

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

A Better Chance for Cows

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

DAIRYING is making a rapid growth this year in Kansas. Prices have been high for butterfat and whole milk, and that will be true to a much greater extent during the winter. The world is coming to appreciate the food producing ability of dairy cows to a greater extent than in the past, when the fight for food was not so great. Dairying is inevitable in the developing of a region, for a cow can produce a much larger amount of human food from a given amount of feed than a steer. That is the basis for the excellent progress Kansas is making, which is shown especially well around Topeka, Mulvane, Independence, Abilene, Ft. Scott and Garnett. Farmers in these communities are developing a higher efficiency.

Milk is a very cheap human food, when its real food value is considered. The average amount used is going to increase, which will do still more to develop the dairy business. This means higher prices. The food produced by some of the better cows is much greater than is understood generally. For example, take Katy Gerben, a Holstein cow of considerable fame. In seven milking periods this cow gave 115,120 pounds of milk and 4,715 pounds of butter. This is an average of 16,446 pounds of milk and 674 pounds of butter for every milking period. In the seven milking periods she produced food equal to 39,879 pounds of beef. It would require 47 steers weighing 1,400 pounds to yield this amount of beef. At an average price of 10 cents a quart she gave \$5,317 worth of milk in the seven periods.

And take with another cow. Professor T. L. Haecker, for the last 23 years chief of the dairy division of the Minnesota Experiment station, says: "It is interesting to learn that the cow, Lady Oak, in one day produced, in the form of milk, human food equal in value to the food contained in the body of a calf weighing 115 pounds. In a year's record this cow produced 993 pounds of fat, 631 pounds of protein and 1,052 pounds of carbohydrates. This product was equal to 266 calves weighing 125 pounds apiece, or 142 calves weighing 200 pounds apiece; 28 yearlings weighing 500 pounds apiece, or five steers weighing 1,100 pounds apiece. Her daily yield of solids in winter was equal to 22.3 pounds of gain in a steer. These figures indicate the wonderful efficiency of the dairy animal as an economical producer of human food."

Unfortunately the proportion of quality cows like the ones mentioned is distressfully small. This is especially true in Kansas—average cows are producing but 3,000 pounds of milk and 120 pounds of butterfat a year. This needs to be raised and at once. The way to do this is to be sure you know just what every cow is doing. "It is necessary to know your cows," says P. G. Holden, a specialist in dairying with the International Harvester company. "The man who owns a good cow, and knows it, is indeed fortunate. The same holds true of the man who owns a poor cow and knows it,



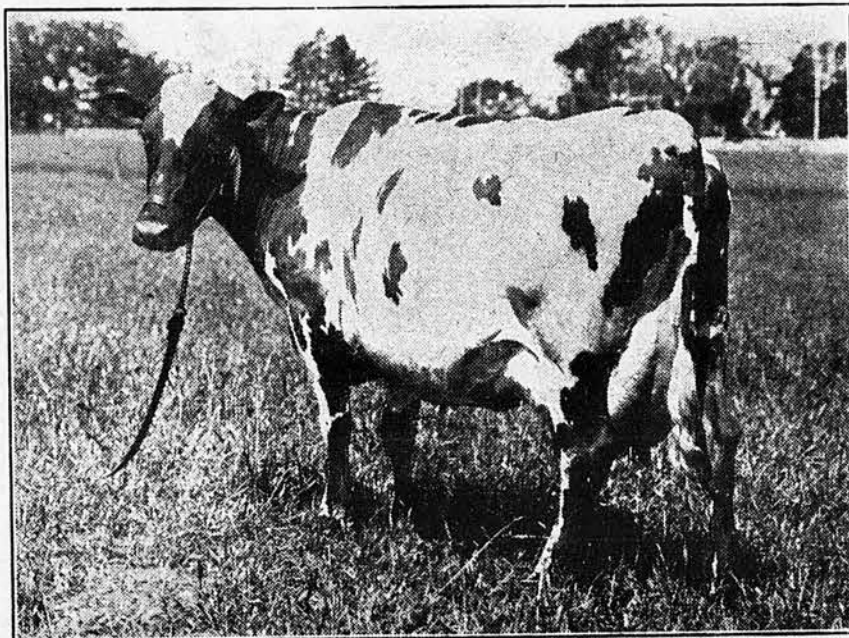
Boys in Montgomery County on a Visit to One of the Holstein Farms; They are Learning the Fundamentals of the Business.

and has enough good judgment to send her to the butcher rather than to sell her to his neighbor for a star boarder in the herd. The good cows of the man who knows, have records, and are generally too valuable to sell. It is the man who milks cows day after day but considers it too much bother to weigh and test the milk who needs to know something about cow values.

"Many farmers have owned cows which they thought were just ordinary individuals, and which they were induced to sell at a low price, only to learn later that they had missed an opportunity to develop great cows. This has been true with a large number of record cows in the leading dairy breeds. If the original owner had realized the returns on the time required to keep accurate records he would surely have profited many times over. Again many men have been misled as to the value of their cows that give a large flow of milk at freshening time, but decrease rapidly as their lactation period advances. An accurate record on every animal in the herd will solve the problem and reveal some surprising facts to every cow owner, regardless of his ability to select animals by their external characteristics."

That farmers believe in keeping records on their cows is well indicated by the progress that is being made by the cow testing associations, of which there are four in Kansas now. Farmers around Abilene, Mulvane, Wichita and Independence have organized for this work. Other testing associations will without doubt be formed in the near future. Any community that wishes to organize can get help if one of the men will write to O. E. Reed of Manhattan, professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. In addition to the work that is being done by these associations, many individual farmers are keeping more or less complete records.

The cow testing association idea has been tried out well in Iowa especially. Here is the average of the data from five associations organized since 1909 that includes 2,950 records from 177 herds: 1. The average cow in the cow-testing associations produced 217 pounds of butterfat a year at a net profit of \$32.77, after paying for the feed at market prices less the cost of hauling. 2. If the 1½ million milk cows of Iowa produced as much butterfat a year as the average cow in the cow-testing associations, it would mean an increased production for the state of 115½ million pounds of butterfat a year, worth at 30 cents a pound, \$34,650,000. 3. The most profitable cow returned her owner a net profit of \$125, while the poorest cow lacked \$25.92 of paying for her feed. 4. There were good cows and poor cows in every herd. The best cow from every herd returned an average of \$55 net profit a year, while the poorest cow from every herd returned but \$15.12 net profit a year. 5. The most profitable herd netted its owner \$71.22 a cow in one year, while the poorest herd was kept at a loss of (Con. on Page 14.)



Canary Bell, an Ayrshire Cow Owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College; This Animal Produced 17,406 Pounds of Milk Last Year.



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Farming in War Times

CHICKEN MITES, the night pest of poultry, may not always leave the fowls before daylight, as commonly supposed, but may remain in the feathers in such numbers as to make poultry possible carriers of this pest to uninfested places. This fact was brought out recently by an entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture in the course of a study of the life history and habits of the chicken mite, undertaken to discover principles on which combative measures might be based. A report of the study, which includes much other information of interest to poultrymen, has just been published as Bulletin 553 of the department, "The Chicken Mite: Its Life History and Habits," by H. P. Wood. This bulletin can be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

To prevent the introduction of this serious pest in mite-free flocks by means of new stock, the specialist suggests these precautions: New stock not known to be free of mites should be isolated the first few nights and allowed to roost on new roosts wrapped with pieces of folded paper. The object of using the paper is to give a convenient place for mites to hide. The paper should be examined and if mites are found, the fowls should be kept on these roosts five or six days, or until no more mites come off the fowls. Removing and destroying the papers and treating the roosts thoroughly with kerosene or crude oil will prevent an infestation.

Methods of combating this pest, as announced recently in Farmers' Bulletin 801, include the spraying of the roosts and living quarters with crude petroleum or coal-tar products. One of the most effective sprays is a so-called wood preserver, consisting of anthracene oil with zinc chloride added. The cost of this spray is about \$1 a gallon, but twice the quantity may be obtained by reducing with equal parts of kerosene.

An Old Alfalfa Field

What is perhaps the oldest alfalfa field in the county is on the farm of Henry Kirchner, 3 miles west of Sedan. The patch, which originally contained 6 acres, was seeded by Mr. Kirchner's father-in-law, the late T. C. Kemball, the year Oklahoma opened—1889—and it has produced abundantly for 28 years. The patch now contains about 4 acres, which has been pastured this year, in addition to getting three cuttings.—Sedan Times-Star.

Corn Husking

Man with the husking peg, much depends on you this fall. A large share of the nation's corn crop will pass thru your hands. Never was a Kansas corn crop more precious. Never was there so much responsibility in its handling. A country in need, hungry women and children across the seas, are looking to you for its careful stewardship.

Not an ear, not a kernel of it should be wasted when it can be saved. Ears left to rot in the field make fertilizer too expensive for a nation at war. Remember that the ear you miss, the one you pass by because it requires an extra step to gather it, is a contribution to waste, a weak spot in our food fortifications.

Save the small ear; the nubbin too. They will contribute their mite to the world's food supply; whether in larger shipments of flour to our allies, in more cornbread for the folks at home, or in fatter hogs. Saving is serving now. Then husk your rows clean, man with the husking peg. To do so is a part of your share in the fight for democracy.

Help in Storing Potatoes

An excellent bulletin on storing potatoes, which is adapted to Kansas conditions, has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. This is Farmers' Bulletin No. 847, Potato Storage and Storage Houses, and it can be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Every Kansas farmer who raised potatoes this year and expects to keep any of the crop should get a copy.

Why Rotation is Winning

Crop rotations are being considered more carefully this fall in Kansas in every community than in former years. There is a general appreciation of the need for conserving the soil fertility. Unless this is done the best results cannot be expected in the future. Some definite results recently were announced by the college of agriculture of the University of Missouri. The various cropping systems in rotation with and without manures have given the following results:

1. Crop rotation has been as efficient in maintaining the yield of corn during a 25-year period as the addition of 7 tons of manure annually where corn has been grown continuously.

2. Very heavy applications of commercial fertil-

izers on all crops of a 6-year rotation have maintained the corn yield at approximately the same level as the application of 7 tons of manure annually. Altho the cost of fertilizer has exceeded the value of the increase, the manure has brought a net return.

3. Continuous timothy, manured annually with 7 tons an acre for 25 years, has brought the largest annual net return, \$9.44 an acre, of any of the systems used, where both the cost of production and cost of treatment are considered.

On the same basis continuous timothy without treatment netted \$5.19 annually, and a rotation of corn, wheat, clover, netted \$2.97 annually without manure and \$4.87 with 7 tons of manure. Continuous corn without manure lost \$2.29 annually, corn manured, 41 cents annually, while continuous wheat heavily fertilized lost \$11.30 and a six-year rotation heavily fertilized lost \$11.47.

4. All crop rotations brought a net return; the manured rotations averaged much higher than the unmanured. Thus, these experiments show that rotation combined with manuring pays.

County Agents With Pep

Excellent work is being done generally in Kansas by the county agents. They have helped far more in the progress of farming in Kansas in the last three years than they have been given credit for. It is of the greatest importance in this abnormal time in our agricultural history that they be kept satisfied and on the job. Our agents need more kindly and helpful co-operation. Unless they get this we shall not make the maximum progress in farming. A recent issue of The County Agent told of this, and then said:

We hear from every state that some of the best men who have been on the county agent job for several years are looking for farms of their own. In fact the better he is the sooner does he wish to be his own boss. When a man feels that he is capable, he will not stand for the constant bickering, fault-finding and unjust criticism which assails him from the political mob.

The best farmers make the most use of the good county agents. The original idea that the county agent was an adviser going about telling poor farmers how to farm is responsible for this state of affairs. A good county agent realizes that he is the central organizer and that instead of feeding the prejudices of his ignorant contingent, he must rally the strength of all his forces. By a community of effort in meeting every condition in a businesslike way, he may eliminate waste and by team work accomplish great results.

The county agent must be left untrammelled. He is the county secretary of agriculture and it is as much his business to work with the bankers and merchants, in the interests of a greater production, as it is with the farmers themselves. Any man who tries to split his community in two at this juncture should be relieved from command.

Marketing the Farm Grain

An excellent bulletin on Marketing Grain at Country Points has just been issued by the government. This is Bulletin No. 558 from the Office of Markets, and it can be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This bulletin gives the results of a complete investigation into the sale of grain from Kansas farms, and in other states in the Middle West. Every Kansas farmer who wishes to get the highest prices in this time of abnormal price levels should send for a copy.

Don't Forget the Paint

Business ability may be exercised by keeping the farm buildings of all types well painted as well as by keeping them insured against tornado, fire and lightning, says H. H. King, associate professor of chemistry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Nothing adds more to the attractiveness of a farm than well painted buildings," said Professor King. "Painting increases the value of property greatly. If the wooden structures are permitted to become bare and exposed the surfaces grow rough and the wood is subject to warping and cracking. Dampness enters such exposed wood and conditions become favorable for the action of destructive fungi. Decay will follow rapidly. Applications of good paint, however, will preserve wood almost indefinitely."

Paint not only decorates and preserves wood but it also makes it more resistant to fire, according to Professor King. For this reason the application of paint to shingle roofs is often advisable. The resistance to fire is due to the large amount of non-combustible metallic or mineral pigments contained in the paint. When such paint is applied to shingles a waterproof semi-metallic film results. Warping at the edges of the shingles is prevented and hot cinders blown from passing locomotives or carried from neighboring fires do not find lodgment in the pockets.

Paste paints cost \$3 to \$4 a gallon, while prepared paints sell for \$2.50 to \$3 a gallon. Prepared paints contained in sealed packages are the most economical and convenient. The paint selected should be composed of pigment and liquid, the pigment being white lead—corroded or sublimed—mixed with zinc oxide with or without a small amount of chemically inert

pigment. This pigment should be ground in a liquid composed of linseed oil with a small amount of drier and thinner.

It is customary to add to 100 pounds of paste paint from 4 to 6 gallons of linseed oil and a pint of liquid drier. The mixture may be thoroughly stirred in a barrel or tub. For first coat work a gallon or more of turpentine may be used to take the place of part of the linseed oil.

Starting With Ewe Lambs

Good breeding ewes are selling high. Lower prices are unlikely, as the demand in Kansas is strong and the available supply is small. With probable high prices for mutton and wool in the future the farmer who understands sheep and will properly care for them from the start has good prospects of success.

For those inexperienced in sheep raising, particularly, there are several important advantages in purchasing ewe lambs instead of mature breeding ewes. In the first place, the ewes of breeding age that are offered for sale are mostly Western ewes with a long wool cross while the ewe lambs coming from the West are mostly black-faced lambs, thus showing a cross of some of the down breeds, which is the kind of blood most farmers wish to have in their flocks. By buying such ewe lambs one gets the advantage of starting with the first cross of the type to be used in grading up a flock to the mutton type.

While breeding stock is selling high, the ewe lambs can be bought at about \$5 a head less than breeding ewes. This is an important point in starting a flock, altho until the lambs come to a breeding age no returns from the flock will be forthcoming except the wool clip. However, for the beginner in sheep husbandry, no better plan of obtaining experience could be adopted than in caring for a flock of ewe lambs for a year. The experience gained in wintering ewe lambs and managing the flock thruout the summer season would be invaluable.

Investment in a flock of ewe lambs will give the advantage of the first cross of blood of the down breeds, a lower price, and necessary experience. The wool clip, which will at least offset the first year's keep, and the yearling ewes will be a benefit to weedy pastures next spring if moved frequently and not stocked so heavily as to eat the grass into the ground.

A Demand for Guineaes

Guinea fowls, which have suffered unpopularity with Kansas farmers because of pronounced propensities for noise making during the sleeping hours of humans, are likely to rise above this objection in view of a steadily increasing demand for their delicious flesh. With Eastern markets offering 75 cents to \$1.50 a pair for these fowls, guinea raising now is a profitable side line on farms.

The increasing demand for guineas comes from hotels and restaurants in the large cities, which are always eager to buy prime young stock. These they particularly like to use as a delicacy in banquets and club dinners, guineas being a good substitute for game birds such as grouse, partridge, quail and pheasant. The present supply comes largely from small farm flocks of 10 to 25 fowls. Such flocks require little care and expense to raise; consequently the marketing price is largely profit.

And as for that undesirable cry of the guinea, it might often be listed as an asset. It gives warning of marauders in the poultry yard and also, backed by a pugnacious disposition, constitutes an effective show of fight against hawks and other enemies. Some farmers raise a few guineas with their turkeys and allow them to roost together so a warning will be given if any theft is attempted during the night.

Guinea raisers who are near the large Eastern markets or who have developed a trade among private customers are now receiving prices that make this industry very profitable. One poultryman near a New England summer resort has raised as many as 400 guineas in one season, selling them in August when they weighed about 1 pound apiece at \$1.25 a pair. Wholesale prices in New York usually range from 75 cents to \$1 a pair for dressed spring guineas weighing 2 pounds to the pair, and from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pair for those weighing 3 to 4 pounds to the pair. Old guineas are not wanted and seldom bring more than 50 or 60 cents a pair.

Of the three varieties of guinea fowl—Pearl, White and Lavender—Pearl is by far the most popular. It has a purplish gray plumage regularly dotted or "pearled" with white and is so handsome that frequently the feathers are used for ornamental purposes. Breeding stock of the various varieties usually sells for \$2 to \$3.50 a pair, or from \$3 to \$5 a trio. Eggs from purebred birds for hatching usually can be obtained for 75 cents to \$1 for 15. During the last few years a limited market for guinea eggs has developed among commercial hatcheries which have an outlet for a few day-old guinea chicks along with their ordinary chicks, ducklings, goslings and turkey poults. While guineas can be kept in the best condition upon free range, they can be confined if necessary and satisfactory results obtained.

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

How About Custom Houses?

The airplane has developed more rapidly than did the automobile. It has now passed the boundaries of mere possibility as a means of general transportation and become more than a probability. It is almost certain that after this war vast airships will be built which will carry numbers of passengers in greater safety and with greater comfort and speed than ever passengers were carried before. It is also reasonably certain that certain kinds of merchandise will be carried in airships from country to country. What, then, will become of customs houses and tariff schedules? The air will be free and there will be no way of halting the aerial carriers at the national boundary. Is it not entirely possible or even probable that tariffs will be abandoned and that the era of world-wide free trade will be instituted? Free trade and universal disarmament logically would go together; for trade rivalries have been the cause of most of the wars, and the necessity for protecting commerce from jealous and unfair rivals has been urged as the justification for vast armaments. When people of every nation can trade freely with the people of every other nation there should be no further occasion for trade rivalries. The perfecting of the airplane may mean the breaking down of tariff walls, universal disarmament and the beginning of the Golden Age of world-wide peace.

Ready to Enlist Again

D. D. Spicer of Geneva is a veteran of the civil war but he is a red blooded patriot yet. He writes: "It begins to look as if trouble is already boiling over the edge of the kettle right here at home. These so-called I. W. W.—Independent Weary Willies—and their minor allies are already raising Billie H with more to follow. This surely means an army at home as well as over the ocean. Why not organize a few regiments of older men for home duty? I am an old soldier, but not too old to do all in my power to head off this damnable element which is strongly threatening us. I will enlist gladly for such a cause and would rather pull my gun on a home traitor than on any German except that old bull dog, the kaiser. What do you say? Will you go?"
Sure Mike.

Encouraging News from Austria

The Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, Count Czernin, has seen a new light, if he is sincere in what he says. At a dinner given in his honor one day last week, he is quoted as saying: "This war taught us that we must reckon on a great increase in former armaments. With unrestricted armament the nations would be required to increase tenfold and the military estimates of the government powers would amount to billions. That is impossible. It would mean complete ruin. To return to the armament of 1914 would be great reduction, but there would be no meaning in not going further and actually disarming. Hence complete disarmament is the only issue from the difficulty. In his plea for disarmament Count Czernin includes the navies as well as the armies of the world. The logic of the Austrian premier is unanswerable. How sad it is that Austria and Germany, and for that matter all other nations did not see that before this war began! It ought to have been just as evident 20 years ago that the only road to a world-wide and lasting peace was universal disarmament as it is now to this Austrian statesman. It ought to have been perfectly evident long ago, that the militarism which completely dominated Germany and to a degree dominated every other great nation in Europe, was certain to bring on just such a world-wide catastrophe as the present. The German statesmen expected to bring on a war but deluded themselves with the belief that with their vast and, as they believed, almost perfect military machine, they could easily conquer their opponents and thereafter dominate the world. Not only did their military leaders teach that, but the professors in their universities and other schools also taught it. The history of the world ought to have taught them that their theory was wrong, but they were blinded with conceit, the victims of a national egomania. There are indications that even they are coming to see how badly they had deceived themselves, and are even talking

about disarmament. The trouble is, however, that they have shown themselves to be such shameless liars, so utterly destitute of every principle of honor, that no confidence can be placed in their present declarations. With Count Czernin, the case is somewhat different. He does not have the record of shameless mendacity and utter lack of honor shown by the kaiser of Germany and his military advisers. We have a right to assume that he is sincere, and if so then he is suggesting a real basis for permanent peace. Universal disarmament is the only thing that offers a real hope to a blood-drenched world. If the opposite policy is pursued then just as certain as the sun shines the world is headed for universal national bankruptcy and universal ruin. Unfortunately Austria is so completely dominated by Germany that what its prime minister or even its emperor may say amounts to little so far as practical results are concerned. Austria cannot make peace without the consent of Germany. But it is a hopeful sign when a man as high in authority as Count Czernin expresses such sentiments.

What They Write Me

I am getting a delightful grist of letters these days. Don't think, either, that they are all commendatory. Many of them take issue with me, and some roast me to a beautiful dark brown. Strange as it may seem, these letters differing from me rather please me. They serve a good purpose. If an editor got nothing but letters of commendation, telling him what a wonderful influence for good he was wielding and all that, he would grow chesty and gather the impression to his bosom that he was really a great man. But about the time he begins to swell up here comes a letter from a subscriber giving him Hail Columbia, Happy Land, and the editor comes down to earth again and begins to look himself over. Careful, honest, self-inspection is good for all of us, because if our self-examination really is honest, it proves to us how little we really know in comparison to what there is to be known, and what small potatoes we really are after all. These letters not only tend to keep the editor from being proud and haughty but they give him an insight into the lives and thoughts of his fellow men he could scarcely get so well in any other way. I can't print all or a half of these letters, for want of space if for no other reason, but I shall give you a hasty glance thru some of them. Here is one from Mr. Sylvester of Riley, who believes that the farms of the state are just naturally going to grow up to weeds unless the farm boys are exempted from military service. Well, I hate to see any of the boys have to go to war, but then I have some recollection of the Civil War period. I was a boy of 7 years on the farm then and I recollect that not only the boys between 21 and 31 went away to war, but before the struggle was over most of the boys in our neighborhood of 18 and over went, and along with them went a great many of the men up to 45. Did you ever think what per cent of the population in the North actually went to war from '61 to '65? Well, it was considerably more than 10 per cent of the entire population. If we send as many men in proportion to our population in this war as the Northern states sent then we shall have an army of 11 or 12 million men in the field. And yet, somehow, the farming operations of the Northern states went on and the farm production increased during the period of the Civil War, notwithstanding that a great deal more of the work had to be done by hand than now. So I believe that the farms are not going to be permitted to grow up to weeds this year or next because two or three thousand farmer boys have been called to the colors.

Fred Zeller of Waldron wants some figures so that he can decide intelligently as to whether \$2 a bushel is a fair price for wheat. Here are some of the things he wants to know: Total number of acres sown last year; total number of acres abandoned; total number of bushels raised, and the total cost of producing the wheat raised, including the money spent on the abandoned acreage. He closes with the statement that grainmen say if the natural law of supply and demand had not been declared unconstitutional by the Hoover wheat committee, wheat would go quickly to \$3.50 a bushel.

All of the questions asked by Mr. Zeller are pertinent enough, but I am not able to answer them,

and I do not believe that anyone else is able. It may be possible to get from the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, approximately the number of acres of wheat sown last fall and last spring and an estimate, which will not be very nearly accurate, of the number of acres abandoned, but when it comes to saying what has been the cost of putting in and harvesting the wheat and the cost of putting in the acreage which was afterward abandoned, there is no accurate information to be obtained on that point, because not one farmer in fifty keeps an accurate cost record. It costs some farmers from one-third to one-half more to plant and harvest their crops than it costs other farmers in the same neighborhood, and when any man pretends to tell you what it cost to sow and harvest the wheat crop of this year, he is simply guessing, that is all. If it is true that if it had not been for Hoover and his committee the price of wheat would have gone to \$3.50 a bushel, then the country has reason to thank Mr. Hoover and his committee, but I do not believe wheat would have gone to any such price.

Robert Thompson of Manhattan is an old soldier, but says that his lungs are still in good shape, and he is ready to use them in making four-minute talks on patriotism if the man in charge of that campaign needs him.

K. C. S. of Caldwell, who doesn't care to have his full name printed, thinks that no foreign language should be taught in our common schools. He has it in especially for the German language, but while he is about it he would shut off all foreign languages so far as the grade schools are concerned. I am with K. C. S. on that proposition.

Out in Marion county is a German Socialist, by name, John Fischer. When John was in Germany he was dead against the kaiser and the Junkers and thinks he is still against them. However, he is bitterly opposed to this country's taking any part whatever in this war. There was a time when John thought well of me but since I have come out in favor of standing by this government in this war and helping the allies with all our power, military and economic, to whip hell out of the kaiser and his Junker outfit, John feels that I have fallen from grace, and has written me a number of letters to tell me so. I know the state of his indignation by the way he departs from pure English and drops back into German idiom.

The trouble with John Fischer is that he does not know himself. He honestly believed that he was against the kaiser and the Junkers, but when the test comes he would rather see the kaiser and the Junkers win than see them whipped by any outside party.

Then here is a long letter from my Socialist friend, Grant Chapin, formerly of Green, and now of Manhattan, Kan. Grant is a good man who, along with many good ones, has some fool ideas in his head. I do not say this in a deprecating way. All of us have fool ideas in our heads. I hold that the only man who never has a fool idea in his head is the one who never has any ideas at all except such as he may have inherited, and if he has no ideas except such as he has inherited he is no better off than the hen, whose entire stock of ideas is inherited. Grant believed that Wall Street got us into this war and that the money power is planning to establish an iron-bound and unbendable autocracy in this country. He thinks that Wall Street got the country into this war because it believed that the only way to save its loans to the allied countries was to get the United States to come to their aid; which is equivalent to saying that the Wall Street magnates had a hunch that the allies would be whipped, and their governments crushed unless this country came to their aid. Well, I have no particular sympathy with the Wall Street magnates but if as a matter of fact they had inside information that the allies would have to give up unless we came to their aid, they did the right thing to persuade this country to get into the fight even if their principal motive was to save their own investments.

I am utterly at a loss to understand how any man of the intelligence of Grant Chapin could be

willing to see Germany triumph if it was possible for this country to prevent it. I do not understand how any American with a heart in him, as I know Grant Chapin has, can be otherwise than filled with a desire to see the ruthless, utterly cruel and utterly faithless German power utterly defeated.

Here is a letter from E. M. Wright of Piedmont, who says that his last communication did not appear in print, and that I am discriminating against him because he is a standpatter. In his last communication he devotes a few pages to stating his reasons for opposing government ownership of railroads.

Well, while I have favored government ownership of railroads provided the roads could be taken over by the government for what they are really worth, there is not much profit in using time or space in discussing the matter just now. The government has another man sized job on its hands just at present without taking up the question of the ownership of railroads. And when the time comes that the government can take it up after this war is over I may not be in favor of the government's buying the roads at all. It is entirely within the range of possibility that a system of paved highways may be constructed which will largely put the railroads out of business, except for long hauls and possibly even for them. If so it would be foolish for the government to load up with 20 or 25 billion dollars worth of railroads and railroad equipment. On one point, too, I agree with my standpat reader, Mr. Wright. If the government railroads should be turned over to the management of a lot of grafting politicians then government ownership might prove to be the greatest curse ever saddled upon the country; but my opinion is that the good sense of the people would prevent that calamity. Mr. Wright criticizes the way in which the Postoffice Department is run, but how many votes do you think there would be in the country in favor of turning the postoffices over to private management for private gains?

"I have been a reader of the good old Farmers Mail and Breeze for a good number of years * * *. I await with interest its coming to see what your Passing Comment contains, as your position should give you a view of this world's affairs that should benefit us. I have noticed, however, that you, being human, have at times made errors in your views." So writes William S. Reed of Junction City.

When a man starts out that way I prepare myself for a gentle skinning before the writer gets thru, and am scarcely ever disappointed. This letter is no exception, as for example, read the following extract, to wit:

It would seem only just to his patriotic farmer supporters if His Excellency Arthur Capper would call you to his private office and after going thru the usual formality between a father and discontented son, not forgetting to call you by your maiden name of Thomas, he would apply the rod until he was certain you would be immune from another attack of second childhood.

After this outburst, Mr. Reed proceeds for five pages of foolscap to discuss the Food Control Bill insofar as it relates to the regulation of the price of wheat. The article is well and vigorously written but there is no new argument in it that has not already been published in the Farmers Mail and Breeze by others who take the same position as Mr. Reed, and space is limited. So far as I now know I have nothing to retract that I have said about the government regulation of wheat prices if the program outlined is carried out in good faith. As I have said before, it is possible that wheat raisers would have received more for their wheat this year if no government action had been taken. It is possible that it would have gone to more than \$3 a bushel, which Mr. Reed insists is a fair price. If so the effect probably would have been this: The sowing of wheat would have been stimulated abnormally and with a favorable season next year the country would have produced by far the greatest crop in its history. That would have been of advantage to the world, no doubt. Possibly we should look at the matter from the standpoint of the greatest good to the greatest number, but my guess is that the wheat raiser would have had to take a dollar a bushel for his wheat next year. I believe this about closes the argument so far as I am concerned. In fact it is an argument which, in the very nature of things, cannot reach a definite conclusion for the reason that both sides necessarily have to end their argument in a guess. My guess that, without government regulation the price of wheat next year would be somewhere around a dollar a bushel, may be a bad guess, and on the other hand the wheat raiser who is at present sweating under the collar and red with wrath because he believes the government has caused him to lose a lot of money both this year and next, may be guessing right or may be guessing wide of the mark. The trouble is that neither one of us will ever know for certain whether our guesses were right or wrong.

Mr. Reed's letter is mild and soothing compared with a three-and-a-half-page typewritten letter from O. E. Riffel of Stockton. Here is a sample gleaned from this letter:

So far as your argument that the farmer is lucky to have a guarantee of \$2 for next year's crop is concerned, I shall say this: This guarantee is simply to fool the farmer and draw his attention while he is being skinned on this year's crop. There isn't one chance in a thousand of wheat being cheap next year unless the government makes it cheap. If there was this guarantee would not have been given. If the law of supply and demand is allowed to govern next year's crop, wheat will be very high, regardless of the size of

the crop. No speculators could depress the price; the shortage is too real for that.

I also note what you say about the farmer's taking advantage of the necessities of his fellow man. For the sake of argument I will concede that wheat at \$3 a bushel is graft. Do you know any class of people who are as justly entitled to a graft as the farmers? Who pays for this war? When I raised wheat for 40 cents a bushel the farmer was an object of ridicule. A day laborer in the city felt himself above a farmer. And when we raised this 40-cent wheat did anybody concern himself about our welfare? Not that I remember. Every business that had anything we wanted said "Come across with the price and you can have it." I seem to have a dim recollection of the farmers being informed by our government that the law of supply and demand ruled the price of what we produced.

I believe this law is unconstitutional. I also believe the President has usurped power which the law does not give him if it is constitutional, and I predict that long before this time next year, a large number of Congressmen and some few Senators from the grain growing districts will be working overtime trying to convince their constituents that they have not betrayed them.

Now, I say that this is going some in the way of vigorous expression. You know I enjoy vigorous writing. It warms the cockles of my heart to see a man, metaphorically speaking, take the bit in his teeth and with flashing eye, head in the air and tail over the dashboard, go hellbent toward his goal, even when I happen to be the goal, or the goat, as in the present instance. This reminds me of the good old Pop days when Mary Lease dashed upon the platform, her nostrils flecked with foam, and proceeded to flay the octopus. Of course the fiery argument of Mr. Riffel is open to the objection before noted. He knows no more about what the supply will be or what the demand will be next year than I know, or any other man. It is mere guess with all of us. In passing, I might call attention to the fact that the Canadian government has fixed wheat prices to the same or a somewhat greater extent as I understand, than has been done here, and so far as I have heard the Canadian wheat raisers are not filling the air with wild yells of disapproval nor are they rending their undergarments as evidence of their wrath. They do not seem to know that a damnable plot has been hatched for their ruin.

And here is a letter from my fat friend at Holton, who raises about the best strawberries in the world, F. W. Dixon. He, also, throws a preliminary bouquet as you will observe:

I always read every line of your "Passing Comment." I notice in last week's issue an article on the Non-Partisan League. Among other things you expressly emphasized the fact that it would be disastrous to the country for any one set of men to have all political power, to which I heartily agree. But why kick on the farmers' getting control of things once? You know as well as I that our legislatures and Congress are composed mostly of lawyers and newspaper men. Less than 2 per cent of the population of the United States are lawyers and newspaper men, and 65 per cent are farmers. Such being the case, why be so worried if the farmers should get control of things once? No one wants to run it as the government has been run—in the interest of "Big Interests." Why worry if the farmers would like to have a finger in the pie?

Everyone has struck for higher wages except the farmer. Of course, everyone realizes that if the farmers should get together and strike, the rest of the world would have to "take to the woods." Now please, Thomas, be fair. Let us fellows out on the farms run things once. It can't be any worse, and we might improve things.

Yes; I have no doubt that a legislature made up wholly of farmers would not do a worse job of legislating than a legislature made up of lawyers or doctors or grocerymen. In fact I should very much prefer to have a legislature made up entirely of farmers than to have one made up entirely of lawyers or doctors or of any other particular class or profession. But, why try to cure one disease by giving us another? The very thing I have been objecting to for years has been the dominating influence of special interests in our law making bodies. The farming class has not been fairly represented. That, I will freely admit. There ought to be a great many more intelligent farmers in our legislative bodies than there are; but still, there are some persons in this land of the free and home of the brave who are not farmers who feel that they ought to have some representation as well as the farmer. I might say here that Mr. Dixon is badly off when he says that 65 per cent of the population are farmers. The truth is the ideal representative is the one who does not represent any particular interest, but who feels that he is obligated to represent with perfect fairness people of every rank and calling.

The letters referred to are only a few of my daily mail. I read them with genuine pleasure no matter whether they praise or blame, for I at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the subscriber who writes to me, no matter what he says, has read what I have said and has been enough impressed by it to want to take his pen in hand and perhaps see what sort of a job he can do in the way of peeling the hide from the editor. And why get peeved at the man who criticizes you? He has the right to differ from you and then maybe he is right and you are wrong.

A Mother's Appeal

I have received the following letter which I confess touches me rather deeply:

I live on a dairy farm of 315 acres near Overbrook. My husband is an old soldier past 72 years of age. He is not able to do hard work any more, but still helps with the chores. I have one child, a boy, now 24 years old, whom I have always hoped would be a farmer. With this thought in mind I sent him to the agricultural college at Manhattan for three years. Since returning home from college two years ago, my son has, despite poor crops, done a great many things to improve the farm and build

up our herd of Holstein cows. He also has installed many labor saving devices in the dairy barn. He used a milk tester and tested every cow's milk separately. Of course he was in the draft and rather than be drafted he enlisted. So my boy left me and I am broken hearted, for I have little hope of ever seeing him again, for none can tell when this cruel war will end. I know if my dear boy is sent to France I never can endure the agony of his absence. Now, Mr. McNeal, do you think it right that such a boy as this one, who understands dairying and farming, should be taken from the farm? With the loss of our boy we lose all we have, for owing to my husband's advanced age and my poor health we cannot carry on the farm work but must either rent or sell it by another year. Again I ask, is it right or just that my only child should be taken from me, that our home should be broken up and all my hopes blasted?

Overbrook, Kan.

While I sympathize with this mother, I cannot see what can be done about it. It is entirely probable that the young man would have been exempted had he waited for the draft. He has chosen to enlist and I cannot help feeling an admiration for his spirit, altho it would have been better perhaps if he had waited until he was called and let the Government decide whether he would have been of more use to his country at home than in the army.

However, I might offer this bit of comfort. The chances are several to one that he will come home safe, and his mother will be proud of him.

Making Money in Colorado

I have read several articles recently about the Kansas crops, some about Western Kansas and some about other sections. I live near the Kansas-Colorado state line, in extreme Southeastern Colorado, and we have crops here that for returns on the investment beat anything I have seen so far. I notice Harley Hatch saying their land there, valued at \$60 to \$75 an acre, is bringing nearly that return from the wheat crop. We have land here making as high as 40 bushels of milo an acre, the milo bringing 4 cents a pound at Elkhart, Kan., and the land could not be sold for \$10 an acre. We also have some broomcorn crops where the broomcorn is making a ton of good corn to 3 acres and the broomcorn is selling all the way from \$300 to \$400 a ton on the market. None of this has been sold so far. But this makes the land produce from seven to 10 times its actual cash selling price in a single season.

Westola, Colo.

I have long been convinced that the man who goes to Southwest Kansas or Southeast Colorado and adapts himself to the country can make more money in proportion to the money invested and the labor employed in farming than in any other part of the United States. I do not doubt Mr. Dean's statement in the least.

A Wheat Trust?

The other day some Kansas farmers made an appeal to the government asking that a price of \$3 a bushel for wheat be fixed by the government. I have no doubt these same farmers would denounce the trusts and combines, especially those engaged in the business of making and selling farm machinery to the farmers, but if a farmer insists that the government shall guarantee to him a price of \$3 a bushel for his wheat he has not much ground for condemning trusts and combines.

Don't Hamper the Producer

From an Address by Governor Capper at the Old Settlers' Reunion, Frankfort, Kan., September 21, 1917.

We are in front of a mighty big job in Kansas—the biggest job undertaken by any state since time began. It depends upon us more than upon any other state to keep an embattled world from starving during the next two years. In my opinion we shall need every ounce of man-power we've got in Kansas and the use of every tillable acre.

A great deal of thought has been spent on safeguarding the consumer from the greediest band of cut-throats that ever cursed a nation. Of course we must protect our wage earners. But what is vastly more important just now, we must first insure raising and harvesting the stuff. The great big thing still is to stimulate production in every possible way.

For weeks and months I have been doing my utmost to present this side of the case to the President and Congress. I have talked it everywhere. I have made the facts known in all my papers. To all comers I have said, the world's savior in this emergency must be the producer; the producer is the foremost man you must consider. And you must not draft our young farmers, for the farm that is not under-manned is the exception.

But Washington's duty doesn't end here. It must guard us from extortionate prices for farming implements, for binder twine, for all the necessities of the farming business. We must in no way cripple or hamper the only man who can save us from a world disaster. It must be easily possible for him to buy the implements he needs, especially every labor-saving tool.

If we can't have a little of this kind of patriotism higher up, by all means let Washington draft it. If it can draft lives it can draft property and it can limit fat dividends.

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For Real Forage Crops

Seedbed Preparation is Very Important on Kansas Farms

By W. R. Hechler



A Much Larger Acreage of the Legumes and Grasses Will Help in Conserving Soil Fertility on the Farms in Kansas.

FORAGE CROPS need much more attention in Kansas than they have been receiving. Larger acreages of hay and pasture can be grown to advantage thruout the state, but the best yields are necessary to make high priced land produce the largest returns. The most profitable systems of livestock management demand increased crops of grasses and legumes, and grain farming likewise requires that forage crops be grown to maintain the yielding power.

Good seed is relatively large, plump, has strong vitality and is free from noxious weeds. Buying cheap seed is false economy, because it usually is inferior in quality and will not only germinate poorly, but also bring serious weed pests to the farm. Since it is often difficult to determine the genuineness, purity and germination of seed, samples may be sent to the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station at Manhattan for free examination. To make a complete seed report will require about 10 days from the time the sample is sent.

A germination test can be made easily and accurately. A practical method for testing seed the size of timothy, clover and millet is as follows:

- (1). Fill a dinner plate almost level full with thoroly moistened sand, soil or sawdust.
- (2). Mix the seed sample to be tested and count out two lots of 100 pure seeds.
- (3). Scatter each of these lots of seed on moist blotting paper and place it in the plate.
- (4). Invert a second plate over the first to prevent drying.
- (5). Place the tester in a room which can be kept warm at all times. A temperature of 70 to 85 degrees is best.
- (6). Examine the seeds every few days until they are sprouted sufficiently to read the test. Do not allow the seeds to become dry, but keep the sand or sawdust well saturated. The germination of the grasses requires at least a 10-day test.
- (7). Record the number of germinated and dead seeds. The two lots of 100 seeds should show approximately the same germination. Clovers and alfalfa frequently have hard-coated seed which do not grow, because they cannot absorb water. These "hard" seeds retain their original size, shape and color, and will not sprout until the seed coat has been softened by scarifying or freezing.

Large forage seeds, such as peas and beans, can be tested either by pushing them into moist, but not wet sand, or by putting them between layers of moist cloth and covering with wet cloth or paper to prevent drying. It is important to keep the test well moistened.

For forage crops, soil should be well drained, fertile, and in good physical condition. An abundant supply of lime and the proper inoculating bacteria are essential for legumes. A good seedbed has a well pulverized surface, a firm sub-surface, is free of weeds and amply sup-

plied with moisture and available plant food. Since most forage seed is comparatively small, thoro preparation is urged.

Hay and pasture seedings usually are made with a small grain nurse crop which checks the growth of weeds and gives a return from the land for that season. Altho the nurse crop tends to smother the young forage plants, the growth of the grain can be controlled considerably and is not so likely to kill the grass and leguminous plants as would weeds. Early maturing grains with light foliage are best for nurse crops, because they shade the forage seedling less, require less moisture and are cut earlier than others. Reducing the ordinary seeding rate of the small grain from a third to a half will provide more favorable conditions for the grass and clover to "catch" and will not decrease materially the yield of grain. A fall sown small grain nurse crop usually matures earlier, and therefore offers less competition for sunlight, moisture and plant food than the same kind of grain sown in the spring.

Seeding hay and pasture without a nurse crop is feasible in the spring on land exceptionally clean of weeds, or in late summer and early fall when there is less danger of weeds growing so luxuriantly as to crowd out the young plants. With the majority of spring seedings nurse crops should be used; but later in the season seeding alone is preferred.

Some forage crops are sometimes sown between the rows of corn at the last cultivation. A thoroly cultivated cornfield offers an excellent seedbed and this method is reasonably sure, providing there is sufficient moisture to germinate the seed. If the field is seeded for a meadow, its uneven surface will interfere somewhat with haying machinery.

Grasses thrive best during cool weather and are therefore usually sown in early fall or spring. Most legumes give best results when seeded in the spring. All the clovers can be seeded satisfactorily in the spring. Under favorable growing conditions alfalfa and Sweet clover may be put in with reasonable safety as late as September 1. Clovers seeded in the fall usually do not make enough growth before cold weather to enable them to withstand the winter.

Heavy seedings of grass and legume seeds are super of producing good stands

than are thin seedings. Weeds will easily choke out light seedings during the first season, but are less likely to injure heavy stands. It pays to use plenty of seed.

The depth of planting varies with the kind of seed, the fineness of the seedbed, and the moisture content of the soil. There is more danger of sowing too deeply rather than too shallow. The object is to sow deep enough to have moisture for germination but not so deeply that the young plants cannot reach the surface. A covering of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch is sufficient for small forage seeds, while 1 or 2 inches is recommended for larger seeds, as soybeans and field peas.

One of the best methods of seeding with a nurse crop is to use the grass seeder attachment on the grain drill and permit the grass and clover seeds to fall either in front or behind the small grain spouts. Seeding in the main drill rows with the small grain and covering to the same depth is poor practice, because there is danger of covering the small seeds too deeply, and the young plants must compete for moisture and plant food with the coarser and more rapidly growing grain plants. If the seed is dropped in front of the drill, the disks or shoes will cover it; but if sown behind the drill, it usually is considered good practice to follow with a harrow. Grass and clover is often sown broadcast with small grain and disked in at the same time; or it is seeded after disking and covered with a harrow. Disking is likely to cover many of the seeds too deeply.

Hay and pasture crops can be seeded on fall sown small grain—the following spring. The seed is sown preferably with a disk drill by passing it thru the main grain spouts and covering lightly. This practice does not injure the growing grain appreciably and in some seasons may be beneficial. Another method of sowing is to broadcast the seeds and cover with a light harrowing. Scattering the seed on a late winter snow or on the "honey-combed" ground during early spring also is a common practice, but is not considered a very careful method. Alternate freezing and thawing of the ground together with the spring rains usually will cover the seed sufficiently when sown by the last method, but many of the plants may be killed by the freezing.

When sowing between standing corn the most convenient method is to broadcast with a hand seeder immediately preceding the last corn cultivation. Seeding immediately afterwards and covering with a one-horse cultivator, harrow or drag is a better way because the seed is more evenly distributed and is not covered so deeply.

Cutting the grain for hay in the early dough stage aids materially in securing a good stand of the hay or pasture seedling. It is especially desirable where small grain has made an exceedingly heavy growth, or has lodged; and is recommended when such hay can be utilized to advantage. It is ordinarily not a safe practice to cut a crop of hay the first fall. Clipping in late summer, to leave a high stubble, may be necessary to prevent weeds from seeding. It is not advisable to remove the growth from the ground except when it is so heavy that there is danger of smothering the young plants. Moderate pasturing of a heavy growth during the first season usually does little damage; but close pasturing and heavy tramping are likely to weaken or kill many of the plants. Under average conditions the most desirable plan is to let the first year's crop stand for winter protection for the plant



There Will be a Big Acreage of Sudan Grass Planted in Kansas Next Year in Almost Every County—the Crop Pays Well.

To Protect the Swine

The Losses from Cholera in Kansas Can be Greatly Reduced

By M. Dorset

HOG CHOLERA, the most serious disease of hogs, is found in practically all parts of the world. In this country it appeared first in 1833, in Ohio, and later spread to every state. It is most prevalent in the Middle West and the South, where hogs are raised in greatest numbers. The Pacific Coast states remained practically free from hog cholera until recent years, probably because of the limited production of hogs and their limited importation from the infected districts of the country.

In the South, where the winters are mild and the temperatures more or less uniform, severe outbreaks of hog cholera may occur at any season, but from statistics collected from experiments conducted in 14 states, principally in the Middle West, it has been shown that the disease reaches its greatest height during October and November. After this time it dies down rapidly, particularly after snow falls, and reaches its lowest point during February.

While hog cholera has been present in this country continually for more than 50 years, it has been unusually prevalent in certain periods. The first period of exceptional prevalence reached its climax in 1887, the second in 1897 and the third apparently reached its height in 1913 and 1914. During these periods the hog-raising industry over the entire country suffered great losses and in some localities was for a time practically destroyed.

At times the value of hogs destroyed by cholera in the United States has amounted to about 65 million dollars in a year, and the average annual loss for the last 40 years probably has not been less than 30 million dollars. This represents merely the direct losses; if the indirect losses could be computed these figures would be increased greatly. Hog cholera is a highly contagious disease of swine, caused by a germ or microorganism which is present in the blood, urine, feces, and the eye and nose secretions. It is accompanied by fever and has a high death rate.

The germ has never been cultivated artificially in laboratories, as many other infectious germs have. It cannot be seen, even with the most powerful microscopes; it passes readily thru the pores of the finest filters, which will hold back all visible bacteria; and it is known only by the effects which it produces. In these respects it resembles the germs that cause foot-and-mouth disease in cattle and yellow fever in man. Altho insanitary surroundings and improper feeding tend to lower vitality and thus perhaps render animals more susceptible to disease, such conditions cannot of themselves produce hog cholera. It can be produced only by the organism.

When cholera begins the hogs do not all come sick at once, but one or two refuse to come up to eat with the herd. They will remain in the nest, and when driven out their backs may be arched and they may appear cold and shiver. The rest of the herd may remain apparently well for several days, when others are likely to be found affected in about the same way as those first attacked. As the disease progresses the sick hogs become gaunt or tucked up in the flank, and have a weak staggering gait, the weakness being most marked in the hind legs.



When Hogs are Raised Under Sanitary Surroundings on Kansas Farms the Chance for Losses from Cholera is Decreased.

If the lungs are affected there may be a cough, which is particularly noticeable when the hogs are disturbed. The eyes usually are inflamed and show a whitish discharge, which may cause the lids to stick together. Constipation, which is commonly present in the early days of the disease, generally is followed by a diarrhea. As the disease reaches its height, red or purplish blotches are likely to appear upon the skin of the ears, of the belly, and of the inner surfaces of the legs.

Some of the symptoms mentioned may be present in other diseases, but the owner should remember that cholera spreads rapidly thru a herd, and too much time should not be lost in undertaking to distinguish it from some other disease. The temperature of the hogs is of much importance in diagnosing cholera. The normal temperature in ordinary weather when the hogs are not excited or worried will range from 101 to 104 degrees F., but when cholera is present it is not uncommon to find a large proportion of the hogs with temperatures from 104 to 107 degrees, and even higher.

The germs of hog cholera develop and propagate only in the bodies of hogs. There is no more certain way of introducing hog cholera than by placing in the herd a hog already infected with the disease. The sick hog, then, must be regarded as the most dangerous agent in the spread of cholera. Hogs affected with cholera discharge the germs of the disease from their bodies in the urine, the feces, and the secretions of the nose and eyes. Therefore the manure, bedding, litter of all sorts, and the dirt itself in pens where sick hogs are kept contain the germs of the disease. These germs may enter the hog's system by means of food or drink and probably also thru wounds or an abrasion of the skin.

The extensive shipment of hogs to market by rail has resulted in the germs of cholera being deposited in public stockyards, in unloading chutes and pens, and in the railroad cars used for hauling hogs. Consequently if healthy hogs are shipped in ordinary stock cars, or if they are unloaded in public stockyards or thru public chutes they are likely to become infected with cholera. Similarly, it is believed that any agency which will serve to carry litter, manure, or material of any sort from public stockyards or cars to farms may result in an outbreak of cholera on the farm. Such infected material may adhere to the feet of horses or other stock, to wagon wheels, or to the shoes of men who have entered these public places.

What is true of public stockyards and stock cars is true to an even greater extent of farms where cholera exists, and it may be expected that the disease will

be carried from an infected farm to healthy herds if care is not taken to prevent the carrying of the germs on the feet of men or animals, on wagon wheels, or perhaps even by dogs roaming from one farm to another. Streams passing thru infected farms may wash the germs down to other farms perhaps miles away. If the carcasses of dead animals have not been disposed of promptly, dogs may carry portions to neighboring farms. It is believed generally that buzzards and crows may carry the germs of cholera to clean farms. At certain seasons it is common for farmers to exchange labor and farm implements when threshing, shelling corn, filling silos, and delivering grain or stock to market. Unless proper precautions are taken it can be seen that these practices may serve to disseminate cholera. It has been said that cholera has been traced in some instances to the visits of the stock buyers and vendors of stock remedies who go from farm to farm and from hog lot to hog lot. If hogs on a clean farm are not kept in lots properly fenced they may range to contaminated streams or to adjoining herds and thus contract and spread cholera. It is undoubtedly true that infection in many cases results from the purchase of new stock, and at times from the borrowing and lending of stock for breeding purposes. There is a record of six farms having become infected from the purchase of stock from one public sale where sick hogs were kept hidden from view. Outbreaks have been caused by the failure to take proper precautions in the case of stallions and other breeding animals which were kept on infected premises from which infection was carried thru the community from farm to farm.

Farms on which hog cholera has occurred may remain infected for a considerable time, and a second outbreak may occur as a result of this infection.

From what has been said it will be seen that hog cholera may be spread in many ways, and that most, if not all, of the sources of danger may be excluded by the use of proper care and foresight on the part of the farmer.

With the object of assisting the farmer to protect himself the following suggestions are offered: Hog houses, lots and pastures should be located away from streams and public highways, and the houses and lots should be arranged so they may be cleaned and disinfected readily. They should be exposed as far as possible to sunlight, which is the cheapest and one of the best disinfectants. Hog lots should not be used for yarding wagons and farm implements and should not be entered with team and wagon, particularly when loading stock for shipment to market and when returning from stockyards and public highways. No one should be allowed to enter hog lots unless there is assurance that he does not carry infection. Farmers and their help should disinfect their shoes before entering hog lots after returning from public yards, sales and neighboring farms.

Wallow holes and cesspools should be drained, filled in, or fenced off. Runs underneath buildings should be cleaned and disinfected and then boarded up. Straw stacks that have been frequented by sick hogs should be removed to the field and plowed under. In fact, it is a dangerous practice to leave remnants of stacks from year to year, and new tenants should beware of this source of danger.

Hogs that do not recover fully from cholera should be destroyed, as they remain constantly dangerous.

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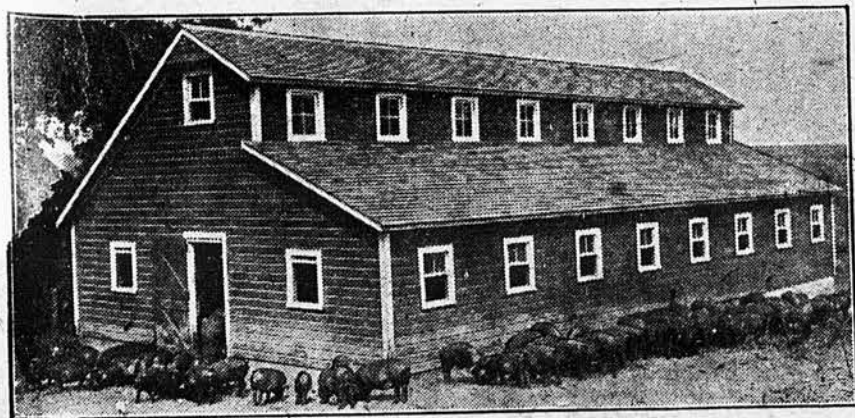
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A Good Growth of the Grass

Farm Animals are Doing Well on the Pastures

BY HARLEY HATCH

PRAIRIE GRASS usually is dry at this time and supplies but little feed for stock. This year the pasture is more like June and is plentiful. Cattle can find a good living in all our prairie pastures this year until freezing weather. The flies which have been more than commonly troublesome for the last month are now beginning to thin out, and stock finds the present time a pleasant one.

Kafir is growing fine. In many fields the white color shows plainly and even in the latest growth the green grain is forming on the heads. Given until October 15 without frost and most of the kafir will ripen enough to be classed as fairly good grain; given until October 25 without frost and I think the entire crop will have matured. The fodder crop will be a heavy one in any event and the quality will be fine as it always is when the grain does not mature until the last moment.

Prairie haying is proceeding as well as the weather will allow. We had a fine 2-inch rain recently which was just what wheat and rye needed, but it damaged some hay which was in the swath. The first crop of prairie hay is virtually all cut and that which is being harvested now is the second crop from early cut meadows. Such hay is making about ½ ton to the acre; it is very pretty and brings the top price in Kansas City but for feeding I do not like it so well as first crop hay. Stock relish it, but it is washy and has not the substance the first crop has. This second crop hay brings about \$18 a ton in Kansas City; one man near here sold his second crop grass this week for \$5 a ton just as it stood in the meadow, the buyer running all chances of getting it cured. It is so green that it takes a long time to cure sufficiently to be put in the bale.

Replying to a number of letters received this week I will say that I don't think there has been any intention on the part of any Government official to make the farmer the "goat" in the matter of fixing the prices on wheat. If my readers will only notice they will see that others have felt the hand of the Government and that coal miners, steel men, copper producers and sugar refiners have all been scaled down on their profits to at least an equal basis with the wheat men. The wheat growers have a cause for complaint, of course; they feel that they have been discriminated against because no attempt has been made to fix prices on livestock, corn or cotton. If the administration has made any mistake in this matter I think it was in not fixing cotton prices too, and so giving no cause for the contention that Southern farmers were being favored.

Still further answering my questions I will say that every flour mill is being tied right down to an unbending line this month by the food director. Every mill must report all the business at the first of every month to the director, and if any show undue profits they can at once be closed down. To show how closely they are keeping track of affairs let me note that last week the mill at Burlington thought it would pay the farmers every cent for wheat that it could and put the price up to \$2.03 a bushel, eliminating all margin of profits which would be had by shipping to Kansas City. Immediately the mill received a note from headquarters saying that this price did not allow competing elevators to ship to Kansas City and that the price must at once be reduced to \$2 a bushel as it was not the intention of the government to put any existing shippers out of business. So we have the situation of the mill wanting wheat and being willing to pay much more for it but being held down to the \$2 price or being shut down by the government.

I have talked with a good many farmers in regard to this price fixing matter and find that most of them feel like this: the farmer for 40 years has never had any "velvet" in business matters; in fact, during many of these years the farmers were not well treated in business matters and were forced to

produce at almost starvation cost. After all those years there came a time when it appeared that the farmer was to have an opportunity to get his feet into the trough with the rest. Then to be suddenly hauled away after seeing the plum so near caused many to feel grieved. And I also find that the farmers feel like this: "We are willing for this time to give up our advantage which we hold as producers provided all other producers and manufacturers are treated in like fashion. But after the war we expect to hold to all that comes our way, just as the rest of the business men of the country have been doing for 40 years."

This morning we opened the gate to the rye field and let the eager hogs out to a green feast. Owing to the failure of the rape the hogs have been without green feed for a month and they were glad to taste green stuff again. The rye has made a strong and thrifty growth and will no doubt supply pasture at all times when not covered with snow until next May.

Indications now are that corn will start out at around \$1 a bushel. It will not likely be less and it may be more, perhaps as much as \$1.25. December corn for future delivery brings about \$1.17 in Kansas City today which would mean almost that much here for it, as city prices probably will be paid here by stockfeeders. Most farmers do not expect much of a slump in livestock prices this fall; usually October brings a heavy drop in hog prices but it is evident we will not have that drop this year. With the present prices it will pay to feed for every pound we can make the hogs carry; what we lack in hog numbers we must, so far as possible, make up in extra weight.

I have known of several cases of horses choking on oats this fall. A greedy horse will fill his mouth so full that he can't swallow all it contains, and a bad case of choking results. In most cases he will finally get relief by coughing after giving his owner a bad scare but in many cases the horse dies. A farmer writes to a county paper here giving his method of handling such a case which he says never fails to relieve. He puts a bridle on the horse and takes him out where there is plenty of room. He then gives him a few jerks, which causes the horse to throw up his head. He is then allowed to lower it when he will cough violently and this will in almost every instance bring relief. If it does not, give another trial. A preventive is to wet the oats before feeding and then there will be no trouble.

One of the bankers of this county who is in close touch with business remarked to me this week that never had there been a better time for the man in debt to get out—provided he had something to sell. This ought to include all the farmers of this part of Kansas this year as all crops range from fair to good. For these crops the highest prices ever known are being paid, and the markets call for all that can be produced. The debts of the farmer were all contracted when prices were low and they can now be paid when prices are high—which is the very goal the farmers of Populist times were striving to reach.

The living of a farmer's family should cost much less than the living of any other family of like size in the country. It is, or should be, nearly all produced on the farm. This ought to leave a surplus to apply on any debts that may be owing. The wise man is using part of his "velvet" in paying off debts but the other man is not, I am sorry to say. The temptation to spend money is great when a little falls into the hands of a man who has not had much for several years. We can all sympathize with that man and should not feel inclined to criticize but that does not alter the fact that the goal of the oldtime farmer has at last been reached—he can pay off his debts incurred at low prices with money secured from products sold at the highest prices ever known.

Save fat by draining the cream can clean.

What Makes a Winner?

Read This Story and See If it Answers the Question

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE, Contest Manager

SOME words not found in the dictionary are mighty important after all. Stick-to-it-iveness is one of them. Usually the boy who possesses that desirable trait and has pep and ability in addition makes a success of life. Ted Mayer of Cimarron was our 1916 Gray county member. Ted's sow was injured and failed to rear a litter of pigs, but Ted kept on in the contest, kept accurate records, and when the contest closed had increased her weight so that he showed a profit of \$11.50. Not many boys have pep enough to go thru with the year's feeding records when they know there is no chance to win a prize.



Gray County. Back, Left to Right: Davis, Anderson. Front: Mayer, Montgomery.

Ted is lined up again this year and all of you fellows will be glad to know that he has a good entry.

Every member of the Gray county club for 1917 has proved to be a real booster. The boys have not had many meetings, but all are doing good work. Alfred Anderson, the county leader, has recently moved to Colorado. We are very sorry to see Alfred leave, for he is one of the best county leaders in the entire club. Alfred balanced his records and sent in a report. He shows a fine profit. I look for Gray county to be well up towards the top in competition for the county prize.

Theodore Mayer and Carroll Davis are 14, Joe Montgomery is 12, Asa Endsley is 13 and Alfred Anderson is 15 years old. Alfred had a Duroc sow entered and Joe Montgomery has a Spotted Poland. All the other boys have Poland sows. You will remember that Arthur Capper had a look at Joe Montgomery's pig along in the spring. Mr. Capper told me that they were mighty fine and Joe has every reason to be proud of them. Asa Endsley was unable to be present when the picture was taken but that doesn't mean that he hasn't taken genuine interest in the club work. This has been an exceptionally busy year, and it has been impossible for some of the boys to attend club meetings. I know that every boy wanted to do so. One of the best profit records made by a 1916 club member was turned in by

Adolph Heller. Adolph's sow reared 9 fine Duroc pigs and a number were sold for breeding purposes. In addition, Adolph won \$19 at the Riley county fair. His total profit record was \$175.84. As the original investment was but \$35 it was a remarkably good showing. Adolph expects to do fully as well this year, and if he does he will give the other fellows a run for the profit trophy.

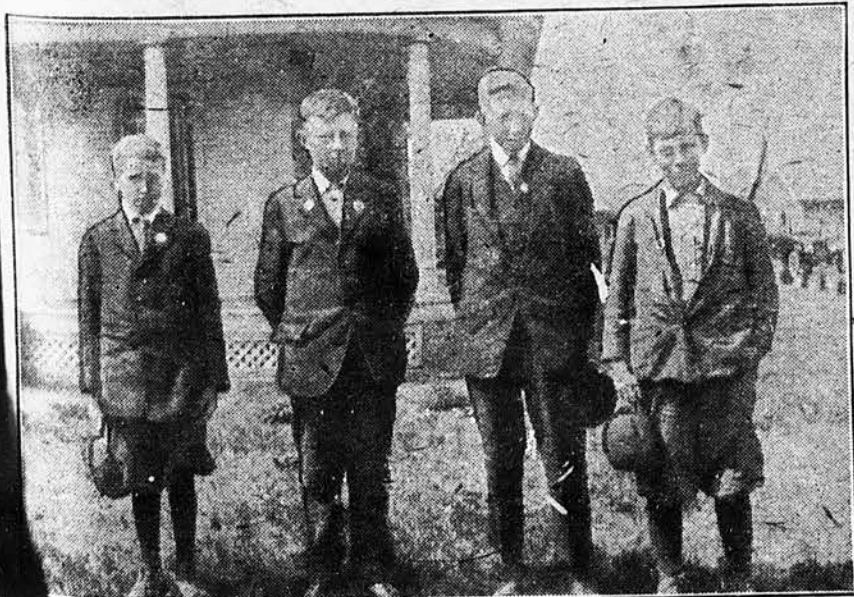
Riley county has 30 pigs in competition for the special county prize. Adolph Heller, Elmer Ferguson and Darlington Holtman have Durocs, Joseph Lumb has an O. I. C., and Stanley Brunberg owns a Hampshire. Darlington and Joseph are 13, Elmer is 15, Stanley is 10, and Adolph is 14 years old. Every Riley county member feels sure that he has a fine chance to pocket \$10 of that special county prize.

I am very sorry that the photograph fails to show Darlington Holtman. Darlington was unable to attend the meeting, but he was on hand for the pep meeting at Topeka. Darlington, who, by the way, is "Doc" among his friends, made a fine report for Riley county, and I am sure that his friends would have been proud of him if they had been here. Doc and his father are having a little contest of their own. "How about it, Doc?" I asked at the Topeka meeting. "Are your pigs the best or has Dad got you skinned?" "Well," said Doc, "we think my pigs are a little the best." A number of the boys are competing with their dads and all make the same report. I suspect that Dad isn't a bit peevish because of it, either.

Well, fellows, it is only a couple of weeks now until the 1918 contest will be announced. I am not going to spoil the story by telling you about the coming year's work now, but there is going to be a big and pleasant surprise. I'll say this, tho; there'll be more boys, more prizes, more pep. If you have friends who want to get into the club, tell them to watch for the Farmers Mail and Breeze of November 3. There is no use to send applications now. Hardly a day has passed since the 1917 club was announced that I haven't had applications for 1918 membership. Many boys have come to the office to see me and I never have gone out in the state that men haven't urged me to find a place for their boys in the club. We appreciate this evidence of interest but it is a square deal to let every fellow have an equal chance. Boys who first file recommendations will be those who get into the club. There will be new members for every county.

We hope to have a number of new and interesting features in the 1918 club. For one thing a father and son contest in addition to the regular club work is planned. Then I am proposing a mutual insurance plan. This plan will provide for a small assessment to pay for sows that die. Three boys lost sows this year. It was a severe blow to these boys, but if the loss had been borne by the entire club it would only have cost club members 25 cents each. This plan will be fully explained when the new

(Continued on Page 17.)



for Riley County. Left to Right: Stanley Brunberg, Adolph Heller, Elmer Ferguson, Joseph Lumb.



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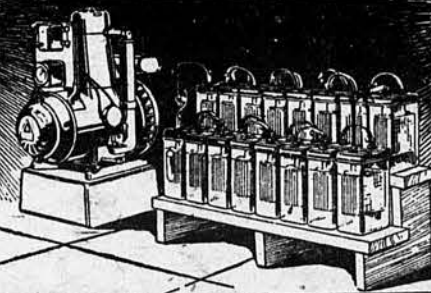
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Styles are for Service

Straight Lines and Dark Colors will be Worn This Fall

By Mary Catherine Williams

CLOTHES for autumn are designed for service. Foolish, useless trimmings have been cut down to the minimum on account of the scarcity of materials, lines are straight and simple, and colors are sober and dull. But just because the colors are dark it does not follow that they are unattractive. There

must be very carefully done for it is the plain lines and good tailoring of these one-piece dresses that make them so stunning. Many of these coat dresses show wide belts with patent leather buckles. Belts, by the way, are seen on almost everything and always there is a buckle.

For more dressy occasions, there is the one-piece dress of satin made almost as severely as the serge models. The girdle is usually shirred or gathered slightly and the collar and cuffs are of white satin or crepe de chine. Plain colors are much better style than plaids, stripes or figures.

The new fall and winter hats are of velvet, velours, or soft, silky hatter's plush. Sailor shapes of black velvet trimmed with a tailored bow of black grosgrain ribbon are quite the thing for street wear. Hats for dress occasions show softer effects in velvet or hatter's plush. Many of them have shirred or gathered brims with soft crowns showing a trace of shirring. Taupe is even better

feet. Pattern sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure.

School girls will like coat 8517 with its empire waistline and pretty pointed collar which may be rolled high or low. Rows of stitching done with buttonhole twist matching the material form the trimming. Pattern sizes 4 to 14 years.

Misses' dress 8498 is a pretty model for satin or soft silk. It is made in one piece and slipped on over the head. A sash or a shirred belt with a buckle in front holds the fullness in place at the waist. Pattern sizes 14 to 20 years.

Suit 8506-8325 shows the tailored lines favored this season. Coat 8506 is cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust and skirt 8325 in sizes 24 to 32 inches waist.

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

Pears Make Good Pickles

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Better pears than those we saw selling at \$2 a bushel in the North do not find a ready sale at half that price in this locality. It seems as if there comes a time when women are so tired of canning and caring for stuff from gardens and orchards that they lose their keen foresightedness and "let things go."

trees. The others will drop before they are yellow and soft unless picked.

Canned pears are improved by having a few cloves added to the sirup. That spice used in moderation seems to emphasize the pear flavor and save the sauce from being flat and insipid. With quantities of cider vinegar on hand, we like to pickle pears by the gallon. For a sirup, we use 2 cups of sugar to 1 of vinegar, weakened, and add cloves and stick cinnamon. We boil the pears in water until tender or steam them and then bring them to boiling in the sirup and seal in glass cans.

Alas, the specially trained tomato vines in the Wisconsin garden of which we wrote recently were killed by frost September 10. "There was little left to do with pecks of green tomatoes but to work them up into pickles," the owners wrote, "so we've made them up into Spanish pickles and plain green tomato pickles." For the Spanish pickles, 1 peck of green tomatoes was used and a dozen good sized onions. These were sliced, sprinkled with salt and let stand overnight. In the morning, the juice was strained off. A pound of sugar, 1/4 pound of whole white mustard seed, 1 ounce of ground black pepper, 1 ounce of ginger and 1 of cinnamon were mixed dry. In placing the pickle in the kettle, a layer of tomatoes and onions was followed by a sprinkle of the dry, mixed spice, and another layer of tomatoes and so on till all were used. The whole was covered with vinegar and boiled for 2 hours, then packed in small jars and set in the cellar.

The finding list of the plain tomato pickle is as follows: 1/2 bushel of green tomatoes, 6 large onions, 6 large peppers, 1/4 pound of white mustard seed and 2 tablespoons of celery seed. Chop all together fine, put in layers of chopped pickle and of salt and let stand overnight. In the morning, squeeze dry and put on to boil in 2 quarts of vinegar. Cook until tender. When nearly done, add 1 pound of sugar. Seal in glass jars.

Those who have not tried baked, ripe tomatoes should do so. The tomatoes should be washed, not peeled, and cut at the stem end in a small slice, leaving the stem for a handle. Scoop out the middle and mix with an equal quantity of cooked rice or bread crumbs or seasoned meat or macaroni. Season well with salt, pepper, butter and a bit of sugar. Fill the tomato, replace the lid, and bake in a hot oven a half hour or until soft.

We have often freshened stale bread by plunging a loaf in hot water and placing it in a hot oven for a few minutes. We always regretted the fact that the crust broke and crumbled when cut. The other day we learned a new wrinkle when we were told how an ingenious relative cut the loaf in slices, put them together loaf shape and dipped the loaf in water before placing it in the oven. In this scheme of things, the toasted crust is already cut.

Open the Door

Open the door, let in the air;
The winds are sweet and the flowers are fair.
Joy is abroad in the world today;
If our door is wide it may come this way.
Open the door!

Open the door, let in the sun;
He hath a smile for everyone.
He hath made the raindrops gold and gems;
He may change our tears to diamonds.
Open the door!

Open the door of the soul; let in
Strong, pure thoughts which shall banish sin.
They will grow and bloom with grace divine.
And their fruit shall be sweeter than that of the vine.
Open the door!

Open the door of the heart; let in
Sympathy sweet for stranger and kin;
It will make the halls of the heart so fair
That angels may enter unawares.
Open the door!

—T. D. Sullivan in the Rural New-Yorker.

Be Careful What You Buy

Before you buy a utensil ask yourself these questions:

Is the surface smooth and non-absorbent?
Is the under part of the rolled edge smooth?
Is it free from crevices where dirt can collect?

Are all surfaces rounding?
Is the opening large enough to admit the hand so as to wash it thoroughly?
If there is a ball handle, is it placed so that the kettle will balance?

Is the handle of a material that will resist heat?
Has the saucepan a lip on either side so that one can hold it in either hand for pouring?
Is it the right size for our family?

—Today's Magazine.

Pears appear to be one of the neglected items. Neglected, that is, until spring and then the merchants' shelves are emptied of their "Pickled Pears in Glass" or "Pears in Glass Cans" as the printed label reads.

We have three varieties of pears, only one of which will ripen very well on the

Mix the flour and sugar together for thickening juicy fruit pies.



is a softness and richness about the taupe, browns, blues, greens and beet root reds that make them lovely, especially in the satins and soft silks which have a luster of their own. Taupe, pronounced "tope," is one of the leading shades. It is a gray which in some lights seems almost brown and is so much in demand, especially for hats, that merchants have difficulty in getting their orders filled.

Three types of costume popular this season will appeal especially to farm women because of their practical qualities. The first is the tailored suit which is always neat, and by changing the blouses worn with it, may be made appropriate for any occasion. The suit coats are longer this year, being at least finger length, and are more mannish in their plain tailoring than for several seasons, the large collars that roll high or low are frequently seen. Skirts follow the accepted silhouette of the season which is straight up and down with no panniers or other bulges at the hips. Most of those shown at the best shops are gathered in the back while the fronts are plain or gathered very slightly. Pockets are set in so that only the opening shows on the outside. The popular length for skirts is 7 inches from the floor.

Almost as tailored as the suit, yet filling a slightly different purpose, is the coat dress made of dark serge with collar and cuffs of white satin. Such a dress may be worn on the street without a wrap in the early fall and will be a joy all winter as it is so easy to get into and always looks well. When these dresses are made at home the pressing

than black this year for a hat to wear with any costume as the color is so neutral it tones in with everything.

The Patterns Described.

A good example of the coat dress is 8510. It may be developed in navy blue serge with a white satin removable collar and a belt of black patent leather or of the serge with a black buckle. The same model may be used for satin also. Pattern sizes 34 to 40 inches bust measure.

One of the season's newest skirt models is 8504. Many of the best ready made tailored suits show skirts of this type. It is cut in two pieces. Pattern sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure.

Blouse suits continue to be popular for small boys. Suit 8512 has separate, straight trousers. Pattern sizes 4, 6 and 8 years.

For the separate blouse to wear with a tailored suit there is no prettier style than 8503 which is suitable for crepe de chine, satin or taffeta, as well as the thinner Georgette crepe. Fashionable, deep cuffs finish the long sleeves. Pattern sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure.

When a slightly plainer waist is desired, 8509 is an attractive model. Collar and cuffs may be made of contrasting material. The shoulder edges of the back extend over the fronts in yoke ef-

It's Time for Bulb Planting

Put in Your Winter Garden Now, Boys and Girls. Flowers Make the Best of Christmas Gifts

HOW MANY of you boys and girls have ever had a winter garden? If you never have, you'd better try one this year. You won't need any special place for it and it won't take much work, but you've no idea how much fun it will be to watch it grow or how much pleasure you will have from the bright colored flowers in your window when all the world outdoors is bleak and snowy and cold.



Start your winter garden right now. You'll want some pink or white or blue hyacinths, some gay red tulips, some daffodils with their sunny gold cups and saucers, and some Chinese lilies that grow in water without any soil at all.

You can buy enough bulbs for 50 or 75 cents.

Cans that measure about 3 inches across the top will be the right size for the hyacinths for you will put only one of these bulbs to a can. Tulips and daffodils look their best when they grow together in bunches so try to find a big can that measures 6 inches across the top for them. You can put five or six of either kind of bulbs in a can this size. Cut off the jagged tin around the top and punch six or eight nail holes in the bottom. Place some pebbles or bits of broken china in the bottom of the can so water can drain out without washing away the soil. When the cans are brought into the house you will like to have them look pretty so if father has any white or green paint left in a bucket somewhere, paint all your cans with it. If you have no paint you can wrap white paper around the cans when the bulbs bloom and tie it in place with a ribbon to match the color of the flower.

The soil bulbs do best in is made by mixing one-third good black garden soil with one-third sand and one-third manure from the barnyard. This manure must be old and so well rotted it looks all black and crumbly or it will hurt your flowers instead of helping them. Do not fill your cans more than to within an inch of the top or you will have the soil run out when you water them and make a bad mess on mother's floor. Let the tiny tip or nose of the hyacinth and daffodil bulbs peek out above the soil when you pot them, but cover over the tulips with not more than half an inch of earth. After your little brown bulbs are tucked away safely in their tiny beds give them a good big drink of water and set them down in the cellar in a cool dark place. This is to give the roots a chance to grow before the tops get started so that you will have strong plants and big flowers. It will take about six weeks for this root growth. Give them a little drink of water every two or three weeks so they will not dry out.

To make your winter garden last a long time bring up only one or two of your cans at once. The name should be marked on each one so you can tell what kind of bulb is in it. As your bulbs have been staying so long in a cold, dark place they will not like to be taken too suddenly into a warm room and bright sunlight. Set them in a half dark place in some room that does not have fire all day and let them stay for two or three days. After they are out in the sunshine they will need watering often but you must not keep them too wet. It will take from three to six weeks for your bulbs to bloom after you bring them up from the cellar. While a sunny window is the best place for them in the day time it is wise to move them back from the window at night, and if the weather is very cold, cover them with a large paper sack or a newspaper rolled into a big cone.

You can put the Chinese lilies in a pretty glass dish or shallow bowl, if you wish, or even an old pan. Hunt some white pebbles from along the creek bed, wash them clean and fill the bottom of your dish about an inch deep with them. Then put in your bulbs with enough pebbles around them to keep them from

tipping over and pour in fresh clear water enough to reach about two-thirds the way up the bulbs. Set your dish in a cool, dark place for two weeks and then bring it out in the sunshine. They do not like too much warmth. You can watch the roots grow as well as the tops with these plants.

You couldn't find a prettier Christmas present than a pot of hyacinths or some tulips or daffodils. Bring the gift cans up to the light about three weeks before Christmas and the bud will be just about ready to show a tiny speck of color when Santa Claus comes around to gather it up for you. White hyacinths with a few pink ones mixed in will also make a beautiful decoration for the Christmas table if ferns are added; or, if all white flowers are used, they will combine nicely with wreaths of red-berried holly.

That H8ful Boy!

1 f8ful day a boy went 4th;
His dog went 2, 4 funt.
The dog 4stalled a 1ton cat,
Which 4thwith tried 2 run.

That poor at10u8ted cat
Dashed str8way 2 a fence,
And sounds of 3fold rage and h8
Now eman8ted thence.

"This chance I can't af4d 2 miss,"
The boy did specu18;
4thwith he threw 1 stone, which puss
Avoided all 2 18.

But some 1 now 2 his surprise
At ice in view appears,
And chides in 4ceful tones be9
That boy of 10der years.

"At10d 2 me," his teacher says,
"Why, I'm disconsol8!"
I'll 40fy your 10der mind
With 4ttitude, not h8."

But quite in4mally the boy
Calls to his ca9 creature,
And pointing 4th his 1 in1ot,
He 6 him on the teacher!
—St. Nicholas.

Who's Who in Kansas?

Perhaps you'll have to look up your Kansas history to help you find the answers to this puzzle. Every one is the name of a man who has been popular in the history of Kansas. For the first correct answer the Farmers Mail and Breeze will send 50 cents, and there will be a package of postcards for the next five correct answers. Address the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

- 1—A kind of swallow.
- 2—A forest.
- 3—A puzzle.
- 4—An occupation unknown in Kansas.
- 5—A pedestrian.
- 6—A talkative bird.
- 7—"Queen City of the Plains."
- 8—Makes a close shave.
- 9—Ireland's color.
- 10—Not very large.
- 11—Not short.
- 12—Whose was the Garden of Eden?
- 13—Not sharp.
- 14—The beloved disciple.
- 15—A great English explorer of Africa.
- 16—"Osawatimie."

The answer to the puzzle in the September 15 issue is "aspen tree." Prize winners are: Lawrence Freeze, Lawrence, Kan.; Albert Cranor, Independence, Kan.; Velma Ancell, Lincoln, Kan.; Lillian Tinkler, Gypsum City, Kan.; and Ruby Spaulding, Kiel, Okla.

No Wonder Myrtle is Proud

I have a Shetland pony that I call Dolly. She is brown and white and I wash her every month to keep her clean. She is 8 years old.

I tie Dolly out on the grass and she sometimes breaks her rope and gets out on the alfalfa. She does not run when I try to catch her. She likes to run races and has beat every pony she has run with. She tries to get loose when another pony goes past her.

Lawrence, Kan. Myrtle Sinter.

His Aim, Good Service

Several papers over the state are talking Senatorship for Governor Capper. There is no doubt that the governor would make good in the Senate just as he has as governor. Our representatives are going to have to make history in the next few years and it behooves us to choose carefully and from those who have been tried and have proved their ability to stand firm for principle and justice. We believe Mr. Capper's record as a public servant will put him in the front rank as a level-headed, efficient and loyal man, whose aim in the political world is "good service."—Penalosa Times.



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Is a powerful tonic that strengthens the hen's system so that she gets through moulting much quicker—and is then in a thriving condition for heavy winter laying—my own prescription, based on 25 years' Veterinary and poultry-raising experience. Buy a package from your dealer—if it doesn't do all I claim, my dealer is authorized to refund your money.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS BE SURE TO MENTION THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.

Sherman Has No Quitters

The Club Flower and Colors Show the County Spirit

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS
Club Secretary

HOW many of you girls know what state is just west of Kansas? That is easy, of course. You learned to bound Kansas and say "on the west by Colorado" when you were still in the little geography book and had not begun on the big one. But here is another question that will be harder. What Kansas counties are on the Colorado line? I'm not going to tell you the answer. If you do not know you will have to look it up for yourselves, but I'm going to tell you about the second one down from the north. There, somebody guessed right. It is Sherman county.

You might think that Poultry Club pep would be good and strong in the middle of Kansas and get pretty thin and weak when it spread out to the

leader, so that Reno county can still compete for the county prize.

Here is an interesting letter from Ruth Avery of Riley county: "I surely enjoyed our visit in Manhattan when you were there. Didn't Mrs. Sargent serve a good dinner? It just makes my mouth water to think of it. We got home about 6:30 that afternoon and my little sister was mighty glad to see me back again. I surely hated to leave Manhattan. I had not been there for almost five years and I didn't know Lois Sargent then anyway so Manhattan wasn't so interesting. I wanted to go to the fair in Topeka but we were having so I could not. I am glad the White Leghorns won one prize even tho it was only a second. I want to enter my chickens at the farmers' institute at Wakefield if I can. Tillicums, my biggest cockerel, is surely pretty. If I had gone to the fair I had planned to enter him and Beauty and Bess, my biggest and prettiest pullets. Beauty is quite tame but Bess is a little wild."

Ruth is the girl standing at the right of the picture just beside me. Next to me is Katherine Morris and on the right is Lois Sargent, the county leader. I told you before of the delightful party she had for the Capper Poultry Club, when this picture was taken. Lois is going to the Kansas State Agricultural college this fall. Aren't we proud to have a college girl in our club? I know a good joke on Ruth that I must tell you. She said when I was with her that she dressed up in her Sunday clothes one day and her chickens didn't know her. Now what do you think of that?



Here's the Riley County Picture.

edges of the state, like the icing on some cakes, but that is not the way with Sherman county. The girls out there are just as "peppy" as any you can find anywhere and are doing good work altho there are only four of them. They had a fine meeting at the home of Velma Middleton, the leader, on the last day of August. This is the way Hope Williams tells about it:

"Laura Cramer, Uvena Damke and Hope Williams met at the home of Velma Middleton, the county leader, August 31. Chickens and bookkeeping were discussed before the delicious dinner of home grown vegetables and chicken served by Mrs. Middleton and Miss Elsie Middleton. After dinner, ice cream, cake, watermelon and lemonade were served. We sang America and the Star Spangled Banner, Mrs. Middleton presiding at the piano, and then sang our club song to the tune of Tipperary. Our club flower is the Everlasting, denoting that we are not quitters, and our colors are green and gold. Green stands for young and gay and gold means that we hope to be shining like gold away up in the lead at the close of the contest. Our meeting closed after we voted for another party to be held at the home of Laura Cramer, at which the Capper Poultry Club girls will entertain the Pig Club boys. Dorothy Damke took a picture of us standing behind Old Glory just before we started for home." I am sorry that the picture was too dark to put in the paper, but maybe the girls can send another one sometime before long. Pictures to be printed in a paper must be very clear with the outlines sharp and distinct.

All the girls will be glad to hear that Catherine Peltier of Cloud county is able to go to school again. She had typhoid when Leona did and it left her lame so that for two weeks she had to walk on crutches. She is all well again now. Catherine says she and her mother have received more than 40 letters of sympathy from club members and their mothers in all parts of the state. I am sure they were all greatly appreciated. Catherine is putting the same spirit into her club work that Leona did and has written to every girl in her county. She and her folks are planning to take Effie Merritt, the new county leader, to visit all the other girls and all of them are going to work hard to put Cloud county at the top of the pep list.

Did I tell you that Sybil Jones of Reno county has moved to Missouri? We shall miss her very much. She wrote the story of her contest flock and made out her farm flock report for the time she has been in the club, and turned them in to Inez Coleman, the county

Laying Hens Need Lime

Lime for shell forming material is necessary in egg production. Some idea of the extent of the need is obtained from the fact that an average flock of 150 hens will produce 137 pounds of egg shells in a year. The grains fed supply a portion of this lime, but the supply is too small in proportion to the number of eggs a hen should be able to produce. Oyster shell is most suitable for shell making. Old plaster may be used as a substitute. Egg shells may be saved, broken up fine and fed. Dry bones may be broken up and fed. The habit of egg eating often is caused by a lack of shell forming food.

Hens Should Be Contented

Keep the flock contented and busy. Give them plenty of fresh air. Never allow them to become too poor or too fat. Keep them free from vermin and keep the drop boards and the roosts clean. The wise poultryman will study the wants of his flock constantly.

Poll Shows Capper Strong

Governor Capper is a candidate for United States Senator from Kansas at the next primaries. Considering the overwhelming majority he received for governor in his second race, it looks as if he will be a very hard man to beat for the nomination and for election. A poll of one ward made by a newspaper at Atchison, by slips on which the names of all the men who have been mentioned for the place were printed, gave Capper a large majority.—Columbus Light.



Marian Gregg of Crawford County.

Milk Sold According to Score

Improved Quality of the Product Marketed is the Rule
Where Officials Grade Milk Strictly

MUCH INTEREST on the part of both the milk producer and the consumer in cities in the quality of the local milk supply can be aroused by the city milk contest where "surprise" samples are taken. Such a city milk contest was first held in Baltimore, Md., by the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture in 1911. It has been adopted since in many other cities, especially on the Pacific coast. The city milk contest advertises those dairies which obtain high scores as to the quality of their milk, and results in the bettering of the supply for the entire city. Frequently prizes are given by boards of trade or like organizations to those dairymen who win the highest scores in such contests.

The method of conducting such a city milk contest as used in Greenville, S. C., is typical. Milk samples were collected in the streets from each dealer every month for a year. One dairy which delivered 100,000 quarts of milk during the year was awarded an average score of 95. Another, which delivered 150,000 quarts, averaged a score of 88.5. A third, which delivered 30,000 quarts, had an average score of 81. The women's club of the city presented the owner of each of the three dairies with a loving cup in recognition of the excellent quality of the milk supplied to consumers.

In that contest the grading of the milk was determined by means of the milk score card, which allows 35 points for bacteria, 25 for flavor and odor, 10 for visible dirt, 10 for fat, 10 for solids not fat, 5 for temperature and 5 for the appearance of bottle and cap, making a total of 100 points.

A Milk Contest.

In conducting a city milk contest dealers are classified according to the kind of milk they handle, as certified, raw, or pasteurized milk. Once a month for 11 months, or oftener if desired, a pint of milk was collected from the delivery wagon of each dealer. The bacterial count, fat and solids not fat content of each of the samples were determined in the laboratory. The temperature of the milk on the load was taken when the samples were collected. The twelfth month two pint bottles of milk were collected from the delivery wagon of each dealer. One was analyzed for bacterial count, fat and solids not fat; the other was scored for flavor and odor and visible dirt. The quantity of visible dirt was determined by passing the milk thru a sediment tester, collecting the sediment on a cotton disk.

In order to score 35 points in bacteria the milk sample must contain under 500 bacteria to the cubic centimeter. A competent judge scored the sample for flavor and odor; 25 points were awarded when the flavor and odor were considered satisfactory. The sample of milk free from sediment received a score of 10, the cut depending on the quantity of sediment present. Milk containing 4 per cent or more of fat was given 10 points and samples containing less were cut in proportion to their fat content. Samples containing 8.7 or more of solids not fat received 10 points and were cut when below that quantity. When the sample showed the temperature on the load was below 50 degrees Fahrenheit it was awarded 5 points and received a cut when above that temperature at time of collection. In order to obtain 5 points for bottle and cap the bottle must be clean, free from flaky glass, and the mouth completely covered with a cap which protects the pouring lip.

To ascertain the figure taken to represent the quality of milk supplied by each dealer the average bacterial count of the year's samples was determined. The average was given a number of points out of 35 which such a count was allowed on the milk score card. The fat and the solids not fat were likewise averaged. The flavor and odor score, sediment and bottle and cap scores given by the judge were added and likewise the temperature score.

In reporting the respective standing of the various dealers they were classified according to their scores. Those dealers whose milk scored between 75 and 80 were put in the same class; likewise dealers scoring between 80 and 85 or 85 and 90 were classified together.

It was not deemed wise to report the scores to a tenth of a point. For all practical purposes milk supplied by dealers within a 5-point classification is on a par so far as the comparative quality of the product of each is concerned.

By collecting samples from the delivery wagons and dealers the quality of milk actually delivered to the consumers is determined. The publication of the standing of each dealer in the contest gives the consumer a definite indication as to the quality of milk which his dealer is supplying. For business reasons dealers become eager to produce milk of high quality. Such a contest is valuable in raising the standard of milk supplied to the entire city.

Give the Milk Cows Pure Water

All animals require plenty of good, pure water. This is especially true of the milking cow, as water constitutes more than three-fourths of the volume of milk. The water supply, therefore, demands the dairyman's most careful attention. Stale or impure water is distasteful to the cow and she will not drink enough for maximum milk production. Such water also may carry disease germs which might make the milk unsafe for human consumption or be dangerous to the cow herself. During the winter, when cows are stabled the greater part of the time, and unless arrangements have been made to keep water before them all the time, they should be watered two or three times a day. If possible, the water should be 15 or 20 degrees above the freezing point, and should be supplied at practically the same temperature every day. When water well above freezing temperature is stored in tanks and piped direct to the cow, there probably is little occasion for facilities to warm it; but when it stands in a tank on which ice often forms, it usually pays well to warm it slightly. This can be done by a tank heater, by live steam, or by hot water from a boiler. If a boiler is used for running a separator or for heating water to wash and sterilize utensils, steam from it readily and cheaply can be used to warm the water.

Keep the Bull Till He is Tested

After a young or untried bull has been used two years he should not be sold to the butcher, because he may prove to be a bull of exceptional worth when his daughters freshen. Such a bull often can be lent or leased to a man with a grade herd for a couple of years until some of his heifers freshen. In this way he always is subject to recall in case he proves especially valuable.

In fact, some of the best breeders follow the practice of lending out a number of the young bulls to dairymen in the community merely for the purpose of trying them out. Of course, many of these bulls prove to be mediocre, but when a valuable one is found he is the property of the lender and will repay any expense involved in his discovery.

A sire that has proved his worth always is in demand and can be sold readily if the public knows of his whereabouts. The purchaser can be found by advertising.

Another Cow in the Front Rank

Follyland Nancy 52457, a 2-year-old Guernsey heifer, bred and owned by I. C. Blandy of Greenwich, N. Y., recently completed an official year's record of 12,270.9 pounds of milk and 712.60 pounds of butterfat, her average test being 5.81 per cent. Three weeks after finishing her record she had a fine heifer calf, which is growing well.

Her dam, Langwater Nancy 27943, has three official records and now is making her fourth. As a 2-year-old she produced 630 pounds of butterfat; as a 5-year-old, 735 pounds and when a 6-year-old, 862 pounds of butterfat. During the first six months of this her fourth record, she has to her credit 556 pounds of butterfat—three pounds more than the World's Champion, Murne Cowan 19597, produced during the same period.



The Coleman Quick-Lite —a Match-Lighting Gasoline Lamp

AFTER years of experience in manufacturing the popular Air-O-Lite gasoline lamps and lanterns we now offer the Coleman Quick-Lite as the most advanced, most pleasing, most economical and most brilliant light in all the world. The objection to gasoline lamps heretofore, the need of a torch to light, is now entirely done away with. You light the Quick-Lite with an ordinary match without trouble or bother.

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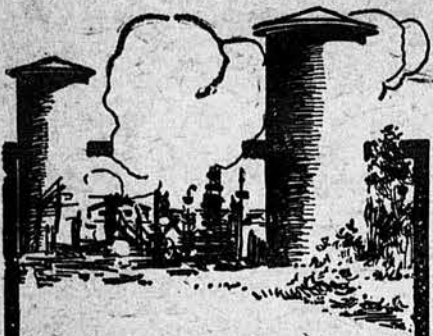
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A Sermone Picture

A SHORT time before the above picture was taken, there was a \$5,500 barn between the two silos. It burned down. The silos were unharmed. Ask E. H. Salisbury, Kirksville, Mo., who has since erected a new barn, what he thinks of the silos.

Consider the Silo

With forty per cent of the food value of corn in the stalks and leaves, silos are an economic necessity on the modern farm. Any agricultural leader, farm expert or banker can give a hundred reasons for silos. In these times of conservation and efficient food utilization—when grain prices are sky high, the silo is a money-maker from the start.

And the Concrete Silo

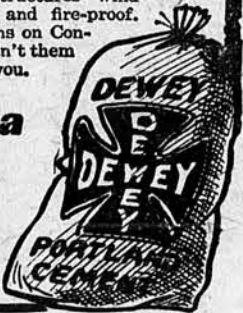
is the silo that stays put; that storms, fires, rats, cannot touch. Concrete means reasonable initial cost, no repairs, no repainting, no maintenance. Concrete means **permanence and dependability.**

Dewey

Portland Cement

is the popular cement for town and country improvements. Get in touch with the Dewey Dealer and let him show you how you can make your farm structures wind-proof, vermin-proof and fire-proof. Ask him for bulletins on Concrete Silos. If he hasn't them he will get them for you.

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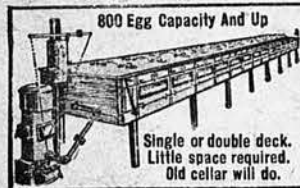


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A Day's Work in the Army

Your Boy is Getting an Excellent, Healthful Training—

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

SO MANY PERSONS now have friends and relatives in the great national army cantonments and so many more will have, so many men have gone to the army and so many more will go, that the daily routine of life in one of the cantonments becomes a matter of keenest interest. What is our man doing today? What work occupies his time? What does he get to eat? How is he treated? He has gone from us for a time but we wish to be able to visualize his life, we wish to know just what he does and how he does it.

His day begins with reveille. This much-abused word, upon which a hundred different pronunciations are placed in civil life all the way from re-veal to rah-vell-yay, in this army camp is spoken in just one way by officers and men alike. "Revelly"—just the same pronunciation as the word revelry, omitting only the second "r." Let me hasten to add that, aside from pronunciation, there is no connection whatever between the words and nothing to suggest it—certainly not at 5:40 o'clock of a chilly morning with rain dripping persistently. Revelry? Ah, me!

All the men must be present at reveille and they must come sharply, fully dressed and completely buttoned up, hats properly placed. It is not expected, however, that they also should be shaved and washed; in fact it is a byword that "no good soldier washes his face before reveilly." The roll is called and the sergeants report to the top sergeant who reports to the officer of the day, "Sir, all are present or accounted for."

Good Exercise.

In some branches of the service the men are then dismissed until breakfast at 6:30 o'clock, but in others they remain at attention until "setting up exercise" begins, and they are ordered into position for it. "Remove your hats," instructs the sergeant. "With your right hand place the hat on the ground 14 inches distant." You may have seen high school boys at work in the gymnasium. The exercises your boy is taking out in the open air, bare-headed, from 6 o'clock until 6:15 or 6:20 are very much the same excepting that he is supposed to put a great deal more "zip" into it, and if he does not go right, instead of hearing an instructor say, mildly, "Mr. Smith, you will please incline your right extremity a trifle more posteriorly," he will hear a stern-voiced sergeant say with emphasis, "No 3; kick that leg back. Back, I said. Lively now. Stretch it."

After the "setting up," a thing that all medical men agree is a most admirable preparation for the morning meal, the men have 10 or 15 minutes to wash, comb their hair, and get ready for breakfast.

The serving of breakfast varies in different barracks. In our company it is served cafeteria plan. Every man has his own mess kit, consisting of knife, fork and spoon, a pint cup with a specially arranged handle, and a "meat can," a very clever somewhat tureen-shaped contrivance in which both can and cover used separately are dishes, used together are a container, and used in camping out serve as a universal cooking utensil. The men file past the long serving table where they are served by eight waiters. One serves the fried potatoes, the next slides a slice of bacon on the plate, the next adds the biscuits, a slab of butter is obtained from the next, coffee from the next, "how much sugar?" comes next, and "take milk?" follows. The last waiter tops the dish off with two slices of white bread and your man is served with an ample, well cooked breakfast that would cost him in an ordinary restaurant 35 cents and in a railroad station eating house \$1.25—this last statement is merely a point of personal experience.

Mess tables without tablecloths, but with boards scrubbed white by the kitchen squad, are in the dining hall and your man has a definite place, according to his platoon number, where he sits down and eats in the hearty, jolly way that is to be found only in a camp of carefree young men. When his dishes are practically clean he makes them positively so by going to a tub of hot water and putting them thru the cere-

mony of washing and drying. You wonder how he disposes of his "scraps." The answer in classic language is, "They ain't no such thing as scraps."

After breakfast your man has time to shave, brush his teeth and look after his toilet until 7:20 o'clock, when he is called to drill. This varies of course with different arms of the service, but it is pretty safe to say that he will get 2 hours of it, with short rests breaking up the strain, and that he will be so interested that he will wonder where the time has gone. Drill may end at 9:20 or 9:30 and a short period of freedom ensue until 10 o'clock, when "fatigue duty" begins.

"Fatigue" is a general name for any extra work that needs to be done. In the new cantonments it means taking up the work where the contractors have left it and putting the grounds in shape. Sidewalks must be built; not permanent cement sidewalks such as line city streets, but sidewalks of flint and sand that serve well to keep the men out of the mud in going to their quarters, and yet are readily and cheaply built. Fatigue duty ends at 11:30, and the men have half an hour to get ready for dinner.

After dinner come 1 or 2 hours of lectures, more drill, or a long hike. The men come in about 5 o'clock hot and dusty and glad to get out of their clothes and stand in a row under the shower baths, which are an adjunct to every barracks. At 5:20 p. m. comes the first call for "retreat." Every man must be in line promptly. Every platoon sergeant calls the roll of his platoon. The sergeants then "about face," and report to the top sergeant. The top sergeant "about faces" and reports to the company commander, "Sir, all are present or accounted for." The company commander commands the top sergeant, "Take your posts." The top sergeant orders the platoon sergeants, "Take your posts," at which they leave their positions in front of their platoons and march to the rear. The top sergeant waits to announce the detail for the following day, stating who will be officer of the day, what men will be on special duty and any special announcements such as "Special athletic events for Wednesday morning." Then he steps off to the right of the line. Just then a bugle is heard. "Retreat" is being sounded. On the first note the commander calls, "Parade! Rest!" and the men of the company—your man, too, of course—take the required position.

He Faces the Flag.

The last bugle note dies away. "Company! At-ten-shun!" comes the command. The men spring to attention at once. The bugles are sounding "To the color." The commanding officer executes an "about face" that he may be facing the flag as it is lowered for the day, and holds his hand firm at salute.

It is over! The flag is furled! The last bugle note ceases! The commander's hand drops smartly to his side. Again he faces his men. The top sergeant steps forward. "Sergeant! Dismiss your company!" is the command.

Not so bad for your man, after all. Is it?

A Better Chance for Cows

(Continued from Page 1.)

63 cents a cow. 6. Two hundred and fifteen, or 7 per cent, of the cows produced more than 300 pounds of butterfat a year, while 321, or 11 per cent, were under 150 pounds. If all the yearly records had been as high as the 215 high ones, it would have meant an increased income of \$91,470. 7. The cows fed silage gave 27 pounds more butterfat and \$2.86 more net profit a year than those not fed silage. 8. Cows freshening in the fall produced 27 pounds more butterfat a year than those freshening in the spring and returned \$7 greater net profit. 9. The average net income from cows in the cow-testing associations, from 2 to 10 years old, was \$314.22, or nearly \$35 a year! 10. Any member of a cow testing association can raise the production of his herd to a yearly average of 300 pounds of butterfat within six or seven years if he will eliminate

the unprofitable cows, save heifers from high producers, use a purebred sire from high producing ancestors and give more thought and attention to the feeding and care of the animals.

All of the records from the associations and from the individual dairy farms indicate the importance of quality cows. This lesson is being realized generally, and indeed Kansas has some mighty good cows. There are cows at Mulvane that have produced more than 80 pounds of milk a day, and there are a great many that have yielded more than 50 pounds. There are several cows around Independence with a production of more than 65 pounds a day.

These are excellent records, and they will be equalled on a great many other places in the future. Progress can be made by the use of purebred dairy bulls with real quality and the careful selection of the heifers. Many excellent dairy animals have been imported into Kansas in the last three years. The county agents have given good help in this work. A. L. Clapp of Morris county, for example, made a trip recently to Ohio to buy purebred Holsteins for the farmers in his county.

Kansas farmers are beginning to understand the importance of dairying. We can see that, as B. G. Bennett, the state dairy commissioner of Missouri, has well said, "the cow is man's greatest benefactor. Hail, wind, drouths, and floods may come, destroy our crops and banish our hopes, but, from what is left, the cow manufactures the most nourishing and life-sustaining foods. The cow is life itself to thousands of little ones barren upon the hollow hearts and barren bosoms of modern womanhood. We love her for her gentleness, her beauty, and her usefulness. Her loyalty has never weakened—and should misfortune overtake us, as we become bowed down with the weight of years, we know that in the cow we have a friend that was never known to falter. She pays the debt. She saves the home."

President Waters Has Resigned

H. J. Waters has resigned as president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, the resignation to take effect January 1. He will become editor of The Weekly Kansas City Star. No one has been elected yet to take his place.

Mr. Waters came to the Kansas State Agricultural college in 1909 from the University of Missouri, where he had been dean of the agricultural department. The work of the college has been developed greatly during his administration. While in Kansas he has been president of the Kansas Teachers' association, president of the International Dry Farming congress, president of the American Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science and special commissioner to the Philippine Islands. While in the East he made a careful study of the farming of that section, especially the fertility requirements.

People eat
Grape-Nuts
because they
like it and
they know it's
good for them



Winning With the Pit Silos

More Silage is Needed on the Farms of Kansas

BY A. E. JONES
Jewell County

FIFTY DOLLARS will buy the cement and sand for the best silo for this region. The success of the pit silo for this country, where the soil will stand, has been demonstrated beyond question. For such sections there is without a doubt no better silo than the underground or pit silo. The farmers who have used them longest are the most enthusiastic in their praise. In adjoining neighborhoods, where both the under and above ground silos have been tried, the underground type is becoming the more popular.

The cost of a pit silo usually is not more than one-third that of a good concrete, stock or stave silo, even where all the labor of construction is hired. G. W. McMullen, southwest of Mankato, recently has constructed an excellent pit silo. Mr. McMullen made his silo 12 feet in diameter and 30 feet deep. He had a simple and unique way of making his pit true; by setting a gas pipe down the center of the pit, and swinging around this a 2 by 6 inch plank with a knife attached to the outside end, he kept his silo round and true. The knife cut the walls very smoothly and later made his plastering much easier. In plastering his silo he used: 1 sack of cement and 18 shovels of sifted sand a foot in depth. The plastering was made 1 inch thick, by applying in two coats of 1/2 inch apiece.

At the top of the pit a collar was made of 8-inch hollow tile, 42 inches high. The inside of this collar was laid even with the inside of the plastered wall. By laying ordinary building brick flush with the outside of this collar he made an offset on the top inside edge of the collar. This offset makes it possible to set a crib lath for super-filling, which allows for settling. This collar was built with 17 sacks of cement. The 148 tiles cost 7 cents apiece.

The cost of materials was as follows:

17 sacks of cement for collar	
30 sacks of cement for plaster	
Total, 47 sacks at 65 cents.....	\$30.55
Six loads of sand at \$3.....	18.00
148 tiles at 7 cents apiece.....	10.36
Mason, eight days at \$4 a day.....	32.00

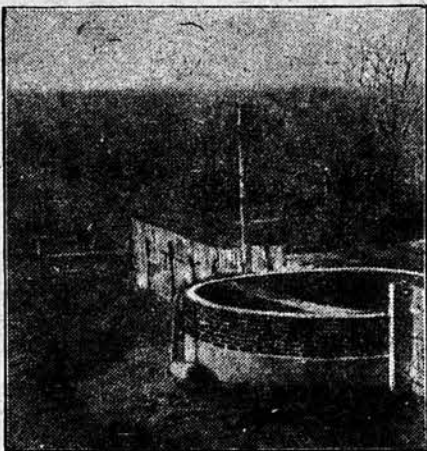
Total cost.....\$90.91

This well built silo required the labor equal to one man* for 30 days, and a mason for eight days.

Ease of Filling.

One of the main reasons why the pit silo is becoming so popular is because of the ease of filling. Most farmers know the amount of power required to fill silos constructed high above ground. The engines required for such work are very expensive and commonly out of reach of the average farmer. With the pit silo no elevating is required and engines of one-half the power may be worked very successfully when corn is well dented, or when the seed of kafir or sorghum can be cut with the thumb nail. If put into the silo before they reach this stage they make a washy feed that may get very sour. Many men, especially dairy-men, do not look with favor on sweet sorghum silage because of putting it up too immature. Many bad results were obtained with sweet sorghum silage in 1915, when the frost caught many fields before they were mature.

A good permanent hoisting apparatus for removing the silage should be installed at first. This may be made by setting a pole on the outside of the silo wall. At the top of this pole place a bar on a loose joint to extend over the silo. This bar can well be made of 2-inch gas



Pit Silos Pay Well.

pipe. The rope, bucket and pulley may be attached to this for hoisting the silage. Many farmers prefer to set one end of their feeding trough up close so the silage may be dumped into the trough to do away with extra handling.

The gas formed from the fermenting feed has at times caused deaths in pit silos. One should be careful upon entering a silo which has been let stand for some time, especially during calm weather. The effects of the gas will not be felt for some time after entering, but unless great precaution is taken one may be overcome before help arrives. In case of doubt it can be tried by lowering a lighted lantern into the pit; if the light is extinguished the silo should be ventilated before entering.

Ensiling in pit silos keeps well, and there is no trouble from freezing. The temperature is more uniform in underground silos than in those above ground. This is true of both winter and summer. This is a great advantage in case silage is carried over from one year to another.

Where Pit Silos Succeed.

The conditions under which pit silos succeed are: A dry soil, and ground which will not cave in readily. Jewell county has just such a soil, and well constructed pit silos are giving excellent satisfaction.

The depth of the silo should depend principally on the height of the water table and the character of the earth formation. In digging the pit, if sand or other loose earth is encountered, it is advisable not to dig any deeper. It will cost more for an equal amount of excavation at the bottom than at the top, but the cost a ton will actually be decreased under average conditions. One big advantage of the deep silo is that the silage packs better, hence it is better preserved. Wherever possible the depth should be 30 feet, and in the silos of large capacity the depth should be greater.

Obviously Exempt.

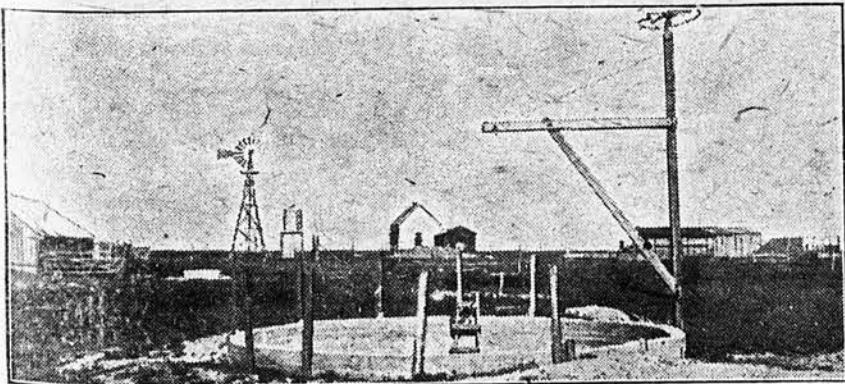
One of the registrars in a Virginia country district tells a story of a negro man, obviously within the prescribed ages and of powerful physique, who turned up on registration day. The registrar had a good deal of difficulty in making the applicant understand the questions.

"Do you claim exemption?" he asked.

"Whut's dat, suh?"

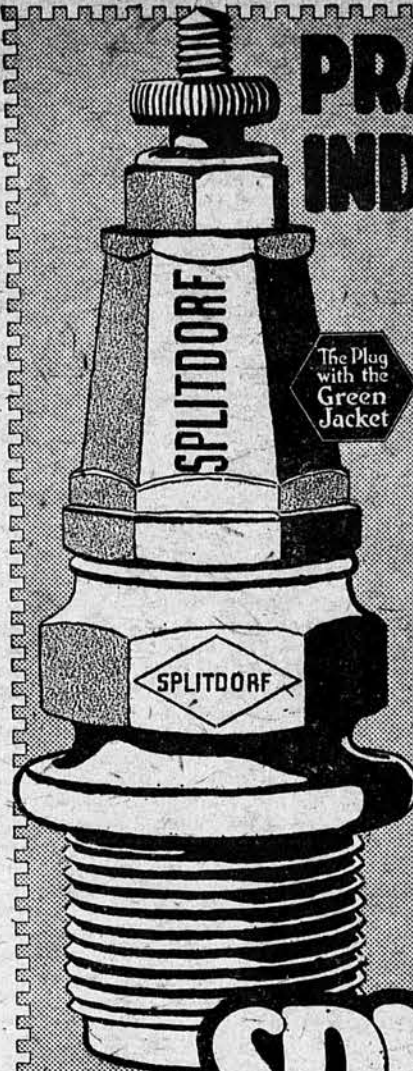
"Is there any reason why you should not render military service—why you should not fight your country's battles?"

"Oh, yes, suh," replied the applicant, much enlightened, "I'se gun-shy."



Pit Silos have Done Much to Make Farming in Western Kansas More Profitable—a Great Extension in Their Use is Coming.

PRACTICALLY INDESTRUCTIBLE



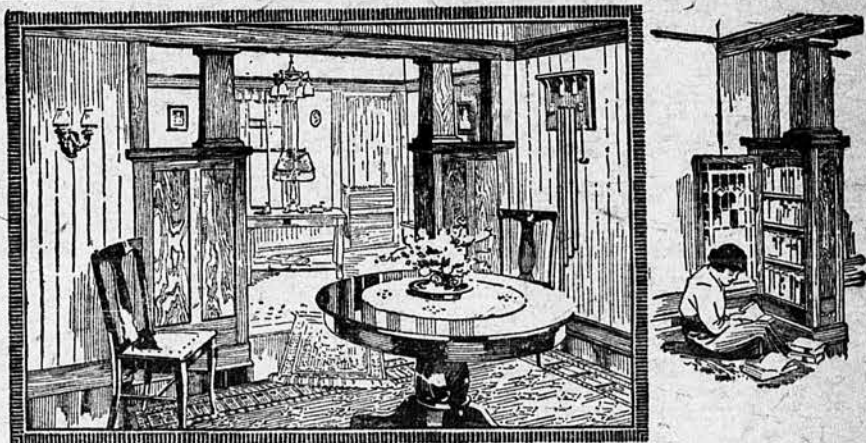
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Splitdorf Electrical Co.
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Beats Electric or Gasoline

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Burns 50 Hours

on One Gallon

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Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. FL, Topeka, Kan.

A Royal Show at Kansas City

Many Kansas Farmers Studied the Beef Breeds Carefully With a View to Increasing Their Herds

A LARGE number of Kansas farmers took advantage of the opportunity last week to study the year's progress in beef breeding, as shown at the American Royal Live Stock show at Kansas City. There was much talk about the future of the business—most men view the future with great optimism. There is a belief that the business of producing beef is entering on the best era of modern times, with excellent prices. The number of animals at the Royal was much smaller than usual, but the quality was maintained.

A feature of the show was the winnings of the steers entered by the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. In the Shorthorn breed this herd won first in the 2-year-old class on Archer Dale; first in the senior calf class on Golden Dale; and first on herds. In the Angus classes it took first in the 2-year-old classes on Glen; and first on herds. The college also got many seconds and thirds.

There was heavy competition in the Hereford breeding classes, as usual. Good winnings were taken by several Kansas breeders, including R. H. Hazlett of Eldorado, Carl Miller of Belvue and Klaus Brothers of Bendena. The grand champion bull was Ardmore owned by W. L. Yost of Kansas City. This is an outstanding bull of great merit that will have much to do with the progress of the Hereford breed in the Middle West in the next few years. Ardmore was calved in October, 1913; his sire was Bonnie Lad 20th 355360; the dam was Lady Ellen 250605. Mr. Hazlett did very well in the classes in which he had entered including taking first in the junior yearling heifer class, in very heavy competition, on Yerba Santa.

A Good Shorthorn Show.

Shorthorns took their usual good share of the Royal stage. Among the winners was H. C. Lookabaugh of Watonga, Okla. His animals had quality, and they were not overfinished, which is something that the average farmers, who produce the beef of the country, consider carefully. Among the animals that will be heard from in the future in this herd is Pleasant Acre's Belle, a senior heifer calf on which Mr. Lookabaugh took first in some of the warmest competition developed in the show.

Many of the awards in the Angus breeding classes were won by C. D. & E. F. Caldwell of Burlington Junction, Mo. This included the senior and grand championship on Blackcap Bertram, a bull well known to most of the Angus men of Kansas.

The poultry show held in connection with the Royal had a large number of exhibitors from Kansas, and these breeders were very prominent in the winnings. Ten states were represented in the show. A very pleasing thing to the Kansas visitors was the way that J. M. Taylor of McCune, Kan., "cleaned up" on his entries of Barred Rocks. He had heavy competition from many states, but he

made away with all of the firsts with both hens and cockerels.

Many joint debates were held by the farmers and breeders about the prices that can be obtained for livestock and for feeds in the next year. While it is believed generally that the prices for feeds will be very high, it also is thought that the prices for meat animals will be so much higher than usual that an excellent profit can be obtained. However, careful breeding and feeding is demanded. If this is the rule the war should help the livestock business. It means better standards in both beef and dairy cattle in the opinion of Barney F. Heide of Chicago, manager of the International Live Stock exposition. Mr. Heide was at the Royal lining up entrants for the International, which opens at Chicago in December.

"The war means the elimination of the scrub and the ascendancy of the purebred," said Mr. Heide. "Scrubs are poor boarders at any time and in these days of high priced feed, a scrub animal is fed at a loss. That is one reason why there has been such a large sale of dairy cattle in Illinois recently. These farmers were getting rid of their poor stock and replacing it with purebred animals. Neither the dairyman nor the stockman can afford to keep an animal which is not of the best type. In the days of cheap feed, however, when anything could be fed at a profit, it was hard to hammer home the results to be obtained from the better grades."

To Move the Royal.

Many farmers were not pleased with the idea of holding the show at Electric Park. There is a feeling that the Royal hasn't quite the "punch" that it had in some former years. There is some talk of moving to the stock yards for next year.

The Hereford men had a good sale on Friday. High prices were paid, the top being \$3,000. There were many Kansas buyers in the crowds.

Among the visitors was Senor Carlo Pereda of Buenos Aires, Argentina, a leading cattle producer of South America. He spoke before the American Shorthorn Breeders' association at its annual banquet, and told of the needs of his country. Senor Pereda urged especially the importance of the help which the cattle-men of the United States can give to the industry of Argentina. W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry at the Kansas State Agricultural college, also spoke before this meeting. He told of the need for producing a larger acreage of forage crops in the Middle West, and of establishing the farming system more firmly on a livestock basis.

What are Calves Worth?

One of the most striking transactions of the year among beef cattle breeds is the sale of 40 Shorthorn calves from the herds of Tomson Brothers, Carbonale and Dover, Kan., to W. C. Rosen-

berger, a well-known breeder of Tiffin, Ohio, at the average price of \$800 a head. The calves range in ages from 8 to 15 months with the exception of five short yearling heifers.

They had been selected by Tomson Brothers from their annual calf crop for a sale to be held in November, but Mr. Rosenberger visited the farms and was so favorably impressed by the merit and uniformity of the calves that he made an offer which Tomson Brothers could not ignore. Previous to the making of the offer on the entire number Mr. Rosenberger made a bid of \$2,500 for a 12-months-old bull calf, Victor Marshal. This offer was declined, as the calf was listed in the sale, and the offer was then made for the 40 head including this remarkable young herd bull prospect.

This conveys a suggestion of prevailing values for high-class breeding stock among beef breeds and stands out as one of the most noteworthy transactions because of the number and the ages involved. An interesting fact is that with five exceptions every calf was bred in the herds of Tomson Brothers, and the immediate ancestry of Victor Marshal has been in the Tomson herd since its foundation more than 30 years ago.

No Rain in Republic

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW

No rain has fallen since September 6 and the wheat is beginning to show it. All fields are more or less spotted, while one field near Belleville is drying up. But that field was sown exceptionally early, about August 28. That is almost too early for wheat in this section, especially in a dry fall.

An old farmer friend of mine complains that his soil will no longer grow wheat; it seemed to be dead, run together, and not porous enough. That soil needs fertilizer, more humus-producing crops such as alfalfa, clover, soy beans and cowpeas. More manure could be accumulated and spread out on the land or better yet haul out the old straw stacks that are lying around the farm, rotting down, while crop rotation is helpful.

We finished the corn cutting October 1. Corn had begun to get pretty dry for fodder. It should have been cut about two weeks sooner but as we have no corn binder we were compelled to wait our turn. With the fodder, oats straw and alfalfa we shall have plenty of feed and possibly some to sell. I hear that alfalfa is selling at \$20 a ton in Belleville at present. I am wishing I had sown some cane now as most of it will yield better than 2 tons to the acre; that beats alfalfa. I sowed a small patch of millet last spring but the dry weather got the better of it. It is a poor dry weather crop anyway.

A threshing machine arrived in this neighborhood this week. The oats are turning out better than most of the farmers expected. We helped at one place today where the crop ran 40 bushels an acre. That is the largest yield reported around here.

Most farmers expect to bail their straw if it does not rain on it. That was our luck this year. I read in a farm paper not long ago that if strong salt water is sprinkled over the spoiled straw that the stock will eat it. I shall have to try it on ours.

Co-operation Wins With Grain

Day by day the farmers of the grain belt are learning the meaning of true co-operation. They are not co-operators by birth or training, but individualists. Every farmer thinks for himself and directs his own acts. Co-operation comes slowly but surely. Farmers are seeing the benefit of concerted action; they are realizing the good of the co-operative law.

One by one the companies are changing from the corporation plan to the co-operative plan, and soon we will have thousands of companies, all thoroly co-operative, which can be made the basis of the larger organizations of which we are now dreaming.

Every company that has too much money will find a way of handling it under the co-operative law. No force goes so far to satisfy every farmer in the community with the way farmers' elevator company is run as to have it run on the pro rata plan and paying dividends on trade.—American Co-operative Journal.



Here's Ardmore, a Well Bred Hereford Bull Owned by Walter L. Yost of Kansas City. Ardmore Won the Grand Championship at the Royal.

To Store the Potatoes

Home gardeners should dig their potatoes now if they have not already done so. They should be clean and dry when stored. Proper storage of potatoes is more important than ever this season on account of the nation wide effort to conserve foodstuffs, says F. S. Merrill, assistant professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

If the ground is wet and the potatoes are dirty when dug, they should be left in the sunshine a few hours. The dirt will then come off easily. No tubers showing signs of disease should be stored. Those that have been cut or bruised should be put aside for immediate use.

Basements of houses which are heated by hot air or hot water are poorly adapted to the storage of potatoes because of the high temperature and the lack of moisture in the air. For home storage if the tubers are not to be stored later than Christmas the use of the pit is successful. The potatoes should be placed in piles and covered with several inches of straw, which in turn should be covered with a layer of soil. Ventilators should be placed at intervals of 3 feet. Potatoes may be kept later than Christmas by this method if another layer of soil is added to prevent freezing. This is not well adapted to late storing, however, because after the ground becomes frozen it is difficult to remove and replace the earth in taking out the potatoes.

Caves and cellars have given good results when large quantities are to be stored, but for the small gardener who stores from 5 to 15 bushels, the use of the storage bin is good. These bins are made by burying in the ground barrels with a capacity of 2 or 3 bushels. The barrels should be placed in a well-drained location with their tops 1 foot below the surface of the ground. A ventilation tube can be made from four 1 by 4-inch boards perforated with 1-inch holes and placed in the center of the barrel. The ventilator must be covered at the top with a rain guard. The barrel should be covered with straw coming a little above the level of the ground.

A large capacity bin may be used having several compartments in which different vegetables may be stored. The bin may be made from rough lumber, or a large dry goods box may be used with success. The bin should be placed 1 foot below the surface of the ground and a space of 6 inches around it should be tamped with straw or leaves to serve as an insulation. The bin should be equipped with ventilators and the top covered with straw.

What Makes a Winner?

(Continued from Page 9.)

club work is announced. Watch for it.

While I am proud of the pork production records being made by the boys, I take a great deal more pride in the fact that we have such a high class club. Our boys are the clean, intelligent, hustling type of farm boys who will grow up into citizens who will make this state even greater than it now is. I do not believe there is a boy in the club who smokes cigarettes or uses profane language or is guilty of any other act that I would not approve. Many persons complimented me on the appearance of the boys who came to the fair. "There isn't a rowdy in the bunch," one man told me. Of course, there wasn't. I was told that one boy was seen smoking cigarettes, but upon investigation I found the boy referred to was a visitor. He was wearing one of our visitor's badges, and naturally was considered to be a club member. I was told, too, that one of my county leaders was a cigarette smoker. Again an investigation proved that the report was untrue. In this case, tho, the boy had been afflicted with bronchitis and was smoking medicated cigarettes on the advice of his physician. He was guilty of poor judgment in smoking in public and I cautioned him not to repeat the offense. I do not propose to have any boy continue as a club member if he smokes cigarettes. If the offense can be proved the member can have his choice of giving up the cigarette or being expelled from the club. Possibly I may be exceeding my authority in making this ruling, but I do not propose to have other club members subjected to such influence. If this meets with the approval of the parents, I should like to hear from them.

One of the state's leading farmers said the other day that "to burn straw this year is a crime."



When the Test Comes Men Wish They Had a Mitchell

Any car seems strong enough under easy-road conditions. But there come times which mean a breakdown without Mitchell over-strength.

Many cars will yield good service for a year or two. But a car to last a lifetime must have wonderful endurance.

That is why we doubled our margins of safety. Three years ago we adopted the standard of 100 per cent over-strength.

It meant much added cost. All safety parts are now vastly oversize. Important parts are built of Chrome-Vanadium. And 440 parts are built of toughened steel.

Two Mitchells that we know of have run over 200,000 miles each. That is 40 years of ordinary service. And repair cost has been reduced about 75 per cent.

Worth Double Price

The evidence is that this over-strength makes a car worth double price. That is, it saves its price in longer life, in up-keep and repairs.

So, if this over-strength meant added cost, it would be wise to pay it. But it doesn't. Both sizes of the Mitchell Six sell far below other cars of like size and class.

Beside this, the Mitchell offers many

extra values. It has 31 features—like a power tire pump—which nearly all cars omit. It has shock-absorbing rear springs which have never yet been broken.

It has long-enduring finish, fixed by heat. It has extra-grade leather which lasts. It combines in one model all the new attractions we found in 257 show cars.

The Secret Is This.

The secret of these extra values lies in wonderful factory efficiency. This model plant was built and equipped by John W. Bate, the efficiency expert. Every building, every machine was designed to produce this car at the lowest labor cost.

The entire car—chassis and body—is now built under Bate methods here. The saving amounts to millions of dollars annually. Under no other conditions could cars like these be built at Mitchell prices.

The demand for Mitchells has grown four-fold since these standards were adopted. Go see what they mean to a car owner. Some dealer near you has our latest models now. If you do not know him, ask us for his name.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc.
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\$1525

Mitchell—a roomy 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly developed 48-horsepower motor.
Three-Passenger Roadster, \$1490
Club Roadster, \$1560
Sedan, \$2275—Cabriolet, \$1960
Coupe, \$2135—Club Sedan, \$2185
Also Town Car and Limousine.

TWO SIZES

Mitchell

Sixes

\$1250

Mitchell Junior—a 2 or 5-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40-horsepower motor. 4-inch smaller bore.
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Sedan, \$1950—Coupe, \$1850

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WHERE and WHEN you want it—for house, barn, field, all year 'round. DIG YOUR OWN WELL.

Standard Well-Boring Outfit
Hand operated. Digs wells 8 to 16 in. diameter, 40 to 100 ft. deep. One man dug 40-ft. well in 10 hours and put in casing.

One day's work pays for it

Easy to get 50 cts. to \$2 per ft. digging wells—make \$20 to \$30 per day boring wells for neighbors. One man dug 45 wells, another writes has 8 ordered, another 6. Satisfied users in 46 states. Every claim guaranteed and proved. Write TODAY for information.

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Free To You

Girls this is absolutely the most beautiful wrist watch you have ever seen. It is just a fraction smaller than a half dollar, and for neatness and attractiveness it can't be beat. The case is made of pure nickel and will never wear out or tarnish. Stem wind and stem set. Genuine 10 ligne, Swiss cylinder movement that will give satisfaction. Soft leather adjustable wristband. Of course you can only get a slight idea of its real beauty and value by this picture, but it is the cutest little watch you ever saw, and one that any lady or girl would be mighty proud to wear.



Don't
pass up this
opportunity!

Send No Money

I am going to give away thousands of these fine wrist watches FREE and POSTPAID. Be the first in your locality to have one—just send me your name and address and I will send you postpaid, 16 packages of high-grade Patriotic Post Cards to give away FREE on my big, liberal 25c offer. A couple of hours easy work among your closest friends brings this fine wrist watch to you. Don't miss this opportunity. Write me TODAY. A post card will do—just say, send me the post cards I want to earn a fine wrist watch.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher, 112 Copper Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Poor Coffee plus Cheap Premiums CAN'T make a good drink



WHEN you pay regular prices for coffee of indifferent quality, don't think the premium is free. It isn't! The cost of the premium is taken out of the quality. If you want good coffee, you must pay for all coffee—not part premium—the kind that bears the name

Golden Sun Coffee

We start with good coffee and keep it good at every step. It is cut (not ground) to retain all the flavor. A special process removes all chaff. You taste the difference in the clear, fragrant liquid which Golden Sun always makes. Sold only by grocers.



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The Neverip Stitcher is the latest invention and the most effective of anything in the form of an Automatic Sewing Awl. Its simplicity makes it a thoroughly practical tool for any and all kinds of repair work, even in the hands of the most unskilled. With this Awl you can mend harness, shoes, tents, awnings, pulley belts, carpets, saddles, suit cases, or any heavy material.

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is provided with a set of diamond pointed grooved needles including our special needle for tapping shoes, which is the latest invention. It also contains a large bobbin from which the thread feeds, all of which are enclosed inside the handle out of the way. It is convenient to carry—always ready to mend a rip or a tear.

No Practical Man Can Afford To Be Without This Tool

With a Neverip Stitcher you can save several dollars each season making your own repairs, besides it is a great convenience to be able to make the repair on the spot. Each Awl comes ready to use with a reel of waxed thread, curved and straight needles.

SPECIAL OFFER: We will send this Neverip Awl, premium No. 49, to all who send us only two 6-months subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze at 50 cents each, \$1.00 in all. Show this copy of our paper to your friends; they will gladly give you their subscription when they see a copy.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. NR, Topeka, Kan.

Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHÉ

Several states have been sending out announcements like this: "Now that harvest time is here comes an opportunity for Granges in this and neighboring states to exchange commodities. One locality may produce some crop or article of food that must be bought in another. State purchasing agents advise buyers where they can find apples and other fruits. In some states this is a part of the state agent's work to ascertain where special commodities can be bought and to notify the Granges where these commodities are needed, and let the exchange be made directly between buyer and seller. Granges are advised that before seeking city buyers for your products you should make sure that there is not a market among your brother farmers in some other section."

The women of several Granges are campaigning for "smokeless" days for our Grange brothers. The women of our households are being urged to arrange for weekly meatless and wheatless days. Surely it would be no great hardship if father, husband or brother managed to worry along with a "tobaccoless" day a week. Of course we recognize that tobacco is an agricultural product and that this is treading on dangerous ground. But so also are wheat and meat farm products. If, perchance, we reduce the demand for tobacco the acres on which it grew before will produce corn or some other crop profitably and no one will lose. The experiment is worth trying, anyway.

Under the head of economy and efficiency a Grange in one of the Middle Western states reports that it closed a membership contest in which 184 new members were obtained. When these candidates were given the first two degrees the losing side served ice cream and cake to more than 300 persons in exactly 12 minutes, thus establishing a new record for speed in serving refreshments. As this was a county Grange it was near the largest number of members ever taken into a county Grange in a membership campaign.

Remember this was done in the very busy summer when it is difficult to bring out a good attendance at the regular meetings. It comes near establishing a new record for attendance. Another thing to remember is that this was done in a state that has not made the financial part the chief object of Grange work. This same Grange supplied a full Harvest feast when this large class finished the fourth degree serving it in the same tidy and rapid manner. On every occasion an exceptionally fine program of good music and readings, with a witty and cordial welcome to new members was given. What Grange in Kansas will be the first to beat this record?

From letters and from the Grange press of other states I have gathered many Grange mottoes and brief declarations of purposes that seem to me good enough to pass along to our membership.

Let every member of our Grange be an example to the other citizens of our community—not a problem.

There are two good men in our Grange and these two are much alike. One gets behind our Grange enterprises and pushes, and the other leads and pulls.

Let our Grange make something more of our town than a freight station and post-office.

The interest earned on a Grange home depends on the interest taken in it by our members.

Don't tell all that you know at one meeting. Conservation of ideas is better than conversation with few ideas.

The less noise we make about our Grange successes the more we will hear about them from others.

Keep it before our Grange at all times that energy is just enthusiasm harnessed to our job.

Constantly going thru the revolving doors of ritualism will lead no Grange to the heights of success in the broad field of Grange opportunity.

Our small Grange does not measure its patriotism by its lung power.

Look out for those middlemen who shout "Greedy farmers while their hands are taking out of our pockets twice as much as we get for our produce."

Last week a former member of the Grange asked me to send it to the Farmers Mail and Breeze to show present day members what the early workers thought the objects of the Grange were. The clipping she gave me was from the San Francisco Chronicle. The young man said:

I was asked to answer the question: What is the Grange?

It is an organization of farmers for all farmers. It has for its chief object the improvement and betterment of country people. It is designed to elevate and enlighten the farmer. Its purpose is to better qualify him for his God-given profession. It aims to bring out these objects by associating together for study and discussion. It unites those of the same calling into one grand brotherhood for the protection of all. It establishes in every neighborhood a lecture room—which is the Grange itself—in which the important truths that affect farmers' interests are unfolded. It gives valuable information, that all may be benefited. It collects knowledge as well as distributes it. It is an intellectual institution, and calls for an alert exercise of the mind. It brings bright minds in contact with like minds, and by this contact other minds are brightened by the friction. It draws out unsuspected talent.

It makes active and tangible what before has been dormant and unseen. It shows the importance of cultivating brains as well as the soil. It demonstrates the fact that as rich harvests are developed by brain culture as by soil culture; that a great crop of weeds has grown up and smothered out the useful plants by the neglect of brain culture. The Grange is a social institution, making a grand brother and sisterhood. It unites by strong ties those who have before been strangers. It makes each feel an interest in all, and all in each.

Evidently many persons have arrived at nearly the same conclusions from a study of Grange work as to the benefit the Grange gives its members. In one year I heard nine essays read covering the same points contained in the quotation.

An exasperated lecturer writes: "My patience is in tatters." National Grange papers give columns of advice to lecturers, and harp on their opportunities, responsibilities and duties. National and state officers never let an opportunity slip to lecture the lecturers of local and Pomona granges. Many of these public grange speakers never have served as lecturers in these branches of the Grange, and know nothing of the difficulties that a working lecturer has to overcome. I am tired of listening to such men tell us what to do. In these branches we serve without pay, and our Granges usually let us pay all the expenses that go with the office, and take all the blame if the work is not successful, while our advisers get pay for their work, travel about the country at the expense of the Granges, and have a fine time visiting with people all over the country, and helping eat their big dinners."

This man sends a program which he says he "patched" together from several that had been sent him, and asks what other Granges think of it.

The first fine thing about this man's program is that he gives full credit for every question and sub-topic, a thing that too often is neglected by some of our members, to the disgust of the members whose contributions are "cribbed." I shall omit the readings and music.

Leadership.

Address: The Grange's part in public affairs. Ten minute talk: The day's call for leadership. Five minute talk: Leaders the Grange has trained. Five minute talk: The coming need of leaders. Five minute talk: How the Grange trains young persons for leadership. General discussion.

Gleanings from the talks and discussions.

Leadership—That first essential quality in every lecturer who would lift the work of his Grange out of the rut of monotony and indifference.

Optimism—Require the best from every member, and a continual effort to draw forth that best.

Variety—Consider the many tastes of an average group of people and seek to meet all these tastes.

Dignity—In the lecturer's chair, an attitude at once inspiring and contagious.

Dependable—Having promised, then perform.

Appearance—Realizing that even the surroundings of a meeting may have much to do with the degree of its success.

Development—The lecturer's great opportunity and responsibility, in relation to his members.

Tact—The virtue which must accompany all other virtues if the latter are to reach their greatest usefulness.

Ideals—Working towards the right ends, measuring by worthy standards.

Appropriateness—In season, in person and in plans.

Pluck—The only kind of "luck" that ever wins, and the essential possession of every Grange worker.

some unusual features. One was the fine, high class music by the orchestra of that Grange. Even their accompaniments to the good old Grange songs, that all members love, were unusually fine. Their music alone was well worth going twice 45 miles to hear.

This was the first picnic that I have attended in Kansas that the speakers were not disturbed by people talking. The picnic grounds were not crowded with concessions run by noisy people. The Grange had the one refreshment stand; the net proceeds were used to help pay for a musical instrument.

The automobiles were parked so far from the speakers' stand that their going and coming did not disturb the speakers.

Trees full of ripe Champion peaches that hung temptingly within the reach of the small boys were not disturbed.

Then a brother and sister gave us something to think about on the way home. The brother said that "Mr. Needham and Mr. Bunge had an attentive audience because it was mostly women. There is nothing a woman likes better than to hear a good looking man talk." The instant reply was: "Much you know about what women like. They would rather do the talking with the men for the listeners."

While talking about plans for work at the state Grange the state master mentioned one thing that all Granges that have resolutions for consideration at the state meeting ought to attend to. It is to have all resolutions typewritten, with copies for the secretary and for the press reporters.

Another thing that local Granges should keep in mind is that such changes as they wish made in the National laws should be sent to the state master before he has to leave for the National meeting. Of course such changes in the Grange law cannot have the support of the state Grange this year because the National body meets first.

A Grange letter recently said: "We had dwindled down until we had only 19 paid-up members. We didn't send for a Grange doctor, deputy or any other officer. A few of us got together and took for our motto 'Everybody doing something, and working for new members who will work.' Now we have 200 of the best Grange hustlers in the state. We keep all of them so busy doing something that they have no time even to think of how they can make our Grange become dormant."

Warning to Grange Members

It is reported that the Nonpartisan League is planning to invade our state with at least 100 automobiles in a short time for the purpose of securing members for their league and at the same time collect from every person signing their pledge the sum of \$16 which is the membership fee in the league. As it does not come with the best of references, I wish to warn the Grange members in Kansas to please investigate this matter very thoroughly before they sign any pledge for this league.

I have not had time to consult with the other members of the executive committee, but from former conversations with them I feel certain they would agree with me that our members should be warned to be on their guard and not do something which they might regret later.

Chairman W. T. Dickson.

Good Crops of Apples

The upland soil of Doniphan county produces the best flavored apples in the world. More than 1,000 carloads of apples will be shipped this fall. Some of the Jonathans are selling for \$5 a barrel, and there is not enough to supply the demand. G. W. Kincaid has a large orchard which has paid 6 per cent interest for the last three years on a valuation of \$4,700 an acre. Similar land can be purchased for \$300 an acre; if it has a good orchard on it the price usually is about \$500. The apple business is growing rapidly.

A. W. Themanson.
Wathena, Kan.

Arsenate of lime may be used in place of more expensive arsenate of lead, but should not be used on plants with delicate foliage, such as the stone fruits.

Cheap seed corn may prove very dear; the seed corn that produces the best crop is the cheapest, no matter how high the cost may seem.

Money for Liberty Bonds

Liberty loan bonds offer the people of the United States, and especially the people of Kansas, an ideal medium for the practice of thrift, in the opinion of Governor Capper, who has offered the weight of his influence to the sale of the bonds. In a proclamation to the people of the state, Governor Capper has pointed out the merits of the bond offered in the second liberty loan as an investment, bearing as it does 4 per cent interest and being non-taxable, except for inheritance and surtax. In the amounts in which the bonds will be purchased by Kansans, however, the surtax will not count.

Governor Capper says the bonds are a particularly good form of investment for farmers, who have idle money, as they are instantly convertible into cash, and are available in case the owner is in need of a liquid asset. The governor's proclamation follows:

The government at Washington has asked the citizens of this nation to subscribe 3 billion dollars to the new liberty loan bonds; to equip with arms and clothing and to feed our gallant soldiers who are now going to the field; to support their dependent families and to lend to our allies in this war for world-wide democracy.

It is the wish of the Federal government that the money come from all classes—the laborer as well as the merchant and the farmer, in order that the rank and file of the nation's citizenship may profit from the vast sum that must be paid in interest. To encourage the small investors the bonds are issued in \$50 denominations, payable on the installment plan, and have been placed on sale in 10,000 banks throughout the country.

Kansas has the opportunity to learn her final lesson in thrift if our people will subscribe in large numbers to the new issue of liberty bonds. It will mean more for the future of the state, if 1/2 million of us in the ordinary walks of life each buy a \$50 bond than if 25,000 well-to-do men should buy a \$1,000 bond.

Kansas people practice diligently most of the elements of thrift. They are prosperous, energetic and hard-working. They endured privation and learned to make ends meet during the pioneer days. They have invested their millions in business enterprises, improved machinery, better livestock, and, purely for investment purposes, have bought thousands of acres of new land farther west. Now, if Kansas adds to these commendable practices the habit of investing in high-grade securities, we will be doing a great and constructive duty and at the same time our people individually will be far more securely safeguarded.

It is my hope that in Kansas this new spirit of National thrift will permeate more thoroughly the small towns and among the farm people, because of the good it will bring the state. We need not assume to be wholly patriotic in this matter. We might, in a sense, drop all thought but that of individual gain, yet the result of a general and heavy subscription from the country people will be far-reaching in establishing national security.

Democracy is most secure when financed by the common people. No nation can fall of progress when her chief financial obligation consists of loans from her people and the smaller the denomination and the more widely scattered, the more certain is the nation's welfare.

We have been good spenders—our people of moderate means as well as our citizens of wealth. We can be equally good savers and surround ourselves with a financial stability that will weather storms which may come.

I feel that Kansas people only need to be shown this element of thrift; how small investments in themselves will amount to big sums if continued consistently and will grow at an astonishing rate. I urge the Kansas farmer to consider this new idea of finance and national welfare. For him an investment returning a fair rate of interest, which at the same time is cash or its equivalent, is a safeguard, for the lack of which many Kansas farmers, because of vicissitudes of the state's agriculture, have failed.

I therefore urge a prompt and hearty response from Kansas people to the new liberty loan. Every person in the state who can spare \$50, without too great sacrifice, during the next four months, will aid himself and the nation by buying a bond.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Kansas. Done at Topeka, the capital, this second day of October, A. D., 1917.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor.

The Husky Husker

What has become of the old-time champion, whose chief joy and pride in life was the number of bushels of corn he could husk in a day? There was a time in the history of the great West when along about election time interest in the rural districts would be divided between the achievements of the husky corn shucker and the prospects of the local candidates. In the Middle West we see an occasional advertisement for an experienced husker, with offers to pay 4 to 6 cents a bushel, but there the story ends. The usual tales of extraordinary days' work are not forthcoming, and we have not yet read of a single challenge to "husk a match" for the championship of this district or that. Pessimists say that one of the penalties we pay for living in an age of machinery is that we are losing our old time craft pride, and it would seem that this is true. It is too bad that it is so. The perfunctory corn husker is a mere workman; the enthusiast that we used to know was more than that—he was a disciple of efficiency and an artist besides.



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These strong, durable storm-coats keep you dry through the worst of down-pours. They bring the protection of your own roof out into the fields.

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Go to your dealer's and select the right Raynster for your needs. Take it home. Then when it rains you're ready. Write us for interesting style book. It pictures some of the most popular Raynsters.

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IT TOOK 85 YEARS FOR THEM TO FIND A WAY TO GIVE IT TO US FRESH AND GOOD EVERYWHERE.

IT HAD TO COME, WHOEVER CHEWED GRAVELY KNEW THAT.




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BEFORE THE INVENTION OF OUR PATENT AIR-PROOF POUCH GRAVELY PLUG TOBACCO MADE STRICTLY FOR ITS CHEWING QUALITY WOULD NOT KEEP FRESH IN THIS SECTION. NOW THE PATENT POUCH KEEPS IT FRESH AND CLEAN AND GOOD. A LITTLE CHEW OF GRAVELY IS ENOUGH AND LASTS LONGER THAN A BIG CHEW OF ORDINARY PLUG.

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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

About "Doctorin'."

I read your column in the Farmers Mail and Breeze with a good deal of interest and no little amusement. You impress me as being a reasonable man who tries to avoid humbug. Please say in the paper what you think about so much "doctorin'." Why is it that some folks are running to the doctor all the time while others never have one in the house unless for some good reason like bringing a new baby or something? Perhaps it is asking too much to expect you to write yourself and brother doctors out of a living, however.

No, Cynic, it is not asking too much. But I could not write myself and brother doctors out of our jobs for two reasons. One is that doctors are really needed; the other that there exists a certain class of people so dependent upon others for every breath of life and so fearful that some dreadful thing will happen to their delicate bodies, if they leave them wholly to Nature, that they insist upon applying for medical relief whether they have any real ailments or not. Every doctor has such persons in his practice. He may tell them 99 times that nothing ails them. It makes no difference. They will come back the hundredth time. Or if he is very abrupt about it they may not go back to him but they will go to some other physician. They give some practice to every reputable physician and constitute 90 per cent of the patent medicine consumers and patrons of all the queer and transitory "schools" that prey upon the public, each for its little day.

But you might get rid of every one and still there would be plenty of legitimate practice for the honest physician. The feeling is growing among sensible persons that they would rather have a possibly unnecessary visit from a physician, to be assured that everything is all right, than to take chances on allowing slight ailments to run into serious ones. Many a person is saving money on this principle. In the practice of many doctors these visits of inspection are increasing in number. The writer has graciously conceded, too, that a doctor is really necessary at the birth of a child and I venture a guess that if he is a man of family he will discover before many years have passed that there are a number of other important occasions when a doctor is not amiss. It may therefore be considered settled that doctors have plenty of honest work to do without much need of producing it by throwing dust in the eyes of the public.

Now comes the question why some folks are always running the doctor off his feet while others only know him by his dignified appearance. It is not wholly a matter of fears and weaknesses and dependency, altho these factors are important. A still more important thing is the matter of family constitution. We do not take a great deal of stock in inherited diseases, nowadays, but we know very positively that tendencies are transmitted and that unwise marriages in which persons having the same faults unite will result in issue that is unsound and lacking in physical and mental stamina. I know, for example, of a man who has epilepsy. None of his children are epileptics but all of them are weak and their balance of health easily upset. Such persons should very properly be under medical guidance a great deal of the time. But the wise medical guide will not treat them with this dope for that symptom and another dope for the other. He will endeavor to train them out of their wrong habits of thought and physique, to fit them with an occupation that will develop them without breaking them down and to teach them to abstain from marrying and bringing more frail persons into the world. Cynic probably is one of these fortunate persons, who, thru no merit of his own, has had transmitted to him a well-balanced physique. I trust that he may never know the hell that is suffered by certain fellow-beings not so endowed, and that he will never have any real occasion to bless his lucky stars that physicians do exist.

Careful Tests.

I should like to know if a man who has a rupture so he has worn a double truss for eight years, altho he looks well and strong so nobody knows but what he is all right, would likely be drafted. He wishes to join.

No. The medical examiners are not guided by a man's clothed appearance. He stands before them clothed as created. Such a defect as you mention could not escape observation in physical examina-

tion. He may have surgical repair made—in fact he certainly should do so, for no young man does justice to himself in allowing a hernia to go unrepaired—and when that is done he has a chance to pass the examination.

"Night Terrors."

Does epilepsy ever show itself by night attacks in which a person starts up suddenly as if in fear of pursuit but soon quiets down?

MOTHER.

Such attacks may be epileptic in character, but they are commonly designated "night terrors," and the usual history of the case is that they clear up before the age of puberty. If persisting beyond that age they would be more suggestive of epilepsy.

A Bad Headache.

I have a little girl 12 years old who has a bad headache every few days. She wets the bed every night and always looks pale and bad in the morning. What shall I do for her?

MRS. J. M. H.

Take her to a competent physician for a careful analysis of urine. Her symptoms sound serious and you have no right to guess about them.

Mrs. C. E. B.—You must have a second operation or you will never be comfortable. A skilled surgeon can give you an anesthetic by injecting it into the spine so that the operation will be painless altho you will not be rendered unconscious.

Mrs. W.—The "trained nurse" who told you to put muscatel raisins over the baby's protruding navel to "rot it off" must have received her training in the Dark Ages. It was an extremely dangerous proceeding for it might have produced an infection that would have killed your baby. Every dressing to the navel or umbilical cord must be absolutely sterile.

A Strictly Business Basis

Atchison business men who have come in contact with the efficient business methods now exercised in the administration of state affairs are enthusiastic over the results already accomplished by Governor Capper. They believe the taxpayers are receiving more real value for their dollars than ever before in the history of the state and say Mr. Capper has adopted for the state the same business-like business methods that have made his publishing business such a signal success. "I can't help expressing my admiration for Governor Capper's record as a business governor," said Leo Nusbaum, vice president of the Dolan Mercantile company, this morning. "I have been attending the letting of the state contracts at Topeka and I wish to say that the contracts were awarded to different firms without any sectional favoritism being shown. This is most unusual in state politics; it is the first time I have ever observed it. The buying was done on a strictly business basis; a big business house could not have handled it better or more economically, and it was certainly in decided contrast as compared to the old political system. If the same business methods prevail in all the departments of the state administration, and I dare say they do, the saving must be large. Governor Capper with his state manager has introduced a plan which means much to every taxpayer."—Atchison Globe.

Employ Labor Saving Methods

BY J. E. TILTON

Every Kansas farmer knows that farm labor is very scarce at present, owing to the fact that laborers can get more money for easier work in mills and factories in town. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that farmers should adopt labor saving methods. Personally, I have found that the intelligent use of dynamite saves much time and labor. I believe your readers will be interested in reading a list of the operations for which I have used it. I really didn't realize how many things it could be used for until I came to make up the list. Here it is:

For all kinds of excavating in dirt or rock; for putting down post holes in hard or frozen ground; for blasting out trees and stumps; for breaking up rock; for taking up roots that interfere with plowing; for splitting trunks, stumps and knotty pieces of wood being worked up into firewood; for planting trees and shrubs; for draining and ditching work.

Every farmer knows what a lot of help it takes and how much of a laborer's time is needed for such work as I have mentioned. Take an operation like splitting firewood as an illustration of how dynamite serves as a time saver. A farm laborer will often spend an hour in splitting up a large knotty log. I do the same thing in about 5 minutes by boring an auger hole an inch in diameter about two-thirds thru the piece of wood,

placing a small charge of dynamite in the hole, the top of which is plugged up. A cap and length of fuse, of course, are inserted in the dynamite. Lighting the fuse completes the operation so far as I am concerned; the dynamite does the rest.

I am never without a supply of dynamite, caps and fuse on my place and hardly a week passes that I do not have use for them. I find it much easier to go into town and buy a supply of explosives than to try to find a laborer to help me, and the explosives are cheaper than the man.

Cattle Feeding at Wichita

BY J. C. HOLMES

The third feeding demonstration was started October 2 at the Wichita stock yards. This demonstration is with six lots of grade Herefords and three lots of grade Shorthorn steers. The steers weigh about 900 pounds and are in good feeding condition. They all will be fed a ration of corn, oats, cotton cake and alfalfa hay until new corn and kafir are available. Comparisons of corn, kafir, molasses feed, linseed oil meal and cottonseed cake will then be made. The steers will be followed by hogs, and all records of feed and gains will be kept carefully. The five lots of hogs will be started as soon as kafir is available. The lot fed corn alone will be eliminated this time and kafir and digester tankage fed instead.

It will no doubt be interesting to feeders to know what the first 30 days' results will be in feeding oats as the main concentrate to steers starting on feed.

The 350 head of 46-pound pigs purchased August 1 made a gain of 32 pounds a head in 60 days on 5 acres of alfalfa pasture and 1½ pounds of concentrates a head a day. The pork produced cost \$12 a hundred. Corn was valued at \$2.24 a bushel, shorts \$2.80 and digester tankage \$4 a hundred. There was a loss of 4 per cent due to vaccination, castration and handling, which is included.

A Future for Livestock

The National Food Administration estimates that as one of the incidents of the European war the herds of Europe have been diminished by 28 million cattle, 54 million sheep, and 32 million hogs. These figures should be particularly interesting to the American livestock growers who may be wondering at this time as to the possible future of the livestock industry. The present condition of high prevailing prices for livestock of all descriptions, together with very high prices for feed, has induced many American livestock growers during the past few months to dispose of their breeding stock with the idea that it was merely wisdom to do this instead of taking chances on the future.

As we view the situation, the United States will be concerned next winter and spring not so much with the shortage of cereals and other foods as it will be concerned with the shortage of meat. The supply of livestock in this country has in no way kept pace with the increase in population during the last 10 years. The same thing holds relatively true all over the world. The slaughter of livestock abroad merely adds emphasis to the fact that it is only a question of time when the world will be confronted with the greatest shortage of livestock—especially meat animals—in its history. This shortage will be most apparent at a time when the consuming needs of the world will be the greatest. The tremendous decrease of meat products abroad during the period of the war is a slight indication that the demands for meat during the next year will be tremendous. When the war is concluded and the period of reconstruction begins the demand for breeding stock will be most difficult to supply.

Western farmers who will take the trouble to study the livestock statistics of this and other countries can arrive at only the one conclusion that the livestock farmer faces a more encouraging future than ever before in his history. With a shortage of livestock the world over, the tendency will be to increase prices in this country. Applying this reasoning to the local conditions we can only suggest that the wise farmer will not only maintain but will increase his livestock supplies so far as possible. We should have a very healthy development of the livestock industry.—The Farmer.

Most of the Silos are Filled

Pawnee County—Fine weather for wheat sowing. Early planted is up and doing nicely. All feed crops are maturing and silos are nearly all full. Farm help cannot be secured at any price. Last cutting of alfalfa is ready. Eggs are disappearing and cattle look better. Eggs 38c; butter 40c.—C. E. Chesterman, Oct. 5.

Montgomery County—Rains delayed seedling and haying last week, but everyone is back at work now. Some wheat is up. Potatoes and kafir are ripening and the yield is fair. Weather is fine for fall garden truck. Many public sales and cattle, hogs and sheep bringing good prices.—Mrs. A. L. Elkenberry, Oct. 6.

Osage County—Kafir has only partly ripened. Wheat and oat threshing done. Sudan grass was a heavy crop and well filled with seed, stalks stand 9 feet high. Some wheat is up and a good stand. Potatoes are a good yield but the acreage planted was small. A few are buying cattle, but not much excitement in that line as hay is \$12 a ton. Third cutting of alfalfa nearly ready.—H. L. Ferris, Oct. 5.

Lyon County—Most of our wheat has been sown and the ground is in fine condition. Silos are filling rapidly and corn cutting is in progress. Prospects good for kafir and cane. Good pastures and cattle doing well.—E. R. Griffith, Oct. 7.

Pottawatomie County—Not a very large acreage of wheat sown and it is not coming up as well as expected due to dry weather. Corn is ripening nicely, but kafir will not mature fully. It will make lots of fine fodder. Haying progressing nicely and a good amount will be shipped to market.—S. L. Knapp, Oct. 5.

Graham County—Farmers nearly finished sowing the largest acreage of wheat ever sown in this county, but they are worried as to how it will be harvested with all available help gone to war. Stock doing fine and feed for winter will be plentiful. We have had very little frost.—C. L. Kobler, Oct. 5.

Cheyenne County—Threshers busy. Grain is making poor yields. Lots of fall wheat being sown. Fine weather and plenty of moisture. No frost yet and everything looks fine. Wheat \$1.95; barley \$1; corn \$1.60; eggs 35c; butter 40c; chickens 20c.—E. D. Kyle, Oct. 3.

Kearny County—Weather warm and dry. Kafir and maize is ripening slowly. Farm still working in broomcorn. Grass coming nicely. Stock is doing fine. Butterfat 43c; eggs 35c.—A. M. Long, Oct. 6.

Dickinson County—Weather real cool last few days. A good rain September 25 put ground in excellent condition for seeding and about 50 per cent of the wheat has been sown. Silos full and lots of corn in the shock. Hogs are being fed on new corn. Kafir is late.—F. M. Lorson, Oct. 6.

Sherman County—Silos are nearly filled. Hay, forage and corn still maturing from the new growth after the heavy rains last month. Threshing still in progress and winter wheat is being sown. There is no frost yet and the buffalo grass is beginning to come up for good winter grazing.—J. B. Moore, Oct. 6.

Morton County—Farmers busy cutting feed crops. We will have plenty of grain if frost holds off until October 20. Rain is needed for the wheat that has been sown. A good deal of broomcorn being gathered. Help is scarce.—E. E. Newlin, Oct. 5.

Woodson County—Weather still is fine and no frost. Corn has matured and is being put in shock. Wheat sowing still in progress and more will be planted than for several years. Kafir is slow but well grained. Pastures good and stock doing nicely. Some wheat and rye up and doing fine.—E. F. Gorman, Oct. 5.

McPherson County—Wheat will be about all seeded by October 15. Many fields are up and green now. The good rain late in September was a great help. Kafir, milo and cane will be out of danger if frost does not get it in the next few days. This county will raise a fair crop of corn. Pastures still in good condition. Hog crop is very small.—John Ostlund, Oct. 4.

DeWitt County—Wheat sowing is nearly over and some fields up and green. Corn is ripening slowly. The late season was good for kafir and most of it has ripened. Stock looks well. There is a demand for good horses.—J. L. Phelps, Oct. 6.

Harvey County—Wheat sowing will be over in a very short time. Ground needs a good steady rain. Livestock doing nicely. Butter 46c; butterfat 43c; eggs 35c; hens 12c; bran \$1.80; shorts \$2.40; wheat \$2.02; gear \$2.80.—H. W. Prouty, Oct. 5.

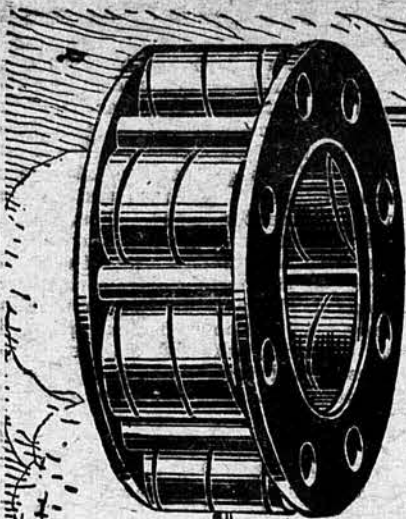
Sumner County—This county needs rain badly. Kafir has made a fine growth and is headed well, but drying up badly. Wheat sown now will not come up until it rains. A large acreage of wheat being put out. A number of silos have been filled with corn. Wheat \$2; corn \$1.30; oats 68c; eggs 35c; butterfat 47c; butter 35c; flour \$2.80.—E. L. Steadman, Oct. 6.

Stevens County—Broomcorn cutting and seeding is in progress. Wheat seeding is about over. Grain is ripening rapidly. Quite a number of pit silos put in this fall. Early sown wheat is up and making nice pasture. No much stock going to market yet. Weather nice and dry. Help very scarce and wages from \$2.50 to \$3 and board. Lots of improvements being made in the county and the new school houses going up.—Monroe Thayer, Oct. 5.

The Clean Motor

Many a driver who keeps the exterior of his car spotless neglects his motor. Realizing this, motor manufacturers are now enclosing the motors as much as possible so that the working part may be protected from dirt and dust. But every driver does not possess such a car, and no motor can be entirely dirt proof. Keeping the motor clean is necessary to its efficiency. A dirty motor may be cleaned readily with a stiff paint brush and a pint of gasoline. Brush it off thoroughly with the brush moistened in gasoline and wipe clean. If a brother motorist asks to look at the motor, it may then be displayed without shame.—Milestones.

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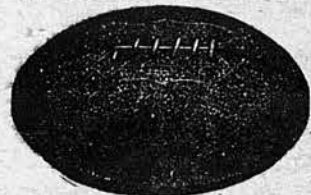
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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Price of Wheat.

Is a man violating the national law when he asks more for his 1917 crop of wheat than the government fixed price of \$2.15 a bushel?
 No.

Rights of Widow.

If a man dies having willed all of his property, both personal and real, to his wife to dispose of as she pleases, do the children have to sign the deed in case she wishes to sell the real estate?
 No.

Who Pays the Damages?

I should like to know what could be done with a young man who while riding thru the streets in an automobile, throws a handful of sale bills under a young team of mules, causing them to break loose and run away and tearing up the carriage?
 G. W.

The owner of the mules would have ground for an action for damages.

Borrowing Money.

Can I borrow government money at a cheap rate of interest on my farm in Stevens county, Kansas?
 I wish to live on it and tend it but haven't the means. I have a small mortgage on it which will be due soon. What would you advise doing?
 MRS. E. M. C.

Write to the Federal Land Loan Bank, Wichita, Kan., for instructions as to how to proceed to get a loan.

Used B's Improvements.

A proves up on a claim and uses B's house and barn without B's consent. Can he be held liable in any way and can he hold the land?
 SUBSCRIBER.

A certainly could not lawfully use B's improvements without B's consent and if in making proof he swore that B's improvements belonged to him he might be prosecuted for perjury.

Landlord and Tenant.

Could there be any damages collected from the landlord if he promised to build an addition to the house on the rented land but after the contract was made out refused to build? Can the owner of the land compel the tenant to cut all weeds, stating in the contract that he should do so?
 B. R. S.

If the tenant does his part of the contract the landowner can be compelled to do his share. This answers the second part of your question as well as the first.

Witnesses for the Defendant.

A few weeks ago I was arrested, charged with assault and battery. I had a jury trial before a justice of the peace and was acquitted. I subpoenaed six witnesses. They went to the county attorney to get their fees and were told that I would have to pay them. The state lost the case. Doesn't it have to pay the costs?
 X. Y. Z.

In a criminal prosecution the state is only obligated to pay such costs as may be incurred by the state. These costs do not include fees of witnesses for defendant. The county attorney was right.

Leasing Land.

I rented a farm of 80 acres in the spring of 1916 for cash rent for three years from March 1, 1916. As my lease expires March 1, 1918, the owner of the place says that I cannot put the place in wheat this fall without a new lease. A new lease has been given starting August 1, 1917, and expiring August 1, 1918. Would the first lease be void and if so must I pay the rent for the unexpired term of the first lease?
 SUBSCRIBER.

Your new lease either acts as an extension of the old lease for five months or it abrogates the old lease and gives you a new lease running for one year from August 1, 1917. In either event you should get credit for the proportion of rent paid on the old lease from August 1, 1917, to August 1, 1918.

Refuses to Pay His Debts.

We have in our county a person who has several debts, and he simply refuses to try to meet his obligations and has of late taken advantage of the bankrupt law. As myself and neighbors are both ignorant and anxious in regard to this law I should like to ask if you would give us some light on this matter. Is it possible that any person can take advantage of any state law to protect him from paying an honest debt?
 R. G. M.

Kansas has no bankrupt law, so I assume that the person referred to must have taken advantage of the United States bankrupt law. So far as the Kansas law is concerned, however, it is true that it may and no doubt sometimes does enable a man to get out of paying his just debts. A man might own a homestead worth anywhere from \$1,000 to \$50,000 and personal property worth several thousand dollars and yet it would be impossible to collect a dollar from him by law. There are many quarter sections in Kansas which, with the improvements, are worth from \$24,000 to \$30,000, but if the owner resides on it, it cannot be

touched for his debts. If he goes thru bankruptcy under the United States law he is given all the benefits of his exemptions under the Kansas law and in addition is given a clean slate so far as his old debts are concerned; that is even if he should abandon his homestead his old creditors could not get at him after he had been adjudged a bankrupt and gone thru the bankruptcy court. Yes, undoubtedly the laws do protect the man who wishes to be a rascal. Nevertheless the homestead and exemption laws are in my opinion good laws, tho often abused. There ought to be something exempt to the man of family who may be the victim of unavoidable misfortune from ruthless creditors, but good laws are often abused.

Turned Around.

In the September 15 issue there appeared the following question: "If B buys a small farm from A in July but does not get possession until September, who pays the tax on it for that year, A or B?"
 READER.

The answer given was "Unless there is some special agreement to the contrary A must pay the tax." My typewriter must have played me a trick. The answer should have been exactly the reverse. Unless there was a special agreement to the contrary B must pay the tax. The law governing such cases as this reads as follows: "As between grantor and grantee where there is no special agreement as to which shall pay the taxes that may be assessed, if such land is conveyed between March 1 and November 1 then the grantee shall pay the same, but if conveyed between November 1 and March 1 the grantor shall pay them."

Swindled by a Seed House.

I sent to a seed house in Missouri and got a catalog and price list and ordered seed to the amount of \$36. The manager wrote back that the price of seed had raised and wished to know what to do about filling the order. I wrote to send back my check. They did not do this but cashed my check and pocketed the money. I had my banker write them and they sent me a check on a Missouri bank. I got it cashed and in a few days received notice that the check had

Why Things Cost More

Speculators are not the only ones to blame for the exploiting of the people. Nor is the war. Here are just a few of the many similar and long-existing reasons for the excessive costs of necessities:

The net profits of the Armour Packing Company rose between 1913 and 1916 from 6 million dollars to 20 million dollars.

The Swift Packing Company's from 9 million to 20 million.

The Central Leather Company's from 4 million to 15 million.

The United Fruit Company's from 5 million to 11 million.

Those of the United Steel Corporation from 81 million to 271 million.

And they are all doing better in 1917.

So long as 50 and 100 and 200 per cent dividends are considered fair or honest, the consumer will be at the mercy of those who may and who will hold him up.

been protested and I was stuck for \$2.50 protest fees. I paid the protest fees and demanded my money from the seed house but they ignored my letters. What can be done?

I trust that you will lay all the facts in this case before the United States District Attorney Fred Robertson, Kansas City, Kan., and see if he will not bring an action against this concern for using the United States mails to defraud.

Several Things.

1. How much did the Government reduce the price of flour a barrel from the millers' own price?

2. Is it not a fact that it takes less than 4 1/2 bushels of wheat testing 60 pounds a bushel to make a barrel of flour and didn't the Government reduce the price to the producer 75 cents a bushel?

3. How much more is the miller making under the new system than under his old system, set to his entire satisfaction?

4. Is it a fact that Henry Allen of the Wichita Beacon is getting \$250 a week and also all of his expenses paid while in France working for the Red Cross?

5. What is William Allen White getting? What kind of labors are Allen and White supposed to be doing and what results do they expect?

6. What job has Victor Murdock been appointed to and what is his salary?

7. How many editors in Kansas have been appointed by the administration to positions in Red Cross work or Government jobs?

8. What lines of work are they appointed to perform?
 E. L. MILLER.
 Oxford, Kan.

1. The government did not fix the price

of either wheat or flour except that it agreed to buy wheat at a certain price and also required that the millers should not charge more than a differential of \$1 a barrel over the estimated cost of the wheat supposed to be required to make a barrel of flour. Before government regulation went into effect flour was selling as high as \$17 a barrel. It is now selling at about \$10.50.

2. I am not very well posted concerning the number of bushels of wheat it requires to make a barrel of flour. My understanding is that this varies according to the character and grade of the wheat. It is possible that 4 1/2 bushels of wheat of the weight mentioned is more than sufficient to make a barrel of flour. The effect of government regulation was to reduce the price of both wheat and flour.

3. I cannot say what profit the miller was making under the old system, but I think he was making more than he makes now.

4. I do not know what salary Henry Allen is receiving for his Red Cross work.

5. Neither am I informed about William Allen White's emoluments.

6. I do not know what kind of work Henry and Bill are doing or what they expect to accomplish.

7. Victor Murdock has been appointed to a place on the Federal Trades Commission, at a salary of \$7,500 per annum.

8. I do not know. This also answers question number 9.

Marriage of Cousins.

1. In what states of the Union, if any, are cousins allowed to marry?

2. In what states of the Union are children under age allowed to marry without the parents' consent?

3. Does Missouri allow both cousins and children under age to marry?
 Leavenworth, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

1. Marriage of first cousins is permitted in all the states except the following: Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming.

2. So far as I know, Connecticut is the only state.

3. No.

Wants Information.

Will you please publish the names of the present cabinet officers, also the names of the vice-president and speaker of the house at the present session of Congress. What is a congressional district?
 READER.

The present members of the cabinet are Robert Lansing, Secretary of State; William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of Treasury; Newton Diehl Baker, Secretary of War; Thomas Watt Gregory, Attorney General; Albert Sidney Burleson, Postmaster General; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Franklin Knight Lane, Secretary of the Interior; David Franklin Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; William Bauchop Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Vice President, Thomas Riley Marshall; Speaker of the House, Champ Clark.

A congressional district is that part of the territory of a state represented by a member of Congress. Congress determines every 10 years the number of congressmen and divides the total number among the states according to population. The various state legislatures then divide the states into as many congressional districts as there are members of Congress allotted to the state. Kansas for example is allowed eight congressmen and the state legislature has divided the state into eight congressional districts.

Treatment for a Horse's Corn

Can you tell me how to cure corns in horses' feet?
 J. M. W.

The treatment of corns in horses' feet depends upon the nature of the corn. If the corn is dry and of a yellowish color, it should be thinned down so that portion of the sole of the foot will give slightly on thumb pressure. A shoe then is to be applied which will relieve the affected part from pressure. If the corn gives evidence of infection, such as the presence of pus, it ought to be opened freely so that the pus may escape, after which the wound is to be treated by washing it daily with an antiseptic and painting it with a tincture of iodine. The wound should be properly protected for several days so as to prevent the entrance of dirt.
 Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

K. S. A. C.

The grain that walks to market is marketed most cheaply and most profitably.

FARM ANSWERS

Cottonseed Meal for Work Horses.

What value has cottonseed meal when fed to work horses? P. G. L. Woodson Co.

The extremely high prices prevailing for all kinds of feed have prompted many inquiries relative to the advisability of feeding cottonseed meal to work horses. In a general way these inquiries may be answered as follows: 1. Cottonseed meal is the cheapest source of protein at prices prevailing at present and as protein probably is the most important nutrient in a work horse ration, cottonseed meal may well be made a part of such rations.

2. Some feeders have secured satisfactory results from feeding as much as 5 pounds of cottonseed meal daily for short periods, but a maximum of from 2 to 3 pounds daily is suggested for continuous feeding. Oats, corn, barley, or kafir 5 parts and cottonseed meal 1 part—these proportions by weight—should make a satisfactory grain ration for work horses.

3. Work horses must be accustomed gradually to cottonseed meal. It is well to start with ¼ pound daily, increasing the amount ¼ pound daily until the safe maximum amount is being fed.

4. Eye trouble occasionally occurs when cottonseed meal is fed but very often this trouble is due to irritation from the meal that has gotten into the eyes. This suggests that cottonseed meal should be mixed thoroughly with the other portions of the grain ration. Another reason for mixing thoroughly with the grain portion of the ration is the fact that most horses dislike cottonseed meal. Pea size cottonseed cake may be fed instead of meal.

5. Feed only fresh, clean, bright yellow cottonseed meal. Dark or brown meal should not be used. The dark color may be due to age, adulteration, overheating in cooking, or to fermentation, all of which lessen its feeding value. Musty meal should always be rejected.

6. Cold-pressed cake is not so desirable nor so cheap a source of protein as cottonseed meal.

7. The cheapest form of cottonseed is meal containing 41 to 43 per cent protein.

D. R. C. W. McCAMPBELL.
K. S. A. C.

Pasture Crops for Hogs.

What value have alfalfa and rape as pasture crops for hogs? E. P. J. Johnson Co.

Alfalfa or rape pasture returns good profits when used for hogs on the self-feeder plan. Tests made at the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment station show this: Thirty head of 50-pound three Jersey pigs were put on full feed July 28 and continued for sufficient time to allow an average gain of 150 pounds a pig. These pigs were divided into five lots or six pigs apiece. Two lots were fed in dry pens, two on alfalfa pasture, and one on rape pasture.

A study of the results shows that the pasture pigs made slightly the greater gains. They also showed a saving of 8 per cent in the use of concentrates, amounting to 45 cents for every 100 pounds of gain. This figures a saving of 47½ cents a pig thru the period of 91 days. These pigs were pastured at the rate of 18 an acre with forage to spare. This shows a return of \$16.10 an acre for the alfalfa pasture in three months' time. Two cuttings of hay had been removed before the feeding period began. Figured on the basis of a five months' pasturing season there results a return of \$20.25 an acre and in addition the saving of the manure left on the ground where it is needed.

The pigs on the rape were pastured at the rate of 24 an acre but with a slight shortage of rape during the latter part of the feeding period. Using the prices named, an acre of rape would give a return of \$16.20 for the three months' feeding period. Figuring on the basis of a four months' pasturing season there results a return of \$24.60 but the conditions were not the most favorable for rape production.

K. S. A. C. C. M. VESTAL.

Places for Trained Men

The present industrial conditions in the United States demand a large increase in the number of its people who are trained in the various shop and manufacturing processes. This is due, to a certain extent, to the entrance into the army of many of this class of workmen, but chiefly to the necessity for the kind of help on account of the great increase in the manufactured products needed by everyone, no matter what their sphere in life may be. Every new machine or tool invented calls for new help to operate and keep it in repair. A very noticeable example of this is shown in the case of the automobile. Its successful operation demands a garage and repair shop in every town of any importance in the United States. In this shop there must be machinery and tools, as well as a certain degree of manual skill in the operation of these tools and machines.

That there is a scarcity of skilled mechanics along automobile lines, no one knows better than the car owner who has to employ mechanics' services

and later finds to his sorrow that his car is in worse condition than before it went to the garage. How gladly he would pay a much higher price if he were sure of getting the quality of service the conditions demand! The same thing can be said of the traction engine owner, or the man who uses any considerable amount of machinery in his daily work.

Every war results in a scarcity of male help and this one is going to be no exception. Therefore, more and more of our daily work on the farm and in the shop must be done by machinery. All of this requires mechanical skill to build and still more to operate and keep in good repair. It is of vital necessity that it be kept in good repair in order that production in the factories and on the farms be kept at as high a producing rate as possible. The present situation demands not only economy in our daily necessities, but also economy in what is of vastly greater importance, economy in our efforts. No one is more wasteful than the man who has ability, no matter along what line, and who fails to train this talent so it may bring the maximum return.

There are hundreds of talented young men in Kansas whose efficiency and skill can be increased greatly by a thorough training in shop practice work such as that given at the shops of the Kansas State Agricultural college. This work consists of harmonized courses in the machine shop, blacksmith shop, foundry, carpenter and pattern shop, gas engine laboratory and drawing room. Here instruction is given in such a way as to be of the greatest benefit to those taking the work. Several other lines of work are carried on, affording a variety of training and, in certain cases, special work can be arranged for, if the conditions demand it. This course begins October 22 and continues for eight weeks. Complete information can be obtained by writing to W. W. Carlson, professor of shop practice, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan.

Wishing

Do you wish the world were better? Let me tell you what to do. Set a watch upon your actions, keep them always straight and true; Rtd your mind of selfish motives, let your thoughts be clean and high. You can make a little Eden of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wiser? Well, suppose you make a start. By accumulating wisdom in the scrapbook of your heart. Do not waste one page on folly; live to learn and learn to live. If you wish to give men knowledge you must get it ere you give.

Do you wish the world were happy? Then remember day by day. Just to scatter seeds of kindness as you pass along the way; For the pleasure of the many may be oftentimes traced to one. As the hand that plants the acorns shelters armies from the sun.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SYDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for October 21. The Temple Rebuilt and Dedicated. Ezra 3:8-13.

Golden Text. Enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise. Ps. 100:4.

The returned exiles from Babylon reached Palestine and the vicinity of Jerusalem probably sometime in May or June B. C. 537. Their first business was to provide some sort of dwelling places for themselves and their families. The rest of the summer was spent in cultivating their little farms and gardens and in gathering their winter harvests. Then when their regular Thanksgiving festival, or the Feast of Tabernacles, which occurred in Tisri, the month corresponding with our October, drew near, arrangements were made for the establishing of the nation's religious life.

As it would require years to complete the Temple, they thought it was not wise to wait for its completion but to begin immediately their devotional rites. So the old Temple site was cleared of its ruins and accumulated debris and on the highest point of Mount Moriah a rude, square structure of unhewn stone was built on the old foundations of the altar of burnt sacrifices.

With this first act of devotion, the building of an altar, and the celebration of the Feast of Tabernacles, the essential elements of their religion and their national life as a united nation was established. From this time on until the time of Christ their morning and evening sacrificial fires ascended from the altar, as a consecration and an assurance of forgiveness. It was an aid to worship and to prayer and to them it meant a means of communion with God.

In May, the following spring, just one year after their return from Babylon, Zerubbabel, the civil ruler, and Joshua, the high priest, or religious ruler, united their services and the Temple foundations were all laid anew. When this task was completed another celebration took place, much as we now have when a corner stone to some church, cathedral or school is laid. It was a strange and brilliant scene. It was a time of great joy, altho among the assembled crowd were some older men who remembered the grandeur of the old Temple. But among the sounds of music and the chanted responses, one could really not distinguish between the sobs and tears of joy for the present and the future and those of regret and sorrow over the past.

Two the city itself lay in ruins and the rubbish heaps of a besieged and captured city, everything, while in an unfinished condition, seemed ready for the real Temple building. Then all at once the Temple building was stopped for 15 years.

From the East came a race of mongrel Eastern heathen and Jews, who wished to join in the Temple building, claiming, as their right to do so, their worship of the same God. This was not really true, for they worshiped after the manner of persons in the Northern kingdom, who set up the two calves in Bethel and Dan. This worship led them into the idolatry which had destroyed the kingdom.

As a race they were the cast-offs and the misfits of many countries intermarried with a few Jewish stragglers, who had settled in their district after escaping from Assyria. Later these people were known as the Samaritans, and the hatred between the Jews at Jerusalem and the Samaritans dates from this period.

Attracted by the seeming prosperity and wealth of the returned exiles, who in building the Temple gave much of whatever means they had, this hated class of people desired to make friends with a nation that would strengthen them politically and socially. Hence the offer to work on the Temple. But this offer met instant refusal. For the Jews knew they could not mix with this adulterated race without destroying the possibility of the restoration of a pure and holy religion. While they might have united in things of a common ground, as defense against mutual enemies and work in general, a great peril was averted by not allowing their religious principles to be touched by a race tainted with inferior heathenism.

When the Jews refused their offer of

help, the Samaritans became greatly angered and sought revenge. They hired some men, who had great influence at the Persian court, to write letters falsely charging the Jews with rebellion and saying that when the walls of Jerusalem were finished the nation would refuse to pay taxes to that court.

Promptly a delegation from the Persian court came to Jerusalem and all work on the Temple was stopped. Fifteen years later thru political changes in the government of the Eastern nations the work was again commenced. The opposing king of Persia died and a new king called Darius came to the throne. The Jew's enemies sent a letter to King Darius asking whether it was true that Cyrus had ever given permission for the Jews to rebuild the Temple. The king at once ordered a search for the decree and it was found, not in Babylon but at Achmetha in the province of the Medes, where the records had been carried. Immediately he ordered the Cyrus decree to be carried out.

About this time two prophets came forth and inspired the people to go on with their building. These were Haggai and Zechariah. Haggai, the older of the two, was born in Babylon and returned with Zerubbabel to Jerusalem. His prophecies were evoked by the delay of reconstructing the Temple. His writings occupy the tenth place in the collection of the minor prophets and should be read to obtain a clear idea of this particular period of reconstruction.

While Zechariah is thought to be much younger than Haggai, they both had equal honor in arousing Zerubbabel and Joshua to the need of finishing the Temple. And it was thru their prophesying that the work went prosperously forward. The first eight chapters of the book which bears his name are Zechariah's genuine prophecies and the ones used during this reconstruction period. The rest of the book generally is regarded as anonymous.

And so the Temple was finally finished 70 years after its destruction. It had taken years for the work. Begun at the command of Darius, the Persian king, in the second year of his reign, it was completed in the month of Adar, in his sixth year.

The dedication service was in March and the Passover feast, which followed so shortly in April, was celebrated with a renewed repentance, consecration and joy.

Good Kafir for Cowley

BY W. H. COLE

The fine fall weather is finishing off the kafir in good condition. Two months ago it appeared to be impossible to expect this but old Mother Nature sometimes has a fashion of evening up things, and the prolonged good weather is making it possible for the kafir to do now what it would have done much sooner had it not been for the dry weather.

Wheat seeding on this farm will begin about October 18 if the ground at that time is in condition for operating the drill. Last fall we needed considerable pasture and so the seeding was rushed along and was finished before October 1. The wheat made a rank growth and afforded an abundance of excellent pasture, but the early seedings caused it to go ahead in the spring and when the hail came April 29 the wheat was in the head and was ruined while nearby fields, that had been drilled two

weeks later and were later in heading, were not injured to so great an extent.

A farmer has to change his plans frequently. We started into our work after harvest with the intention of putting out 70 acres of wheat but find that owing to the prolonged threshing season and consequent "bailing up" of our work that we will not be able to seed more than 50 acres. Most of this is on plowed ground but there will be some drilled in corn stubble and where the kafir has been cut.

Sometimes wheat may be drilled early and go clear thru to harvest without anything bothering it, but it is unsafe to drill sooner than October 15. Twenty years ago, before the Hessian fly became such a pest in this state, we can remember that the farmer who did not have his wheat in the ground by September 25 was considered slow. But such early seeding will not, as a rule, pay now, and the man who leaves his drill in the shed and uses his harrow until October 15 is the fellow who is playing safe.

One of our jobs in the near future will be to cut a load of cane and take it to the sorghum mill. There are a great many persons who do not like the taste of sorghum but it is very much relished by the folks at this house, and with a nice field of cane to use we would not think of letting the chance slip by to get about 20 gallons made. We much prefer the regular Amber cane for this purpose but as we have none we shall use Sumac. This cane, while not so juicy perhaps, makes a very excellent grade of molasses if the person making it understands how to handle it.

We have begun to feed the pigs some kafir and corn along with their oats, and they seem to relish the change and are doing well on it. They are given one feed of oats daily, usually in the morning, and kafir in the head or corn forms their evening ration. When kafir is in the milk or even in the stiff dough it is our notion that it makes a most excellent feed for pigs or growing hogs but it always seemed to us to be a waste of feed to throw it to the hogs without first grinding it after it ripens and becomes hard and flinty.

We expect to select our kafir seed soon for the coming year. Every individual who raises kafir seems to have a different way of selecting seed. Some take a sack and go thru the field and top it, which is an excellent way but one that requires a great amount of walking. Some men select the heads from the shock and some scoop it into a sack from the bin and put it into the planter boxes and plant it—and then wonder why they did not get a good stand. We have an old sled that will easily go between the rows and we expect to fasten a box on this and hitch a gentle horse to it and gather our seed heads that way this year. In that manner we can select the desirable heads from several rows as we go thru the field without bothering with a sack. Then by storing the heads in a dry place and not shelling them until planting time next spring we feel sure of having seed that will germinate well.

It seems as if it is just human nature to wish to try something new. Last spring, along with a good many other farmers, we became very much interested in White cane. It was said to grow in dry weather and produce well when

kafir was unable to head, and it was but natural that we should buy a few pounds of the seed at a fancy price after hearing it recommended so highly. We planted 1½ acres and got a very fair stand. It was cultivated the same as the kafir, which was planted at the same time. When the dry weather arrived and the kafir came to a standstill the White cane went right ahead and headed out, but the heads were small, closely resembling the heads on Amber cane. Despite their smallness we were considerably enthused over it anyway and figured that if the kafir died we would have the cane to rely upon another year. But the kafir did not fail and now that it is headed out, and safe from the frost the White cane alongside of it does not compare favorably. The grain yield of the White cane probably will not be more than one-fourth that of the kafir, and there is no comparison between the fodder of the two. We have about made up our mind that kafir is a very good crop to rely upon.

Cow May Have Tuberculosis

I have a cow, 9 years old and poor. She snores when breathing, except in mild weather, and sometimes a kind of rattle accompanies her breathing. She eats and drinks well. Sometimes she will stand with her nose out, and her ears dropped down. Once in a while she coughs a little. She has kept up well with her milk. Her hair and teeth are in good condition.

V. D. H.

I cannot state positively what the trouble is with your cow, as it would require a careful personal examination, possibly supplemented by laboratory tests, to arrive at definite conclusions. The symptoms that you submit, however, are very highly suspicious of tuberculosis. The identity of this disease may be established positively by subjecting the animal to the tuberculin test. This test may be applied by a competent graduate veterinarian. I advise that this be done as soon as possible, because if the animal is tuberculous, its milk is dangerous for human consumption and should not be fed to other animals because the disease would be spread in that way.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

K. S. A. C.

The ideal seedbed for sowing small grain should be mellow, but well pulverized about as deep as the seed is planted. Below the depth at which the seed is planted, the soil should be firm and well settled, making a good connection with the subsoil, so the water stored in the deeper soil may be drawn up by capillarity into the surface soil. The firm soil below the sprouting seed supplies the necessary moisture while the mellow soil above favors the upward growth of the young shoots in the air and sunshine.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Of Farmers Mail and Breeze, published weekly at Topeka, Kansas, for October 1st, 1917.

State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. E. Griest, who, having been duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the Act of August 24th, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas

Editor, T. A. McNeal, Topeka, Kansas

Managing Editor, Charles Dillon, Topeka, Kansas

Business Manager, J. E. Griest, Topeka, Kansas

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holders appear upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given, also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner, and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

J. E. GRIEST, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this

25th day of September, 1917.

(Seal) FRANCES WRIGHT.

(My commission expires October 29, 1920.)



A Crop of Kafir Will Pay on Most Farms in Kansas; the Grain Has a Good Feeding Value, Especially for Poultry.

A Wire from Uncle Sam

To Every American Farmer!

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Fast Day Message	<input type="checkbox"/>
Day Letter	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE TELEGRAM WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FAST DAY MESSAGE.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

WASHINGTON, D. C. OCTOBER 1, 1917.

TO THE AMERICAN FARMER, EVERYWHERE, U.S.A.

NEVER IN THE HISTORY OF OUR NATION HAS THE AMERICAN FARMER HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO REPEAT WHAT THE "EMBATTLED FARMERS" OF 1775 DID WHEN THEY "FIRED THE SHOT HEARD 'ROUND THE WORLD" WHICH STARTED THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

TODAY THE "CALL" IS NOT "TO ARMS" BUT, "TO BONDS" - A CALL FOR YOU TO BUY THE NEW LIBERTY BONDS - TO LOAN TO YOUR GOVERNMENT MONEY WITH WHICH TO PROTECT YOUR LIFE - YOUR HOME - YOUR HONOR AND LIBERTY, FOR WHICH YOU WILL BE PAID IN RETURN 4% INTEREST ON YOUR INVESTMENT. NO TRUE AMERICAN FARMER WILL FAIL TO RESPOND TO THIS CALL AND THEREBY AGAIN SHOW TO THE WORLD THAT THE AMERICAN "TILLER OF THE SOIL" IS STILL - TODAY - THE BACKBONE OF THE U.S.A.

UNCLE SAM.

What Will Be YOUR Reply?

Will you be a U. S. backer, or

Will you be a U. S. slacker?

To win this war it requires a vast amount of money, and if we don't win it, your home, your farm, your life, your rights, your liberty become subject to ruthless destruction.

To raise this money, your Government calls upon you for a loan. It does not ask you to give money - simply to lend it and in return gives you a U. S. Government Bond, the best security on earth, on which you draw interest, greater than bank interest, free from taxation, except inheritance and income surtax.

What Will Be Your Reply?

Here is an opportunity to show your patriotism and at the same time get on the Government's pay-roll.

Here is an opportunity for you to "do your bit" and show to the world that the American farmers are still the "backbone" of their country.

Here is an opportunity to say to your nation's enemies, in language none can fail to understand, that "money talks" - that America knows no defeat and that we intend to wipe militarism and despotism off the face of the earth and finally insure a lasting peace.

What Will Be Your Reply?

Do you know that the total value of the 1917 crops is estimated by Government officials at \$17,000,000,000 - nearly six times the amount of "The Second Liberty Loan of 1917"?

Do you know that the increase in the value of the 1917 crops over 1916 is \$2,000,000,000 - almost equalling this Second Liberty Bond issue?

Don't you think then, that the American farmers ought to "respond" liberally to their Government's call, especially when they get 4% interest on their investment?

What Will Be Your Reply?

You owe it to your country to "reply" with a subscription for as many bonds as you have money to spare.

You owe it to your country to "buy Liberty Bonds" as evidence of your patriotism.

You expect your country to "protect" your life, your home and your liberty.

Your country expects you to do your share toward that end by helping to maintain its credit by lending it your money in this critical hour.

What Will Be Your Reply?

The New Liberty Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$50 and up. The total amount is \$3,000,000,000 or more.

The interest rate is 4% paid semi-annually on Nov. 15th and May 15th. They can be paid for in installments: 2% on application; 18% on Nov. 15th; 40% on Dec. 15th; 40% on Jan. 15th, 1918. They are 25-year bonds, redeemable in ten years.

They carry a conversion privilege and can be changed for any higher interest bearing bonds issued at any succeeding time during the war.

They are exempt from taxation except inheritance and income surtax. The practical effect of this is to exempt holdings up to \$5000.

The subscriptions will start Monday, October 1st, and close October 27th.

Buy Your Bonds Today!

Don't put it off a moment. You have nothing to risk. Fill out the application below at once.

Send it in to the publisher of this paper and you will have answered your country's call loyally, patriotically and also answered YOUR NATION'S ENEMIES in a way that will bring peace the quickest and most lasting.

If you want to buy, say one \$50 bond and wish to pay for it on the installment plan, you send with your Application Blank 2% or \$1.00, then on Nov. 15th you remit the 18% or \$9.00; on Dec. 15th you send \$20.00 and on Jan. 15th, \$20.00 making a total of \$50. If you buy two or more bonds your payments increase two or more times.

Don't sit back-slacking-wishing for peace. Wish-bones are mighty poor back-bones. YOU, the farmers, if worthy of being credited as the "backbone of our nation," must furnish the backing.

Do It Now!

Application Blank for New Liberty Bonds

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE,
Liberty Bond Dept., Topeka, Kan.

I hereby subscribe for.....New Liberty 4% Bonds.
(No. of Bonds)

Enclosed find \$..... (You can send amount in full or first payment of 2% of total amount of bonds subscribed for.)
Please have bonds sent to following name and address:

Name of purchaser.....

Town.....

County..... State.....

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HAVE SOME FINE WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock cockerels and pullets for sale. W. K. Trumbo, Roseland, Kan. Box 66 B.

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WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH HENS, pullets, cockerels. \$6.00 trio, while they last. Order direct from this ad. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kansas.

FAWN RUNNER, PEKIN AND ROVEN ducks, Bourbon and Bronze turkeys, African Embers and Toulouse geese. Mrs. Herman Fairchild, Endicott, Neb.

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WILL PAY 20C OR BETTER NO. 1 HENS, Springs, Turkeys, Eggs 35c. Guineas dozen \$4. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka. PROFITABLE EASY MARKETING. COOPS and cages loaned free. Daily remittances. Poultry and eggs wanted. The Copes, Topeka.

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BEAT HIGH COST OF LIVING ON WELL improved 40 acres. Near good market and schools. Or a big 11 roomed house, 12 lots; or 7 roomed, 5 lots, adjoining school block. Snap. Address M. M. Dick, Meade, Kan.

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LOOK HERE. \$10,000 BUYS THIS FINE farm, good house, barn, granaries, sheds, silo, hen house, cellar, clatren, well, windmill, spring; 120 in cult.; 4 miles county seat. Also fine 80 with \$2,500 worth of imp. only \$6,000. List free. O. K. Realty Co., Newkirk, Okla.

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DOGS.

PURE BRED COLLIE PUPPIES, MALES five dollars, females three dollars. M. L. Dickson, Englewood, Kansas.

WANTED—A-1. COON, SKUNK AND opossum hound. Must be good. What have you? FBC, care Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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

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TIRES—FORD \$6.50; LARGER SIZES equally low. "Wear like Iron." Booklet free. Economy Tire Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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

STOCK HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENTS, also store building 65x80 feet with basement and ware room 25x150 feet. Will trade for Eastern Kansas land. Geo. W. Fleischer, Hoyt, Kan.

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WANTED: BY NOVEMBER 1ST, A MARRIED man that has family to help, to take charge of dairy with thirty cows and herd of hogs. Sixty dollars per month and house. Steady job for man who is willing to work. The Garden City Sugar and Land Co., Garden City, Kan.

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HERE IS YOUR CHANCE. I HAVE GOOD openings for men in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Texas and other western states. Will pay a salary of \$25.00, or more, per week to men who can make good. One bank and two business references required. This work is just starting in the Western States. Write today and get choice of territory. Address C. A. Nudson, 635 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

MARVELOUS NEW WINNER; DAYLITE mantle oil lights; different from all others; better than electricity; five times more efficient than common lamps; uses common kerosene; burns over 50 hours on 1 gallon; guarantees five years; elegantly finished; to show it is to sell it; men with rigs and autos making as high as \$325 every month; no money; no experience needed; we furnish stock on credit to reliable men; exclusive territory; write quick; get sample for free trial. Daylite Co., 636 Daylite Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

FOR SALE, HEDGE POSTS. CAR LOTS. D. C. Beatty, Lyndon, Kansas.

WANTED TO BUY: HEDGE POSTS CAR-load lots. P. care M. & B. Topeka.

TRADE FOR FORD, REGISTERED STALLION, 18 hands, weight 1200. W. Brashear, Cedarvale, Kan.

WANTED, STEAM BOILER ABOUT 10 H. P. Must be in good shape. For cash. Return Flue Type preferred. Box 239, Miltonvale, Kansas.

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

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 25 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—25 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

New Corn Brings High Prices

(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.)

Probably 95 per cent of the corn crop of the United States is now matured beyond danger of frost damage and the other 5 per cent will make some feed for use on the farm. The government report to be issued October 8 probably will not make much change in the forecast of 3,248 million bushels, made a month ago, 460 million bushels more than the final estimate last year, and

124 million more than the previous record crop, produced in 1912.

A few cars of new corn have been received at Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis, and there probably is a large enough surplus in the South to allow moderate shipments to Northern markets, although there seems to be little disposition to make shipments in this direction. First prices paid were \$1.68 to \$1.86, or about the same as old corn brings, considering that liberal allowance is made for moisture. Bids to the country for one and two months' shipment, ranging from \$1.20 to \$1.35, are not taken very readily, although these are the highest prices ever offered for new corn.

Receipts of old corn at three principal markets held up fairly well, 897 cars last week, compared with 907 cars in the preceding week and 1,632 cars a year ago. The prices for old corn hold up astonishingly, considering the rapidly widening area in which new corn is available for feeding. Carlot prices declined only 3 to 6 cents last week.

Primary wheat receipts last week were about two-thirds those of a year ago. Arrivals at Kansas City last week were 450 cars, compared with 485 the week before, and 1,473 cars a year ago, and there were small decreases at Chicago and St. Louis. The two Northwestern markets had 3,202 cars 85 less than the week before and 858 less than a year ago. Kansas City mills obtained 104 cars of hard wheat last week, 165 cars of soft wheat, 24 cars of mixed and 4 cars of others, total, 297 cars, just about as much as they ground. There were 63 cars of low grade put in elevators.

Demand for flour for domestic use continues strong and mills keep busy grinding up to the available supply of wheat, and moving flour out as fast as it can be made. There is no surplus wheat accumulating anywhere for future use of mills. This is all the more significant in view of the fact that country mills are not permitted to keep more than 30 days' supply on hand. The restriction ordinarily would force wheat into the elevators at market centers.

The food administration is asking mills for prices on export flour, and some of them are able to supply moderate quantities, but the outlook is not promising for any important movement to Europe.

Carlot prices for grain at Kansas City Saturday were:

Wheat: Official fixed prices, Dark Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.19; No. 2, \$2.16; No. 3, \$2.13. Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09. Yellow Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.11; No. 2, \$2.08; No. 3, \$2.05. Red Winter Wheat: No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09. Soft Red Wheat, "Ontons": No. 1, \$2.13; No. 2, \$2.10; No. 3, \$2.07. Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.86 1/4 to \$1.87; No. 3, \$1.86 to \$1.86 1/4; No. 4, \$1.83 to \$1.85. No. 2 white, \$2.04. No. 2 yellow, \$1.87 to \$1.89. Bar corn, new, sales on basis of 70 pounds to the bushel, \$1.68. Oats: No. 2 white, 61c; No. 3, 59 1/2 to 60c; No. 4, 58c to 59 1/2c. No. 2 mixed, 59c to 59 1/2c; No. 3, 58 1/2 to 59c. No. 2 red, 61c to 61 1/2c; No. 3, 60c to 64c.

Receipts of cattle and calves in Kansas City last week were more than 102,000, or the largest in any week this year. In the first two days in the preceding week the movement was larger than in the same days last week, but the increase for the week came after Tuesday and was made up of long-haul cattle. Nine states contributed to Friday's supply of 1,500 cattle and on Wednesday 14 states figured in the run. From the angle of quality commission men and killers believe the maximum movement has been reached.

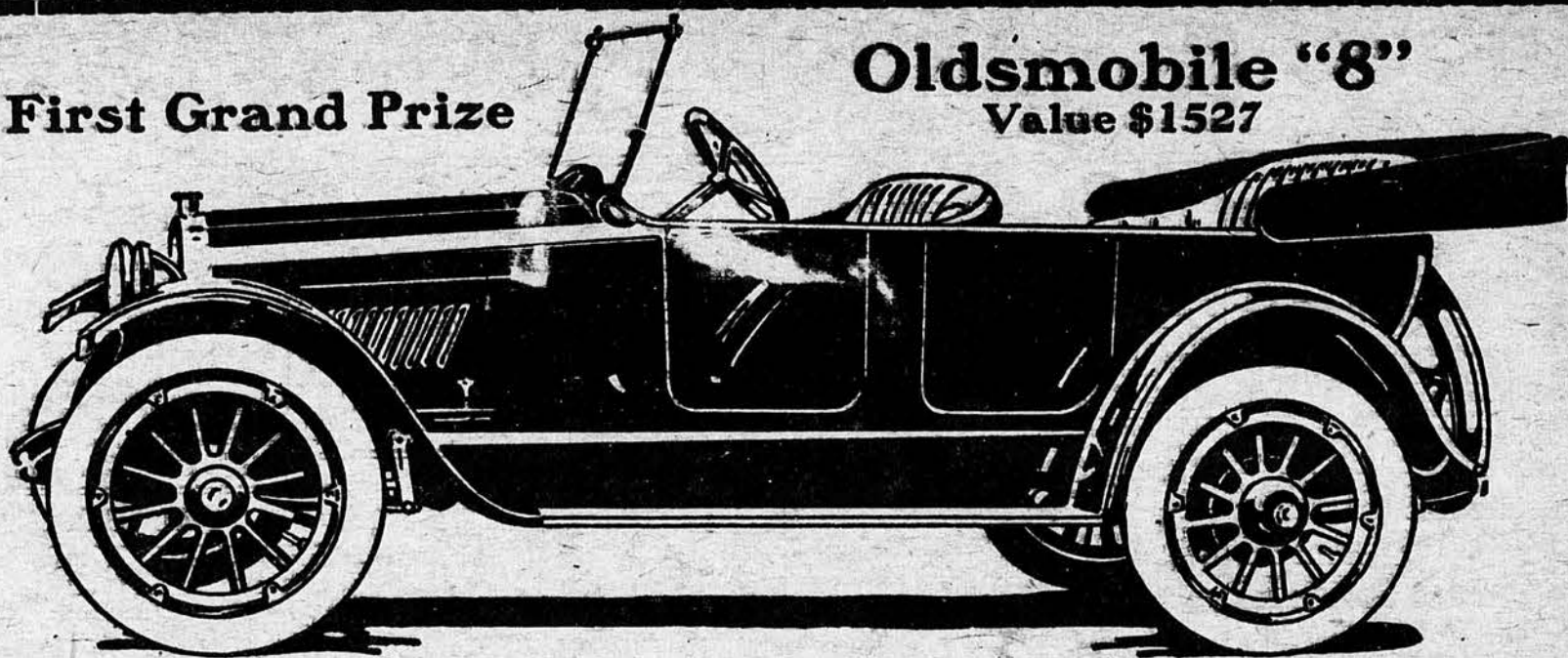
Fewer cattle arrived at the five markets than in the preceding week and in the big run at Kansas City there was a material decrease in the supply of heavy Western steers, and no native fed steers were offered. Chicago reports the fall receipts of grain fat steers 60 per cent short of normal. At Kansas City the week's top price, \$16.25, was paid by a feeder for heavy wintered grass fat steers that could be finished in a short period. Feeders bought more steers above \$14 than killers. The bulk of the steers that went to killers brought \$9.50 to \$12.50. Idaho, Oregon and Utah offered grass fat cattle and for this season of the year they showed considerable flesh. The Southwest cattle sold at \$8 to \$12.25. Never before have such profits been made on straight range cattle as this year.

Prices of killing steers declined 10 to 25 cents. Butcher cattle were in active demand after the early part of the week and prices were stronger at the close than the preceding week. Veal calves and bulls were steady.

The feeder trade is an effort on the part of feeders to get steers with weight that can put on finish with a short feed, by using some old corn and new corn. In this buying 1,300 to 1,400-pound steers have been taken back to the country at \$14 to \$16.25. Western Missouri feeders bought a liberal supply of 900 to 1,000-pound steers at \$9 to \$11.40, to carry thru the winter and turn on grass next summer. In stockers demand for good quality was fairly active and from nearly all sections, but the common grades accumulated and Thursday Oklahoma buyers took a good many, paying \$8.75 to \$9.25. Total shipments to country points for the week were about 38,000, or 1,000 larger than the preceding week.

Hog prices advanced 20 to 25 cents in the first four days last week, but Friday were set back 10 to 15 cents. Thursday prices were the highest ever recorded in October, and with the exception of late August, the highest on record. The top price was \$19.60. Receipts, the some larger than the preceding week at the five Western markets, were 40 per cent short of a year ago. The scarcity of old corn for summer feeding is responsible for the light receipts. Heavy hogs are bringing a premium over other weights at Kansas City, tho in Chicago shipping demand is paying a premium for 250 to 275-pound grades. Packers do not believe the call for hogs for packing purposes will be large at the beginning of the winter season, November 1, if prices remain up to the present levels. In former years the packing season opened at \$5 to \$7.

Lamb prices rose 50 cents a hundred pounds last week. Fat lambs sold up to \$18.40 and feeding lambs up to \$18.50. No ewe lambs are going into feed lots, and the winter crop of fat lambs will come from weathers in the Western range area even broken mouth ewes that show a lamb prospect are being held for stock purposes. To do this flock masters are having to provide hay, because the old ewe cannot subsist on sagebrush. In the Southwest Texas sheep district where dry weather has prevailed flockmasters are holding their ewes for feeding, an unheard of condition for sheep men in that locality. A good ewe in the range country is worth \$18, and as late as 1911 they sold at \$2 apiece.

First Grand Prize**Oldsmobile "8"**
Value \$1527**Four
Big
Cars
Free****Given by the Farmers Mail and Breeze**

December 22, 1917, The Farmers Mail and Breeze will award Four Big Touring Cars—an Oldsmobile "8," an Oakland "6," a Regal and a Ford Touring Car. This will be the biggest and most liberal contest ever conducted by a reliable publishing house. Any reader of The Farmers Mail and Breeze may participate and stands just as fair a chance to win as any other person.

Contest Is Just Starting

The contest is just starting and if you mail the coupon at once you will have an advantage over those who send in the coupon from a later announcement. The cars we offer you are fully equipped and the freight charges will be prepaid. Somebody is going to win the Big Oldsmobile Eight Touring Car and it might as well be you as any other person.

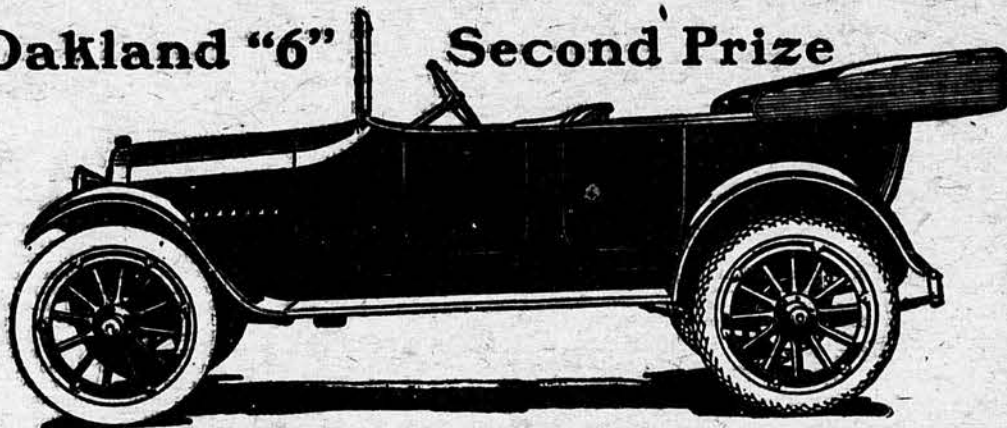
How to Get a Car Free

The object of this automobile contest is to get subscriptions to the Farmers Mail and Breeze—the quality farm paper of the West. The subscription price is \$1.00 per year, two years for \$2.00. It is one of the largest, most instructive and interesting farm journals published. It is a publication that will interest every member of the family.

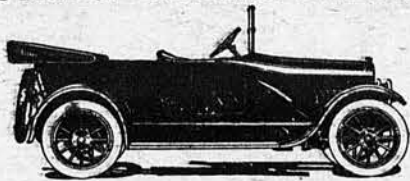
The first thing for you to do to win one of these beautiful cars is to clip and mail us the coupon. We will at once send you full and complete details of the contest; how to easily and quickly get the subscriptions; how the subscriptions count for you toward one of these automobiles; also full description and beautiful illustrations of the cars to be awarded. This is a wonderful offer and a grand opportunity for you to get a big eight cylinder touring car without spending a dollar of your money.

Fourth Grand Prize

Ford Touring Car, Value \$393

Oakland "6"**Second Prize****Our Guarantee**

We guarantee that every contestant will stand the same chance in winning these prizes as any other contestant. We will show no favoritism; employees of Capper Publications are barred from the contest.

Third Grand Prize

Regal Touring Car, Value \$850

**We Have Given Away
More Than 100 Cars**

During the past few years we have awarded more than 100 cars to men, women, boys and girls. There is no chance for you to lose in this contest for we pay a liberal cash commission to all who are not awarded one of the grand prizes. In case of a tie each contestant so tied will receive the full award tied for.

Mail the coupon NOW and get an early start.

Testimonials

All anyone has to do if they want a car is to get out and get busy and the car will come. Thanking you again for your fairness in the contest, I am
A. W. ZEIGLER, Webster Co., Ia.

When I entered this contest, a great many people thought that I was crazy. Some said that I was foolish to waste my time in that way. Now they sing another tune. Wishing you much success, I remain
O. A. WILBOURN, Columbia Co., Ark.

I am sending you a photograph of my car that I won in your recent Auto Club. It is a dandy. I wish to thank you once more for your kindness with which you conducted the whole thing.
J. J. JANSEN.

I feel that I have been liberally rewarded for the work I have done. I wish you great success in future contests.
A. W. COKER, Bailey Co., Tex.

I am today sending you a photo of myself and the car I won on the 27th of January. I feel very proud of it and am having lots of pleasure driving it.
WM. FRITCHER, Burleson Co., Tex.

Enclosed you will find a picture of the Studebaker auto which I recently won in one of your auto contests. Words fail me when I endeavor to express my gratitude to you for this splendid machine. I shall always have a good word for you.
MRS. P. HARPER, Reno Co., Kan.

I wish again to thank you for the prize and also to thank you for your exceptionally kind treatment of me and your evident desire to please me in the matter of the car and the trouble that you took to see that I received it in good shape.
H. R. MAXWELL, Brown Co., Kan.

Clip and Mail the Coupon**The Farmers Mail and Breeze,
Contest Dept. 8, Topeka, Kansas**

Gentlemen: Please send me full information regarding your Big Free Auto Contest. The signing of this coupon does not obligate me in any way.

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FOR CHEAP WHEAT LAND SEE

J. E. Stohr, Ensign, Kansas.

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

160 A., S. W. of Copeland, sown to wheat, 1/2 goes. Beard-Hall Land Co., Dodge City, Kan.

320 A. IMP. stock and dairy farm. 120 cult. 2 mi. out. \$45 a. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

55 A. WELL IMP. 3 mi. town. 35 cult. bal. pasture. \$2500. Wm. Robbins, Thayer, Kan.

4 SQUARE SECTIONS, 1st class wheat lands. Can divide. Parker Land Co., Satanta, Kan.

960 ACRES wheat land. Shallow water. \$12.50 a. Terms. Wilson & Dean, Elkhart, Kan.

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

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

GOOD WHEAT SECTION; well located; will split; some in cultivation. \$25 per acre. Good terms. C. W. West, Spearville, Kan.

RANCH SNAP. 1120 a. improved; 2 running streams. Good farm land on part. Price \$10 a. Other snaps. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

LYON COUNTY combined stock, dairy, grain, alfalfa farms are sure winners. Several good bargains. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

320 ACRES WHEAT LAND. 80 a. cult. 4 mi. Elkhart. \$25 a. Some good ranches. Earl Taylor, Elkhart, Kansas.

400 ACRES, 300 in cultivation. \$3500 improvements. Price \$10,000. \$1,000 cash. Brooks Land Co., Liberal, Kan.

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

320 A. IMPROVED. Well located. \$3500. 1066 a. alfalfa and hay meadow. \$25 per a. Burton & Son, Syracuse, Kansas.

320 ACRES, 275 in wheat, 1/2 goes. 2 mi. town. \$40 acre. National Land Company, Liberal, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY hay, pasture and improved farm land from \$30 to \$75 an acre. Write me what you want. C. N. Phillips, Gridley, Kansas.

IMPROVED FARMS. 80 a. 1/2 mi. school. 3 mi. town; \$45 acre. \$1100 down, int. 5 1/2%. 320 acres, stock and grain farm, \$45 acre. F. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

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

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.

1170 ACRES wheat and broom corn land, \$19 acre. 480 acre improved wheat farm, \$42.50 per acre. Good terms. Milliken & Turner, Dodge City, Kan.

DICKINSON COUNTY 160 a., all smooth. 70 a. in wheat, 1/2 goes. 40 acres grass. Improved. \$80 an acre. Splendid value. A. R. Pautz, Abilene, Kansas.

320 ACRES, IMPROVED, five miles of Scott City; 170 acres in wheat, one-half to the purchaser. \$25.00 per acre. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

WHEAT LAND, 320 acres, 5 miles town; 160 wheat, share with sale, for immediate sale; price \$5500. Time on \$2500 if desired. Shallow to water. Make a fine home. Buxton & Rutherford, Utica, Ness City, Kan.

480 ACRES creek bottom and fine blue stem pasture. 200 in cultivation; alfalfa, some timber, good buildings. 6 miles town. \$50 per acre. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

80 ACRE IRRIGATED FARM, 4 miles north of Deerfield, Kan. All cultivated, small set improvements. Rich neighborhood. \$60 per acre. Easy terms. The John Landgraf Land Company, Garden City, Kan.

70 ACRES, located 4 miles of good railroad town Franklin county, Kansas. All good laying tillable land; 50 acres in cultivation; 16 acres sown to wheat; nearly new 5 room cottage; good barn; lots of water; plenty of fruit; close to school and church. Price \$5,000.00, \$1,500.00 or more cash; rest 6 years 6%. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

320 ACRES SMOOTH WHEAT LAND. Unimproved. Wichita county, Kan. \$8 per acre. Good terms. E. Sowers, Leoti, Kansas.

TEN QUARTERS level wheat land. Price \$15 acre. Will divide place. Owner wants good clear stock merchandise. Will put in little cash. J. M. Edmiston, Garden City, Kan.

320 A., imps. \$1600; 120 a. cult. bal. pasture. Phone and school. \$3,300. 640 a. smooth wheat land \$3.50 per acre. 160 acres, up. \$7.00 to \$8.00 per acre. Western Kansas Land Co., Leoti, Kan.

1920 ACRE RANCH, well located, in solid body; wells and wind mills; some fence. 800 acres level bottom, shallow water, all in grass; priced for quick sale \$12.50 per acre. V. E. West, Dighton, Kan.

1000 ACRES FINE WHEAT and alfalfa land. 1/2 mi. town; 400 a. in the bottom, creek and timber. A bargain. Farms and ranches in Ness and Lane counties. F. C. Watkins, Ness City, Kan.

SQUARE SECTION in Seward Co., Kansas. 480 a. productive farm land, bal. well grassed pasture. Price \$10,000. Terms can be arranged. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

200 ACRES, one-half mile from loading station; 40 acres corn; remainder in pasture; light improvements; big bargain, \$50 per acre. Write for full particulars. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

1760 A. GOOD WHEAT LAND. 5 mi. 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.

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.)

CHASE COUNTY RANCH. One of the best 640 a. stock ranches, 8 mi. 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. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

THREE FARM BARGAINS. 320 acres, well improved. All tillable; 3 1/4 mi. Vermilion, Marshall Co., Kan. A bargain at \$85 per acre, on terms. 240 acres, well improved; practically all tillable, 1/2 mile Lillis, Marshall Co., Kan. A good buy at \$75 per a., on terms. Cloud County, Kan. 143 acres, well improved, 120 acres in wheat, some alfalfa. A snap at \$100 per acre, on terms. Parish Investment Co., Missouri.

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NESS COUNTY

Good wheat and alfalfa lands at from \$15 to \$20 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.

MISSOURI

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

IMPROVED 160 a. 3 mi. 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.

IF YOU WANT A FARM, large or small, improved or unimproved, write to Davis & Henry, Richland, Pulaski Co., 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.

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.

OKZARK BARGAINS. 80 acres, 50 in cultivation, balance timber; four room house; barn, good orchard, 10 miles county seat. Price \$1000. Terms. Other bargains. Write for list. Douglas County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

\$20 Hogs—\$30 Corn—\$25 Land

What's the answer? More profit by owning land in West Central Missouri. 125 mi. south Kansas City (not Ozarks); rich soil, flowing water, blue grass, corn, wheat, clover, alfalfa; sample snaps: 80 a. 40 fenced, 3 r. house, good bldgs., price \$1600. Nice 85 a., 10 valley, 35 crop, fruit, house, barn, \$1800. Here is 180 a. 40 alfalfa land, 50 timothy and clover, good bldgs., fruit \$5400. Other farms up to 1,000 a. See for yourself; not cheap land but good land cheap; list farms free; township map Mo. or Kan. showing auto roads 20c postpaid; let's get acquainted. Lott, "The Land Man," 509 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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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 R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Percheron Horses.

Nov. 9—Ira and O. Boyd, Virginia, Neb.
Dec. 14—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 16—Neb. Holstein Breeders, So. Omaha.
Dwight Williams, Mgr., Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 23—D. H. Stiles, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 30—Max, J. Kennedy, Fredonia, Kan.
Dec. 3—Albion Holstein Farm, Independence, Kan.
Dec. 6—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 20—E. C. Rodwell, Cambridge, Neb.
Nov. 19—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan. Sale at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.
Nov. 23—W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan, Kan.
Dec. 20—Blackwood & Wilkinson, Edison, Neb. Sale at Oxford, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.

Nov. 2—W. L. Hunter, Lincoln, Neb. (sale at fair grounds).

Polled Durham Cattle.

Nov. 26—Pearson Bros., Tecumseh, Neb.
Dec. 12—Jos. Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle.

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

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Nov. 8—Nebraska Aberdeen breeders, Grand Island, Neb. D. K. Robertson, Madison, Neb., Mgr.

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.
April 6—Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., and A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Neb. Sale at Cambridge.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 26—Breeders' combination sale, Beatrice, Neb.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 19—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 25—W. O. Rule & Sons, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 26—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan. Sale at Washington, Kan.
Oct. 26—Breeders' combination sale, Beatrice, Neb.
Oct. 30—L. L. Humes and Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Sale at Beloit, Kan.
Nov. 6—Fred Hobelman, Deshler, Neb.
Nov. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.
Nov. 8—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Nov. 9—Ira and O. Boyd, Virginia, Neb.
Jan. 21—W. M. Putnam & 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. 4—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb.
Feb. 5—R. W. Wide & Sons, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 15—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 19—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 19—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 21—Gilliam & Brown, Waverly, Neb.
Feb. 22—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
March 5—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.

Hampshire Swine.

Oct. 26—Breeders' combination sale, Beatrice, Neb.
Feb. 4—A. H. Lindgren and Wm. H. Nider, Jensen, 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. 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.
Oct. 26—Breeders' combination sale, Beatrice, Neb.
Nov. 1—Otto A. Gloe, Martell, Neb.
Nov. 1—E. H. Brunnermer, Jewell, Kan.
Nov. 1—M. C. Pollard, Carbondale, Kan.
Nov. 2—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Nov. 6—J. M. Coleman, Denison, Kan.
Nov. 6—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
Nov. 7—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
Nov. 9—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.
Nov. 16—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Nov. 27—B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.
Jan. 28—J. L. Carman, Cook, Neb.
Jan. 31—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 Naimen, Alexandria, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 9—J. M. Steward & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.
Feb. 20—Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan. Sale at Wichita, Kan.

Feb. 21—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. At Hutchinson, Kan.
Feb. 25—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
March 1—Beall & Wessell, Roca, Neb.
March 2—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Lee R. Patterson, El Reno, Okla., has one of the good Shorthorn herds of the state. At the head of his herd is Athenian Premier, two times grand champion of Oklahoma and he is ably assisted by Young Monarch, a grandson of Imp. Gay Monarch, and Royal Sultan, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan, and last but not least, Pleasant Dale 3d, one of the coming Shorthorn sires of Oklahoma. Mr. Patterson is at present in position to sell Shorthorn breeding stock and fit out his customers from a single animal, male or female, to helping you select the foundation for a real herd. Write him when you will call and inspect his herd. Kindly mention Farmers Mail and Breeze and Oklahoma Farmer.—Advertisement.

McGath's Big Orphan Litters.

Bert E. Hodson of Ashland, Kan., has a card announcement in the Poland China section of this issue that will interest every one of our readers who is interested in strictly big type prize-winning Poland Chinas. Mr. Hodson showed McGath's Big Orphan at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs this year. At both fairs this boar won grand championship and was the sensation of the show. He weighs 1170 pounds and is one of the great breeding sires of the breed. There are 11 litters in Mr. Hodson's offering, 92 pigs in all. For a description of the sows that farrowed these litters see the ad and if interested write Mr. Hodson at once and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

W. H. Mott, who has been claiming October 22 as the date of his Holstein sale, has concluded to postpone the sale. He will hold the sale at some future date. His offering will include a choice lot of both registered and high grade cattle.—Advertisement.

O. H. Doerschlag, Route 2, Topeka, Kan., is offering some Duroc Jersey boars and gilts of March farrow. They are good, growthy pigs and represent the leading prize winners at the Topeka Fair for the past several years. They are sired by Bert's Critic, by A. Critic, and out of sows of Colonel and Golden Model breeding. If interested in this offering write or see Mr. Doerschlag. Please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Morrison's Red Polled Cattle.

Chas. Morrison & Son of Phillipsburg, Kan., breeders of Red Polled cattle, report exceptionally good business this season. Scarcely a week goes by that they do not ship both cows and bulls. Recently they made a shipment of six cows to Springfield, Mo. They have a few extra good bulls which should go to head good herds. If interested in this breed, write Chas. Morrison & Son and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Sheridan's Prolific Polands.

J. B. Sheridan of Carneiro, Kan., is offering a few choice spring boars and gilts, by Kansas Wonder, Eclipse Model and Columbus C. These sires represent the best blood lines in big type Poland China breeding. The sows in the Sheridan herd are equally as well bred. Mr. Sheridan will make farmer's prices on these boars and gilts to move them at once as he needs the room for his fall litters. Note his card ad in the Poland China section of this issue and write him today. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

High Testing Holsteins.

One of the strongest herds of registered Holstein cattle in the West is the Segrist & Stephenson herd of 40 head at Holton, Kan. This herd has broken two state records during the past year, any age or breed, and other high records are expected. This farm belongs to the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and also of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas. They have young bulls for sale at all times and if you want one you will have to buy while he is young as they go fast. Write for prices and descriptions. They are regular advertisers in the Holstein section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Herefords Average Over \$600.

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., whose sale of Monarch Herefords was held in his new pavilion at Pleasant View Stock Farm, sold 116 head of Herefords for \$69,570, an average of \$600.60. The 10 top bulls averaged \$991.60. The 92 females averaged \$610. The top of the females was Belle Fairfax, by Perfection Fairfax, with calf at foot by Louis Fairfax and rebred to King Farmer; she sold to Frank Fox, Indianapolis, Ind., for \$7,725. The top of the bull offering was Monarch 2d, by Monarch, only a year and 1 day old. He went to Dave Fouché, Dalt, Tex., for \$2,200. Buyers were present from all parts of the country; numerous states were represented. Oklahoma was a strong competitor and took a large per cent of the offering. Kansas can well be proud of a man who has assembled and produced Hereford breeding stock as has Mr. Southard. Few of America's foremost breeders have demonstrated the ability displayed in the choosing of herd bulls or the keen appreciation of what their customers need and want as Jake Southard, whose Monarch herd of Herefords is recognized today as one of the leading herds by the best breeders of the Hereford cattle in America.—Advertisement.

Two Big Poland Sales.

The big two days' Poland China sales at Riley and Leonardville, Kan., Riley county, Thursday and Friday, October 18, 19, in which 100 head of boars and gilts will be sold should be of interest to every breeder in Kansas who is in the market for a good boar or a few choice gilts. Both of these well known Poland China breeders have usually held bred sow sales but this time they have decided to try out the plan of selling the gilts in their fall sales. There has been nothing sold from either herd but everything has been reserved for these big sales. The boars and gilts are of early spring farrow and are as good as it is possible to make them. Both herds were managed early in the season with the double treatment. The breeding is of the very best of popular big type Polands. Mr.

Griffiths's great breeding boar, King of Kansas, needs no mention here as he is well known over Kansas because of the stuff of note he has sired. Mr. Griffiths's Surprise has sired equally as much of note and a nice lot of the best things in these sales are by these two noted sires. Six gilts and a boar, sired by Miller's Chief 218599, the champion boar at Sioux City in 1916, are attractions in the Swingle sale. He also sired the champion sow at the same show and she was first at the National swine show in 1916. At Leonardville Mr. and Mrs. Swingle conduct the hotel which is one of the best in Central Kansas. Where convenient everybody is invited to come direct to Leonardville the day of Mr. Griffiths's sale. Mr. Griffiths's farm is only 7 miles from Leonardville. But those who come to Riley on the Rock Island will find free accommodations at the hotel there. Plenty of autos will be ready to take everybody from the Griffiths's sale that evening to Leonardville for the Swingle sale the day following. You have time to get the joint catalog if you write at once to either party. Orders to buy sent to J. W. Johnson in care of either party will be looked after carefully.—Advertisement.

Russell County Fair.

Four days of beautiful weather favored the big Russell county fair and stock show and to say it was a success would be putting it mildly indeed. Thursday was the big day with over 1,400 gate receipts. The races were good but not up to the level of Johnson's Workman's slow mule race, Farmers' relay hitch race and the girls' relay race. Besides these were other sports put on by the boy scouts and free attractions of different kinds. The stock show, which is always the big attraction at the Russell county fair, was bigger and better in every way than ever before. The stock parade Friday was over two hours passing the grand stand and the big crowd in the grand stand indicated clearly that the fine stock of Russell county was what they were interested in rather than "hoss" racing. E. M. Halse's big cattle sale of over 700 head, on Saturday following the fair attracted stockmen from all over the country. Mr. Halse is selling his big 4,000 acre ranch, 7 miles out, on October 23, at auction. It will be divided into smaller farms and sold. The big cattle sale was conducted by Col. James T. McCulloch of Clay Center, Kan. The land sale is being conducted by the Carolina Land and Development company of Salina, Kan.—Advertisement.

A High Record Herd Bull.

Lee Brothers & Cook, the big Holstein-Friesian breeders and dealers, of Harveyville, Kan., have recently added to their herd one of the great bulls of the breed. He is recorded as Fairmont Johanna Pieterje 73993. He is about half and half black and white and will weigh better than 2,000 pounds. He already has a lot of A. O. daughters to his credit. His dam's record for seven days is 34.38 pounds of butter and 520.8 pounds of milk with a butterfat content of 5.28 per cent. This bull has 30 A. R. O. sisters with records from 22 to 35 pounds. He was formerly used by Fred Grumpke of Monticello, Wis., who is retaining all of the heifers by this bull in his herd. It is reported that this bull comes to Lee Brothers & Cook at a price of \$10,000 and that Mr. Grumpke is replacing him with a son of the \$50,000 bull at a considerable advance over the price he received for this bull. Lee Brothers & Cook have on hand 45 purebred cows, 25 purebred heifers and 25 purebred bulls, and about 250 grade Holsteins. They are using Fairmont Johanna Pieterje on the purebred cows and heifers and the best of the grade heifers. If you want to buy good Holstein cows, either purebreds or grades, bred to a 34-pound bull, this is your opportunity.—Advertisement.

Strong Poland Offering.

One of the strongest offerings of Poland China boars and gilts ever made in North Central Kansas is the E. H. Brunnermer public sale offering at his farm in Mitchell county, Thursday, November 1. Free hotel accommodations will be found at the Avenue hotel in Beloit and free transportation to the farm from there. Also at the Commercial hotel at Jewell and transportation from there. He will sell 20 boars and 20 gilts of March and April farrow and they certainly are choice. There will be nine boars and seven gilts sired by King Joe. King Joe has sired any number of herd boars, among the most notable being the great boar G. and J.'s King Joe, that sold in July for \$2,000. Mr. Brunnermer has bought from the leading herds of Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska and has assembled one of the strongest herds to be found anywhere. He exhibited 18 head at the Mitchell county fair last month and took first in every class. The rest of the boars and gilts are by Big Bobby Wonder 2d, the big 340-pound 2-year-old that was first at the Mitchell county fair and the big attraction there this season. He was sired by Big Bob Wonder and will be on exhibition sale day. The dams of the boars and gilts in the sale are splendid sows with the best of blood lines. As Mitchell and Jewell counties were not in the corn belt this season you are likely to find real bargains here. Anyway write for the catalog today and attend this sale. If you can't come send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Brunnermer, Jewell, Kan.—Advertisement.

Polands and Milk Cows.

If you are interested in Spotted Poland Chinas you will be interested in the dispersion sale of J. W. Sutton, Oak Hill, Kan., Wednesday, October 24. Fifty head will be sold and as it is a clean up sale it is sure

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

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

Livestock Catalogs Any breed, any style. We trouble to you. Price reasonable. G. A. Lande, Mgr. LYONS PUBLISHING CO., LYONS, KANSAS

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
TOPEKA, KANSAS
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

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; a few good fall gilts bred for September farrow, and a few good fall boars. Best of big type breeding. Prices right. E. D. SKEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

Big Type Spotted Polands

25 March boars and gilts for sale. 75 baby pig bargains. Pedigree 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 top 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 77296, 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

Immured Spotted Poland China Hogs

Select March pigs weighing 150 lbs. boar or sow, \$35 each; \$50 per pair. Select 125 lb. April pigs, boar or sow, \$30 each, \$60 per pair. Select 100 lb. April pigs boar or sow, \$25 each, \$50 a pair. Write for description. E. C. BERRY, HARRIS, MISSOURI

Poland China Herd Boars

Two boars, one a yearling, the other a two-year old; both by Hadley H. by King Mastiff and out of an Expansion bred dam. They weigh right at 750 and 900 pounds. Prices far below their value.

Geo. Haas, Lyons, 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, Carneiro, 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. 2, 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

McGath's Big Orphan

I will sell boars and gilts from the 11 litters sired by McGath's Big Orphan, grand champion at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs this fall. McGath's Big Orphan weighs 1170 pounds and was easily the sensation of these two fairs. The dams of these litters are Bessie Wonder, the highest priced sow in Kansas last winter; Long Maid 2nd, number one in Beaver Bros. last winter sale; Tecumseh Girl, the mother of Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Kansas and Oklahoma fairs, 1917; Goldie Bob 3rd, by Caldwell's Big Bob; Wonder's Smooth Bone, by Smooth Big Bone; Miss Wonder's Model, by Long Big Bone; Jumbo's Rose, by Long Jumbo 3rd; Big Expansion 2nd, by Young Orphan; Hadley's Expansion, by Major B. Hadley; Selver's Wonder, by King of Wonders and Beauty Election by Pfander's Big Ben. These pigs were farrowed in September and October. There are 92 pigs in the 11 litters and they are all real herd header and herd sow material. Write at once and get the choice.

BERT E. HODSON, ASHLAND, KAN.

SAPPHIRE HOGS.

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

MULEFOOT HOGS.

Knox Knoll Mulefoots
Last call; only 15 choice gilts left at \$25 each. A few boars non-related. No more for delivery until Nov. 15. For catalog address S. M. KNOX, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS.

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 "Kickers." These who are not afraid to "Roller" if dissatisfied. USE IT NOW. Five gallons \$5. Saltonic Company, 19 So. 21st St., Council Bluffs, Ia.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Big Type Quality Polands

For Sale, boars of March and April farrow that are bred and fed right. Sired by Big Bob's Model and out of our big herd sows. Big husky fellows, the kind that make good. J. BAHE & SONS, WINKLER, 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.

Joe Young RICHARDS, Missouri. 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 BONED POLANDS

27 big, husky spring pigs; 10 boars and 17 gilts by Expansive Again and Black Big Bone. I will price these pigs very cheap. Write at once.

John Coleman, Denison, Kan.

Phil Dawson's Giant Expansion Poland China Herd

The home of champions of Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs 1917. Big, strong boars ready to ship. Herd boar prospects a specialty. The best of my judgment at your service. Bred sows and gilts in season.

PHIL DAWSON, ENDICOTT, NEB.

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.

GIANT UHLAN

Sired the World Champion gilt of 1916.

Choice Spring Boars and Gilts

sired by him. Dam's grandmother, Mollies Jones 6th. Special price for 10 days.

H. T. HAYMAN, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

Blough's Big Polands

March boars and gilts offered sired by Our Big Knox and out of herd sows not equaled in many herds. No public sales but fair prices at private sale and satisfaction guaranteed.

John Blough, Americus, Kan.

HILL & KING, Topeka, Kan.

R. D. 28. PHONE 8104-F5

Special Herd Boar Offer:

The yearling, prize winning boar at the Topeka state fair, Silver King, by Seifert's King, by A. King. Weighs about 500 pounds. Very choice but we can't use him.

We also offer 8 choice spring boars and 8 fine fall gilts, either bred to order or open. Very special prices for 30 days. Address as above.

Elmo Valley Polands

PRIVATE SALE

20 big February and March Boars. 15 early May Boars. 30 May gilts. 75 baby pigs sold in pairs and trios not related. Pedigree with each pig and I will hold and vaccinate before shipping. No better big type blood lines in the country. Save money by buying this fall from an immune herd.

Big bred sow sale February 1.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

(Dickinson County)

to be a good place to pick up some valuable herd sows and anything you want almost. There will also be some choice high grade Shorthorn milk cows sold. Look up the advertisement and write him at once for the catalog. You can go to Oak Hill which is in Clay county over the Superior branch of the Santa Fe, via Abilene or Concordia. If you come to Clay Center you will find arrangements made for hotel accommodation and free transportation to the sale at the Commercial house. Orders to buy may be sent to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Sutton at Oak Hill, Kan.—Advertisement.

Duroc Boar and Gilt Sale.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze appears the advertisement announcing the sale of Duroc Jersey boars and gilts made by F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan., to be held in the sale pavilion, Washington, Kan. The offering of 35 February and March boars and eight gilts is one of great merit. They have been carefully fed and grown and all immunized early and are big, thrifty fellows. Real herd boar material is to be found in this offering. A major portion of them are by Critic G., by Critic D., the grand champion at the Nebraska State Fair in 1915. Others are by Steele's Golden Illustrator, by Illustrator 2d, Deet's Illustrator 2d, by Illustrator 2d, and Joe Orion 5th, one of the great herd boars in the George Briggs & Sons herd at Clay Center, Neb. A large number of the dams are choice sows, sired by Select Chief, the noted grand champion boar. Others of the sows are of Crimson Wonder Again breeding. They are the big, prolific kind and raise big litters. There will be 35 boars and eight gilts and every one is a credit to the men who raised them. They will be in just the best breeding condition and they will be sold on the merits. Come to this sale and get your herd boar. If you can't come, send your bids to J. W. Johnson in care of the Gwins at Washington, Kan.—Advertisement.

Tops from Two Herds.

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., and Lester W. Coad of the same place are neighbor breeders of Duroc Jerseys and both herds have been built up from good purchases from leading Kansas and Nebraska herds. Both had intended to hold boar sales this month but recently decided to combine both herds and make a joint sale at Beloit, Tuesday, October 30. Twenty boars have been selected from each herd and the 40 head will be sold in the sale pavilion at the fair grounds. The breeding is good and the individuals are choice but will be a little shy on flesh which is much better for the buyer as boars loaded with fat are not as desirable as those in just good breeding form. They are all immune and a very desirable lot of young fellows that have for ancestors some of the most noted Duroc Jersey sires and dams known to the breed. In the advertisement on another page will be found a line on the breeding that indicates fully the desirable blood lines to be found in this offering. Crop conditions are not as good as usual in Mitchell county and it is not expected that these boars will sell as they should. These young men are going to continue in the business and they hope to make a lot of pleased customers in this sale as they know their offering is right in every respect. Write at once for the catalog. Address either party at Glen Elder, Kan.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Remember the George Brown sale of big Poland China boars and gilts to be held at Tecumseh, Neb., Tuesday, October 23. All sired by one boar and all of one type. The big kind with great feeding quality. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper. Send bids to Jesse Johnson.—Advertisement.

Combination Swine Sale.

The leading purebred swine breeders of Gage county, Nebraska, will hold their second annual fall sale at the fair grounds in Beatrice on Friday, October 26. The offering, consisting of 50 boars, will come from the best herds and will be the very tops of the herds. Of the 30 Durocs consigned 10 head will be the get of the grand champion Kern's Sensation. Others will be by Badgers Golden Model, Crimson Model and others. Twelve big type Poland Chinas are being consigned by G. A. Wiebe. They are by his big boars Wiebe's Big Orange, Jumbo and Jumbo Prospect. Hampshires of the very best blood lines are consigned by Kirk Griggs and Harry Burbank. George Saunders puts in some of his choice Chester Whites. The Duroc consignors are Dave Boesiger, J. C. Boyd, F. C. Crocker, Lake Braidenthal, Murry Barnard and E. C. King, representing a great variety of the best Duroc breeding. The offering all the way thru will be composed of choice representatives of the best herds in Gage county. For catalog of this sale write F. C. Crocker, sale manager, Ellettsburg, Neb. Parties unable to be present should send bids to Jesse Johnson, in care of Mr. Rist, County Agent, Beatrice, Neb.—Advertisement.

Beau Denver Herefords at Auction.

E. C. Rodwell of Cambridge, Neb., recognized as a Hereford breeder of ability and integrity, announces a big reduction sale to be held in the sale pavilion at Cambridge, Neb., Tuesday, October 30. Of the 60 head selling, 20 are big, young, well marked cows, every one sired by Beau Denver, the 2,500-pound bull that has done such splendid service in the Rodwell herd for several years. Beau Denver is a son of Beau President and is without doubt one of the best cow sires of the breed. Not one of the 20 cows is over 5 years old and every one sells with a big calf at foot and rebred. These cows are real foundation cows. They have the scale and beef and the finest udders the writer ever saw on a bunch of cows of this breed. Ten 2-year-old heifers, all bred, either to Beau Denver or Beau Donaldbain, another great son of Beau President. Ten yearling heifers, carefully selected for this sale, and 20 splendid young bulls, in age from 10 to 20 months, make up the offering. The herd comes largely from a Princess 4th foundation. The best bulls obtainable have always been kept at the head of the herd. No females except culls, have been sold from this herd, which fact accounts for the unusual quality and splendid uniformity of the offering. Ten of the young bulls are being consigned by Mousel Brothers, and come from their very best families. The big catalog now being issued gives all information and is free for the asking. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Smith Brothers Sell Immune Polands.

Smith Brothers, the well known breeders of big, smooth Poland Chinas, announce their

SHEEP.

Shropshire Rams 2 extra good ones, the large kind, heavy shearers. Priced right. L. S. BOYD, LARNED, KANSAS

Shropshire Rams Early spring and summer rams, registered and by an imported sire. COLEMAN & CRUM, DANVILLE, KANSAS

SHEEP.

Registered Shropshire and Registered Hampshire Rams From imported stock. Ewes all sold.

F. B. CORNELL, Nickerson, Kansas

When writing to advertisers mention Mail and Breeze

300 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, 300

We have for sale an extra nice lot of 40 coming yearling rams, price \$25. 35 coming two-year-old rams \$30. 100 extra large ewe lambs \$25. 125 good aged ewes, no old ones \$35. We crate and pay express to your station on all sheep. They are all registered, large and well woolled. Send draft for what you want. Reference, Harveyville State Bank. J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

BISHOP BROS. PERCHERONS

63 High Class Stallions



Six, from two to five years old; 33 coming 3-year-olds; 24 coming 2-year-olds. For bone, weight, conformation and quality they are as good as can be found. If you are looking for a good one and at the right price come and see what we have. They are grown in out door lots and will make good.

BISHOP BROS., BOX M, TOWANDA, KANSAS

Percheron-Belgian-Shire Stallions and Mares

As a producer of Champions this herd has no superior.

My 5 yr. old 2250 lb. Black won First and Grand Champion stallion over all ages at 1917 Nebraska, South Dakota, and Iowa Inter-State Fairs. My customers in Kansas and adjoining States have many of his half-brothers and sisters from my herd making money and winning prizes.

Men who are careful in their investments and know that the best are cheapest, find this a most dependable place to come to for young stallions to grow into money, mature 2000 and 2200 lb. stallions ready for heavy stand, registered fillies, and young registered mares in foal to Champion sires.

And the advantage of large selection.

Fred Chandler

Route 7 Just above Kansas City Chariton, Iowa



Bazant's Famous Spotted Poland Chinas

The Big Type, Big Litter, Easy Feeding Hog of Our Fathers.



Special 30 Days Private Sale

25 March and April boars and the same number of gilts. Selected from my big crop of spring pigs and the rest go in the feeding lot. I will ship these boars and gilts to responsible parties guaranteed to please or no sale.

Bargains in 200 August and September Baby Pigs

Sired by four different herd boars and sold in pairs, trios and little herds not related. The best opportunity you ever had to get in the game with the best at a small outlay of money.

Registered Free for 30 days in the Spotted Poland China Asso. R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kan. (Republic County)

Brown's Big POLANDS At Auction

Tecumseh, Nebr., Tuesday, October 23

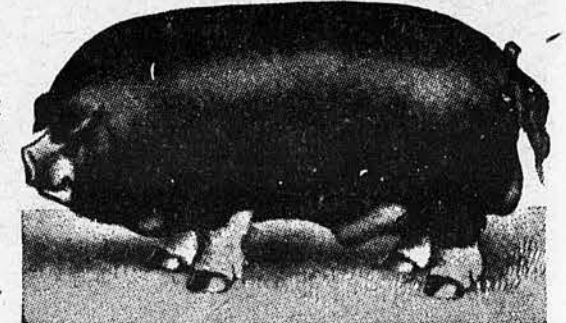
25 MARCH BOARS.

20 MARCH GILTS.

Uniform and well grown. All sired by the Iowa bred boar, Big Hero.

Write for catalog.

Aucts. { W. M. Putman,
Herman Ernst.
Fieldman, Jesse Johnson.



Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Nebraska

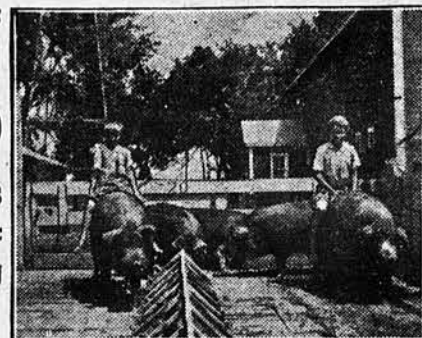
LAPTAD STOCK FARM

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL HOG SALE EVERYTHING IMMUNE

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, OCTOBER 24

50 HEAD
25 Polands

Send For Catalog
Come, Rain or
Shine



50 HEAD
25 Durocs

Oct. 24

FRED G. LAPTAD, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Auctioneers—Rule Bros., Ottawa; Ansel, Topeka.

Clerk—Merchants National Bank.

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.

40 DUROC-JERSEY BOARS

Cholera immunized; of rare breeding and excellent individuality. Sired by Gold Medal 176231, R. L's Model Chief 10567, Taylor's Model Chief 126455. Order yours now. Our prices are reasonable.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

20 March and April boars ready for service. They are sons of Crimmon Wonder IV, and out of large, roomy sows of fashionable breeding. Priced for quick sale. All immunized and guaranteed. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

Anderson's Durocs

Royal Grand Wonder, 1st prize junior yearling boar at Hutchinson State Fair 1917 at head of herd. Spring boars ready for service, including grandsons of Cherry Chief. Satisfaction guaranteed.

B. R. Anderson, Route 7, McPherson, Kan.

Pure Bred Duroc Boars

Sired by Col. Tattarax and out of Crimmon 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 & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS

Sired by the Famous Otey'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. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Bred Sows—Bred Gilts

A few choice sows and gilts bred to Illustrator 2nd Jr. for Sept. farrow. Spring boars sired by Crimmon Wonder Again Jr., G. M. Crimmon Wonder, Illustrator 2nd Jr., and Critic D. Everything immunized. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Duroc-Jerseys
Johnson Workman,
Russell, Kansas

Immune Duroc Boars

On Approval Pedigreed Duroc Boars with size, length and bone; immune and guaranteed breeders. Shipped to you before you pay for them.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX 5, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

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.

Duroc Boars and Gilts

Sired by Bert's Critic, by A. Critic, out of Col. and Golden Model sows. These are good, growthy pigs, of March farrow. Come and see them or write. O. H. DOERSCHLAG, R. 2, Topeka. Bell Phone 3725 K11.

Bancroft's Durocs

Choice March boars and gilts. Guaranteed immune. Early Sept. pigs at weaning time Nov. 8th. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan.

Durocs of Size and Quality

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Special prices on spring boars, from Champions Defender, Illustrators, Crimmon Wonder, Golden Model and Critic breeding.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS.

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.

Farley & Harley, Aurora, Neb.

Big Type Duroc Boars

(Immune)

Home of Kansas Chief

35 spring boars by this largest, smoothest 18 months old boar in the state. I can ship you a fine boar at farmers' prices. Write quick for bargains.

E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kansas

Elk Colonel 178025

Was 1st in aged boar class and Reserve champion at Hutchinson this season. He and his get won 15 ribbons.

For Sale: Two of his sons, Elk Col. 2nd, 18 months old, and Royal Col. 12 months old, both winners of 2nd place in strong classes at Hutchinson this season.

Also 25 extra March and April boars for sale. 15 by Elk Col.

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan. (MARSHALL COUNTY)

annual fall sale for October 24. The sale as usual, will be held on the old Albert Smith farm north of Superior and near Cadams. Seventy head will be sold, 40 spring boars, the remainder spring gilts. A big variety of breeding is advertised. Probably two-thirds of the offering will be by their own herd boars, Orphan's Price, Big King Price, Amazon Ben, and five litters by the great sire Jumbo Jr. Among the attractions will be a pair of boars sired by the grand champion of Nebraska this season, one litter by a son of the grand champion Caldwell's Big Bob and others. In the new boars, Orphan's Price and Big King Price, the brothers have new breeding backed up with great size that is making just the right nick with the sows in the herd. Orphan's Price was sired by Orphan's Chief Price, he by Okland's Equal and his dam was by Big Chief. Big King Price was sired by Big King, a son of Big Price. His dam is a sow, sired by Jumbo The Great. This offering, on dam's side, carries the blood of great sows and sires that have made this herd popular for a quarter of a century. The catalog tells the story. Write for it and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. If unable to attend send bids to Jesse Johnson in care of Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

F. G. Laptad of Lawrence, Kan., owns one of the good breeding establishments of Kansas. He specializes in Poland China and Duroc Jersey hogs, Jersey cattle, draft horses and seed corn. Twice a year Mr. Laptad holds a sale in which he disposes of his surplus Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. October 24 is the date for the tenth semi-annual hog sale to be held at the farm near Lawrence. In this sale he will include 50 hogs, 25 Poland Chinas and 25 Duroc Jerseys. Everything is immune and in first class breeding condition. Write for catalog today and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Holstein Dispersion Sale.

One of the nicest, cleanest offerings of Holstein cattle, of the season, will be made at Garnett, Kan., Tuesday, October 23. D. H. Stiles is dispersing his herd on that date and will sell 46 head of registered and high grade Holsteins. Included will be a number of good cows, 25 to 30 heavy springing heifers and four young bulls. For the blood lines represented in the offering note the display ad in this issue and if interested make application at once to Mr. Stiles for catalog.—Advertisement.

W. O. Rule & Sons' Sale.

W. O. Rule & Sons will hold their annual Duroc sale October 25. They will sell 10 fine, big, husky boars, 13 good spring gilts and three tried sows with litters. Practically all the spring boars and gilts are sired by Highlands Taxpayer, by Taxpayer. The balance and the small pigs with the three sows are sired by one of the best sons of Centennial. One of the tried sows is by Col. Protection and one is by Paul Royal, by Paul Surprise. Messrs. Halloren & Gambrell will consign a few of their good Polands. There will be one yearling boar, four spring boars and six spring gilts. Every one of them a good individual and strictly big type bred. The sale will be held at the Rule farm, 1 mile east of Ottawa on the Santa Fe Trail. Free transportation. For catalogs address Rule Brothers, auctioneers and sale managers.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

Have You Saved Your Wood?

If you have not saved your wood now is the time to do it. There is no way that a man can put his wood up so easily and cheaply as he can with a folding sawing machine. This machine has been on the market for a great many years and we have carried the advertisement in our columns for years. The machine is giving universal satisfaction wherever it is used and every one of our readers who burns wood or saws timber of any kind should have one. Taking into consideration the saving by the use of one of these machines, it is one of the most economical machines sold. We advise our readers to write to the Folding Sawing Machine Company, 161 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill., and ask for a catalog which shows illustrations of the machine and gives many testimonials from every state in the Union.—Advertisement.

To Raise More Food

BY CHARLES M. CARROLL

No country can become richer than its lands. From the soil come our food and clothing; all other human needs are subordinate to these. Food is the chief material concern of life—its production the most important occupation. In the hard school of experience we are slowly learning the lesson of real business economy—the greatest lesson of all time—that of feeding ourselves. Let us learn that lesson well.

Spraying has not proved successful against Chinch bugs, except on a small scale.

TESTIMONIAL.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen—I enclose herewith check in payment of my account. I just sold a \$25,500 farm as a result of my advertisement. Very truly,

J. E. BOCOOK, Cottonwood Falls, Kan., Sept. 12, 1917.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen—At the present time I am not advertising in any paper except yours. I have not kept count of the inquiries received but I have a big tin box full that it would be a lot of work to count. I am selling all my hogs thru your paper and that is all I could expect. Last spring I sold \$3,000 worth of hogs in five weeks. Very truly,

R. W. BALDWIN, Breeder of Duroc Jerseys.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

BOAR SPECIAL

25 March and April boars Golden Model and Orion Cherry King Jr. breeding. Choice breeding and choice individuals. Prices that will move them right away.

A. L. WYLIE & SON, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. 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.

DROUTH PRICES ON SPRING BOARS—Good Ones
60 August and September pigs in pairs and trios not related. Pedigree with each pig. Herd immune.

GEO. A. HAMMOND, Smith Center, Kan.

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. 1677, Pat. May 1415, Cherokee Lad 9029. Choice fall boars and spring pigs for sale. GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, Kan.

500—HAMPSHIRE—500

All registered, all immune. The easy-keeping, quick-maturing kind. Nicely belted; large litters, healthiest and best hustlers in the world. Inspection invited or write today.

SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE
200 head in herd. Sows bred to and spring pigs by a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy.

WALTER SHAW, R. 5, WICHITA, KANSAS

Phone 3918, Derby, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Scotch Marshall 428309 X12150

Is four years old in January, a beautiful red, weighs a ton and a splendid breeder. I am keeping all his heifers and all my cows and heifers not related are bred to him. A bargain in this Polled bull of real merit. Would trade him for Shorthorn cows or heifers.

W. A. PREWETT, ASHERVILLE, KAN. (Mitchell County)

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

Woodland Ranch

Breeder of

Shorthorns—Polled Durhams

15 bulls for sale. 7 of serviceable ages now. Write for full particulars.

ELLIOTT & ZOWER, Courtland Kan. (Republic County.)

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 3706.

PARK E. SALTER, WICHITA, KAN.

Crystal Springs Farm

SHORTHORNS

We offer 7 young bulls from 7 to 14 months old, by a son of Bampton Knight 148795, and out of Scotch and Scotch topped cows. Also a few females for sale. Visitors always welcome. Write for description and prices.

THEO. OLSON & SONS, LEONARDVILLE, (Riley Co.) KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

SHORTHORN BULLS

Five good Scotch topped Shorthorn bulls 12 to 18 months old. Red and roan. Cheap for quick sale. R. M. DONHAM & SONS, Morse, Johnson Co., Kan.

CLOVERLEAF FARM

SHORTHORNS

12 bulls, pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Five from 8 to 12 months old, and seven spring calves. Breeding and individual merit that means something. Write for prices and descriptions, today, if you want first choice.

G. F. HART, Summerfield, Marshall Co., Kansas

Stunkel's Shorthorns

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

Herd Headed by Cumberland Diamond. 15 bulls 16 to 24 months old, reds and roans; 16 Scotch-topped cows and heifers, from two years to mature cows, with calves at side or showing in calf, Victor Orange and Star Goods blood.

15 miles south of Wichita on Rock Island and Santa Fe.

E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

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 of 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.

Patterson's Shorthorns

Cows, Heifers and Bulls Reds, Whites and Roans

I was never better prepared to care for my customers. When you come to El Reno look over our herd. We have to offer from herd headers and show prospect to the rugged farmers and at farmers' prices. Write today when you can call and let us show you our herd.

Lee R. Patterson, El Reno, Oklahoma

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

3 REGISTERED O.I.C. BOARS FOR SALE
G. A. STERBENZ, Route 1, Osawatomie, Kan.

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.**

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

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

Progressive Chester White Herd
Write for prices and show record.
COLEMAN & CRUM, DANVILLE, KANSAS

CHOICE O. I. C. BOAR
won second at the Topeka Fair this year. Also 2 choice gilts
Pedigrees furnished. **Nathaniel Cowan, Lucas, 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 by Galloway Ed. Mo. State Fair Grand
Champion 1916, and Archie 2nd. by Scottie 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.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forest
STANDARD S. L. and at the
head of the herd. **C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS**

Polled Durham & Shorthornstorsale
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.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

West Branch Herefords



Because heifers of his get
are of breeding age. I offer
for my fine, blocky Double
Standard Polled Hereford Bull,
Polled Buxter (4717) 163855;
three and a half years old.
I also offer two horned
bulls 15 months old—Fort-
tune Anxiety 637499 and
Anxiety Brummel 637488,
and some nice Polled and
dehorned cows.

J. H. Goertzen, Hillsboro, Kansas

Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords
Choice bull calves, including one extra good calf, 14
months old, weighing 900 pounds. Also extra good Per-
cheron stud colts. **MORA E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KAN.**



**Registered
Herefords**

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

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
170 breeding cows. For the best in registered Angus cattl
investigate this herd. A pioneer herd with quality and breed-
ing **Sutton & Wells, Russell, Russell Co., Kansas**



Bonny Blacks
5 bulls from 6 to 14
months. 15 heifers from
6 to 16 months. All by
Roland L. 187220. Also
a few cows. Nothing
better offered this season.
Cherryvale Angus Farm,
(two miles out)
J. W. Taylor, Clay Center, Kan.

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers,
young springing cows
well marked and ex-
ceptionally fine; also
this herd before you
buy. Wire, phone or write.
O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

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
22nd. 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. **Hallerson & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.**

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

HIGH GRADE GUERNSEYS HEIFERS AND
BULL CALVES.
Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

GUERNSEYS

For next 30 days will offer Guern-
sey 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

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Jersey Cattle Excellent Breeding. Percy
Lill, Mount Hope, Kansas

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

AYRSHIRE DAIRY HERD FOR SALE
18 high grade Ayrshire cows and heifers
priced right, several fresh this fall. Will sell
only as herd **L. E. Johnson, Waldron, Kan.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CALVES high grade Holstein calves
either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old.
\$20, crated for shipment **BURR OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.**

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

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

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

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

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

High Grade Holstein Calves 12 heifers,
15-16 pure
bred, 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20
each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.
FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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.**

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.

High Grade Holstein and Guernsey Cows
and large two-year-old heifers due soon. In
good flesh and well bred. Cows \$100 to \$150;
heifers \$80 to \$125. Heifer calves \$20 crated.
BOCK'S DAIRY, Route 9, Wichita, Kansas.

35 Holstein Cows 10 registered, 25 High
grade; 3 to 9 years
old, bred to registered
bull whose 3 nearest dams average over 25 lbs. butter
in 7 days. Registered cows \$175; grades, \$100 to \$125.
7 young registered bulls at \$75 to \$150.
CHAS. V. SASS, 1013 N. 5th, Kansas City, Kan.

HOLSTEINS 7000 quarts of milk a year
AVERAGE The record of over
2000 pure bred HOLSTEIN cows.
No other breed equals these figures.
The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
of AMERICA, Box 292, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

For Sale or Exchange. My Famous Herd Bull
LAKE VIEW REPUTATION LAD 115039
Holstein-Friesian, with a five generation pedigree. A
fine individual and breeder. Also one bull, born Feb.
23, 1917, by Lake View Reputation Lad and out of
Daisy DeKol DeVories. A splendidly developed ani-
mal. See my animals before you buy. For further
description, address
SAM'L NOWLAND, Route 1, ANADARKO, OKLA.
5 miles north and 2 miles east of Anadarko.

**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 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, 90 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.

We Guarantee Them to Be as Represented

ESHELMAN'S HOLSTEINS

We have more springing heifers in our pastures than our barns will
accommodate this winter. This is an exceptional bunch of high grade
heifers. Many of them will freshen in from thirty to sixty days, others
later in the fall. Many of them weigh over one thousand pounds, being
practically cows in size, and are from high producing stock.

You can buy your choice from our herd and as many as you want. Special
prices in car load 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.

A. L. ESHELMAN
ABILENE, KANSAS

Oakwood Stock Farm Holsteins

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,

M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kansas

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 spring-
ing 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

W. H. Mott, Herington.

A. Seaborn, at the farm.

Record Holsteins For Sale

We have grade cows with records, 350 to 400 pounds of butter in 10 months, that
we will sell. 100 head of large, well marked, Dairy type heifers, due to freshen soon,
all high grade. 50 head of young cows, some fresh, others heavy springers. Some
choice young bulls ready for service. 40 head of purebred heifers and cows to freshen
this fall. We can ship via Rock Island, Missouri Pacific or Santa Fe.

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Canary Paul Fobes Homestead

heads our herd of 150 head of Holstein cattle. His dam is the first cow in
the world to make three records all above thirty-three pounds of butter in
7 days. Bull calves sired by him and from great producing and A. R. O.
cows for sale. Can also spare a few good grade cows and heifers. All
stock tuberculin tested.

Stubbs Farm, Mark Abilgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

Holstein Heifers For Sale

One hundred and fifty high grade Holstein heifers. We bought them in Wis-
consin; 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

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.**

Dispersion Spotted Poland Chinas

At the farm near town
Oak Hill, Kan., Wednesday, October 24

This sale is made necessary because Mr. Sutton is leaving his present location and affords an opportunity to buy choice registered Spotted Poland Chinas, sold without reserve at your own price.



50 Head In The Sale—50

15 picked spring boars, 15 gilts same age, six tried sows, none over three years old. 25 fall pigs just weaned. All the young stock is by a boar of real merit.

DAIRY COWS 10 high grade Shorthorn and Polled Durham milk cows that are fresh now and all will be fresh before Jan. 1. Three of them Polled and all bred to a registered Polled Durham bull. Write for a catalog today. Address

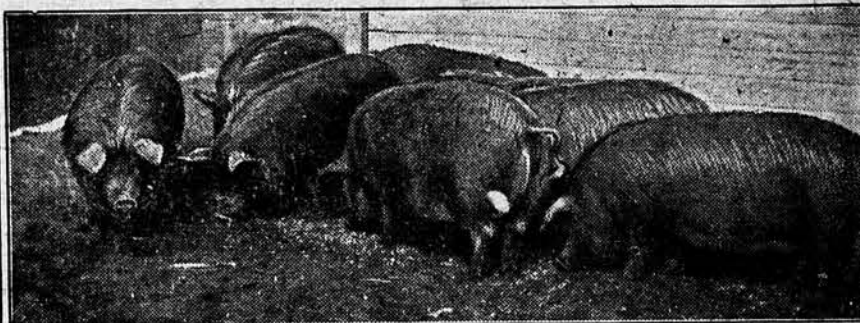
J.W. SUTTON, OAK HILL, KAN., CLAY COUNTY

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Note: Come to Oak Hill on the Superior branch of the Santa Fe. But free conveyance will be furnished from the Commercial Hotel, Clay Center.

W.O. Rule & Son's HOG SALE

Sale at farm one mile east of
Ottawa, Kan., October 25
Free Transportation



Durocs

10 Duroc Boars, 13 Duroc gilts, 3 Duroc sows with litters. Most of these boars and gilts are sired by a good son of Taxpayer.

Poland Chinas

1 Poland China boar one year old. 4 spring boars, 6 spring gilts. All good individuals and strictly big type bred.

For catalog address—

Rule Bros., Ottawa, Kan.
(Auctioneers and Sale Managers)

Gage County Swine Breeders Combination Sale

In Pavilion on Fair Grounds

Beatrice, Neb., Friday, October 26

50 Head, The Tops From Ten Good Herds

30 Duroc Boars

10 of them sired by the grand champion boar

Kerns Sensation.

Others of best breeding and individuality, consigned by Dave Boesiger, J. C. Boyd, F. C. Crocker, F. T. Whalen, L. Braidnenthal, Murry Barnard and E. C. King.

This offering will be first class in every way and will be composed of tops from the above herds. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper. Address

F. C. Crocker, Sale Mgr., Filley, Neb.

Aucts., Cols. Dave Bryson, B. E. Ridgley. Fieldman, Jesse Johnson.

12 Poland China Boars

sired by leading big boars of the breed. Wiebe's Big Orange and others. All consigned by G. A. Wiebe.

5 Hampshire Boars

best breeding and splendid individuals. Consignors, Kirk Griggs and Harry Burbank.

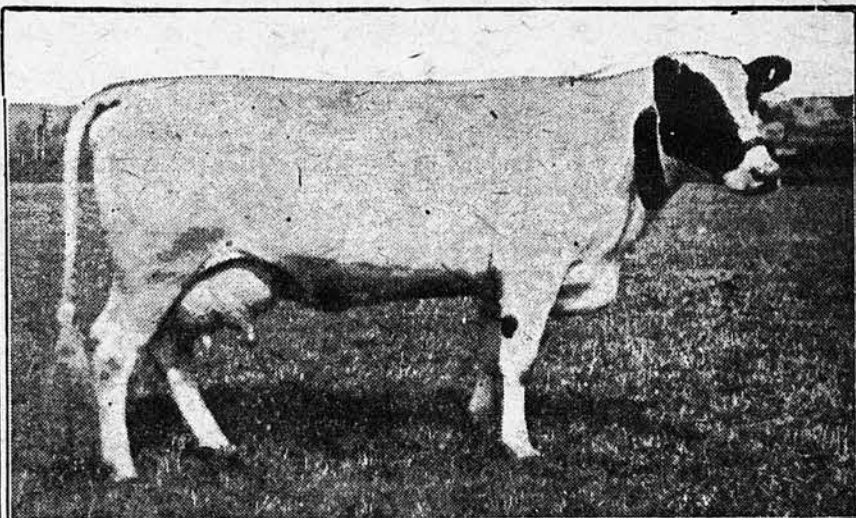
Chester Whites

3 selected Chester White boars consigned by Geo. W. Saunders.

Holstein Auction

Garnett, Kansas

Tuesday, October 23, 1917



46 REGISTERED AND GRADE Holsteins 46

The sale will be held one mile northwest of town on the D. H. Stiles farm known as the Bean Farm or Dells Stock Farm. The herd is owned by D. H. Stiles, who is leaving the farm. In this sale will be some of the choicest Holstein blood, representing Sir Johanna DeKol 25467, Sir Johanna DeKol 19th 64143, Sir Hengerveld DeKol Ormsby 31211, Johanna DeKol Wit 4th 143224, Windsor DeKol King 143290, Dorchland Sir Pontiac Rag Apple 47282, Phroncy Jane Korndyke 246908, Sir Echo Pauline 33276, Sir Shadybrook Sir Parthena 24929, Rag Apple Cornucopia Pauline 121936, Miss Netherland Dells 288062, Pauline Paul 2d's Counts DeKol 26974, Pauline DeKol Mercedes Vale 203119, Florence Barley 321390, and Sir Imperial Hengerveld 163489. There will be four fine young bulls of popular breeding also twenty-five to thirty high grade Holstein heifers, all heavy springers. All have been tested. The herd is straight in every way. One of the finest herds in the State. You will say so when you see them. Catalogs on application.

D. H. STILES, Garnett, Kansas
Route 5

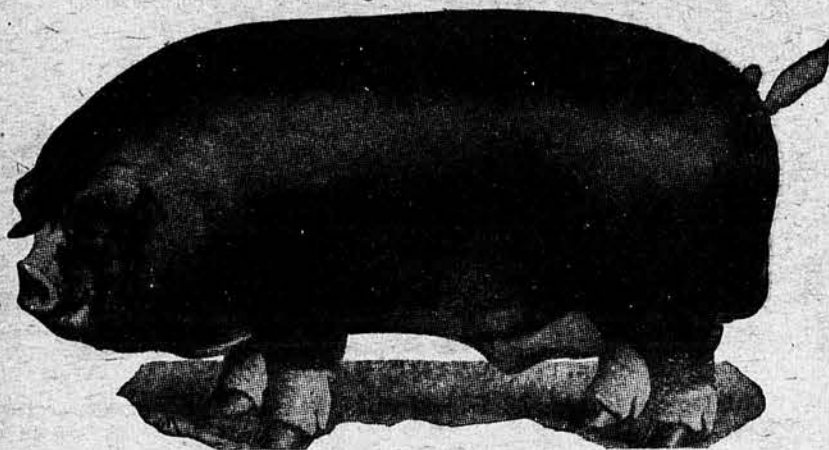
When writing to advertisers please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze

Two Days Riley County Poland China Sales

100 head in the two sales, 47 spring boars, 48 spring gilts and 5 choice sows with second litters. The boars and gilts are the tops of two herds well known throughout the west because of popular blood lines and individual merit. All immune. Good railroad facilities via Manhattan and Clay Center. Free hotel accommodations at Leonardville and Riley. Free transportation from Mr. Griffiths' sale (seven miles) to Leonardville. Plan to attend both sales.

J. L. Griffiths' Sale

Thursday, October 18

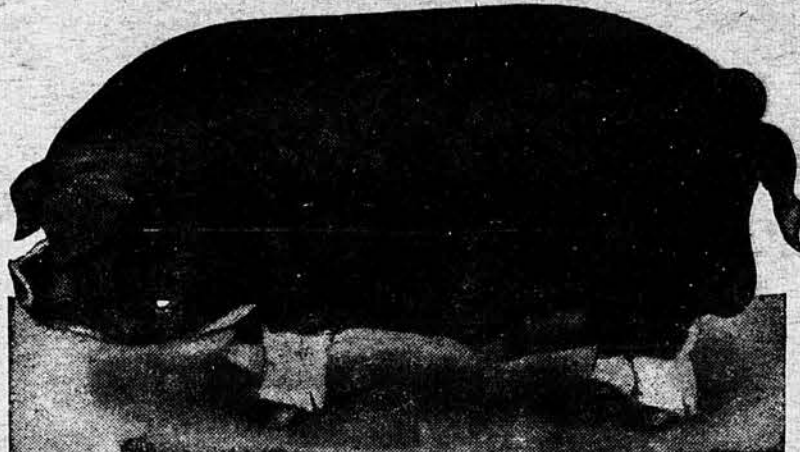


King of Kansas

30 spring boars and 15 gilts by King of Kansas, Long Jumbo Jr. and Jumbo Wonder. Five sows with litters sale day.

A. J. Swingle's Sale

Friday, October 19



Gritter's Surprise

33 spring gilts and 17 spring boars, sired by Gritter's Surprise and Jumbo; also a litter of seven, six gilts and a boar, by John Miller's great herd boar.

Both offerings have been listed in one catalog which will be mailed promptly upon request to either party. If you want a boar or gilts bred and fed right you are invited to attend these sales. Write for catalog early. Address,

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kansas

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Jas. Cross. Send bids to J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Farmers Mail and Breeze in care of either party.

Smith Bros. Annual Fall Poland Sale

At farm near Cadams, north of
Superior, Neb., Wednesday, Oct. 24



70 Head of Big Smooth Type Immune Polands 70

40 SPRING BOARS. 30 SPRING GILTS. Mostly sired by Orphan's Price, Big King Price and Amazon Ben. The last chance to buy boars sired by Jumbo Jr.

Two head sired by Spot's Wonder, grand champion of Nebraska this season. This is our usual good uniform offering, out of our big, mature sows. The Smith kind have both size and quality, raise big litters and give universal satisfaction. Write for catalog and if unable to attend, send bids to Jesse Johnson in our care at Superior, Neb. Parties from a distance stop at old Goodhue Hotel in Superior.

Smith Bros., (Successors to Albert Smith & Son) Superior, Neb.

Auct., Col. Arthur W. Thompson. Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson.

Rodwell's Big Beau Denver Hereford Sale

In Sale Pavilion

Cambridge, Neb., Tuesday, Oct. 30



60 Head

Mostly sired by and bred to our bulls, BEAU DENVER and BEAU DONALD BAIN. Both great sons of Beau President. 2500 and 2200 pound bulls. 20 big, handsome young cows all sired by BEAU DENVER sell with big calves at foot and all bred again.

20 bulls from ten to twenty months old, include herd bulls good enough to head any herd. Half of them are consigned by MOUSEL BROS.

10 two-year-old and 10 yearling heifers of great quality and excellent cow prospects. This offering will sell in just nice breeding condition, and every animal will be straight and right in every way. We haven't a single cow on the farm with a spoiled teat or udder. Write at once for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

E. C. Rodwell, Cambridge, Nebr.

Auctioneer, Col. E. D. Snell. Fieldman, Jesse Johnson.

Washington County's Big Duroc-Jersey Boar Sale

35 boars, February and March farrow and eight gilts same age and breeding. All immune and carefully grown and one of the best offerings, size, quality and breeding considered, ever made in that section of the state.

In the Sale Pavilion, Washington, Kansas, Thursday, October 25th

Sired by Critic G. by Critic D., the grand champion boar at the Nebraska State Fair in 1915. 8 boars by Steele's Golden Illustrator by Illustrator 2nd and out of a Crimson Wonder Again dam. The balance by Deet's Illustrator 2nd and Joe Orion 5th, a leading herd boar in the Geo. Briggs & Son's herd. The dams are mostly by Select Chief, the noted grand champion and King of Colonel breeding.

Missouri Pacific and Burlington railroads. Catalogs ready to mail upon application.

F. E. GWIN & SONS, Morrowville, Kansas

COL. ARTHUR THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

Send bids to J. W. Johnson, Farmers Mail and Breeze, in their care, Morrowville or Washington.

Mitchell County's Big Duroc-Jersey Boar Sale

Two prominent herds have been topped and 40 boars of real merit in breeding and individuality have been cataloged for this sale. All immune and in good breeding form without any surplus flesh.

At the Fair Grounds, Beloit, Kansas, Tuesday, October 30th

L. L. HUMES, GLEN ELDER, KANSAS

Sells 20 boars, Feb. and March farrow, sired by Crimson Wonder Again Jr., Reed's Illustrator, by Illustrator 2nd, G. M.'s Defender, by old Defender, and out of sows of rich breeding, selected from leading Nebraska and Kansas herds.

LESTER W. COAD, GLEN ELDER, KAN.

Sells 20 boars, March and April farrow, sired by Companion, a half ton boar, by old Defender, Coad's Choice, an intensely bred Valley Chief boar, Red Pepper, by Max's Golden Ruler. Sows of Ohio Chief and King of Col.'s breeding.

The sale will be held in comfortable quarters in Beloit to better accommodate breeders from a distance. The catalog is ready to mail. Address either party at Glen Elder, Kan., and receive it by return mail.

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kansas
Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kansas

Will Myers, Auctioneer.

Send bids to J. W. Johnson, Beloit, Kan., in care of either party.

Mitchell County's Big Poland China Sale

20 boars and 20 gilts, March and April farrow. The best Poland China offering ever made this far west and you will be convinced sale day if you come.

At the Farm Near Jewell, Kansas, Thursday, November 1st

Free hotel accommodations at the Avenue hotel, Beloit, and the Commercial hotel, Jewell; free transportation from either place to the farm and return.

Nine boars and seven gilts by King Joe, the premier boar of Missouri and the sire of the great G. and J.'s King Joe that sold for \$2,000 in July.

The balance of the offering by Big Bobby Wonder 2nd, the big 940-pound two-year-old herd boar in service in the herd. He and his get took first in every class at the Mitchell county fair last month. He will be on exhibition sale day as will the dams of the offering. The entire herd immunized. Catalogs ready to mail upon application to

E. H. BRUNNEMER, Jewell, Kansas

Auctioneers: Col. R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo., Col. Will Myers, Beloit.

Send bids to J. W. Johnson, care of E. H. Brunnemer, Jewell, Kan.



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Do You Need a New Stove, a New Range, Furnace or Kitchen Cabinet? You'll find it in this book. It shows the full line of Kalamazoo products. Shows our great line of stoves and ranges—the newest designs—the popular fuel and work-saving features—a stove for every home and at the price you want to pay.

If you are in need of a new heating plant learn about the Kalamazoo Pipeless Furnace, the practical, money-saving home heating plant. Easy to install—only one big register and cold air returns. Heats the entire home with a circulation of warm air. Burns any fuel.

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