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS
Choice spring pigs, either sex, prize winning blood, for sale at reasonable prices.
SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS

Sired by the Famous Oley's Dream and the great All Col. 2nd. Can fit the farmer and the biggest breeder in quality and prices. Write today for prices.
W. W. OLEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Outstanding Herd Boars

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

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Fall boars and gilts, from champions Defender, Illustrators, Crimson Wonder and Golden Model. All breedings.
JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

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

Bred Sows—Bred Gilts

A few choice sows and gilts bred to Illustrators 2nd Jr., for Sept. farrow. Spring boars sired by Crimson Wonder Again Jr., G. M. Crimson Wonder, Illustrators 2nd Jr. and Crillo D. Everything immunized. G. M. SHAW, LYONS, KAN.

Duroc-Jerseys
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells On Approval

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

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan.

Annual Sales at Sabetha, Kan.
Boar and Gilt Sale—Nov. 7. Bred Sow Sale—Feb. 7
All tops reserved for these sales.

Grandview Herd Durocs

125 springs to select from. Sired by many leading boars of the breed. Many by our great line bred KING THE COL. boar, COL. SENSATION. See our exhibit at Nebraska State Fair.
Farley & Harley, Aurora, Neb.

ELM CREEK DUROC-JERSEYS

(Formerly the J. O. Hunt Herd.)
20 selected Feb. and Mar. boars at private sale. Farmer's prices to move them by Oct. 15. Gilts reserved for bred sow sale Feb. 8. The strictly big type kind.
J. O. HONEYCUTT, MARYSVILLE, KAN.

SHEEP.

Hampshire Buck Lambs 7 choice pure breeds; Big boned, ready for service, \$30. C. W. WALKER, Eskridge, Kansas

Sheep

Registered Shropshire and Registered Hampshire Rams
From imported stock. Ewes all sold.
F. B. CORNELL, Nickerson, Kansas

Shropshire Registered Rams

For sale. I will exhibit them at the Hutchinson Kansas State Fair, September 15 to 22.
JOHN COLDWATER, CHASE, KANSAS



CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.
Chester Whites Spring pigs ready to ship. Write for catalog.
White Eagle Farm, Woodland, Missouri

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

50 Pure Bred O. I. C. Pigs Sows and boars \$10 each.
HARRY HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

O. I. C. Registered Pigs for sale, either sex. Ready for service.
Harold C. McConnell, Russell, Kansas

WESTERN HERD CHESTER WHITES
75 Spring pigs at bargain. 100 September pigs at \$10 each. Write immediately. F. C. GOOKIN, Russell, Kansas

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS
Booking orders for spring pigs of National Swine Show blood lines. A few good fall pigs at bargain prices.
J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

O. I. C. and Chester White
Galloway Bred, bred by Galloway Ed. Mo. State Fair Grand Champion 1916, and Archie 2nd, by Scotches Archie, first in class Mo. State Fair, 1916, at the head of herd. All ages for sale. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular and photos. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MO.

KANSAS HERD
CHESTER WHITE HOGS
40 March boars for sale. All gilts reserved for bred sow sale in February. Special prices to move boars.
ARTHUR MOSSE, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.
Registered Ayshire Bull 10 years old, is offered for sale by Pleasant Valley Farm. James Wagner, Perth, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE.
For Sale 14 extra good dairy cows. One registered Guernsey bull.
CARNAGEY, BELTON, MISSOURI

GUERNSEYS
For next 30 days will offer Guernsey bull calves subject to prior sale at \$100 each f. o. b. Kansas City. Have few females at reasonable prices.
Overland Guernsey Farm
Overland Park Kansas

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.
DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forest Standard Polled Durham Bulls at the head of the herd. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

Polled Durham & Shorthorns for sale
100 Registered
Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and Sultan's Pride 1st at Kansas, Nebr., Iowa and Oklahoma state fairs. Heads herd. Will meet trains. Phone 1602.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

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

Morrison's Red Polls Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old, by Cremo 2nd. A great 17 months old herd bull for sale. Cows and heifers. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.
ANGUS CATTLE 150 young bulls and heifers ready to ship.
Berkshire Hogs
SUTTON & PORTEOUS, Lawrence, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Herd headed by Louis of View-point 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.
Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords
Choice bull calves, including one extra good calf, 14 months old, weighing 900 pounds. Also extra good Percheron stud colts. [MORA E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KAN.]

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
Cheap Shorthorns
A real CHOICE GOODS show bull 14 mos. old. Several spring bulls, a cow and heifer. I'm a breeder, not a trader.
W. M. Drennon, Parkville, Mo.
10 miles from Kansas City on St. Joseph Electric.

in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering 40 March boars for sale. The sisters to these nice fellows are being reserved for a bred sow sale in February. This sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. But get busy if you need a really choice boar. Write at once and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Hill & King, Poland China breeders, of near Topeka, were exhibitors in the Poland China classes.—Advertisement.

W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb., exhibited Poland Chinas again this season and his exhibit was a place of general interest all during the week.—Advertisement.

F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kan., was on hand again this year with a nice exhibit from his "Western Herd" of Chester Whites. He made several sales and was well pleased with his prizes.—Advertisement.

Herman Groninger, Bendena, Kan., was an exhibitor in the Poland China classes again this season. There is no more competent judge of the good, profitable kind than this veteran breeder who has bred Polands in Doniphan county for over 40 years.—Advertisement.

A. L. Harris, Osage City, Kan., was an exhibitor of Shorthorns. He was well pleased with the big free fair and won his share of prizes among them a silver cup.—Advertisement.

The Hampshire breeders were much in evidence at the fair. Among the well known exhibitors were Geo. W. Elia, Valley Falls; F. B. Wempe, Frankfort; R. T. Wright, Grantville; H. L. Peppmeyer, Topeka; Roy Crawford, Topeka; and Souder Bros., Doniphan, Neb. Tuesday night Roy Crawford entertained Hampshire breeders in a box at the Grand and H. L. Peppmeyer with a dinner at the Elks club Wednesday night. All hands were boosting for the association sale at Valley Falls, October 12.—Advertisement.

Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., was a visitor at the fair. There were two big exhibitors of Spotted Poland Chinas from Indiana and in one of these exhibits Mr. Carlson found the March boar he was looking for. It took a long price to land him but he is Mr. Carlson's boar now and will finish the show circuit and be shipped in time to show at the Marshall county fair at Blue Rapids.—Advertisement.

David Coleman & Sons and J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan., were exhibitors of registered Holstein cattle at the fair again this season. They took home their share of prizes and the defeat of the Great Galloway-Messer show bull by Chestnut & Sons' bull, Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd, and the defeat of their great show cow, by Chestnut & Sons' cow, Beatitude Wayne De Kol was about glory enough for one year for this up to date Holstein Friesian section.—Advertisement.

The Holstein Friesian association of Kansas held a directors' meeting at the fair grounds Wednesday and decided on Nortonville, Kan., Wednesday, October 31, as the place and date of the semi-annual meeting for the association. Nortonville is an enterprising town in Jefferson county and the home of Ben Schneider, the president of the association.—Advertisement.

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan., and J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., were visitors at the big free fair at Topeka. They are holding two big Poland China boar and gilt sales October 18 and 19. Mr. Griffiths sells at his farm seven miles from Leonardville and Mr. Swingle sells at his farm joining town. Both offerings are of the very best. You can ask for the catalog any time. Both sales will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Phil Dawson, Endicott, Neb., has probably exhibited Poland Chinas at the Topeka fair longer than any other exhibitor present last week. His Giant Expansion herd attracted probably more attention than any other herd present and while a young man he is a veteran exhibitor and knows how to win or lose gracefully. His exhibit was greatly admired by farmers and breeders from all over the state.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

The Sutton-Porteous Angus Sale.
Every admirer or breeder of black cattle should have a catalog of the big Sutton-Porteous sale. They are selling a wonderfully good lot of cows and heifers. A large portion of the cows have fine calves at their side, others are heavy with calf. The 28 2-year-old heifers offered are all safe in calf to one of their show bulls. Among the bulls cataloged are several show bulls, the balance are all good herd bulls. Practically every noted family of the breed is represented in this sale, and a number of the famous Sutton & Porteous show herds will be sold. Don't miss this sale if you want good Angus.—Advertisement.

Big Husky Poland Boars.
Ross A. Coffman of Overbrook, Kan., is offering special prices on Poland China boars. He has several big husky fellows of last fall farrow and a nice line of spring boars. They are sired by King Orphan, by Young Orphan, and Guy's Buster by Guy's Price; and are out of sows sired by Big Jumbo, by Big Hadley Jr., Nemo Prince, by Prince You Tell, and Hadley Boy, by Big Hadley. There is no better breeding than is represented in this offering. The boars are the big husky, stretchy kind and the prices are right. If interested write R. A. Coffman, of Overbrook, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

The texture of the soil is nearly always more important than mere "richness." The maintenance and improvement of soil texture is more dependent upon plowing than upon any other operation of tillage. A fine mellow soil is more productive than a hard lumpy one of the same chemical composition.

Lookabaugh's Second Letter

Dear Friends:

Our Beginners' Department is to teach you how to crawl, then how to walk and then how to run in the Shorthorn breeding business. This applies to the Boys' Club, to the farmers who never had any experience in livestock and his boys who are interested in livestock and want to make the farm make more money. It is not hard to get the boys interested on the farm especially if they have something alive to work with that gets prettier every day and makes money fast. This also applies to the banker and the merchant and those who live in town and own a farm and who have so often thought that they would like to have some good registered livestock on their farm, something that they could go look at once a week and yet something that would not be a bill of expense, but a business that would make more interest on the money invested than the same number of dollars would in their bank or mercantile company. This also applies to clerks and railroad employees who are working on a salary and have a little piece of land and want to stock it up.

Why not buy a cow and pay so much a month until she is paid for? We do not say this because we particularly need the money, but we like the business. We do not mind working hard getting you interested and started when we know within a few years you will come back to us and show us how much money this cow and her female offspring have made for you, even more than your salary, and yet you had the milk for your family to use. But you say, "I did not know you milked Registered Shorthorns." We do, and you will too if you have them. I know that if the average farmer who holds only a few cows and desires their milk, cream or butter was to take some of these registered Shorthorn cows that are in our Beginners' Department and feed the calves by hand, sell the milk or cream and at the end of the year from the sale of both the cream and the registered calves it would bring in a larger income than they ever received from their cows before. The Shorthorn calf develops a tendency early in life to eat the roughness and waste products of the farm and if fed a little bran or meal and a little later some oats when the calf is a year old you hardly know but that it was raised along with its mother. With reasonable care a year old these calves will be worth from \$100 to \$150 each, and if you sell the cream you have more than the cow cost you. The heifer calves of course you want to keep and when they have matured into cows (providing you had fed them a little grain the first year and half of their life) you would never know by looking at them how they had been raised when they were calves.

Our Beginners' Department is proving a success and a benefit to all parties concerned, to the breed in general and to you who are starting, and thus is of valuable lasting benefit to all of us in the future. We think more of our reputation than we do of our entire herd of cattle and we certainly are enjoying being asked questions by our customers and those who are becoming interested in Shorthorns. We want you to write us and let us know if there is anything you want to understand better, that we can tell you, or if there is any of your friends who desire to start a small herd without putting a large sum of money into the business. We are not going to give them anything but I believe we can show them how to make it, and by helping each other we help ourselves. By placing more and better Shorthorns in the Southwest we help every man who is a citizen of the Southwest.

We can sell you on six or nine months' time if desired two heifers and a bull Scotch-topped, on the milking strain, bull not related, the three for \$400. We price bulls from eleven to sixteen months old at \$150. We sell eight Scotch-topped heifers and a pure Scotch bull for \$1250; or five bred heifers and a good Scotch bull not related for \$1250; cows with calves at foot and rebred, we sell for \$250; some as cheap as \$200 and others as high as \$300 and \$400. But these are great big sixteen hundred pound cows with fine calves at their side, with an exceptionally good sire and rebred to the son of Avondale. Or we have a nice bunch of young Scotch heifers and young Scotch cows with calves at their side that we sell from \$300 to \$500 a head. We have a nice selection of fine herd bulls that will go with this class of a herd, reds, whites, or roans. If you wish we will give you a contract back for half the price you pay for any female for her calf at a year old in good condition. In other words we sell you cattle at a low rate of interest and give you an opportunity to make fifty per cent or more for them on your money. This is just to show you that we have confidence in what the cattle will do for you. If you have confidence in us and believe that we can and will start you right and stay with you through thick and thin the first few years when young breeders always need help—then place your order with us.

We much prefer you to visit our farm, which the majority do. That divides the responsibility and makes it more pleasant for us both. We like to have visitors come and stay a week with us. You will get clearly familiar with the herd and our method of doing business. You will see the outstanding get of FAIR ACRES SULTAN, one of America's leading sires. You will also have the opportunity of appraising SNOWBIRD'S SULTAN (our new acquisition), THE TWIN brother to FAIR ACRES SULTAN; and AVONDALE'S CHOICE, WATONGA SEARCHLIGHT, IMPORTED DOUNE ROYALIST, and PLEASANT DALE 4th, comprising a line of herd bulls on one farm which are well worth a trip across the continent to view.

Yours for more and better Shorthorns,
H. C. LOOKABAUGH,
WATONGA, OKLAHOMA.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming out for fall and winter trade. R. M. ANDERSON, BELDIT, KAN.

Shorthorn Bargains
A fine lot of Scotch topped cows and heifers with calves at foot or in calf to the great breeding bulls, Symphony's Last and White Chief. Price \$150. Also a few bulls of serviceable age, \$140. H. C. GRANER, LANCASTER, KAN.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Private Sale

I am making special prices on my crop of spring calves. Also two very choice fall calves. Scotch and Scotch-topped, reds and roans.

Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe.

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

Shorthorn Steers Break World's Record

40 Shorthorn steers, weighing 1699 lbs., bred in North Dakota, fed in South Dakota, topped the Chicago market July 9 at \$14 per cwt., averaging \$236.88 per head. They were part of a shipment of 18 loads of Shorthorns, 268 head, which sold for \$55,025.39, averaging slightly under \$210 per head. Market authorities pronounce this performance without a parallel for all time and regardless of breed. The Shorthorn is the breed for you.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Illinois

Stunkel's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Topped

Herd Headed By Cumberland Diamond

A few good young bulls, some extra quality, 12 to 20 months old. Seven three year old cows bred and showing heavy, also a few heifers, all strong in the blood of Star Goods or Victor Oran. Priced for quick sale.

E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kansas

Park Place Shorthorns

Young bulls ready for service. Scotch and Scotch topped cows and heifers showing in calf or with calf at side and rebred to good sires. Special prices to parties wishing a number of females with bull to mate. Visitors always welcome. Phone, Market 2087 or Market 3705.
PARK E. SALTER, WICHITA, KAN.

C.A. Cowan & Son

Athol, Kansas

Breeders of Shorthorns with real size and quality.
We offer 5 bulls from 10 to 12 months old, sired by Pioneer, a grandson Avondale and White Hall Sultan. 12 bulls from 6 to 8 months by Mistletoe King, by Mistletoe Archer, a full brother to Captain Archer. Reds and roans. Out of big cows.

C.A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan., (Smith County)

Salt Creek Valley Shorthorn Cattle

30 bulls, 10 of them from 10 to 18 months old. Balance spring calves. 20 cows and heifers for sale to reduce herd. All bred or with calf at foot. Write for descriptions, prices and breeding. Also a few extra choice reg. Poland China boars, March farrow.

E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.
(Pioneer Republic County Herd)

Shorthorns Polled Durhams

5 Shorthorn bulls from 12 to 15 months old. Scotch topped. All polled bulls sold but one 14 months old. He is a good one. 15 bull calves six to eight months old. Write for descriptions and prices. Investigation will convince you this herd is strong in blood lines and individual merit. Not a show herd but a working herd.

V. A. PLYMOT, BARNARD, KANSAS
(Mitchell County)

Master Butterfly 5th

is now for sale. He will be sold fully guaranteed and his get is evidence of his great value as a producer. He is a beautiful roan, sired by Searchlight and out of Butterfly Maid. He is five years old and very kind and gentle. A few bulls 12 to 15 months old. Also a nice lot of younger bulls. Also some choice females. Write for descriptions and prices.

W. F. BLEAM & SONS,
BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS
(Osborne County)

Cedar Lawn Farm Shorthorns

23 bulls from six months to one year old. Reds and Roans. Pure Scotch and Scotch tops. Popular breeding and good individuals. Also a few heifers and cows for sale. Address

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
(Clay County)
Rock Island and Union Pacific R. Rs.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Jersey Cattle Excellent Breeding. Percy Lili, Mount Hope, Kansas
Registered Jerseys cows, heifers and calves. Good breeding, good individuals. Must reduce the herd. Prices reasonable. C. F. Fuetze, R. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

JERSEYS AT AUCTION

Death of owner necessitates sale of E. T. Shaffer herd of thirty registered and high grade Jerseys, including bull whose dam is sister of grand champion Southwestern Dairy Show, 1916. Cows big heavy-milking kind. Some four to six gallon ones.
 Sold at Shaffer barns in Fulton, Kan., Monday, Sept. 24th—S. E. Shaffer, Executrix

38 MILK COWS 38 Heifers and Bulls 38

Will be sold at Auction
 Paola, Kan., Saturday, Sept. 29
 At 1:00 P. M.

On Fritts farm joining Paola on the south. Must sell Frances entire herd as he is a renter and must vacate. Fritts is selling his grades and will hereafter keep only registered Jerseys; all cows tuberculin tested and healthy.
 Herd consists of 2 registered Jersey cows, 17 high grade Jersey cows, 8 mixed bred cows, 4 registered Jersey bull calves; 3 grade Jersey bull calves and 4 grade Jersey heifer calves. A number of these cows have made \$25 a month for the past several months. Ask for catalog.

Frances & Fritts

PAOLA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Always A. R. O. bull calves, better than the common run. Just now a few females to make the herd fit the stables.—H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.
 Reg. Holsteins. The producing kind. A few bulls and heifers for sale this fall. Members H. F. Asso of Kansas

Rock Brook Farm Holsteins
 For sale registered bulls out of A. R. O. dams up to 301 pounds. Choice registered heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds. Also car load of high grade cows. Everything federal tested.

ROCK BROOK FARM, OMAHA, NEBR.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CALVES high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old. Both calves with A. R. O. backing. Member H. F. Asso of Kansas. BEN SCHNEIDER, (Jefferson Co.) Nortonville, Kansas

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

OAK HILL FARM Reg. Holsteins Two bulls, seven and five months old. Both calves with A. R. O. backing. Member H. F. Asso of Kansas. BEN SCHNEIDER, (Jefferson Co.) Nortonville, Kansas

HOME DAIRY FARM, DENISON, KAN.
 Some young bulls for sale. Also females. Member H. F. Asso of Kansas. J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure, 5 weeks old; from heavy milkers. \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.

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

For Sale: Registered Holstein Heifer calves 3 to 6 mos. old. Bull calves, 1 mo to 2 yrs. old. Also milk cows. Bock's Dairy, Route 9, Wichita, Kansas

High Grade Holstein Calves 12 heifers, 15-16 pure bred, 1 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked. \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. FEENWOOD FARMS, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

Registered and High Grade Holsteins

Practically pure bred heifer calves, six weeks old, crated and delivered to your station \$25 each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants. CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, WHITEWATER, WIS.

TREDICO HERD

Registered Holsteins.
 Large, Strong and Healthy.
 First class records and type.
GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS.

60 Head of Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers For Sale

Granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis, and King Walker. Most of the heifers are out of A. R. O. dams and the majority of our cows have A. R. O. records. They are priced right. Also a few young bulls out of A. R. O. dams.
Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kan.

Holstein Heifers For Sale

One hundred and fifty high grade Holstein heifers. We bought them in Wisconsin; We summered them in Kansas on a blue stem pasture; we bred them to registered bulls. They will soon be ready to begin giving milk and making money.

MARTIN BROS., MARION, KANSAS

W. H. Mott, Herington.

A. Seaborn, at the Farm.

Mr. Dairyman, do you Appreciate Breeding?

If you do Maplewood Holsteins will certainly interest you. Herd headed by Canary Butter Boy King, the premier bull of the West.

250 Head in the Herd—250
 75 pure bred, many of them with A. R. O. records. 15 bulls ready for service now and this fall. 175 high grade cows and heifers, some fresh now and the rest to freshen this fall. For prices and descriptions address **MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KAN.**

Jas. B. Healey Estate.

M. A. Anderson, Cashier, Farmers State Bank.

Registered and High Grade Holsteins

Special Sale for 60 Days to close up a partnership. Write me at once for descriptions and prices and full information.

Choice registered heifers sired by a 40-pound bull and bred to a 40-pound bull. Due to freshen this fall.

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

70 Extra Choice, heavy springing high grade heifers that will freshen September and October.

50 Choice high grade heifers that will freshen in November and December.

Address, **M. A. ANDERSON, HOPE, KANSAS, DICKINSON COUNTY**
 Main Lines Rock Island and Missouri Pacific

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

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

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you? 40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 30 springing heifers; 40 open heifers and 20 registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$30 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm. We can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

60—Registered Cows and Heifers—60

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

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

Maurer's Holstein Farm

is offering a choice selection of everything in pure-bred Holsteins, of all ages, and with the best of breeding. Also grade cows and heifers of the best class. Buy your next bull calf or service bull from us. For further particulars wire, phone or write **T. R. MAURER & CO., EMPORIA, KANSAS.**

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write. **O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.**

Thirty Pound Breeding

There will be three young bulls from dams with A. R. O. records above 30 lbs. Besides several young daughters of 30-lb. sires and about thirty cows that are bred to 30-lb. bulls.

70 Head of Quality Holsteins

All are guaranteed breeders and free from tuberculosis. One of the big features of this sale is a yearling bull whose dam and sire's dam average 85.04 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Get some of this high record stock that will pay you big interest on your investment as milk producers besides giving you a quality herd in their offspring.

THE CONSIGNORS ARE

University of Nebraska.....Lincoln	J. F. Bunte.....Cortland
The Indian School.....Genoa	E. B. Davis.....Omaha
S. B. Davis, Superintendent.....	Nelson Bros.....Stromsburg
D. E. C. Brown.....Fullerton	W. M. Condon.....Humphrey
LeRoy Ball.....Albia	Little & Little.....Clarke
W. J. Jenkinson.....Monroe	C. J. Furry.....Franklin
D. M. Hildebrand.....Seward	Dwight Williams.....Omaha

Write for catalog.

Dwight Williams, Sales Mgr., Omaha, Nebr.
 103 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

Public Sale

Joe Fox, 35 years in the Breeding Business will sell at Greeley, Tuesday Afternoon, October 9

stock consisting of 12 pure blood Percherons, stallions, mares and colts, 1 registered French Coach stallion, 5 French Draft, 9 of this bunch are sired by Sir Glenwood which is in sale. Also the well known horse, Casey, 7 young jacks 14½ to 16 hands, 7 jennets registered at Columbus, Tenn. Other stock, mares, mules and colts. 30 head of cattle, pure bred O. I. C. hogs, 3 sows and pigs, 5 boars 6 months old.

Terms will be announced day of sale.

Mo. P. R. R. trains going west due noon and midnight.

Mo. P. R. R. trains going east due 4 a. m. and 4 p. m.

J. E. Higgins of Garnett, and Col. Rogers of Greeley, Auctioneers.

L. T. Markey, Clerk.

Joe Fox, Greeley, Anderson County, Kansas



CATTLE SALE—600 HEAD

The following lot of cattle belonging to me will be sold to the highest bidder at my ranch, eight (8) miles northwest of

Russell, Kan., Saturday, Oct. 6 Commencing at 10 a.m. sharp

EVERYTHING SOLD TO BE SHIPPED WILL BE DELIVERED FREE ON CARS AT RUSSELL. REMEMBER THE DATE, OCTOBER 6, 1917.

240 head of 3 and 4-year-old cows. 60 of these cows are strictly high grade Herefords. Balance are grade Shorthorns and Red Polls.

50 2-year-old heifers. Six registered Polled Hereford bulls, 4 years old. All the cows and heifers in this lot are bred, or being bred to these bulls.

175 calves, steers and heifers. Grade Herefords.

135 yearlings, steers and heifers. Grade Herefords.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auct. J.W. Johnson, E.M. Haise, Owner, Russell, Kan.
 Fieldman, Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Write for full information which will be furnished by return mail. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.



Southard's Monarch Herefords

125 Will Be Offered in Public Auction at the Farm Adjoining
Comiskey, Kan., Saturday, October 6
100 Cows—25 Bulls

Big, rugged, big boned cows, the kind that give plenty of milk to raise their calves and at the same time carry the easy-fleshing characteristics of the Hereford in a remarkable degree. Fifteen hundred to seventeen hundred pound cows, beauties, the kind every breeder loves to produce and the kind the farmer should raise and can afford to buy. In this time of high priced feed every farmer should handle the kind of beef cow that will give him the greatest possible value for the feed consumed. This sale offering will afford the Golden Opportunity.

Most of these cows will have calf at foot and be rebred. They are the tops from 325 head, which constitutes one of the best collections of breeding cows in the country. The offering gives the greatest variety of breeding that has been offered in any sale in years and the cows will be bred to the famous Southard herd bulls, Monarch (2350 pounds on pasture); King Farmer (a ton bull at 2½ years), by Imp. Farmer; Bright Domino, by Beau Picture; Repeater 91, by Repeater 19; Overton Fairfax, by Perfection Fairfax, out of a Princess cow; Repeater 66, a full brother to the \$27,500 Repeater 7th, and Bright Gladiator, by Bright Stanway.

The Bull Offering will meet every requirement. There will be bulls individually good enough and of sufficiently rich breeding to insure them places with the best herds. Then there will be bulls for the ranchman and bulls, big, rugged, easy feeding, thick fleshed fellows for the farmer. The kind every farmer should use. The kind that pay for themselves in one or two crops of calves.

The Sale will be held in the big new pavilion which Mr. Southard is rushing to completion and which will seat 2,500 people.

Mr. Southard's Appeal is especially to the farmer. He is a farmer himself and he wants farmers for his guests sale day. He wants you to buy his cattle, because he knows they will make money for you, as they have for him. He wants to send a catalog to you. Write for it now and please mention this paper. Address

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

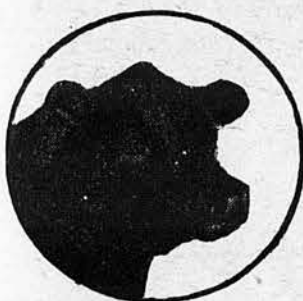
Auctioneers—Fred Reppert, Magness Bros., V. E. Miller, Lester Lowe. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Sale—Saturday of American Royal Week.

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Great Aberdeen Angus Sale

October 4, 1917, at Lawrence, Kansas

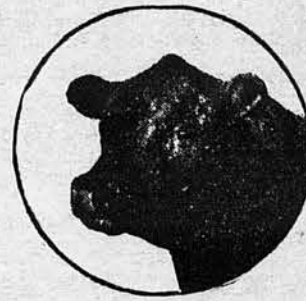


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26 Bred Heifers.
35 Cows with calves by side
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All popular families represented—
Black Birds Queen Mothers
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We have more springing heifers in our pastures than our barns will accommodate, many of them will freshen in from thirty to sixty days. Others during the fall. Many of these heifers weigh over one thousand pounds and are practically cows now in size and are from high producing cows.

We will sell you your choice from our herd and as many as you want. Special prices in carload lots.

We can also furnish you A. R. O. bulls. The delivering facilities here are ideal as shipment can be made over the Union Pacific, the Rock Island or the Santa Fe.

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

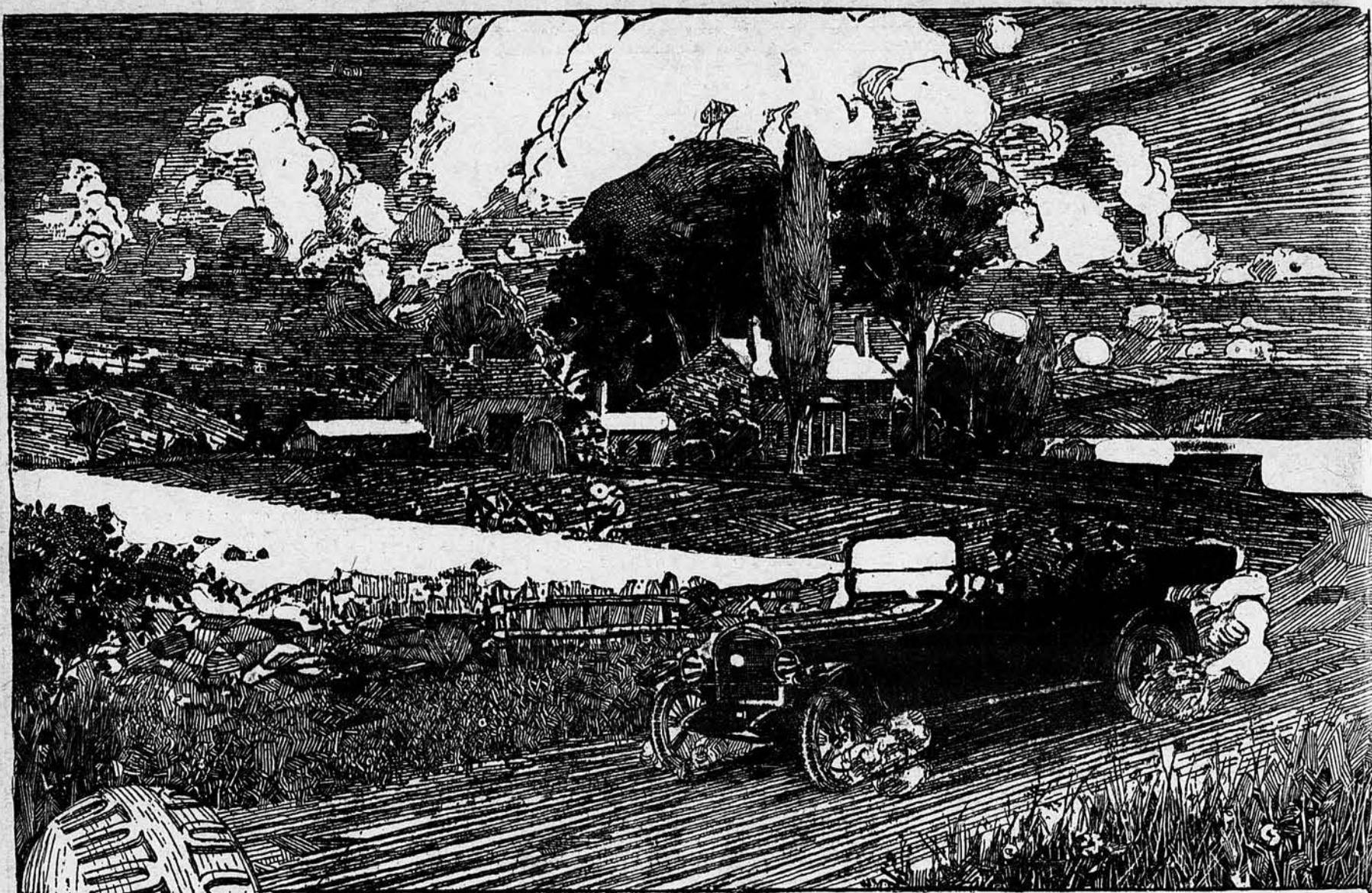
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350 head yearling and two year old heifers and mature cows. Everything acclimated and tuberculin tested. A large number of them are nearly purebred. We have recently added 100 head of choice ones to the herd. 150 are very choice two year olds that will freshen this fall. Some cows fresh now and others to freshen in 40 days.

20 head of registered cows and heifers and a number of registered bulls, one and two years old. A very special offer on 100 long yearling heifers that are as good as will be found anywhere. We want to sell them at once as we need the room. Come to Salina and phone the farm and we will call for you. For further particulars address,

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