

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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September 26, 1914

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Agricultural Reading Room
Camp



Seed Corn Days Are Coming

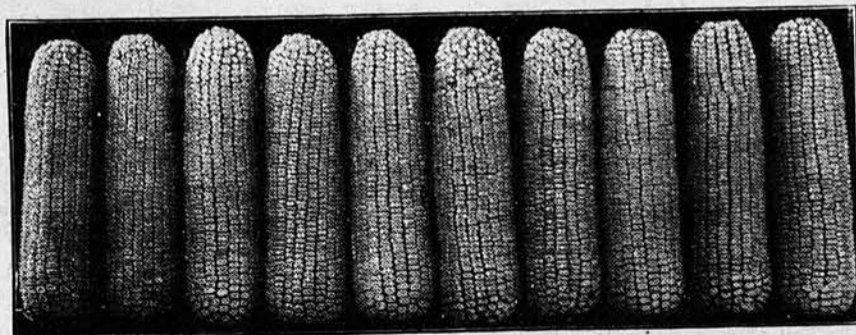
THE best place to get your seed corn, as most farmers know, is from your own fields, or in your own neighborhood. This has been said before, but it will lose nothing in repeating. Time, right now, to think.

Notwithstanding the high average of Kansas farming someone—always someone—is looking for seed corn, too late. Everyone knows it. A lot of farmers paid \$2 or \$2.50 for seed corn last spring. Some will do it again. It might be a good idea to have some to sell.

The corn crop, last year wasn't much to talk about, and this year's yield won't go very far when you talk about feed and seed also. There will be a lively demand for the best seed for 1915. You ought to have some of it.

It isn't the policy of The Farmers Mail and Breeze to give much advice. But everyone needs reminding once in a while. The man who gets into his corn fields and chooses the best ears from the right kind of stalks, takes the best care of those he finds, and has a box on the tail of his wagon for the other good ones, found when the corn is laid by--this man doesn't object to advice. He smiles and thinks of the rafters where his seed corn hangs.

Anyway, seed corn days are about here.



copy 2



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Butler County's Big Show

More than 100,000 acres of kafir was grown this year in Butler county. The 29 townships of the county are preparing booths, with kafir for the chief decoration, for the Butler County kafir carnival at El Dorado, October 1 to 3. The secretaries of the state boards of agriculture of Kansas and Oklahoma, and possibly other states, are expected and the commissioners of Kansas for the Panama-Pacific exposition will hold a meeting at El Dorado during the carnival.

Kafir was not a Kansas crop 27 years ago. The farmers planted corn, wheat and oats, and often found themselves at the mercy of drouth or chinch bugs. A few pounds of kafir seed was planted in Butler county in 1887, and a slow but steady increase has resulted in the present large acreage.

When it was found that kafir would withstand the hot, dry winds, wait for rain, head out and make a crop paying \$13 an acre, in an unfavorable year when corn would only show a return of \$6 to \$7, the farmers became interested. After several years of prosperity in which excellent yields of this crop were obtained, as much as 124 bushels an acre, the farmers, business men and bankers

children of Butler county to act as apostles of kafir.

The school children of every school in the county will enter in a parade and each school will endeavor to win a prize with a representation of some custom, age, court or other condition of our progress. Possibly 4,000 children will be lined up. The carnival queen with her attendants will be followed by a junior queen and her court, composed of the pretty little misses from all over Butler county.

The county at large votes for the queen. The young woman receiving the second greatest number of votes will act as maid. The queen and her maid will receive a free trip to the Panama-Pacific exposition and \$50 expense money. They will be entertained in the Kansas building at San Francisco.

Build Ponds In the Fall

Ponds should not be built in the winter or spring. H. B. Walker, state drainage engineer at the Kansas Agricultural College, gives several reasons for his belief that it is not profitable to make ponds at this time of year. They should be made in the summer or fall, he says. The ground is naturally loose in the spring he points out and embankments

To The Farmers Mail and Breeze Family of Readers

The nights are coming when boys and girls in the country—and some grownups, too—will have time for writing and reading and thinking.

Why not write and read and think, then, and get paid for it? If you are studying agriculture at school it would be a good plan to have a weekly farm paper, wouldn't it?

Perhaps you would like to have a little more pocket money than you have, and you don't know how to get it. Is that the case?

The Farmers Mail and Breeze intends to give you the chance to get whichever you need: paper or money. We wish you to write us letters or short articles describing farm or home or school experiences likely to help someone somewhere—not trivialities, but the good things of life. Say, for instance, "How We Spend Our Winter Evenings;" or "My First Investment;" "How I Made My Farm Pay Profits," "Useful Hints for Renters;" "From Tenancy to Wealth," "My First Thousand Dollars," "How Old Should a Boy Be Before Marrying?" or any other sensible subject in which human beings may be interested.

For every letter or story accepted we intend to give you the Farmers Mail and Breeze for one year or one dollar. The excellence of the article will determine how it is to be paid for; indeed we may give you both paper and money if the contribution is especially worthy.

This offer is announced with two things in view; to teach those who wish to learn how to write for publication, and to effect an interchange of ideas among persons living outside the towns. If you are especially interested you may write the managing editor asking for the Capper Style Book. This will tell you many things about preparing manuscript for publication. It will cost you just 2 cents—a stamp. By noting the changes in your contribution you will soon learn to avoid many of the errors so commonly made by writers. Then, too, you may earn some pocket money. There is no limit to the subjects. We wish to interest a very large family, from 5 year olds to grandpa and grandma.

Won't you try your hand, this fall and winter? Address the Managing Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

of the county decided to hold a celebration in honor of kafir.

The third annual Butler County kafir carnival is now being arranged. The two preceding carnivals, were novel and set forth an example to the agricultural world. Large periodicals gave accounts of the demonstration. Elaborate plans are now being perfected to have this the biggest and best exhibit yet held. The previous events attracted nationwide notice. The International Dry Farming congress is to be held at Wichita, a few days after the carnival, so it is hoped that persons from many counties will visit the Butler county carnival.

Much of the United States does not know what kafir is. The secret of the wealth of Butler county, through its 100,000 acres of kafir, has yet to be taught to sections of like climatic conditions.

The Butler county carnivals combine some of the features of a state fair, chautauqua, farmers' institute and Fourth of July celebration. The main idea is centered in the kafir display.

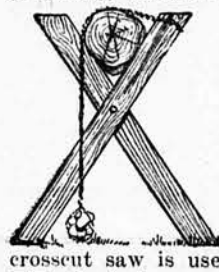
The record of crops for one year shows that if the acreage planted to corn that year had been all in kafir the farmers of the state would have realized 3/4 million dollars more for their crop. It is facts such as these that have enthused the farmers, the bankers and business men and even the women and

that have not had time to settle will be in grave danger of being washed out by the spring freshets. If embankments are made while there is frost in the ground there is a chance for the water to find a way through when the frost melts out of the embankment in the spring.

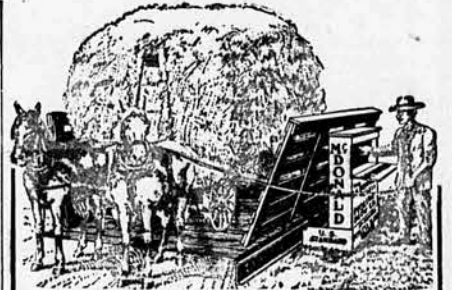
A dam made in the summer or fall usually has a much better chance than the one made in the spring or winter. The rains that come at that time of year are not likely to be so dashing as the spring rains. The soil is firmer too, than it is in the spring.

Try This on Your Sawbuck

Mr. Editor—I have a scheme for holding down logs on a sawbuck that works well, especially with the lighter pieces of timber. It is simply a chain fastened to the upper end of one arm of the buck, while at the other end is a heavy weight, a sack of rock. A heavy iron or bag of sand also make good weights. This device is especially good where a crosscut saw is used in cutting up the winter's fuel.



E. J. Parks.



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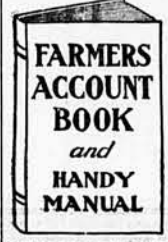
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

An Agricultural and Family Journal for the People of the Great West



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TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 26, 1914

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Beef Gets the Money

Profits For the Men Who Help to Solve the Meat Problem—Cattle Feeding Insures Soil Fertility

ACCORDING to government figures in 1907 there was about one head of cattle of all kinds for every man, woman and child in the United States, whereas at the opening of 1913, there was in this country only six-tenths of one head of cattle per capita. This shows the alarming decrease of 40 per cent in our cattle supply on the hoof in a period of six years.

Thanks to the efforts of some of our western agricultural colleges and the general introduction of the silo and the growing of alfalfa, we have been shown the way to produce beef cattle on high priced land and thus in a measure offset the losses incident to the passing of the range. The one great excuse that our corn belt farmer makes for his failure to raise his own stockers and feeders is that he can't afford to do it. In other words, he labors under the false impression that he makes more money by selling his grain at the elevator instead of feeding it to livestock.

It is a most pernicious line of reasoning on his part and to educate him out of this fallacious belief and show him the real truth of the matter will require a carefully planned and well executed educational campaign. The states should not be left to do this alone. The question at issue is vital to the nation at large. It is of vital concern to our own interests and we should aid in a campaign of this kind. What it needs now is well defined leadership and in this connection the American Meat Packers' association should lend a helping hand.

The Iowa Agricultural college at Ames, has taken an advanced position in solving the beef problem and has done much to show the light to her own farmers. A State Beef Producers' association has been organized. Beef trains have been run over several of its railroads. Through careful and extensive experiments at the Iowa station it has been demonstrated and proved that with every bushel of corn the farmer sells direct to the elevator he markets 16 cents' worth of soil fertility. In other words, if the corn commands 60 cents at the elevator, a good average price, the farmer really gets only 44 cents, the balance of 16 cents representing the actual value of the fertilizer essentials, the growth of the bushel of corn removed from his farm.

Now, if the farmer had fed his bushel of corn to a beef steer he would have retained all but five cents' worth of the essential soil elements. In other words, the price he would receive through feeding the grain would be 55 cents a bushel instead of 44 cents at the elevator.

The same experiment with oats showed that where the grain is sold at the elevator 12 cents' worth of soil fertility goes along with them. If the oats be fed to livestock, all but 4 cents' worth of the soil elements are retained on the farm in the manurial deposits.

During the last five years in Iowa, men who have fed their grain to beef cattle have received from 10 to 25 per cent more actual net cash returns than they would have done by marketing the grain at elevators, to say nothing of the fertility added to the farms.

Gospel like this should not be confined to Iowa alone. It should be taken into every cattle raising

By GUST. BISCHOFF, President
American Meat Packers Association

state. Work of this kind would pay unbelievable dividends.

The Iowa station last year carried 44 head of pigs on one acre of alfalfa pasture from May 8 to November 15. They went in weighing 30 pounds each and came out weighing 215 pounds. No other feed had they except an average of 3 pounds of corn a day per 100 pounds of live weight for the entire period. Figuring the corn at 50 cents a bushel and allowing \$12 as rental and other fixed charges for the land, the net profit from the hogs raised on this one acre of alfalfa was \$184 and the price of the fat hogs was reckoned at only 6 cents a pound, which was below the regular market.

One hundred and eighty-four dollars an acre profit for a single season is an attractive proposition for the average farmer of the West. The trouble is a majority of them do not know how to go about it to get these results. They must be educated to that end.

Does it pay in a practical way in the corn belt to raise your own feeders? I have shown what the agricultural college experts say of the profitable aspect of beef cattle raising and in feeding in the corn belt.

that for quick maturity? The youngest calves were only 12 months old.

"I think it pays to raise feeders in the corn belt but confine my efforts to yearlings. In other words, I turn my steers to market in a year's time. Then it pays. To hold them till they are 3 and 4 years old would not pay on high priced land."

A new regime must be established at once and the American Meat Packers' association should take the lead in a concerted campaign of encouragement and education to turn our farmers into beef producers. This, in my candid judgment, is the most important and timely problem before our American people. It directly concerns every man, woman and child in this country. Are we to close, or partially close the doors of our packing houses, stand idly by and watch our gold flow into other countries for beef of an inferior quality?

If the next ten years should show the same percentage of decrease in our beef cattle supply as we have experienced in the past decade the price of fine steaks will be absolutely prohibitive as far as the masses of our people are concerned. Should this percentage of decrease continue until 1923 porterhouse at \$1 a pound, retailed, will be cheap. If this comes to pass it will mean nothing more nor less than that the great working class of this nation will

go on a potato and rice diet. Once that era sets in it will mark the beginning of a decline of the American people, for many of the wonders that we have achieved since 1776 have been achieved through the aid of good, rich, red, juicy beef. Once our workmen are forced to the scanty diet of the Chinese we will see the industrial productive genius and ability of the United States dwindle away.

An excellent field for the development of our declining beef cattle industry is offered in the states south of the Mason and Dixon line and east of the Mississippi river. There the state and federal authorities are working strenuously in an endeavor to clean up the fever tick so as to enable the small farmer to handle

cattle successfully. The Mississippi station has shown that beef cattle feeding in that state can be made highly profitable. Last summer the station marketed native fed steers at \$8.10 a hundred pounds on the hoof. That shows what they are doing locally. One southern farmer has placed an order for 500 Angus heifer calves to be used as the foundation of his beef herd.

The fever tick has been the great drawback to the South's advancement in beef production. Some seven years ago the work of tick-eradication was begun in earnest by the United States Department of Agriculture in hearty co-operation with state officials. In that comparatively brief time the cattle pest has been completely eradicated in an area covering 196,000 square miles.

That one may grasp these figures more readily I will state that this territory where the cattle tick has been eliminated is equal to five times the area of the state of New York. Few people in this section of the country realize the magnitude of the campaign that is being waged against the cattle tick in the South.

(Continued on Page 33.)



Cattle and Hogs Make a Profitable Combination on High Priced Land.

It would certainly be appropriate right here to cite merely one of many instances where practical, hard-headed everyday farmers have succeeded along this line, accomplishing this without higher learning and expert advice. Here is his letter:

"Every animal was born on my farm. All the hay and corn they ate I raised at home. I also fed them cottonseed meal and while I did not raise this on the farm, yet I traded a lot of clover seed to a neighbor for three tons of cottonseed meal. In this way you may truthfully say that all my venture was a home grown affair.

"After my calves were weaned last fall I started them on feed. By November they were getting cow-peas and crushed corn with a little cottonseed meal daily. When spring came on and grass appeared I gave the cattle a little crushed corn daily together with cottonseed meal and gave them free access to grass. The steers gained well for me and made money. They were purebred Shorthorns and Polled Durhams. They had the quality. The oldest steer in the bunch was born December 5 and was a year and a half old. He weighed 1,180 pounds. How's

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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Passing Comment — By T. A. McNeal

A Word Political

I find the following editorial in the Howard Citizen of September 9:

When the Democratic party in Kansas was weak and the People's party strong the Republicans would scheme to place a Democratic party in the field to divide the opposition. After the Democratic party became strong then the tactics were reversed and the Republicans would "influence" the leaders of the People's party to place a ticket in the field to keep the opposition divided.

They are still at their old tricks. Capper knowing that he cannot be elected governor by the Republicans, has evidently "jined drives" with the brewers and Billard is the result. The Republican party has for more than twenty years had the support of the liquor interests in Kansas, and not until the Harris campaign when Senator Harris and other leaders placed the Democratic party on a law enforcement platform, has there been an honest attempt to enforce the prohibitory law in Kansas.

No governor has so completely enforced the liquor laws as has Governor Hodges. Even Tom McNeal, Capper's leading editorial writer, declared not long ago in one of the Capper papers, that the prohibitory law was better enforced under the present governor than it had ever been since the law went into effect.

Capper is trying to convince the voters that if they do not vote for him Billard will be liable to be elected because the prohibition vote will be divided. There is no danger. The voters have tried George Hodges and know that they can depend on him, while a vacillating character like Capper, who is one thing today and another tomorrow, a man who led thousands of his party into the Progressive camp and then deserted them because he was promised the Republican nomination for governor, cannot be trusted. Mr. Capper is an unfair fighter, and an unfair fighter would make an unfair governor.

The foregoing is inconsistent with itself and inconsistent with Governor Hodges's declarations made in his speech at Columbus, O., and other places.

In his Columbus speech, Governor Hodges made the declaration that he was elected by the law and order voters of the state of Kansas and that his opponent, Mr. Capper, received the support of the liquor interests.

Now Mr. Billard is confessedly the candidate of the liquor interests, or at any rate the resubmissionists. That is his issue very frankly and plainly set forth. And here let me say, while I do not agree with Mr. Billard at all in his views on the liquor business as well as several other views he entertains, I concede that he is honest in his opinions.

Now what vote will Mr. Billard receive at the coming election? All of it will be drawn from the so-called liquor vote, will it not? If then Governor Hodges was honest in his statement that Mr. Capper received the vote of the liquor interests at the last election he would now welcome the candidacy of Mr. Billard as it will draw only votes which he says went to Capper last year. Mr. Capper certainly would not engineer a political trick which would lose him votes. Any man with a thimbleful of brains realizes that.

The fact is that when Governor Hodges made the statement that the liquor interests supported Capper he knew that he was stating a falsehood and his present cry that the Billard candidacy is a political trick to help Capper proves that he knew his previous statement was false.

Let me cite a few election figures that conclusively prove the utter falsity of the governor's statement: Leavenworth has long been noted as the county where the liquor vote is especially strong. In Leavenworth county Hodges received 4,179 votes. Mr. Capper received 3,207. In that county Wilson received only 3,099 votes. In other words, Hodges received almost 1,100 more votes in that county than the Democratic nominee for president.

The other two counties where the liquor vote is as strong relatively as it is in Leavenworth, are Cherokee and Crawford. In Cherokee, Wilson received 2,641 votes, Hodges received 3,134 votes and Capper received 1,251 votes. In Crawford, another strong liquor county, Hodges received 3,839 votes while Capper received 3,015.

Marshall county is another in which the resubmission sentiment has always been strong. Here Hodges received 2,931 votes, Capper received 2,372 votes.

Sedgwick county is another in which joints flourished until very recently and where even yet the liquor vote is very formidable. In that county Hodges received 6,912 votes, Capper received 6,618. Wyandotte, another county in which the liquor vote is still strong, gave Hodges 9,175 votes, Capper 7,447.

Every county in the state of Kansas where the liquor vote is strong gave Hodges a majority with 4 (1292)

the exception of Atchison county. In that county however, the liquor vote is numerous only in the city of Atchison, the county outside of the city is strongly prohibition. Mr. Capper carried the county by five majority but Hodges ran far ahead of his ticket in the city of Atchison.

But the Citizen quotes me as having said that the prohibitory law is better enforced under the present governor than it has ever been before since the law went into effect.

A half truth is often the worst sort of a lie.

I did not say that under the present governor the prohibitory law is better enforced than at any other time since it went into effect. I did however, say that in my opinion the law is more generally enforced now than ever before. That is a very different statement from the one made in the Citizen, which tries to make me give the credit for the general enforcement of the law to the governor. The fact is that Governor Hodges has had very little if anything to do with the enforcement of the prohibitory law. Public sentiment has however, steadily been crystallizing in favor of the enforcement of law and that sentiment has resulted in the election generally of officers who are willing to do their duty. If Governor Hodges has made any special efforts to enforce the law I have not heard of it.

The passage of the Mahin law by the last legislature has also contributed to the better enforcement of the prohibitory law in nearly all parts of the state. That law was introduced in the senate by a Republican, but it would be unfair to say that Republicans were responsible for its passage. Democratic members of the senate and house voted for it I think as generally as Republicans. Governor Hodges signed the bill and is therefore entitled to the credit for giving it his official sanction.

I had not intended to attack the record of the governor. I preferred to keep the editorial pages of the Mail and Breeze out of partisan politics, but since the governor and a number of Democratic editors seem determined to drag me in, I will here tell the truth about Governor Hodges. While my opinion is that he is perhaps in favor of the enforcement of the prohibitory law, in his last campaign he played double. I know that in localities where the liquor vote was numerous he pandered to that vote and gave the men who favored a wide open town to understand that as governor he would be in favor of "home rule"—that is, he would let them run their towns to suit themselves.

On this subject I know whereof I speak.

I have known Mr. Capper for a quarter of a century. I have seen his phenomenal rise from a printer at the case working for nine or ten dollars a week to the head of the largest newspaper and publishing business west of the Mississippi. In all those years I have never known him to be anything but a clean minded, honorable gentleman, modest with all his success, generous with his employees and standing always for the best things for the state and his own city. Another thing: While he has been outrageously lied about and abused without stint I have never known him in speech or with pen to say abusive things in return for those said about himself. I have known him to cut out time and time again things written for his own papers because they seemed harsh and abusive.

I make no concealment of the fact that I am heartily supporting him and hope that my friends will support him regardless of party, because I feel certain that he will give the state a clean, honest administration ruled by high ideals so far as he is able.

When Governor Hodges goes over the state declaring that the candidacy of Mr. Billard is a Republican trick and that Capper has joined with the brewers to defeat him, Hodges, he convicts himself of insincerity and rank hypocrisy. His inconsistency is so evident that the dullest person ought to see it. To claim as he does on the one hand, that he was the candidate of the friends of the prohibitory law two years ago and in the next breath claim that Billard's candidacy was gotten up to injure him, is so absurd that it would almost drive a graven image to a burst of hilarious laughter.

The fact is that the governor has been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

In making the foregoing statement I do not think that I am influenced by partisan considerations. I have watched the course of the leaders of both the Democratic and Republican parties in congress and to be perfectly frank I see little for me to choose

between them. Both seem to be wedded to a policy that will in my judgment put the country in the grip of the most powerful banking trust ever known.

On the other hand, the supreme leader and idol of the Progressive party is the most pronounced advocate of militarism there is in this country and with militarism I have no sympathy. I am therefore at this time a political heretic, a man tied to no political party.

Among the candidates for offices, state and national I shall cast my vote for those who appeal to me as most worthy of my support.

The Amended Currency Law

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—If able I hope you will answer a question through Passing Comment. Have recently read that the president authorized the issue of 1/2 billion dollars, I presume under the new currency law. I understand this is issued to the bankers at a rate of 1 1/2 per cent. I also understand that after being out some time, I think six months, a penalty of 6 per cent is assessed against it in the hope of retiring the issue. Is the above correct? If so do you think the bankers will return money they can keep at 6 per cent and lend for a larger rate, perhaps lend many times, as our banking system permits?

I also see it stated that congress authorized the issue of clearance house certificates to the extent of 1 billion dollars. Can you tell me if any interest has to be paid on such certificates, to what extent will they take the place of money; and how soon will such issues have to be retired?

For encouragement, if you feel the need of such, I wish to say I appreciate your Passing Comment very much. You are sending out good thoughts to thousands of us, who otherwise would not receive it. Keep at it. SAMUEL R. STEWART.
Clay Center, Kan.

J. Wesley Taylor of Maple Hill contributes the following:

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—On August 4, 1914, the Aldrich-Vreeland law was re-established and as a result over 2 billion dollars new currency was issued, subject to the call of the bankers on short notice. Now come the railroad magnates asking that this government grant them an issue of 5 billion dollars of emergency currency to increase their debts with.

As the total farm mortgages of the United States amount to approximately 7 billion dollars it might be well to include the 7 billion dollars of farmer's debts with the 5 billion dollars asked for by the railroads, making 12 billion dollars wanted at this time. These farm mortgages do not contain any watered stock and by tendering the deeds to the government should make ample security.

Whether the railroads wish to sell their stock, debts, or the water they contain I am unable at this time to determine. It may be that an increase in freight rates is what the railroads want and that is the reason this contribution is asked for. Congress gave the Union Pacific and Santa Fe railroad companies about 5 million acres of land to induce them to build their lines through the state. The people voted bonds to other railroad companies in Kansas. The same thing has been done in other states.

If the water was let out of the stock of railroads and the salaries of the big railroad officials reduced to where they should be, perhaps the government wouldn't have to issue 5 billion dollars of emergency currency to the railroad companies. Of course the more debts a railroad banker can sell the more interest can be collected, for the Interstate Commerce commission will adjust the freight rates to meet the interest on the debts of the railroads and the producers will be compelled to pay the increased interest in increased freight rates.

The money power rules the world and so long as it does, war with its bloodshed, destroyed homes and debts will result and future generations will pay the bill.

And here is a suggestion concerning the war: If we should refuse to furnish cotton, wheat, meats or other necessities to Europe so long as the war lasts it might be the means of terminating the war at an early date by starving the armies now in the field. J. W. TAYLOR.
Maple Hill, Kan.

The writers of the above letters have evidently been misinformed to some extent concerning the Aldrich-Vreeland law. The original law provided for the issuing of not to exceed 500 million dollars of emergency currency to be issued to the banks on the deposit of bonds and other approved securities. On this currency the banks were required to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for the first three months with an additional charge of 1/2 of 1 per cent for each additional month until the rate of interest reached 10 per cent per annum.

None of this emergency currency was taken by the banks, probably for the reason that the banks did not consider it profitable. That law expired by limitation last June. The present congress revived that law but amended it, first by increasing the amount of emergency currency from 500 million

dollars to 1 billion dollars and reducing the rate of interest to the banks from 5 per cent to 3 per cent per annum for the first three months and secondly, providing for an increase in the rate of interest at the rate of 1/2 of 1 per cent per annum after the first three months until the rate has reached 6 per cent.

The southern members of the senate, led by Senator Smith of Georgia, attempted to further amend the law by reducing the rate to 1 per cent and then to 2 per cent per annum and also by extending the privilege to all banks, instead of confining it to national banks, with the provision that the state banks asking this privilege are to become members of the currency association. In other words, they are to come under the jurisdiction of the reserve banks.

Under the provisions of the law as it now stands the banks entitled to the privilege might take out emergency currency to the amount of 125 per cent of their capital stock and surplus but in order to get the currency they will be required to put up as security bonds or other approved security to the extent of \$100 for each \$75 of emergency currency issued to them.

The effect of this law as it seems to me, will be that banks can get all the emergency currency they want at the rate of not to exceed 3 per cent per annum, for while it is true that there is a provision for an increased rate of interest after the expiration of three months, that can easily be avoided by the bank retiring its currency at the end of three months and taking out a new loan backed by the government of the United States.

While Mr. Taylor is mistaken in saying that 2 billion dollars of this currency has been issued—up to September 9 there had been about a quarter of a billion issued—the principle is just as wrong as if there had been 2 billion dollars issued.

And a curious thing in connection with this matter is the remarkable change of front of the party in power. The original Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill was passed by a Republican congress. I never favored it, but there was this to say for it, it was not giving the banks a very great favor; that was proved by the fact that they did not take out currency under its provisions. But it was roundly denounced by Democratic papers generally. Now however when in power they have gone far beyond the original Aldrich-Vreeland bill in the matter of favoring the banks.

In regard to Mr. Stewart's question concerning clearance house certificates I will say that if congress has passed such a law as he mentions I am not aware of it. Neither have I heard of the 5 billion dollar emergency currency asked for by the railroads mentioned by Mr. Taylor.

The serious phase of the situation to my mind is the evidence in this action of congress that a banking trust is being organized that will absolutely control the financial interests of this country.

Mr. Munger Defends His Position

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I do not agree with you when you say that the best plan would be to turn the Philippine Islands over to Japan. You in common with many others seem to regard the Philippines as a liability, something to be gotten rid of at the earliest opportunity. I believe them to be an asset of simply incalculable value.

I have never been on the islands, but then very few of the people who discourse so wisely about them have ever been there either. Judging from the accounts of persons who have been there, I believe that it is a conservative estimate to say that the Philippine Islands, well cultivated, would support in luxury an agricultural population of 100 million persons. Does that stagger you? Look up the population figures of Java, Barbadoes, China, India, Siam, and a few other tropical countries and then consider that the soil in the Philippines is as good as any of them and tell me if I am not right.

Then too, what about the attitude of the Philippine people toward Japanese rule? Government according to Japanese ideas as demonstrated in Formosa, Korea and Manchuria means every public office filled with Japs. The native population has nothing whatever to say about anything in connection with the government. Do you think the people of the Philippines who are enjoying almost complete self-government under the American flag will submit to such a change?

I am in favor of creating the territory of the Philippines like Alaska, and Hawaii and in the course of time admitting that territory into the Union as a full fledged state.

Now with regard to Belgium. You draw a terrible picture of the conditions in that unhappy country and then lay the blame to the fact that they had a standing army. But what about the other statement that Belgium would have been better off with no standing army? Had Belgium trusted the German government her entire country would have been overrun in a day. On some pretext or other the country would have been formally annexed to Germany.

The Belgians would have had the same taxes to pay they have now. Every man and boy capable of bearing arms would have been forced to fight against Germany, as you and I believe it finally must, Belgium would be the great battle field, even as it is now, the only difference being that the Belgian people could have the choice of fighting against the friends of their country or of being shot as traitors, where now they are fighting unaided for independence.

Then too, had Belgium submitted without a struggle the German army would have overrun half of France before the English and Russians could have come to their assistance and the war would have lasted months, maybe years longer than it now will and Belgium would have been compelled to bear her part in the long struggle against her friends.

With regard to the general proposition of standing armies, the nations of the world are in a state

of anarchy. That is to say there is no higher power to which the weak can appeal for protection against the strong. You have sometimes painted terrible pictures of the conditions that would follow the teachings of anarchists and the abolishment of all government. I do not think you exaggerated that a particle and yet you say that nations ought to rely implicitly on the honesty and good faith of the other nations, when you yourself would not trust your fellowmen.

Manhattan, Kan. M. M. MUNGER.

As briefly as I can I will note Mr. Munger's statements and arguments.

First, I did not say that it would be better for the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands to be under the rule of Japan than of the United States. I said it would be better for the United States.

Mr. Munger says that with proper cultivation an agricultural population of 100 million people could live in luxury in the Philippine Islands. The area of the Philippine Islands is 115,026 square miles, less than one and a half times the area of Kansas. A hundred million people would be a population of 869 to the square mile, or almost one and a half inhabitants to the acre. China has a population of less than a hundred to the square mile. Japan has a population of a little less than three hundred to the square mile and half the population of Japan, although they are perhaps the most industrious and frugal farmers in the world and also among the most intelligent, are constantly facing starvation. The struggle of Japan is to find an outlet for her surplus population.

Is it not a considerable stretch of the imagination to suppose that the Philippines could sustain "in luxury" an agricultural population of 869 to the square mile?

I have never been in the Philippine Islands. I have talked with some who have. There are differences of opinion among them, but I think generally they have returned with the impression that at the very best the Philippines are our "white man's burden".

Taking up the question of Belgium. Of course Mr. Munger does not know what would have happened to Belgium if it had relied peacefully on the treaty obligations of Germany and not trusted to a standing army, but there was another country that was in practically the same condition as Belgium so far as treaty obligations are concerned. The Duchy of Luxemburg is also guaranteed independence by solemn treaty. Germany violated that treaty agreement just as it did in the case of Belgium. The girl queen of Luxemburg protested but she had no standing army and the German troops passed through her little kingdom. Has any report stated that Luxemburg has been pillaged by the German troops? Have any cities or towns in Luxemburg

been razed or have the inhabitants been forced to enlist in the German army?

Is it not at least reasonable to suppose that Germany would not have harassed the inhabitants of Belgium any more than they have harassed the inhabitants of Luxemburg if Belgium had not resisted? The defense of Belgium was no doubt heroic and of great advantage to the allies, but so far as Belgium is concerned it would have been vastly better off if there had been no standing army.

And does it not occur to Mr. Munger that he makes a rather damaging admission when he says that the nations are in a condition of anarchy and then calls my attention to things I have heretofore said about the danger of anarchy? If the present system of governments which must depend, as Mr. Munger asserts, on military force are in a condition of anarchy, does it not occur to him that it would be a good idea to try some form of government that does not lead to anarchy? Mr. Munger's statement is, if true, a most powerful argument against standing armies and governments depending on them.

How We Do Differ

Following are two letters which show how honest men will differ:

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—We have carefully read your Passing Comment and enjoy it but must differ with some of your correspondents in regard to the war in Europe and its causes.

In the first place the German people are blaming England for not using her influence to prevent Russia from declaring war on Austria. Why did not Germany go one step farther and prevent Austria from declaring war on Servia? Then there would not have been any beginning to this awful sacrifice of life and property.

Emperor William puts the blame on Russia. If Russia was to blame why did he pounce on France with all the great forces at his command, even after France had done everything in her power to prevent war, even moving their troops back from the border several miles to prevent any conflict?

Brave little Belgium which was at peace with all the world—why did the bluffer, Germany, go to war with her? Germany knew that the Belgians, though mighty as individuals were weak in numbers and supposed that they could ride rough shod over the weaker country and because its people resisted they were butchered, their cities were burned and their country made a desolate waste.

You will remember that King Albert of Belgium wrote a pleading letter to England, asking assistance to compel Germany to respect a treaty which she was willing to make, yet more willing to break. Still they would now blame England for taking the part she has taken.

Mr. Stengle says in his letter, "England always has someone to work for her." It would seem to be the intention of the kaiser to have all the world work for him. If England is such a tyrant why are all her colonies so loyal in times of trouble? Even the Boers say, "If we must be ruled, let it be England ten times over in place of common enemy Germany."

If England is wrong why is the whole world back of her? France, Russia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Greece, Japan and even Italy, a part of the triple alliance, say, "We will not fight against England and France, our friends."

Mr. Lembrecht in his letter asks, "Who fought on the side of anti-slavery in the 60's? Were the English and Scotch people in the majority or were the Irish and Germans?" Does he now claim Ireland as part of the German empire?

H. A. Knipper of Baileyville, says that England is the one that started the trouble. Where does he get his authority for that statement? Because England would not violate a treaty and let Germany butcher the people of the weaker nation, is she to blame? Are the English afraid? They do not show it in the present conflict. Germany stands condemned before the world.

St. Marys, Kan. LEWIS WEEKS.

But the following, as the German would say, is different again:

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I was truly glad to read the letters of those German-Americans in your last issue. I was myself tempted to set you right in some of your erroneous assumptions. You, along with many other falsely informed Americans, simply take it for granted that the kaiser could have prevented the breaking out of this European war, but yet you admit that it would only have postponed the evil day.

Allow me to state to you and all other truth loving American citizens, that the kaiser and the people have dreaded the coming of this evil day, knowing that though they might come out victorious they could not possibly be the gainers, but they were forced into this, the cruelest of wars and are now fighting for the nation's existence.

And fight they will. Do not for one moment think that they will ever take the matter into their own hands, put the kaiser out of business and sue for peace. That thought is not worthy of you to give it utterance. If the sad day should come that Germany should have to arrange for peace, which may God prevent, it would be the delight of those foes of the German Empire to put the kaiser out of business, under whose regime the German Empire has prospered as never before.

Whatever the Germans go at they do in a thorough manner. What fault have you to find then that they are prepared for war when war is forced on them by the ever treacherous policy of the English statesmen? Have you forgotten that England got America to make war with Spain and while we were engaged in conquering the Philippines Great Britain made war with the Boers in order to get control of those people and their territory?

Just watch and see how England is saving herself and especially her navy so that she may again gather the richest plums at the end of the fearful struggle.

If the kaiser was responsible for the war the German nation would not be with him to a man and I would have condemned him in the strongest terms, for at least six of my brothers' and sisters' sons are at the front now, their parents' pride, probably never to return.

Let us unite to do all in our power to destroy militarism but for God's sake let us begin at home.

Brewster, Kan. G. R. WERNER.

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Extend the Influence of Christianity—Religion is the great staidier and character-builder of the young. Much of the irresponsibility we deplore in the boys and girls of today is due to lack of any real religious training. We need more Christianity in our daily life.

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Hutchinson Had the Crop Show

The Baby Exhibit, Also, Was a Howling Success—Livestock Entries Not So Numerous This Year

By F. B. Nichols and Turner Wright

GOOD crops and good profits have been the features in Kansas agriculture this year. The returns will be above normal. If there is anyone who doubts these facts he might have been convinced in a visit to the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson last week. The crop exhibits were excellent—far above the average of past years. A department that attracted even more attention than the crops, however, was the baby show, the state's most important crop. Men may boast about their corn and wheat and their pigs and potatoes, but sooner or later they have to admit that the fields would be sorry investments if it were not for the baby crop—the boys and girls who fill the schools and the colleges and then build the homes that make the nation great. No one neglected to visit the baby show. And of course the perfect baby was there in large numbers. Some may not have gone out with blue ribbons and high scores but to at least two persons, and sometimes to more, they were perfect babies just the same. No doctor who ever made out a bill could make any mother believe she didn't own a perfect baby.

The leading feature of the fair, perhaps, was the remarkable exhibit of the dairy department of the Kansas Agricultural college, in charge of J. B. Fitch, assistant professor. The part of this exhibit that attracted the most attention from the visitors was 43 purebred animals from the college dairy herd. These consisted of 12 Ayrshires, 13 Jerseys, nine Guernseys and nine Holsteins. In addition, six ordinary, grade dairy cows taken from dairy herds around Hutchinson were shown, to impress the difference between ordinary grades and efficient purebreds.

Some of the cows shown have very high records, and these animals were looked over with special care by the visitors. Among these cows was the Owl's Design, a Jersey with a record of 14,600 pounds of milk and 759 pounds of butter in a year. Among the Holsteins was a son and daughter of Maid Henry, a cow that made some remarkable records at the college three years ago. The Ayrshires included a world's 3-year-old record cow, Elizabeth of Juneau. On a year's test, this cow gave 15,122 pounds of milk and 631 pounds of butter, more than any other Ayrshire of that age ever gave. The cow was owned by the dairy department when this test was run. Among the Guernseys was Bernice Countess 2d, with a year's record of 9,921 pounds of milk and 613 pounds of butter.

The Social Dividends.

Over the stanchions of every grade cow was placed a card giving the daily record of that animal, which was kept complete and up to date. The last row of the items recorded on this card was the loss or profit; in almost every case it was a loss. The results with these animals merely showed that if one determines the exact returns from grade dairy cows he often will find that all the profit he is getting from them is their society.

A lecture room was provided in one end of the building used for this exhibit, and several lectures on dairying were given every day. These lectures were reinforced with posters designed to bring out some of the important things in dairy farming. For example, one poster gave the essentials for a good dairy ration, showing that it should be abundant, palatable, balanced, succulent and economical. One good

balanced ration for dairy cows was one containing 12 pounds of corn stover, 10 pounds of alfalfa hay, 4 pounds of bran, 2 pounds of corn chop and 1 pound of linseed oil meal. The amounts named were enough for a 1,000-pound cow giving 25 pounds of milk a day.

All of the county displays attracted much attention, and they proved that this has been a mighty profitable year, and that Kansas can raise some great crops. Perhaps the feature of these displays was the remarkable showing of the drouth-resistant crops in the exhibits from the western counties. The great interest in that section in crops that will resist dry weather was well reflected in some very attractive displays. Perhaps the leading exhibit from the western counties was the one from Stevens county, which was remarkably well arranged. Feterita, wheat and native grasses were featured.

Sedgwick and Reno counties had exhibits that were strong in fruit and truck crops. There has been a considerable development of both lines of farming in these counties in the last five years. Butler county featured drouth-resistant crops and oats. The Leavenworth county exhibit was strong in wheat and corn. The Allen county display, in charge of the county farm agent, W. E. Watkins, attracted much attention. Mr. Watkins featured feterita, fruit and forage crops.

J. L. Pelham, superintendent of the horticultural department, was well pleased with the large number of entries. The generally high quality of the exhibits in this department showed, Mr. Pelham said, that Kansas can raise good fruit in an off year, and that the growers who have used efficient methods are going to make good profits this season. There was much interest in the box pack exhibit. This went to show, said J. H. Merrill, assistant superintendent, that there is certain to be a considerable extension in this method of packing apples in Kansas in the next few years.

The Beautiful Golden Rod.

There were several features to the fruit exhibit. One was the most remarkable use of golden rod in the decorations, which perhaps made this the best decorated section ever seen in Hutchinson. Then the entrance of Kansas into the production of citrus fruits was shown in the entry of two Kansas grown lemons, made by J. R. Graves of Inman. Perhaps the most important educational feature was the exhibit of orchard disease and insect pests, collected by Mr. Merrill. Visitors looked this over with special care.

The poultry show attracted a large list of entries, and the competition was keen in most classes. Many birds came from breeders outside of Kansas. A strong poultry show, by the way, has been a feature at Hutchinson for several years.

There was much of interest in the Liberal Arts building. Much comment was attracted by the exhibit of the Loudon line of dairy barn equipment, made by the Harbison Manufacturing

company of Kansas City. The Farmers Alliance Insurance company of McPherson had a very attractive booth. The Great Northern railroad had a fine exhibit of grains and grasses from the sections of Montana and North Dakota through which it runs. The most interesting thing in this building, however, was the fine showing made by the Reno County High school, which especially featured agriculture and domestic science.

In connection with this display was the one made from the farm of this school, which was placed in agricultural hall. L. C. Christie, a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural college, is in charge of the agricultural work at this high school. The school farm, which consists of 40 acres, is near the school, and experiments of much value to western Kansas are being conducted there. These experiments were planned by L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kansas Agricultural college, and were designed to show the most profitable crop production methods for Reno county. This school, by the way, has a regular two-year course in agriculture, with 80 Reno county farm boys enrolled in it.

Low Price Tractors.

Much interest was aroused by the machinery section. The feature was the showing made by the Bull tractor, which is manufactured by the Hall Brothers and Reeves Motor Car company of Kansas City. This is a low price and efficient machine, which is becoming very popular with Kansas farmers, judging from the interest taken by the visitors, and from the comment of men who have used them. Another important feature was the exhibit made by the Manson Campbell company of Kansas City of the Simplex straw spreader.

Another machinery feature of interest was the showing made by the Collins Plow company of Kansas City of the Eli hay presses equipped with a Cushman 8-horsepower gasoline engine. Other leading machinery exhibitors were the American Steel and Wire company; the Kinnard-Haines company of Minneapolis, Minn., of the Flour City tractor; the Garden City Feeder company, Pella, Iowa, of the Garden City feeder; and the Aultman-Taylor company, Mansfield, Ohio, of its full line of threshing machinery.

The board of managers, recognizing that good livestock is essential for the happiness and prosperity of any farm community always has made this division one of the strong features of the fair. The exhibits may be better in some years than in others but they always attract their full share of attention. The rush of farm work during the summer and fall and the scarcity of feed, especially corn, kept many men who show only a few animals from fitting their stock. In some instances men who had animals ready to exhibit were forced to leave them at home because of the scarcity of farm help.

The show this year while perhaps not quite up to the standard of the past in the number of entries, except in one or two departments, was not lacking in the quality of exhibits. The largest decrease in numbers was noted in the cattle barns. There were only a few dairy cattle on the grounds. The Hereford, Short-horn, and Aberdeen Angus were the only beef breeds represented. All the cattle shown, however, were of good quality and in good condition.

The strongest competition was in



The State's Best Crop Was a Popular Exhibit in the State Fair at Hutchinson (Continued on Page 15.)

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Topeka Had Championship Fair

More Fruit and Farm Crops From More Counties Would Make the Show Difficult to Surpass

By A. G. KITTELL and TURNER WRIGHT
The Farmers Mail and Breeze,

"AGREEABLY surprised" would briefly describe the feelings of probably nine out of every ten fair visitors at Topeka this year. Following the fair of 1913, when rain interfered and cut the attendance short, the report went out that the fair management was in difficulties. Then Secretary Cook resigned, the legislature designated Hutchinson as the state fair city and the common conclusion was that this year's fair would suffer as a result of these happenings.

But such theories were formed without considering the mettle of the fair board. There were difficulties, all right, but the fair management did some heroic work before this year's fair season rolled around and when the thousands of visitors passed into the gates last week they found a fair that, as a whole, was just a little better than any previous effort.

The Hustling Secretary.

The first and most important move made by the fair association since 1913 was the selection of a secretary to succeed H. L. Cook. They took plenty of time to do it and the general impression now is that they made a good job of it, when their choice fell upon George E. Clark. First of all, Mr. Clark is a farmer and stockman, and therefore knows how to build up a fair from an agricultural standpoint. His ability in this respect is proved by the fact that this year's event was more of a real farmers' fair than any fair ever held in the state previously. A better team than Secretary Clark and President T. A. Borman would be hard to find and the fair board will do well to keep these men in harness for many years to come.

One of the first impressions made upon the visitor this year was that this was a remarkably well-balanced fair—that is, well-balanced so far as present day fairs are concerned. In one section of the "Better Babies" department mothers were advised as to certain things to do and not to do in rearing new-born infants. In another part of the grounds a cement maker exhibited samples of his work—burial vaults made of concrete. Between these two extremes there was something of interest to every age, and practically every line of human endeavor was depicted in some form or another.

But the fair was not so well-balanced as it should have been. It needed more exhibits of farm crops—fruit, grains, and vegetables—to bring this department up to the standard of the rest of the fair. This is a fault common to nearly all fairs. The agricultural display was not below the standard of former years in either quantity or quality, in fact the showing made was better than usual, but the rule at fairs seems to be to slight this section for other things. Should the Topeka fair thrive in the years to come the next new building on the grounds might well be one devoted entirely to a display of farm crops. But until a greater interest is taken in this matter by farm folks, this is not likely to happen and the old agricultural hall must continue in joint use with patent potato peelers, cotton candy makers, and Pastor Russell's representatives.

A Few Active Men.

Special mention is due the men who prepared and exhibited the county displays. There were five in all, representing Franklin, Waubunsee, Douglas, Nemaha and Jefferson counties. In every case the displays were the work of one or two public-spirited men with no assistance from the county or any organization or individual in it. The Nemaha exhibit was collected entirely from two adjoining farms—those of O. L. Porr and F. F. Deaver near Sabetha. Porr and Deaver did all the work themselves and well deserve all the credit and prize money they received. In this exhibit there were 412 varieties of plants, grains, vegetables, and fruit. This was the

first time Nemaha county was represented at the fair.

The Franklin county exhibit was the work of G. R. Wheeler of Ottawa. It was Mr. Wheeler's seventh annual effort at the Topeka fair, and his best. In that time he has won two first places in the county contest, three seconds, one third and one fourth. Some excellent samples of corn and wheat were shown.

J. B. Fields of Alma was responsible for the Waubunsee county display, assisted by C. J. Eck and A. Allendorph. Waubunsee is noted for its grazing lands and herds of beef cattle. In keeping with this fact a special effort was made in the display of wild grasses that caught the eye of many a plainsman and especially cattlemen. The exhibit throughout was unusually complete and tastefully arranged. It was a credit to the men who prepared it and as Lecturer Docking of the Grange said, "Waubunsee has a great many fields of varying values but there is one at Alma that is a county asset and he deserves the capital F at the front of his name."

The main attraction of the Jefferson county display was a county map of Kansas, made of seeds. It was the work of J. C. Hastings of Grantville who prepared the entire exhibit. Mr. Hastings spent 14 days in making this map and used 28 varieties of grains. The map, exclusive of border and frame, is 7 feet 4½ inches, by 4 feet and ¾ inch, in size. The county lines are made of corn kernels and the county spaces are filled with the grains of different varieties and colors. Names of counties were spelled out with popcorn kernels. This map will form a part of the Kansas exhibit at the San Francisco exposition next year.

The Kaw Valley Display.

Douglas county's display predominated in vegetables and fruit as might be expected from a Kaw valley county. L. G. McGee, a gardener near Lawrence arranged the exhibit and was in charge of it at Topeka. A remarkable feature about this display as well as all others, was the great number of varieties of products. There were 225 in all, including 28 varieties of corn, and seven varieties each of watermelons, sweet potatoes, and squashes.

The prize awards for county displays were based on the scores made by the individual exhibits in each county collection. A tabulation of these scores showed the following rank and number of points: Nemaha 1,400, Jefferson

1,316½, Douglas 1,250¼, Franklin, 1,164½, Waubunsee 987½.

This is the first year provision was made for a special class of Grange exhibits of farm products. Only two Granges responded to this first call—the Kaw Valley, and Tecumseh locals. Next year there will be two dozen instead of two of these exhibits, if the enthusiasm generated and the favorable comments made by Grange fair visitors count for anything. H. G. Nash superintended the Kaw Valley exhibit—a collection of grain, fruit, and vegetables that would rank high at any fair. Among the samples of grains was some wheat from a field that averaged 50 bushels to the acre, and 64 pounds of grain to the bushel. One sample of apples received a perfect score from the judges. The Kaw Valley booth received first awards at the hands of the judges but the Tecumseh exhibit furnished plenty of competition.

The space occupied by individual exhibits was larger than in former years but by no means large enough to be in keeping with the size of the fair as a whole. This is not casting reflections on the exhibitors who were there, nor on the fair officials, but rather on those farm folks in easy reach of Topeka who grew plenty of stuff of exhibition quality but who just didn't take the trouble to show something.

The best individual farm exhibit was that of George Kreipe owner of the Kaw Valley farm near Topeka. It had small competition for first money. A lot of fine corn was on display, both in the individual and collective exhibits, in spite of the fact that good corn is scarce this year. F. G. Laptad of Lawrence, Kan., took three firsts on five samples of corn.

Truck Farm Award.

In truck farm exhibits F. P. Rude and Son of Topeka, won first place with 115 varieties of farm and garden products. Second and third money in this class went to Ira W. Orner and J. H. Ginter respectively, both of Shawnee county. A feature of the vegetable exhibit was the display of the Topeka city market, placed by gardeners who are taking advantage of the market, recently established by the city by means of which growers are enabled to sell direct to consumers.

Fine apples predominated in the display of horticultural products. Although few in number it would be difficult to find better specimens, east or west. The territory tributary to Topeka can grow as fine apples as any section of

the country and this fact was borne out at the fruit show.

In inspecting the individual crop exhibits a visitor came across the display of vegetables shown by Russell Whaley of North Topeka. Russell is 14 years old and has the ordinary opportunities of the city boy. He obtained the privilege of farming three vacant city lots at a rental of \$10 and the things he has done on this plot of ground read a little like fiction. He grew vegetables of nearly all sorts—30 varieties all told, and sold them wherever he could find a buyer. And he never failed to find them. He supplied the family needs all spring and summer and sold the surplus for \$60. In addition to this he won the first prize of \$50 in the city garden contest of Topeka and also took three firsts on his vegetables at the fair. He raises pigeons as a side line and his "homers" took the first prize at the fair. A little later the boys in the city garden contest will have little fairs of their own at the school buildings and Russell expects to take down some more money on his vegetables.

Why Not a Boys' Building?

Young Whaley stayed out of school several days to attend the fair, not for amusement but to study the exhibits and get new ideas. The earnestness and enthusiasm of this young fellow gave the visitor what probably might be called a "vision". It was this: Some day every big fair in this country will have a boys' building, devoted exclusively to exhibits grown or made by boys, both country and city lads. The showing made in these buildings at fair time will require no apologies and there will be no need of deploring a shortage in exhibits or exhibitors. There will be the keenest kind of competition, and enthusiasm to burn, in fact the dads will learn some lessons in the qualities that go to make a successful fair. No building on the grounds will be so crowded with visitors and the fair association will be more than satisfied with its investment. Here's to the fair that will get the inspiration and put up the first boys' building.

Back in the farthest corner of the agricultural hall was the department of bees and honey. But all who found it and carefully inspected it went away with some interesting and useful information concerning the bee industry. The largest exhibitor was J. P. Lucas of Topeka. A portion of his exhibit was made up of 26 varieties of honey, all gathered from the blossoms of different plants. For instance, there was a sample of honey gathered from smartweed blossoms exclusively, another from milkweed blossoms, one from cotton blossoms, and still others from catnip, white sage, and buckwheat blossoms.

To prove the incorrectness of the common belief that bees will sting ripe fruit on trees, resulting in its loss, Mr. Lucas had a full swarm of bees in a glass encased hive containing bunches of grapes and several peaches. The bees were all over this fruit but not a stinger was used on it. However, Mr. Lucas says that should a wasp, "yellowjacket" or other insect puncture the skin of ripe fruits the bees will come and draw the sweets from this opening.

Farm Machinery.

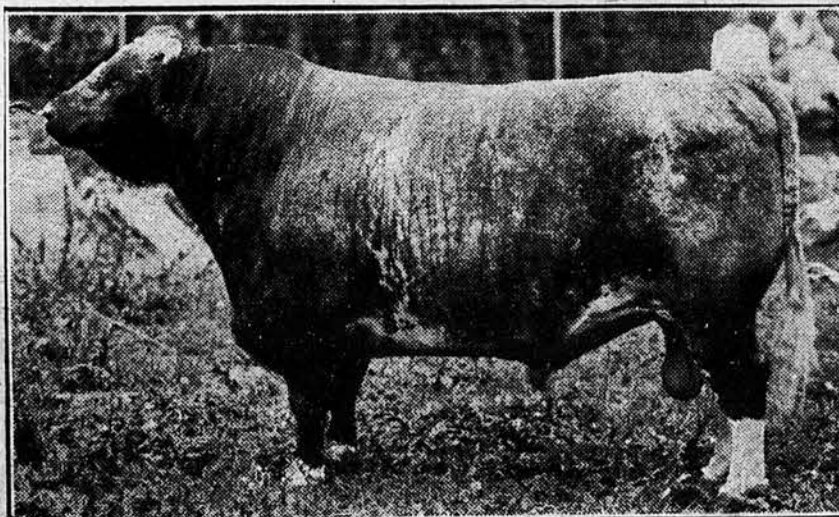
Farm machinery and implement makers were not out in such numbers as at former fairs. Being the center of a section where farm machinery is more extensively used, Hutchinson had the advantage in offering attractions to exhibitors and demonstrators. Displays and demonstrations of labor-saving machinery, on the farm and in the home, predominated at Topeka. Wherever there was a gas engine or electric motor hooked up to a washing machine, corn sheller, milking machine, or cream separator, there you would find a crowd.

The Bull tractors, of which The Farmers Mail and Breeze readers have heard before, were there and seemed to be the center of attraction for more visitors than any other demonstration of machinery. They received the attention of the smaller landowners—the quarter section farmers who want a tractor that will take the place of three to five horses in farm operations and that can also be used to furnish belt power for corn shellers, feed grinders, etc. That the Bull tractor pleased those who inspected its work was very

(Continued on Page 17.)



Russell Whaley.



Senior and Grand Champion Shorthorn Bull, Whitehall Rosedale, owned by Howell Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.

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And Full Description
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Here Are the Directions

The Capper Corn and Tomato Contests Are Drawing to a Close and Reports Will Soon Be Due

LETTERS are coming in from a good many Capper boys and girls asking when it will be time to report yields and when this year's corn and kafir show will be held. The following will answer all these inquiries at one time and if there is anything further not quite clear to any member of the two clubs, just write a letter to the contest editor and ask him about it:



Erma Johns Emporia A Capper Girl

The tomato contest closes on October 10, just as it did last year. On that day every girl in the Tomato Club may pick all the remaining tomatoes on her vines, whether green or ripe, and add them to her record. About that time or a few days before every member will receive a report blank from the contest editor which is to be carefully filled out and then mailed to the editor. As soon as the winning yields are verified the results will be announced and prizes awarded.

The girl growing the greatest number of pounds of tomatoes will receive a free trip to Manhattan. This will be during holiday week this winter when hundreds of other girls and boys—winners in county contests of various kinds, will be entertained at the Agricultural college. The second prize will be a Seneca folding camera, the third a bronze medal, and the 10 next best yields will each draw an honor diploma.

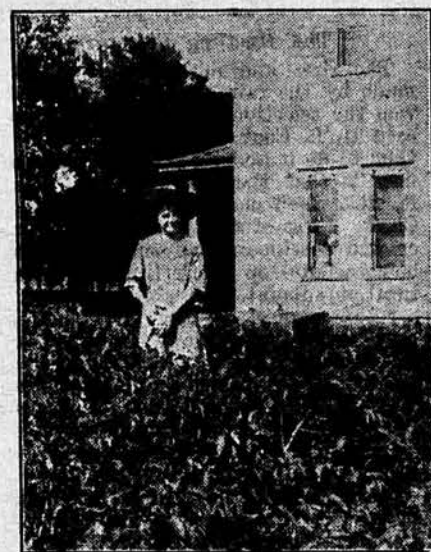
The boys' corn and kafir show will be held at the Capper building in Topeka, on Saturday, December 12. About the first of December every boy in these contests will receive a blank to be filled out carefully and then mailed to the contest editor. These reports will be due Saturday, December 5.

The corn and kafir in the show will be scored by competent judges who will award the prizes. Other judges will go over the reports to determine the winners in the class for the best-farmed acre of corn, the best-farmed acre of

kafir, the best acre-yield of corn and the best acre-yield of kafir.

It is going to pay every boy to make out a careful, accurate report this year. In the acre-yield contests report and account of work are going to count for 20 points out of 100. Yield will count 30 points, profit 30, and exhibit 20. In the best-farmed acre contests the report and account of work will count 10 points, yield 15 points, profit 15 points, methods 50 points, and exhibit 10 points. Every boy can judge for himself how important an accurate detailed record is going to be.

The winners in the two best-farmed-acre contests will receive free trips to Manhattan as in the case of the Tomato Club winners. In the two acre-yield contests, first prizes will be handsome silver trophies with the winners' names and achievements engraved on them. Second and third prizes in these four contests will be bronze medals, and the 10 boys who are next best in each contest will receive honor diplomas. The list for the Capper contests this year comprises 91 premiums, including the honor diplomas.



Hazel Schriver of Lyndon, Kan., in her tomato patch.

Fortunes in Peach Orchards

Hundreds of growers say there is more money in peaches than anything else. B. Carine, South Glastonbury, Conn., started in 22 years ago with \$20. Today he has 100,000 trees, owns 4000 acres, and is a rich man. He made practically all his fortune on peaches, and says the

Biggest Money-Maker Is Stark Early Elberta

It comes in when the market is right—with no other peaches on the market—10 days ahead of old Elberta. Is the sweetest, best-flavored, finest-grained, hardest yellow freestone peach in the world. Give it a place in your orchard this year. Get top prices on all you can produce. Plant this fall sure—gain a year.

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The Louden Carrier moves easily suspended from an overhead track, behind the stalls. You can place it at a convenient height for loading, raise it with a light pull, and send the load out to the pit or manure spreader. It never balks. Let us tell you of the many special features.

Louden Carriers are easy to install. No expert needed; their cost is so little they will pay you even if you have but a few cows or horses.

We manufacture carriers for all purposes: Feed and Litter Carriers, Milk Can, Harness and Merchandise Carriers. Also Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Spring-Balanced Mangers and Manger Partitions; Cow, Calf, Bull and Pig Pens, Go-Right and Alignment Devices, Hay Tools, Power Holders, Window Ventilators, etc.

Write for our free book "Some Interesting Facts on a Homely Subject." It gives important facts about fertilizing values of manure.

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Louden Machinery Co., 505 Briggs Ave., Fairfield, Iowa

A Nebraska Cow Won

A butterfat production contest was conducted by George S. Hine, state dairy commissioner, at the Topeka State Fair. Eighteen cows were entered in this contest. The tests were carried on for three days. The milk from each cow was weighed and tested at every milking.

The entries were divided into two classes, heifers less than 3 years old, and the aged class which included all cows more than 3 years of age.

Here is the list of entries. Dahlen and Schmidt, Eldorado, Kan., three heifers; J. B. Smith, Platte City, Mo., two heifers and one in the aged; James H. Scott, Topeka, one heifer and one in the aged; Badger and Frost, Central City, Neb., one heifer and one in the aged class; Haussler Brothers, Holbrook, Neb., one in the aged; Harry P. Forbes, Topeka, one in the aged; Charles Holston, Topeka, one heifer and one in the aged; Wilcox and Stubbs, Des Moines, Ia., one heifer and two in the aged class.

The best record in this competition was made by a cow from the Holstein herd of Badger and Frost, Central City, Neb. During the three days this cow produced 138.9 pounds of milk and 3.524 pounds of butterfat. This entitled her to the silver trophy cup offered for the best producing cow in the contest. In the Holstein class for heifers or cows under 3 years, a record of 110.9 pounds of milk and 2.885 pounds of butterfat by one of the cows from the Holston herd of Topeka, received first awards.

Wilcox and Stubbs had the best producers in the Guernsey classes. Their aged cow had a record of 92.6 pounds of milk and 3.333 pounds of butterfat. The best heifer gave 77.4 pounds milk and 2.885 pounds butterfat.

First money for Jerseys went to James H. Scott, his entry in the aged class making a record of 71.6 pounds of milk and 3.225 pounds of butterfat. In the

Jersey heifer class an animal from the J. B. Smith herd received first place with 70.2 pounds of milk and 2.894 pounds of butterfat.

Two cows representing beef breeds were also entered in this contest and made creditable records. A Shorthorn from the herd of Harry Forbes of Topeka gave 65.4 pounds of milk and 2.745 pounds of butter. The Red Poll cow entered by Haussler Brothers made a record of 67.7 pounds of milk and 3.004 pounds of butterfat.

In justice to the cows in this production contest, it should be said that they were in no condition to make good records. Some of them were well along in lactation periods, and being transported from place to place every few days, kept in hot stalls, and with no green feed whatever, is not conducive to heavy milking.

What's the Answer?

J. H. BROWN, Atchison, Kan.

If three feet make one yard how many feet should one hog have? Four?



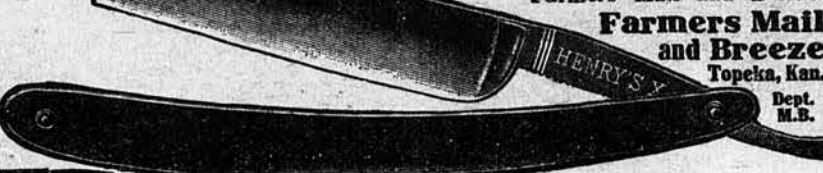
Five feet, one hog. Ordinarily, but this hog, children, has five feet and it's such a curiosity that it has a yard "all to itself." Of course this is one foot too many for any hog but there it is, just as the photographer caught it—and photographs, you know, don't tell fibs. Perhaps there are other interesting freaks of Nature in other farm yards but no one has taken the trouble to send in their pictures.

There are 134 female students in the University of Upsala, Switzerland.

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The blank from which the Henry's X Razor is ground is forged from high grade special alloy steel, manufactured for this particular razor. The blank is ground on a 2-inch wheel with bevel reinforced and shaped to stand more than average amount of abuse. The idea being to give the user a razor which will give excellent service on either light or heavy beard, and one that can be kept in perfect condition with minimum honing and stropping. The razor is well balanced, of first class finish, mounted in a flexible black rubber handle and guaranteed unconditionally.

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No Smut on the Dipped Kafir

Either That or Late Planting Did It—Farm Doings

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

A FRIEND writes from Marion county, in regard to smut in kafir. He has 28 acres of kafir and says that not a head of smut can be found in the field. Six acres of this field is planted to African seed and there is no smut in it. He and a neighbor bought 1 bushel of the African seed last spring. They met at the station when the seed came and divided the bushel, each taking half. The neighbor planted his at once but our friend did not, noticing some smut in the seed. He bought 10 cents worth of bluestone and washed his seed before planting. His neighbor has a good deal of smut in his kafir while our friend has none at all. Probably the bluestone bath destroyed the smut germs but it might have been that delaying planting a short time brought the plants out in head at a different time which might mean the difference between smut and no smut. Early planting of African kafir here smutted badly while the later planting did not smut at all. The reason was, the heads did not come out until the worst of the hot weather was over.

On many of the early cut meadows a good second crop of hay could be cut but most farmers know that it is poor policy to cut it and so in many cases it will stand. Why cutting off the second crop of grass should so injure the crop next year we do not know, but we know that it does injure it.

On most of the leased grass land in this locality there is now a clause in the lease which prohibits pasturing or mowing the second crop because of the damage to the crop the next year. It would seem it could be no worse to cut off the crop in the fall than to burn it off the next spring but it is. It seems hardly probable that the protection afforded by leaving the second growth on the land during the winter would explain all the difference there will be next spring between a meadow which has a second crop taken off and one which has not.

During the last of August and the first of September the flies nearly all disappeared, but since the recent rains and more warm weather they are coming back again. The horn flies now are on the cattle in larger numbers than at any time since last June. We have one consolation, their time here is short; their lease of life is not long after September 15. The greenhead horse flies have almost vanished; we have not seen more than a dozen altogether since July, 1910. Will they come back again when wet summers do?

Our fourth cutting of alfalfa is going to be the best of the summer. We have a 4-acre field of alfalfa sown in 1912 on genuine old gumbo land. It is just as thick as it can grow and we have this year cut three crops from it and have in prospect the best crop the field has ever grown. This will be cut as soon as the weather clears up. We did not think this upland gumbo soil would grow alfalfa or that the stand would hold but so far it has done well. Perhaps should wet seasons come again this field would drown out but we are satisfied it is going to stand just as long as we have summers like the last four.

On our spring sown alfalfa we have already cut one crop of hay besides clipping the field in June. When we took this hay crop off in early August we did not expect to see much more growth this year but there is already more hay than we cut before and it is still growing. This spring-sown alfalfa is growing on upland on soil underlaid with gumbo but of a little better quality than the 4-acre field. We think two crops of alfalfa from a sowing made the same year is pretty good, especially when grown on upland ground underlaid with gumbo.

We saw it stated in an article last spring by a supposed authority, that there was no field of alfalfa in south-east Kansas, on the ordinary upland soil underlaid with gumbo, that could show a good stand unless the field had been limed or inoculated or both. If this

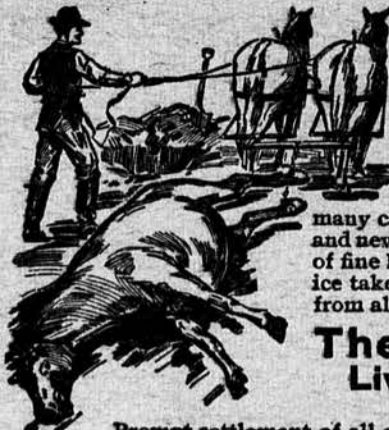
authority will come down to the north-east quarter of section 2, township 22, range 13 east, in Coffey county, we will show him a field of alfalfa which has never been inoculated, never had any lime applied, and yet is as good a stand as any alfalfa field in Kansas. It does not make the heavy crops the bottom land does, of course, but it cuts lots of hay. This field is the 4-acre lot referred to as being sown in 1912. All over this part of Kansas may be seen good stands of alfalfa on upland which are likely to remain until we again have wet conditions like those of 1903-'04.

There is in this farm a number of acres of creek bottom, with deep soil, under which there is no sign of gumbo. On this land alfalfa would be right at home and would no doubt produce double the amount of hay the upland fields grow. The reason we sowed 18 acres of alfalfa on the upland and left the creek bottom for corn is because we wished to give the upland a rest. Clover has not been very good the last few years, we did not care for too large an acreage of English bluegrass and wished to get some good cattlefeed. We thought we should try sowing alfalfa just as we had been sowing clover. So far the experiment has been a success. It may be that alfalfa will not hold as long on the upland but it has already held as long as the clover and is still gaining. If it does not hold we shall plow it up and sow another field. Anything which changes the land from grain to grass is good for it.

The grass on the English bluegrass field is the finest we ever saw at this time of the year. It is very rank, knee high, and just as thick as it can grow. This condition is due to a coat of manure applied a year ago and to the plentiful rainfall. We should have sown more of this grass this fall had it not been for the poor outlook for disposing of the seed crop next year. It is our understanding that most of this year's seed is still in the hands of the dealers, the war in Europe having cut off any hope of shipping to Germany this year. Germany is our chief customer for this seed, nearly all of which is exported and there is no likelihood that much will be exported next year. So we thought we would not increase our bluegrass acreage, for the seed crop is the main thing. It makes fair hay but we already have all the hay on this farm we can use.

A friend writing from Plains, Kan., about the figures given a short time ago in this column on the cost of raising an acre or a bushel of wheat, thinks that it can be done cheaper out where he lives and gives some figures to show the cost of raising wheat in Meade county. Here is his expense bill on 160 acres of wheat grown this year: Double disking, 75 cents an acre, \$120; listing 75 cents an acre, \$120; cutting down ridges, 75 cents an acre, \$120; harrowing 25 cents an acre, \$40; drilling 50 cents an acre, \$80; seed, 3 pecks, 60 cents an acre, \$96; cutting and putting in stack, \$2.25 an acre, \$360; threshing and hauling 5,400 bushels of wheat, the product of the 160 acres, \$540. Total of all expenses on the 160 acres, \$1,476, or \$9.25 an acre. It seems to me our friend has left out one important item of cost and one that must be reckoned, whether a man rents his land or owns it. In the figures given from Rice county, Mr. Story took this into account and allowed \$3 an acre for interest on the cost of the land. Our Meade county friend takes no account of this. It seems to us that land which will produce wheat as his did should have a selling value of at least \$40 an acre and 6 per cent on this, together with taxes which we are sure he must have to pay, will bring the cost up by \$2.50 an acre; this added to the \$9.25 an acre, the cost given, brings his figures and Mr. Story's pretty close together after all. And while our friend from Meade county may have raised better wheat this year we do not think he will contend that an average of 20 bushels to the acre, one year with another, is placing the yield any too low.

When in doubt, tell the truth.



What will you take for your Dead Stock?

LIVE STOCK is always valuable but dead stock seldom finds a ready market. These cool nights are responsible for many cases of pneumonia; imperfectly cured hay and new grain are killing thousands of dollars' worth of fine horses and cattle; winter with its sleet and ice takes its toll with broken legs. Protect yourself from all such losses by a policy in

The Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Insurance Co.

"The Company with a Record"

Prompt settlement of all claims. Ample resources. Liberal terms. Low but adequate rates. No arguments or unpleasantness. Policy covers death from all causes, disease as well as accident. Remember that this is the one Company that has never gone back on its policy-holders, even during the years of pestilence and epidemic. See our local agent or write direct to O. P. Updegraff, State Agent, 24 Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

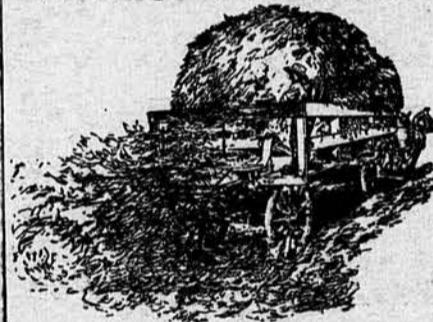
\$500 For Your Old Straw Stacks

How to Profit \$2.50 a Ton From Straw Right on Your Own Place

DON'T BURN IT—IT'S WORTH MONEY!

Two years ago William Knop, of Preston, Kan., didn't realize that his old straw stacks could be made to yield an extra cash profit of \$500.00 a year, but he knows it now, because he spread those stacks on his wheat land a year ago, and banked an extra \$500.00 as the net result. He estimates his benefits at twice that.

Curtis M. Brown, of Attica, Kan., did even better by straw mulching his new alfalfa seeding as well as his wheat.



Hundreds of other progressive farmers in various parts of the country have been saving their stacks for years, and are now converting old straw into gold with the use of a straw spreader—simply by turning it back onto the soil and allowing it to do its work as the one great natural fertilizer.

When used in this way the straw stack saves money and makes money in more ways than one. It eliminates the usual large investment made every year for commercial fertilizer. It returns to the soil those priceless plant elements taken from it in the production of "bumper" grain crops. It builds up the humus supply, conserves moisture, acts as a wind shield in preventing soil blowing—and adds as much as five bushels and even more per acre to the wheat yield and increases other crops in proportion.

You will say that all this is an old story to you—that everyone realizes the value of straw as a fertilizer and soil-saver, but that everyone also knows what a strenuous task is before him when he undertakes to spread his fields

with straw by the old-time pitchfork and hand method.

Yes, that is the strong argument against the use of straw as a fertilizer—and many stacks would continue to "go up in smoke" and take good dollars along with them if that were the only method to be used.

But it isn't the only method—in fact the "pitchfork and hand" method is not the method used by Knop and Brown and the others mentioned above.

A new labor-saver, soil-builder and money-maker for the farmer has lately been perfected to perform this very service. It is known as the "Simplex" Straw Spreader, and it is being manufactured and distributed among thousands of American farmers by the well-known firm of modern farm machinery experts, the Manson Campbell Co., 824 West 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

It was the "Simplex" that led Wm. Knop to the way to \$500.00 extra profit money from his farm last year—just as it is now showing thousands of others the way to these most acceptable "extra profits."

The "Simplex" works to perfection under most exacting conditions.

You can attach it to any header barge or hay frame, fill it high with straw—wet or dry, even old rotten stack bottoms or manure—and cover the ground thoroughly and evenly over a strip 12 to 20 feet wide.

You can easily spread 20 acres or more a day—and the labor it performs, the time it saves and the soil it builds, will pay for it in 10 hours' time. It is possible to pay for itself in a single day.

Mr. Manson Campbell has announced a special offer for the readers of this paper, which enables you to put the "Simplex" to the most exacting test—to try it out in your own way on your farm for 30 days without risking a dollar of your money in the purchase—and in 30 days the machine will give you service that will pay its cost many times over.

A very interesting and very instructive book on straw fertilizer and the "Simplex" Spreader has just been issued by Mr. Campbell. The book contains pictures of scores of the best known and most successful farmers, agricultural experts and farm journal editors and their experience with the use of straw as a soil-builder and profit-maker. The book and full information about the special 30-day free trial no-money-down offer to our readers will be sent free and postpaid to all who will write the Manson Campbell Company, 824 West 10th St., Kansas City, Mo. We advise our readers to write for the book and investigate this very liberal offer.—Advertisement.

"RUBY GORDON Or Back From The Grave" FREE

By Libbie Sprague Phillips.



Here is a thrilling story of love, mystery and adventure that will grip your attention from the first word to the last! It is one of the greatest novels this famous writer has ever produced. Ruby Gordon, a poor orphan girl, becomes engaged to one of the young men in the town, who is the adopted son of a wealthy recluse. The old gentleman took a great dislike to Ruby Gordon because she reminded him of his wife who had left him years before and had been lost at sea in crossing the ocean; he felt that she was his wife's spirit reincarnated, and forbade Lawrence, his adopted son, to marry her, and made so much trouble that the young man finally broke his engagement and married another, but it is not their fate to so easily evade Ruby Gordon, as you will discover when you get your free copy of this great book and read the story yourself! Ruby Gordon will surely find a warm place in your heart—she is one of those sweet pure characters every reader admires. We purchased a large edition and will send the book free and postpaid to all who send 25c to pay for one new one-year subscription to our big home, farm and news weekly—or send 50c to pay for your own new, renewal or extension 1-year subscription and 50c additional, 50c in all. Send today. Address CAPPER'S WEEKLY, BOOK DEPT. RG-101, TOPEKA, KAN.

Tumbly Wunder Is Perfect

The Baby Contest Was a Feature of the State Fair

BY LUCILE BERRY

FROM morning until night for four days of the state fair in Topeka, hundreds of persons watched the babies of Kansas as the doctors measured their heads, tested their lungs, looked at their teeth and throats, weighed them and graded them. Four hundred and sixty mothers entered their babies in the first Better Baby Contest to be held at the Topeka State Fair. More than a dozen doctors, dentists, throat and ear specialists and health experts judged and many white capped nurses assisted them. A chilly rain drove the babies indoors to be examined the first day, but during the rest of the week the judging was done in a large tent. The crowd was held back by ropes, and only one person was allowed to accompany the baby on its adventures. One mother, who had expected family assistance, becoming excited as her baby's examination began, asked, "And please tell me why won't you allow more than one mother to go with the baby?"

Then Came Tumbly Wunder.

Tumbly Wunder from Valley Falls, Kan., was judged Wednesday afternoon. When her score was added up, the women at the scoring table laid aside the other scores they were working on to look at the Wunder baby's score. Then one slipped out to find Tumbly and her mother. The baby's height was measured again, and more whispering took place at the scoring table. A perfect baby had been found—one whose every measurement was exactly right. She had responded to every test exactly as she should have done. The judges could find nothing wrong with Tumbly. Tumbly isn't the baby's real name at all—it's just the name her family uses, and



Velda Wunder, Valley Falls, Kansas

it seems to fit her happy little self just right. Velda Pauline Wunder is her official title. She lives with her parents Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Wunder, 5½ miles straight west of Valley Falls. She has no brothers or sisters, Miss Wunder who is now 14 month old isn't an entire stranger to baby contests. In a contest in Valley Falls she won first prize as the most beautiful baby, and her mother carries a little diamond ring that was won at that time. It is a bit too large for her chubby hands just now, but there is no doubt that she will "grow into it," for Tumbly can't stop growing. She has too good a start.

"We came down to Topeka just to see how the baby would score," Mrs. Wunder said just after the baby's picture had been made. "We were surprised too, to think the doctors would pronounce her perfect. She never has been ill a minute. This summer she had cut her teeth, and has scarcely known it. She hasn't had her nap today because we were on the train this morning when it was time for it."

But loss of naps didn't disturb the baby. She laughed and played with her

father about the studio as her mother talked. She is accustomed to two or three naps every day, one at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, one about noon and one in the afternoon. She has learned to walk recently. Her mother says she has made no attempt to teach her to walk sooner as she wanted the little bones strong enough to support the weight first. The baby says a good many words, and imitates the farm animals. She was a breast-fed baby, and is now beginning to eat other foods. They are the right foods too—milk, soft boiled eggs, crackers, toast and gravy.

Not For Mothers Only.

Fathers as well as mothers were interested in the contest. Two of them were overheard one afternoon in lively conversation as their babies were being judged.

"Look at that little rascal of mine, will you! Wants to play with the doctors. He hasn't had his romp today. That's the reason he's so lively. We thought he might be afraid, you know, but no siree! Just look at the little fellow—trying to take the instruments away from the doctor—that's him, all right; he'll play with anything you give him—interested in everything—"

"See that pair of twins—" broke in another man. "Not much difference there—"

"There goes our baby," interrupted another father. "And he sure is some baby! You know it would just suit him to get right down here and play in this straw. He's starting out right. You know if a baby gets scared when they take the first measurement, he will cry clear through."

Talking "Shop."

"My boy didn't object to that," exclaimed father No. 1 as the throat specialist examined the baby's throat with a pocket flashlight.

"How old is he?" asked the second father.

"Twelve months."

"Bottle baby?" inquired the first father.

"Uh-huh."

"So's mine. D'you see how most of them make a fuss when they go to looking at their teeth? Must be something wrong with my boy's mouth—they keep looking at it and talking."

"Look at Doc Crumbine. He's going to get that pacifier out of that baby's mouth I'll bet."

And sure enough the doctor did.

"It's one the baby just picked up," the mother explained to him. "He never has used one, and I can't imagine where in the world he found this one. I didn't know he had it."

A pair of twins that came from Manhattan scored exactly alike, heads, busts, ears, eyes, noses, throats, height and all, except that one of the babies weighed eight ounces more than the other.

One baby, Ernest Decker from Tecumseh, Kan., went through the examination asleep. He was tested and measured, and carried from one doctor to another while he slept. When all measurements had been made the doctors had to waken him to give him the mental tests.

Doctor Crumbine, of the state board of health said that the mother who found that her child had some defect was more to be envied than the mother whose child took first prize. One baby was found with a tubercular hip, and one with hernia. The mothers had no idea that such conditions existed and would not have been likely to know it for years had the babies not been entered in the contest.

The Better Babies exhibit at the fair opened the eyes of many parents to their baby's needs. Large placards in simple, easily read sentences, made such suggestions as:

Don't give Baby a pacifier.
Pacifiers carry disease and are likely to increase the growth of adenoids.
If you want your Baby to be well:
Don't kiss him on the mouth.
Don't wash his face with a handkerchief wet in your mouth.
Don't expose him to dust.
Don't take him to crowded places.
Don't give him a bite from food you have just bitten.

In another section of the booth much attention was attracted by a sign:

Better Babies never eat these things. Their mothers know they should not.

On a shelf beneath was an assortment of such articles as coffee, hot breads, canned fish, dried beef, corned beef, raw celery, cabbage, tea, bananas, candy, nuts, cider, pickles, ham, olives, onions, pork and beans, sausage, green corn, tomatoes, radishes, cucumbers, salad, griddle cakes, pie, and cake (except sponge). Other cards gave simple, suggestive meals safe for baby to eat.

On the walls of another section was hung an array of baby clothes, sheer, soft, and wonderfully dainty with fine hand embroidery, yet loose and simple, with no stiff tucks, rough seams, or pins to hurt tender little bodies. Beds, bath tubs, nursing bottles, all meeting with scientific approval, and even an easily constructed home-made ice chest were also on display.

Prizes were awarded the winners Friday afternoon. Here are the champion babies:

The best town boy 12 to 24 months, Dean Tucker, Topeka, Kan.
The best town boy 24 to 36 months, Russel Davis, Marysville, Kan.
The best city girl 12 to 24 months, Doris Hoyl, Hope, Kan.
The best city girl 24 to 36 months, Lovenia Otis, Oakland, Kan.
The best country boy 12 to 24 months, Edwin Richards, Hoyt, Kan.
The best country boy, 24 to 36 months, John Williamson, Topeka, Kan.
The best country girl 12 to 24 months, Velda Pauline Wunder, Valley Falls, Kan.
The best country girl 24 to 36 months, Elizabeth Rutledge, Eskridge, Kan.
The best baby 6 months to 12 months, George Viliee, Topeka.
The gold medal awarded by the Woman's Home Companion for the highest scoring baby in the contest was given to Velda Wunder, Valley Falls, Kan., who scored perfect. Another baby scoring 100 per cent was Lovenia Otis, Oakland, Kan. Bronze medals were awarded for the best town boy, the best town girl, the best country boy, the best country girl. A silver cup for the best breastfed baby was awarded Velda Wunder. This was given by the Imperial Granum company.

Women Sent Excellent Work

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS.

There'll be well set tables in Kansas this winter if the jellies, preserves, canned fruits and vegetables displayed at the state fair are any indication. The housewives who made them should be careful how they give invitations to dinner from now on for no one who saw their tempting rows of jars and glasses will think of sending regrets.

The art booth showed that Kansas has many painters of merit, but the housewives who filled jars with perfectly matched gooseberries or currants and blended the varying greens, reds and whites of tomatoes, beans, onions and pimento in their mixed pickles showed as much artistic feeling and skill as any who painted landscapes or decorated china. At least the judges said so and they ought to know.

A notable feature of the exhibit was the sunshine preserves, a prize exhibit of ten varieties put up by Miss Leila Schultz of Gardner. Did you ever try it? It's very simple, and the preserves are delicious. Put measure for measure of sugar with your fruit and cook it just four minutes. Then spread the mixture in shallow plates and let it stand in the sunlight for several days until the sirup thickens. It is a wise plan to cover the plates with pieces of window glass to keep out dust and flies. Many persons have tried this method for strawberries and cherries, but Miss Shultz has proved it equally successful with tomatoes, red raspberries, currants, peaches, pears and other fruits. A 25-jar exhibit of steamed cooked fruits and vegetables entered by Mrs. Flaharty of Ottawa was also a prize winner and attracted much notice on account of the method used. Here the fresh fruit or vegetable is packed carefully into glass jars and covered with water or sirup. Then the jars are set into steamers and steamed from two to six hours according to the size and variety of the fruit.

There were other collections of canned fruits and preserves, as well as most attractive glasses of clear, quivery jelly and jars of pickles and relishes.

The exhibits of bread, biscuits, pies and cakes were of excellent quality, but few in number since this was the first year the fair has offered prizes for such culinary efforts.

The needles in Kansas surely have had little rest all summer and as for crochet hooks and tatting shuttles—well every day has been their busy day, too. But the results were worth it. The needle work exhibit was the best on record, both in workmanship and variety of articles displayed.

Housewives who like dainty furnishings, and young girls still in the "hope-box" stage, gazed wistfully at the beautiful lacy crocheted luncheon sets, tatted doilies, cross stitch guest towels, or eyelet and satin stitch sheets and pillow cases, while a mahogany tray in delft blue Dutch landscape cross stitch design was pronounced charming, and a collection of wonderful crocheted counterpanes—"worth \$1,800 and every one took a year to make," the manager of the exhibit assured visitors—caused even the most hardened fancy workers to catch their breath.

Old women with workworn fingers smiled reminiscently at sun bedquilts and braided rugs, while the men cast a few bewildered glances at the maze of tatted bags, hardanger portieres, flowered sofa pillows, embroidered blouses and crocheted neckties, and beat a retreat to the prize stock and farm machinery. A few men must have been braver, for the manager smilingly pointed out several large centerpieces and a charmingly dainty pink and white crocheted afghan made by a man! A Kansas sunflower pillow represented the painstaking work of a 12-year-old boy.

Millions of stitches, thousands of moments, bits of the life records of hopes and ambitions of women from all over Kansas—this was the story tatted, crocheted, and stitched into the exhibit in the fancy work booth, a story begun by the needle pricked baby fingers of a child 5 years old and finished by a woman still interested in living and working at 92.

When the Work Goes Quickly

[Prize Letter.]

Here are a few labor saving hints for the busy housekeeper who has to be wash lady, seamstress, cook, and in fact everything. I find it takes much less time when one has a good deal of sewing to do to take some day when she has a lot of time and cut out say a dozen garments at one time, of course folding and tying each one separately as it is cut, to avoid getting them mixed. This saves getting out patterns every time you want a little sewing done; and often there will be time to sew up a garment when it couldn't possibly be done if you had to cut it out first.

Then I try to do the baking on the days I wash or iron. This saves fuel as well as time. I also utilize the fire for stewing meat or cooking anything that takes a long time. The mending should be done as soon as the clothes are ironed, before being put away. Then you remember just what repairs are needed, and everything is in shape when you put them on. Anything that has to be mended very neatly should be done before it is washed; then after it is ironed the mend will scarcely show. Should you have to mend a faded garment with a new piece, boil the patch in saleratus water until faded the right shade, then it will not be so noticeable.

I try to cook enough for dinner to leave plenty for supper, then supper can be got ready in a few minutes. When I make hash or croquettes I make them as soon as dinner is over, and wash up everything with the dinner things. If one likes fancy work she should keep a piece handy to pick up at odd moments; she will be surprised to find how much can be accomplished during the year that way.

Get your vegetables in the morning; take a rest every afternoon if possible. Keep your bedroom windows open and let in the fresh air and sunshine.

A rounding teaspoonful of borax in the starch will give clothes a lovely gloss and make them iron easier.

Chloride of lime will take out mildew. Salt and lemon juice will take out iron rust. After putting on the cloth it should be placed in the hot sun. Molasses will take out grass stains if rubbed in before washing. Should any garment become slightly scorched in ironing, dampen and place in the sun.

Should food become scorched in cooking set the pan or kettle quickly in one of cold water for a few minutes, then empty to a clean one, and the food will not taste the least bit.

When making gravy brown the flour in hot fat, then pour on cold water, not hot, and it will not lump. For white sauce or pudding sauce blend the butter and flour together, then pour on boiling water or milk.

Fallon, Calif.

Mrs. F. Swanson.

Fancy Work Time Is Coming

BY MRS. GLENN C. FITCH.

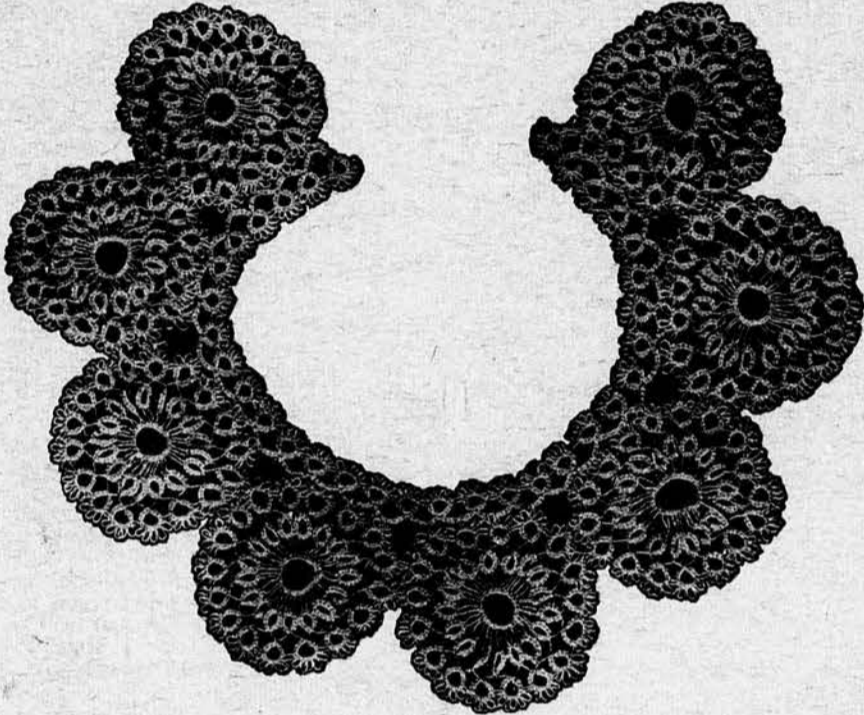
Directions for tatted collar:

For the medallion make a ring of 1 double knot, picot (rather long) 17 times, close and fasten securely. * Make a ring of 6 double knots, join to picot of the ring first made, 6 double knots, close, turn your work, leave 1/4 inch thread, make a ring of 4 double knots, picot, 1 double knot, picot 6 times (making 7 picots in all) 4 double knots, close. * Turn your work and repeat from * to *, joining the outside rings by first and last picots. Continue around until wheel is finished. Make 8 wheels in all, joining as you work, or by needle and thread. I prefer joining by needle as you can use

home. If you could take a look at the medicine that the writer usually keeps on hand you could count them on the fingers of one hand. We have had just one occasion on which it was necessary to call the doctor, and that was a case of typhoid caused by drinking impure water.

There is nothing so conducive to good health as wholesome food rightly cooked and eaten, plenty of fresh air, and exercise in the open. While not nearly so much patent medicine is sold as was ten years ago, there are still many persons who are becoming dope fiends, hoping to lengthen their days. Nature does not need to be assisted by quack medicines.

Mothers should be careful about giving medicine to their children. Drugs



A Collar of Tattling.

the wheels in various ways if you tire of the collar, or if one part of your collar should be damaged, you can replace it more easily. Join the wheels by two rings on each side of the wheel, leaving 4 rings at the top free, and 9 rings free on the outside edge of the collar.

Chain around the neck—Make a ring the same as the outside rings in wheel, take second shuttle thread and chain 4 double knots, join to center picot of the outside one of the 4 free rings of the wheel, 4 double knots; make another ring as before then another chain until you have joined to the 4 free rings of each wheel. Use number 10 mercerized thread.

Throw Out Bottles and Pills

BY JOSEPHINE FAGUE.

It is a costly habit American people have of taking medicine continually. Lots of people have shortened their days by dosing themselves with drugs and bitters. People need to learn how to keep well. In most cases it may be done by the avoidance of over eating, overwork and worry. I might add the maxim, "Fear God and keep your feet dry." At the home of one of my neighbors recently I had occasion to peep into her medicine chest. I will not undertake to describe all of the medicines, salves, powders, and drugs that I saw there. It was enough to stock a good sized shelf in a drug store. The sequel to this fact is that the family is always ailing and the doctor is a frequent visitor in their

should never enter into the body of a child except in rare cases and then only under the supervision of a careful physician. If space were available, a long-list of patent medicines could be given, medicines that once were thought to be necessary to the prolonging of our earthly existence. They have been analyzed and found to contain nothing at all of medicinal value. According to the manufacturer of a certain preparation, it is 95 per cent casein. The Journal of the American Medical Association has this to say of it: "One dollar's worth of — is equal in food value to six cents worth of milk or one or two cent's worth of flour." While there is nothing harmful in it, think of the waste of money! Is it any wonder that patent medicine manufacturers can maintain summer homes, and winter homes and make ocean voyages annually?

Chesterson says that every nation of the earth must henceforth be either a democracy or a riot. That is predicting a plentiful supply of riots.

The pitchfork will soon be mightier than the pen or sword either, and the man who knows how to handle it will be in good demand.

Our admiration goes out to a man who, if he is right will not only fight to the last ditch, but will dig a few additional ditches.

Last year little Denmark exported \$123,317,000 worth of provisions and imported \$7,213,500 worth.

Why Are You Happy?

When you wake tomorrow morning and look out at the new day; while you linger for a final stretch before taking up the day's business; while you listen to the larks in the fields, smell the invigorating breath of the new summer and ponder over the promise of the soil—take just a moment or two to count the blessings you have.

We are all very much given to enumerating our troubles. How many of us ever figure up the joys we have?

Why are you happy?

Write a few lines about it to the Happiness Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Your letter may add a whole lot of hope and cheer to some lonely soul where the crop outlook is not so good as in your county.

Here's the EVERY WOMAN NEEDS Helpmate



The Great Labor and Time Saver

This is the big value, Kansas made cabinet that is breaking all sales records. Many exclusive features—sliding or disappearing doors to enclose space just above the table. Just pull the knobs together toward the center of the space. The doors roll easily, enclosing this part of the cabinet without removing a thing from the table surface, as is necessary in cabinets where old-style hinge doors are used.

The Klemp Includes Without Extra Charge:

1. Six Glass Spice Jars.
 2. Rolling Pin Rack.
 3. Glass Tea and Coffee Jars.
 4. Glass Sugar Bin on Swinging Bracket.
 5. Extra Big and Wide Cutting Board that slides in or out as desired, ready when wanted, out of way when not.
 6. Metal Bread and Cake Box.
- Also Has —
7. Silver or Cutlery Drawers.
 8. Bevel Mirror in door above.
 9. Eight China Closet Spaces for Dishes, Crockery, Foods, Etc.
 10. Ornamental Glass Doors.
 11. Three-Fly Oak Panels—can't warp or split.
 12. Ivory finish inside—sanitary, durable, easily cleaned.
 13. Large space for Foods, Utensils, Etc.
 14. 23x35 in. Aluminum Covered Table.
 15. Linen Drawer.
 16. Sanitary closed Flour Bin—never any dust or dirt.
 17. Spacious Pan Rack.
 18. Sliding Metal Shelf. Large Cupboard.
 19. Strong and Smooth-Running Casters.
 20. Made of Oak—the most lasting of all materials.

The Klemp Kitchen Cabinet

Make it a point to see the "KLEMP" at your local store. We can't begin to describe its many big value features here, but this is by far the most complete, most sanitary and most economical kitchen cabinet on the market today. It is the cabinet you will want the moment you see it. Be sure to see it before you decide on any other.

We have been manufacturing furniture for more than 30 years, and kitchen cabinets for 20 years. Nearly one thousand leading dealers in Kansas alone and thousands in other states, now sell the "KLEMP."

H.W. Klemp Furniture Co.
Leavenworth, Kansas.

\$25.00 For A Name For This Pony

I WILL give \$25.00 FREE for the best name for a beautiful prize Shetland Pony. Send the best name you can think of right away, for not only do you have a chance to win the \$25 prize, but **You Can Win the Pony Too** for I am going to give him to some boy or girl who will do a little easy work for me. I have just given "Dandy," "Patches," "Carlo" and "Gyp," "Scout," "Domino," and other beautiful ponies, and now I am going to give away another pony. But first I want a name for him.

1500 Votes Free Just as soon as you send me a name for the pony I will tell you all about my great contest and I will also send you a special coupon good for 1500 free pony votes. Remember, I will give \$25 for the best name for this pony, and if more than one sends the name selected each will receive \$25 and I send you 1500 free pony votes and full particulars about the pony as soon as I hear from you. Only one name from each family accepted. Write me today.

A. M. PIPEP, 939 Poplar Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa



APPLETON Husker & Shredder

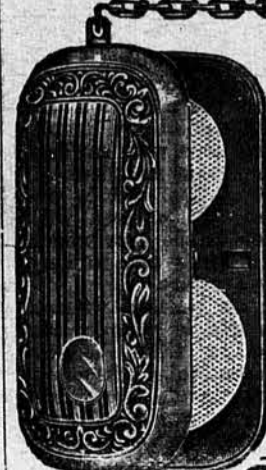
Half the food value of your corn crop is in the stalks. The fodder from the stalks pays the whole cost of operating an Appleton which shreds or cuts them while husking the ears.

The Appleton was the first successful machine husker made; the product of 42 years' experience in farm machinery making. Husks the cleanest, shells the least, and is equipped with the most efficient corn saver. Easiest and safest to operate.

Guaranteed to do more and better work with less power than any other husker of same size, working under equal conditions. Built by Appleton standards, it gives years of service; yet one season's income from it pays its cost. Send now for the Appleton Husker book—it's free. APPLETON MFG. CO., 597 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill., Est. 1872.

Stylish Coin Purse

FREE



Beautiful Thin Model!

This new style thin model coin Purse is heavily silver plated and opens with push spring just like a watch case. It has a beautiful engraved design on both sides as shown in illustration. The illustration also shows the arrangement of the inside of the case. On one side are two coin departments for holding dimes and nickels. The coins are held in place by a concealed spring so that there is no danger of losing them if the case comes open. On the other side is space which can be used for postage stamps or currency. This case is 1 1/2 inches wide by 2 1/2 inches long and is fastened to a nice 4 1/2 inch silver plated chain. We guarantee that you will be more than delighted with this beautiful little purse.

HOW YOU CAN GET THIS PURSE FREE

We are giving these stylish little coin purses away free as a means of introducing our big family and story paper the Household. This paper is published once a month and contains from 24 to 48 pages every issue. We are making a special trial subscription rate for a short time, whereby you can secure the Household for a period of three months for 10 cents and in addition to this, we will send you one of these beautiful little coin purses free and postpaid. If you want one of these purses do not delay but send ten cents to the address below and we will send one absolutely free by return mail and our magazine for three months. The supply of purses is limited so do not put off sending in your order. Address:

THE HOUSEHOLD, DEPT. C. P. 14, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Then You Will Prosper

Dairying is the Meal Ticket For the Dry Land Farmer

BY HENRY M. COTTRELL

DAIRYING is the one never failing money-making resource in dry land farming for the family with little capital. The native wild grass is a dependable dairy feed. Kafir and sorghum, when given good treatment, never fail to produce feed crops. These sure feed crops make good silage and for \$10 outlay and his labor, the dry land farmer can have a pit silo. Buyers of cream pay cash at the time of each purchase. The dry land farmer with a herd of good dairy cows receives a cash income every week through the year, whether the season is wet or dry.

The new settler in a dry land country who takes a herd of milking cows with him can go out the first morning he is in his new home and milk the cows while his wife is getting breakfast. He can separate the cream and begin a steady cash income with the first day in his new home. The regular weekly return from the sale of cream enables the new settler to pay cash for his household supplies and he need not have store bills. The skimmilk fed to hens and pigs adds to the profits.

The countless losses and failures in dry land farming in the Southwest have come from attempts to make a living from exclusive grain farming and no stock. A careful dry land farmer in eastern Colorado raised six profitable crops of grain in 18 years. The 1914 grain crop is heavy throughout the Panhandle. The last generally good grain crop in that district was in 1908. The man who depends entirely upon raising grain finds the wait between crops too long. It is particularly hard when the new settler comes at the beginning of a period of dry years. Where the main income is furnished by the dairy cows, the dry land farmer lives comfortably every year. He sows grain only in those seasons when there is ample moisture and the money that the grain brings is a surplus that can be used for investment.

When the dry land farmer has sufficient capital and is not obliged to have a weekly or monthly income, beef cattle, horses and mules are money-makers. Many of the old settlers on the plains have become wealthy and now have fine homes, some of them are bank directors, from the profits made from raising beef cattle and horses. Beef cattle can be finished to top the market on silage made from kafir or sorghum fed with kafir or milo grain and cottonseed meal. The gains are more rapid than the usual gains made in the corn belt.

When you think of dry land farming think of dairying. When you move to a dry land farm take 10 to 20 good dairy cows with you. Make your main crops feed crops for the dairy cows. Store the surplus in cheap pit silos. Take good care of the cows and of the cream. You will prosper.

Silage for Milk and Beef

I have a pit silo 12 by 27 feet, 20 feet of which is in the ground. It is made on the plan of the common sense silo with 2 by 4's spiked together on a cement base. I filled it September 30 with kafir that would have made 4 to 8 bushels to the acre, and commenced feeding out of it on October 16. I fed 12 cows and 5 calves from it. I fed cottonseed meal, mill-run and kafir fodder for roughness with the silage, and had very good results. This was my first experience in putting up and feeding silage, in fact I had never seen a silo until I dug mine. I milk cows and sell the milk in town.

I have a neighbor at the edge of town who put up a 200-ton stave silo about the same time I dug mine and filled it with kafir of about the same quality as mine. He put 100 steers on full feed and was well pleased with the results. He fed all the silage they would eat with 6 pounds of cottonseed meal to the steer every day. Silage is one of the finest feeds there is to mix meal into and it is eaten up without a particle of waste. My neighbor emptied his silo about the first of February and to keep his steers going he refilled it over half full with dry kafir fodder that had the heads on. The kafir was wet thoroughly

as it was cut with an inch stream of water running in the blower pipe of the cutter. We examined it just as he began to feed it and it looked as good as the first filling. His steers were fed on this until some time in April.

My silage kept fine with very little mold. The fodder was cut and immediately hauled in and cut. It was moderately ripe and dry and I kept a small stream of water running on it all the time. After filling the silo I put a small load of loose straw on top. I have since learned that the straw should be run through the cutter before being put on top of the silage. Only about a load of my silage spoiled.

I believe the pit silo is the silo for this part of the country as the dirt can be cemented and the wall of the silo will stand for a long time. I use a tub, rope, and pulley to draw the silage from the silo. My silo cost me \$150 complete and I hired everything done. It is supposed to hold 60 tons.

Everett Veatch.

Custer City, Okla.

Use the Scales With Tester

I took a sample of milk from one of my cows to our cream merchant and had him test it. The result was 3.4 per cent cream. He told me that it did not pay to keep a cow that did not test at least 4 per cent. I was not satisfied with the result as my cow gives a large amount of milk. We concluded to save all her cream for one day by itself. We churned this cream and weighing the butter we found that it weighed just 2 pounds.

We gave the cow a fair test. We milked her at the regular time and gave her no extra feed or attention. I think this is the fairest way to find the producing value of a cow. Two pounds of butter a day means 60 pounds a month and at 20 cents a pound it would be \$12 a month beside the calf and skimmilk. And yet the cream man's scientific method of testing cream condemned this cow.

Axtell, Kan. W. R. Kenward.

If this cream merchant did not consider the quantity of milk given by this cow in connection with the butter fat test, his advice was bad. To get a fair test of a cow's production the Babcock tester and milk scales should go together. In fact, this is the proper and scientific way to test a cow.—Editor.

Corn Balances the Skimmilk

When I begin to change the calves from whole milk to skimmilk I feed a little shelled corn in addition. Later when the calves are fed on skimmilk alone I give them a handful of corn meal at each feed. I feed about 5 quarts of milk twice a day, keep the calf on grass in summer, and feed hay in winter. None of my calves has had the scours in the six years I have used these methods of feeding.

E. C. Lyon.

Franklin, Kan.

Plan of a Montana Milk House

[Prize Letter.]

I should like to tell your readers who have a windmill and a tank, how they can have a cheap and at the same time a very satisfactory milk house. The one we have is built by the side of the windmill. It is 18 feet high and octagon in shape. Each side is 3 feet wide, making it 24 feet in circumference. The walls are double and filled with sawdust to keep the pipes from freezing in winter and to keep out the heat from the sun in summer. The doors are double, the inner door being lined with sawdust also. There is a pipe that runs through the lower room from the well to the tank and a faucet is connected with this. There is a hole in the floor with a drain pipe. This enables one to keep the room perfectly sanitary.

I set my milk on benches without covers. When the milk is pumping the tank full, the cool air from the cold water keeps the room cool. I keep my butter that is already made into prints, on plates in this room until I get ready to sell it and it keeps perfectly solid. There are shelves around the upper part

of the room and I keep yeast and other things that are to be kept cool on these. There is a ladder nailed to the sides of the lower room leading to the tank room above.

It would be hard to estimate the cost of such a building in your state. We are only three miles from a large lumber mill where we can get lumber cheap.

Mrs. Elsie Briery.

R. 4, Kalispell, Mont.

Dairy Discussion Topics

For the best letter on any of the subjects suggested below a year's subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be awarded and there will be a prize for every other good letter. Send your letters to "The Dairy Editor," the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

What are your winter feeds for cows that have paid out the best in milk and butter or cream produced?

What is your plan of calf feeding that produces the best growth and keeps the calves in good health?

Describe any handy scheme or kink used in the cow stable, milk house or separator room to shorten or lighten work. Make drawings if possible.

Letters on things to remember in running and keeping the separator in order are in season summer and winter.

What particular ways of churning, and working butter have you found to make the most wholesome and best keeping product?

What season of year do you like to have the cows come fresh and why then?

What is the word from the silo users by this time? How did the silage go with stock during the cold spell and would you put up a silo if you had it to do again?

In what way may a farmer in ordinary circumstances best improve on the kind of cows he keeps? If you have a herd of good producers give your experience.

How do you dispose of your dairy products, by selling cream, butter or whole milk? If you have the chance to do either why do you follow your present plan?

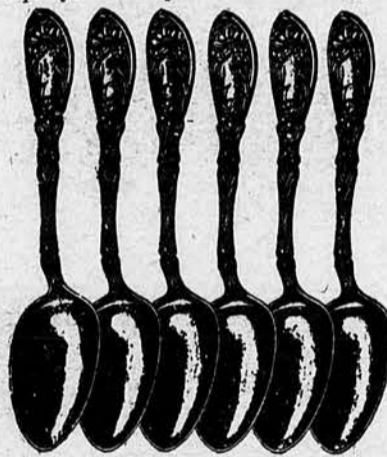
What is your biggest problem in the dairy business and how do you solve it? Or if you don't solve it, let us know what it is anyway and between ourselves and a hundred thousand readers perhaps we can help you out.

How many of our folks find it pays to cook feed for the cows and what feeds do you cook for them?

What is your idea as to how long a cow ought to go dry? If she is still in a fairly good flow of milk, six weeks to two months before calving, would you take steps to dry her off? What is your method of enforced drying and what of bad results, such as caked udders, etc.?

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standard length, extra deep bowl and with beautifully embossed and engraved handles. I am going to give a set of these handsome spoons absolutely free, postage paid, to all who send just \$1.00 to pay for a year's subscription to my big farm weekly, The Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send your subscription order at once and secure a set of these beautiful and serviceable spoons. State whether you are new or old subscriber. Time will be extended one year if you are already paid in advance. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

It is said that the best times of day to see forest fires from lookout station are just after daylight and just before sunset.

The forest service has been requested to co-operate with the port authorities of Coos Bay, Washington, in planting to control shifting sand dunes.

Kansas air presses fourteen pounds to the square inch on you when it isn't trying to do a thing. No wonder something happens when it cuts loose and tries.



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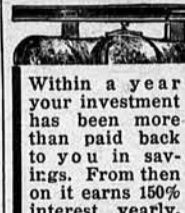
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Sudan Grass Resists Drouth

Western Kansas Farmers Are Much Interested In the High Yields Produced By This New Forage Crop

There is increasing interest in sudan grass in western Kansas, for the crop has done well this year. While it is wise to go slow with almost all new crops, the fine results being obtained with most of the plantings in Kansas this year indicate that it has a future, especially in the western third of the state. There will be a greatly increased acreage in that section next year, if the seed can be obtained.

Seed of sudan grass was distributed in small lots to many farmers in the western part of the state by the Kansas Agricultural college last spring, so the results of these local trials will be available in many communities. In addition, there are many larger plantings. One of the larger fields is that grown by Lee Gould, near Wilroads. He has 40



Sudan Grass More Than 6 Feet High.

acres planted to the crop, and the results he has obtained have made him very optimistic concerning the future of sudan grass in western Kansas.

Sudan grass is an annual, the leaves of which are broader and more numerous than those of Johnson grass. It is distinguished from the Johnson grass, to which it is related, by the absence of rootstocks; and while this necessitates annual planting it also prevents sudan grass from becoming an obnoxious weed like the perennial Johnson grass. When seeded broadcast or in drills, it averages about 3 to 5 feet in height and has stems a little smaller than a lead pencil. When grown in rows and cultivated, it reaches a height of 6 to 9 feet, with rather larger stems. The hay of the cultivated crop is somewhat coarser than that of the broadcast crop, and is not so desirable for market hay.

Sudan grass does best on a rich loam, but it has been grown successfully on almost every class of soils, from a heavy clay to a light sand. Where the soil is quite sandy, a light yield may be expected. The ground must be fairly well drained.

When given plenty of room the grass stools very freely, especially after the first cutting, and it is not uncommon to find more than 100 stems arising from one crown. From seeding to first cutting 75 to 80 days are usually necessary. The second cutting comes about 45 days after the first.

It has been demonstrated that sudan grass is palatable, and analysis shows it to be about the same in chemical composition as Johnson grass and timothy hay. The percentage of protein decreases from the heading period until the seed is ripe, but the hay is as valuable about blossoming time as at any previous stage. Being an annual, it can be fitted into any rotation without much trouble, but very little benefit to the soil will result from growing it, as it is a rank feeder and leaves nothing in the soil for improvement except the decaying roots. It is suitable for growing in mixtures with cowpeas, soybeans, and other legumes, because its stiff stems support the vines of the legumes

and make harvesting easy, and allow the leguminous vines to cure more quickly by preventing the matting of the leaves.

No trial of sudan grass as silage has yet been carried out, but judging from its palatability and its succulence, it should be excellent for this purpose, especially in mixtures with legumes. A mixture of sudan grass and cowpeas or soybeans could be grown for silage as well as for hay.

No pasture tests have yet been completed, but sudan grass seems to lack several of the essentials of a good pasture: First, it is an annual and the ground would necessarily be soft and considerable injury from trampling would result, since it does not form a turf; second, livestock pasturing on it would, no doubt, pull out quite a number of plants; and finally, being a sorghum, it may, in some cases, be a carrier of prussic acid, which when occurring in considerable quantity is quickly fatal to cattle.

In the central Great Plains the summers are sufficiently warm and long enough to mature one cutting, and in some cases two cuttings of sudan grass, thus giving this region a hay of good quality to replace the millets. This grass promises to become of most importance as a hay plant throughout Texas, in western Oklahoma, western Kansas and western Nebraska.

The seed habits of sudan grass are nearly perfect, as it produces seed freely and high above the ground, where it can be harvested easily. The seed is retained well, and loss from shattering is much less than in other wild forms of sorghums.

Seed harvesting is accomplished economically with an ordinary grain binder, after which the seed can be handled in the same manner as grain. The seed yields range from 450 to 1,400 pounds an acre under ordinary conditions, and under irrigation, up to 2,250 pounds.

As the seed of sudan grass resembles Johnson grass very closely except that it is larger and more plump, it will be advisable as soon as the seed becomes abundant to use only that produced in the north beyond the Johnson grass area. Seedsmen at present are charging up to \$2.25 a pound for their seed, but in a few years it will no doubt be produced in quantities large enough to reduce the price to 4 or 5 cents a pound. It requires from 16 to 24 pounds of good, clean seed an acre for broadcast sowing, and from 2 to 6 pounds an acre for seeding in rows.

A rather firm seedbed is best. When the seed is drilled, the ground should be plowed in the spring and harrowed down well, as for corn. A cool soil delays the germination. No fertilizers are necessary in the West, where the soil is reasonably good, and in the East it is advisable to use some complete fertilizer such as is applied for corn.

The best time for seeding in the latitude of Oklahoma and Kansas is the first two weeks in May.

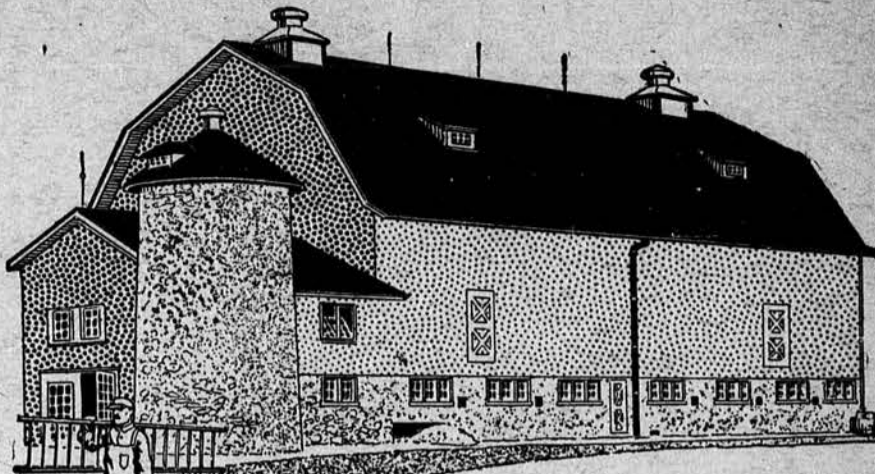
In regions of abundant rainfall, a common grain drill is the best machine for seeding. In semi-arid regions for hay, and in any locality for seed production, better results will be obtained by seeding it in rows far enough apart to allow cultivation. Where ordinary grain cultivators are used, the rows should be 36 to 42 inches apart; but where beet cultivators or similar tools are used, larger yields can be obtained from rows 18 to 24 inches apart, the latter distance being the most practicable.

Do most of the curing of the alfalfa in the windrow or shock, so the leaves will be saved and the hay will be prepared to choose.

There is more in every boy than anybody thinks. Has he the pluck and perseverance to bring it out? That's where his future hinges. It's all up to him.

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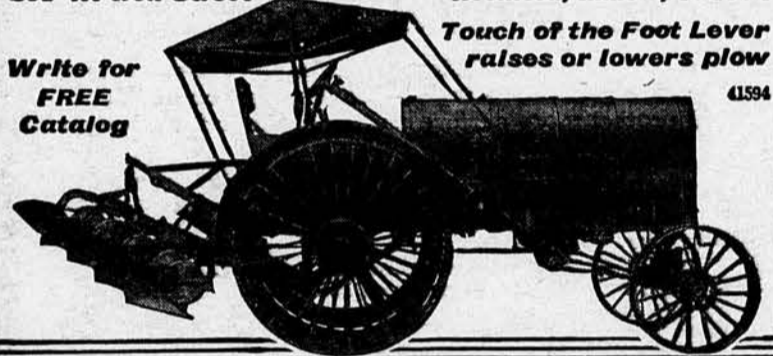
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With Aunt Mary At the Fair

BY V. V. DETWILER
The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Aunt Mary stood, amazed, in front of the big refrigerator at the fair grounds to see the lifesize cow done in butter. "It does seem an awful waste of good butter," she said. "But I suppose they can eat it, when we finish looking at it. J. E. Wallace of Lincoln, Neb., the butter sculptor, must have been a farm boy. He couldn't make a big lump of butter look like that unless he was well acquainted with cows, could he? Let me show you something else; it will make you wish that you could do something to make the cows of Kansas give more milk," and Aunt Mary led her companion rapidly toward the dairy commissioner's booth.

"Now what do you think of that?" She turned a sober face to the woman at her elbow. "Those two piles of butter tubs show just the tremendous difference between what our cows do, and

that cost. I know she couldn't eat as much as 10 cows and she gives almost as much butter as that many ordinary cows.

"Now I must show you the map of seeds. I don't remember how many grains the man said were used in making the map, but I guess it is about all that are grown in Kansas. I didn't have any idea that there were so many until he told me. Now doesn't that look fine? All the border, and the other parts in black, are rape seed," she explained. "The names are made of popcorn. This map of Kansas is not the only one made like this. Here is one of Jefferson county, and there is one of Waubesa county. I used to make picture frames and things out of such materials, but since my daughter has grown up she has persuaded me that they catch too much dust. I guess there is no doubt that she is right; but they are pretty.

"Have you seen the exhibit from the Kansas Agricultural college? Our boys will be ready to go to college before many years, and we should know what they have at the different schools. See these cases of mounted insects. There are 800 of them shown here. It shows them in all their different stages of growth. Would you have believed that a hessian fly ever looked like this? That is what they call the flax seed stage, and you see this shows just where in the wheat plant to find them. See these moths? Would you have known that they were ever apple worms? I could study these cases for hours, but we don't have the time. See these pictures over here that show how they fed some hogs. Both of these hogs weighed 55 pounds at the beginning of the experiment. This one that was fed on all the corn it could eat, and nothing else, for 270 days weighed 80 pounds. This other one, a litter mate, was fed a little dried blood in addition to the corn. It weighed 300 pounds after being fed 270 days. I have heard my John say lots of times that corn and water wasn't enough to feed a hog.

"You have been out to see the baby show, haven't you? Yes I spent a half day out there, too. I could hardly get started away. They keep bringing the sweetest children in there. I couldn't ever be a judge in a show of that kind, because I should give a first prize to almost every baby they brought to me, I believe.

(Continued on Page 19.)

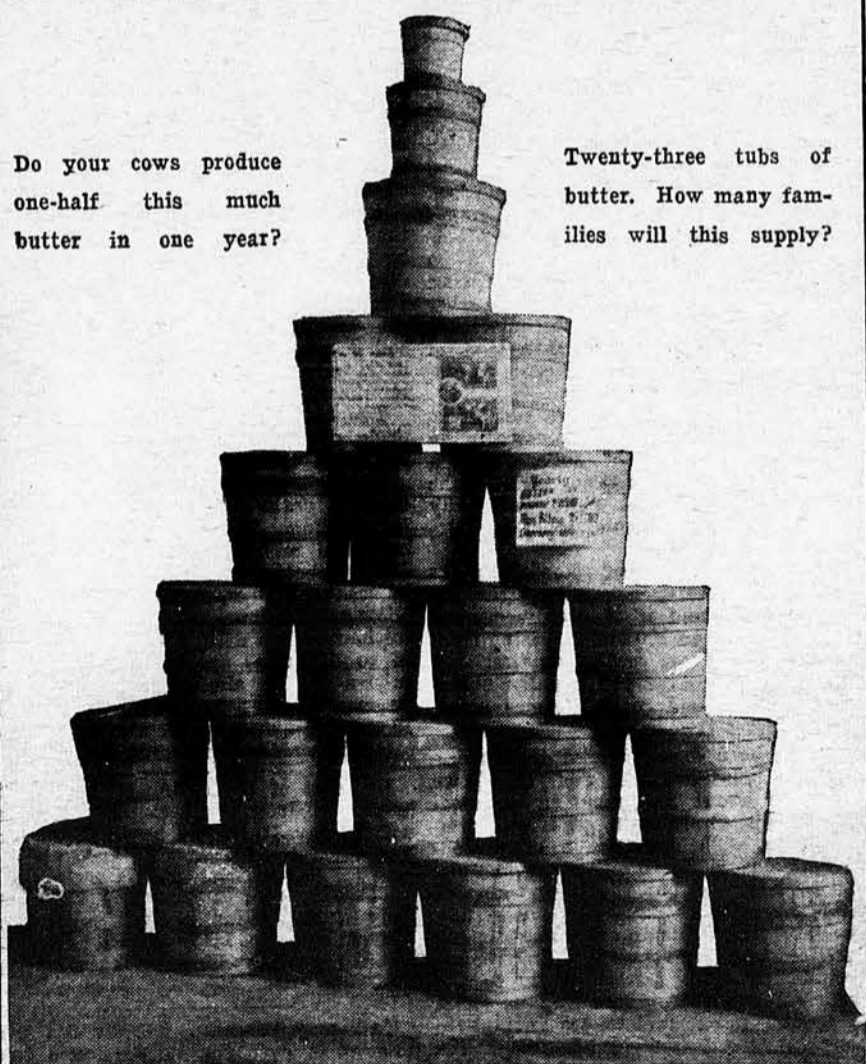


Representing yearly butter production of average Kansas cow, 145 pounds.

what it is possible for cows to do. That little pile of three tubs is 145 pounds of butter, all the average Kansas cow produces in a year. That other pile of tubs holds 1288 pounds of butter, produced in a year by one cow. I wish we had a few cows like May Rilma—a Guernsey they say she is. If I had John milking just one cow like that, think what a lot of butter I could make! I must have him find out what cows like

Do your cows produce one-half this much butter in one year?

Twenty-three tubs of butter. How many families will this supply?



Representing yearly butter production of May Rilma, world record Guernsey 1288 pounds.

Hutchinson Had the Crop Show

(Continued from Page 6.)

the swine department. This show brought out 369 animals representing five breeds. There were 150 Duroc-Jerseys, 105 Poland Chinas, 51 Berkshires, 38 Hampshires, and 25 Chester Whites on exhibition.

The sheep show brought out some good individuals. Five breeds were represented. These were the Hampshire, Southdown, Shropshire, Oxford, and Dorset Horn. Most of the sheep shown were much better fitted than was the case with the exhibits a few years ago. A flock of Dorsets that deserve special mention came from the Oklahoma Agricultural college at Stillwater.

The classifications for show and standard bred horses brought out a larger number of entries than last year. This part of the show seems to be growing in popularity with the horsemen that visit Hutchinson every year. The number of entries of draft horses, however, was not up to the record made a year ago. The absence of local exhibitors was more noticeable in this department than in any other. The exhibits of jacks, jennets, and mules improve from year to year. This is one department that more than held its own. The greatest increase here was in the quality of the entries. The farmers in the territory tributary to Hutchinson are beginning to recognize the importance of the mule industry and as a result there has been a gradual elimination of the poorer sorts shown at the state fair for the last five years.

Percherons.

The Percheron show was the largest in the horse division and there was an especially great interest among the visitors at the ringside when the judge was passing on the classes in this breed. The largest herd was that shown by J. C. Robison of Towanda, who brought 31 head. Much interest was aroused by the class of three year old stallions; Robison taking first on Vincent, a young animal of great promise. First in the aged stallion class also went to Robison on Injuriex, an animal imported two years ago.

Exhibitors—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.; C. F. Cooper & Son, Nickerson, Kan.; M. Blurton, Pratt, Kan.

Judge—Col. R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.

Stallions—Aged: 1, Robison on Injuriex; 2, Cooper & Son on Kravin. Three-Year-Olds: 1, 2 and 3, Robison on Vincent, Hampton and Halle. Two-Year-Olds: 1, 2 and 3, Robison on Kerrick, Fanton 2d and Casey. Yearlings: 1, Robison on Fallero; 2, Blurton on Sonco; 3, Cooper & Son on Milten. Foals: 1, Robison on Capron.

Mares—Aged: 1, 2 and 3, Robison on Kapitola, Princess and Lucinda. Three-Year-Olds: 1, 2 and 3, Robison on Langust, Queen Ann and Vapine. Two-Year-Olds: 1, 2 and 3, Robison on Edina, Selma and Maribelle. Yearlings: 1 and 2, Robison on Instate and Rosette. Foals: 1, Cooper & Son on Queenette; 2, Robison on Joyette.

Champion stallion—Robison on Vincent.
Champion mare—Robison on Vincent.
Several special prizes were offered by the Percheron Society of America to registered animals. All were awarded to Robison.

Belgians.

There were but two exhibitors in this breed and there were but few entries. J. C. Robison of Towanda took all the prizes in the classes in which he had entries. C. F. Cooper & Son of Nickerson took first in the aged stallion class.

French Draft.

B. W. Dunswoth of Haven took second place in the aged stallion class, and J. C. Robison took first in the same class. No other entries were made.

Jacks and Jennets.

The jack and jennet show was good and it attracted much interest from the visitors. This was strictly a Kansas show. H. F. Hineman & Sons of Dighton exhibited a herd of 20 head. This with the entries of other exhibitors furnished some strong competition. Louis Mills & Son of Alden exhibited two especially good two-year-old jacks that attracted a lot of favorable comment.

Exhibitors—H. F. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.; William Dick, Hutchinson, Kan.; O. G. Hill, Nickerson, Kan.; Mills & Son, Alden, Kan.; E. E. Cowdery, Lyons, Kan.

Judge—Col. R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.

Jacks—Aged: 1, Hineman on Kansas Chief; 2, Mills & Son on St. Patrick. Three-Year-Olds: 1, Mills & Son on Missouri Chief's Boy; 2, Cowdery on Dr. Saunders; 3, Hineman & Sons on Dr. Russell. Two-Year-Olds: 1 and 2, Mills & Son on Superior Mammoth Jr. and Champ Clark. Yearlings: 1 and 2, Hineman & Sons on Pharaoh Jr. and Pharaoh's Pride. Foals: 1, Hineman & Sons on Plover Boy.

Jennets—Aged: 1, Hineman & Sons on Jenny Collins; 2, Mills & Son on Miss Eagle. Three-Year-Olds: 1, Hineman & Sons, on Miss Edna. Two-Year-Olds: 1, Hineman & Sons on Fannie. Yearlings: 1, Hineman & Sons on Maggie. Foals: 1 and 2, Hineman & Sons on Kansas Queen and Leta.

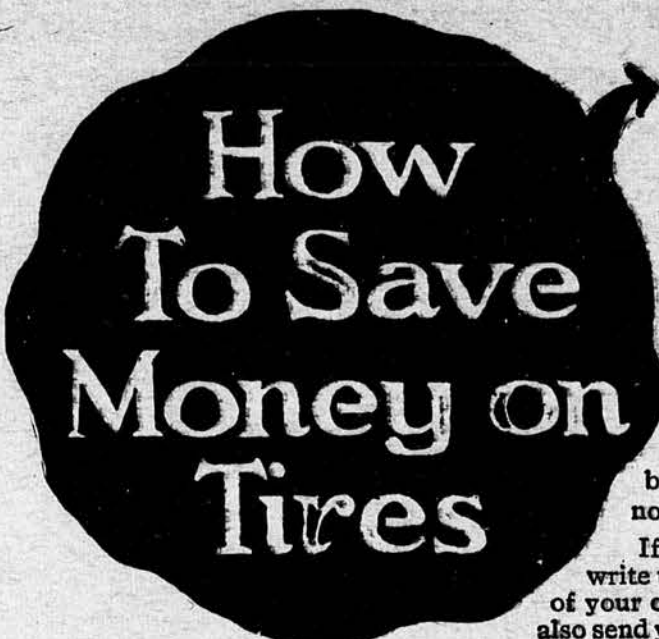
Groups—Jack shown with 3 of his get; Hineman & Sons.

Champion jack—Hineman & Sons on Kansas Chief.

Champion jennet—Hineman & Sons on Edna.

Mules.

There was not a great deal of competition in the mule classes. The exhibitors were O. G. Hill of Nickerson and H. F. Hineman & Sons of Dighton and Louis Mills & Son of Alden, Kan. The feature was the span of mules shown by Hill.



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Herefords.

The Hereford show was made by entries from the herds of R. H. Hazlett, Hazford Place, Eldorado, Kan., and Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan. The feature of the show was the young cattle shown by Hazlett which attracted a great deal of favorable comment from the ringside. The senior champion bull and the senior grand champion female were shown by Klaus Bros. Hazlett showed the junior and grand champion bull and the junior champion female.

Exhibitors—R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kan.; Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan.; E. S. Jones, Emporia, Kan.

Judge—A. L. Weston, Littleton, Colo.

Bulls—Aged: None shown. Two-Year-Olds: 1, Klaus Bros. on Beau Onward; 2, Jones on Andy Counsel. Senior Yearlings: 1 and 2, Hazlett on Beau Blanco and Quality. Junior Yearlings: 1 and 2, Hazlett and Beau Caldo 12 and Publican 4th; 3 and 4, Klaus Bros. on Beau Onward 19th and Beau Onward 20th. Senior Calves: 1, 2, and 3, Hazlett on Rialto, Hazford Lad 3d and Beau Blanco 2d; 4, Klaus on Beau Onward, 23d. Junior Calves: 1 and 2, Hazlett on "Old Anxiety" and Beau Baltimore 2d; 3, Klaus Bros. on Beau Onward 28th.

Cows—Aged: 1, Klaus Bros. on Miss Wilton 21st. Two-Year-Olds: 1, Klaus Bros. on Miss Onward 9th. Senior Yearlings: 1, Hazlett on Onyean; 2, Klaus Bros. on Miss Onward 14th. Junior Yearlings: 1, Hazlett on Sada Sam; 2, Klaus Bros. on Miss Wilton 35th. Senior Calves: 1, 2, and 3, Hazlett on Zetyna, Omesta, and Pongee 3d; 4, Klaus Bros. on Miss Onward 21st. Junior Calves: 1, Hazlett on Nanna; 2 and 3, Klaus Bros. on Miss Onward 23d and 27th.

Groups—Aged Herds: 1, Klaus Bros. Young Herds: 1, Hazlett. Calf Herds: 1 and 2, Hazlett; 3, Klaus Bros. Get of Sire: 1 and 2, Hazlett on get of Caldo and Publican; 3, Klaus Bros. on get of Beau Onward. Produce of Cow: 1, Hazlett; 2 and 3, Klaus Bros.

Senior champion bull—Klaus Bros. on Beau Onward 15th.

Junior and grand champion bull—Hazlett on Beau Blanco.

Senior and grand champion female—Klaus Bros. on Miss Onward 9th.

Junior champion female—Hazlett on Onyean.

Shorthorns.

There were but two exhibitors in this section, and the honors were about equally divided. Visitors spent considerable time with the animals in this division, for the great interest in livestock in western Kansas has promoted the advancement of breeds



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that may be used for both beef and milk. Many western Kansas farmers are much interested in the Shorthorn breed; Nevius took the senior bull championship on Searchlight Jr. and the junior female championship on Honor Maid. Both grand champion prizes were won by Lookabaugh.

Exhibitors—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., and C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Judge—Ed. Patterson, Bunceton, Mo.

Bulls—Aged: Nevius on Searchlight Jr. Senior Yearlings: 1, Lookabaugh on Lancaster Viscount; 2, Nevius on Victoria's Searchlight. Junior Yearlings: 1, Lookabaugh on Avondale's Viscount; 2, Nevius on Emma's Valentine. Senior Calves: 1, Lookabaugh on Lavendale. Junior Calves: 1 and 2, Lookabaugh on Pleasant Dale and Pleasant Dale 2d; 3, Nevius on Crystal Light.

Cows—Aged: 1, Lookabaugh on Maxwellton Clipper 5th; 2, Nevius on Crystal Maid. Two-Year-Olds: 1, Nevius on Lucy Searchlight; 2 and 3, Lookabaugh on Pleasant Snowball and Maxwellton Mina 5th. Senior Yearlings: 1 and 2, Nevius on Honor Maid and Cherry Blossom 6th. Junior Yearlings: 1 and 2, Nevius on Miss Violet 11th and Lucy Searchlight. Senior Calves: 1 and 2, Lookabaugh on Snowball and Pleasant Missile; 3, Nevius on Miss Blanche 3d. Junior Calves: 1, 2, and 3, Lookabaugh on

Pleasant Jealousy 2d. Pleasant Clipper, and Lord's Pleasant Violet; 4, Nevius on Miss Violet 12th.

Groups—Aged Herds: 1, Nevius. Young Herds: 1, Nevius. Calf Herds: 1, Lookabaugh; 2, Nevius. Get of Sire: 1 and 3, Nevius on get of Searchlight and Searchlight Jr.; 2, Lookabaugh on get of Lavender Lord. Produce of Cow: 1, Nevius; 2 and 3, Lookabaugh.

Senior champion bull—Nevius on Searchlight Jr.

Junior and grand champion bull—Lookabaugh on Lancaster Viscount.

Senior and grand champion female—Lookabaugh on Maxwellton Clipper 5th.

Junior champion female—Nevius on Honor Maid.

Aberdeen Angus.

While but two herds were represented in this breed, there was close competition in most of the classes, especially with the younger animals. Several of the young animals in the Sutton herd were of outstanding quality, and they attracted much favorable comment from the ringside. Among these was Black Heatherson on which Sutton took first in the senior bull calf class. The senior champion bull Wakarusa Heatherson 6th, shown by Sutton Farm is an animal of great promise. Harrison & Harrison

showed a smooth heifer of good type in the grand champion Alfalfa Queen 19th.

Exhibitors—Sutton Farm, Lawrence, Kan.; Harrison & Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.; Judge—Ed. Patterson, Bunceton, Mo. Bulls—Aged: 1, Harrison & Harrison on Captain. Two-Year-Olds: 1, Sutton Farm on Wakarusa Heatherson 6th; 2, Harrison & Harrison on Simon Durr. Junior Yearlings: 1 and 3, Harrison & Harrison on Blackbird Peter and Echo Boy 6th; 2, Sutton Farm on Wakarusa Heatherson 7th. Senior Calves: 1, Sutton Farm on Black Heatherson; 2, Harrison & Harrison on Kanna Captain. Junior Calves: 1, Harrison & Harrison on Eric Captain.

Cows—Aged: 1, Sutton Farm on Kenwood Queen Anne; 2, Harrison & Harrison on Alfalfa Pride 14th. Two-Year-Olds: 1, Harrison & Harrison on Alfalfa Queen 19th; 2, Sutton Farm on Wakarusa Pride 2d. Senior Yearlings: 1 and 2, Harrison & Harrison on Blackbird 145 and Kanna K 2d. Junior Yearlings: 1 and 2, Sutton Farm on Wakarusa Mina 6th and Wakarusa Dame 4th. Senior Calves: 1, Harrison & Harrison on Barbara Nellie; 2, Sutton Farm on Wea Mina S 4th. Junior Calves: 1, Sutton Farm on Barbara Heatherson; 2, Harrison & Harrison on Erica Ellen 18th.

Groups—Aged Herds: 1, Sutton Farm; 2, Harrison & Harrison. Young Herds: 1, Harrison & Harrison; 2, Sutton Farm. Calf Herds: 1, Sutton Farm; 2, Harrison & Harrison. Get of Sire: 1, Sutton Farm on get of Poncho; 2, Harrison & Harrison on get of Black Captain E. Produce of Cow: 1, Sutton Farm; 2, Harrison & Harrison. Senior champion bull—Sutton Farm on Wakarusa Heatherson 6th. Junior and grand champion bull—Harrison & Harrison on Blackbird Peter. Senior and grand champion female—Harrison & Harrison on Alfalfa Queen 19th. Junior champion female—Sutton Farm on Wakarusa Mina 6th.

Fat Steers Spayed or Martin Heifers.

(Inter-breed competition, general classification for two-year-olds, yearlings, calves, champion and group.)

Exhibitors—R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kan.; Klaus Bros., Bendon, Kan.; H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. Judges—Ed. Patterson, Bunceton, Mo.; A. L. Weston, Littleton, Colo.

Two-Year-Olds—1, Hazlett on Record (Purebred Hereford); 2, Lookabaugh on Pleasant Light (Purebred Shorthorn). Yearlings: Hazlett on Reporter (Purebred Hereford); 2, Klaus Bros. on Pete (Grade Hereford). Calves: 1, Hazlett on Docina (Purebred Hereford).

Heads—1, Hazlett. Champion steer—Hazlett on Record.

Duroc-Jerseys.

The show in the red hog section was the feature of the hog division. There were 150 hogs entered in the competition and the quality was remarkably high. There was keen competition all along the line and much interest was taken in the decisions of the judge.

Thompson Bros. of Garrison, Kan., won first place in the aged boar class with Select Chief. This animal was later made the grand champion boar of the show. Perhaps the strongest class of the show was that for junior yearling boars. First in this class went to W. W. Otey & Son of Winfield, Kan., on Otey's Dream. Thompson Bros. won second place with a hog of remarkably good type and quality. The greater part of the competition in the sow classes was between the entries from the herds of W. A. Williams of Marlow, Okla., and W. R. Crow of Hutchinson, Kan. The prizes were fairly well divided but Crow finally landed both championships.

Exhibitors—Buskirk & Newton, Newton, Kan.; J. H. Smith, Newton, Kan.; W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan.; W. W. Otey & Son, Winfield, Kan.; Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.; E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.; W. A. Williams, Marlow, Okla.

Judge—R. J. Harding, Macedonia, Iowa. Boars—Aged: 1, Thompson Bros. on Select Chief; 2, Crow on Red Crow; 3, Williams on Select Col. Senior Yearlings: 1, Crow on Liberty Bell; 2 and 3, Crow. Junior Yearlings: 1, Otey on Otey's Dream; 2 and 3, Thompson Bros. Senior Pigs: 1, 2 and 3, Crow; 2, Williams. Junior Pigs: 1, 2 and 3, Crow.

Sows—Aged: 1, Williams on Cols. Queen; 2, Williams; 3, Thompson Bros. Senior Yearlings: 1, Williams; 2 and 3, Crow. Junior Yearlings: 1 and 2, Crow; 3, Williams. Senior Pigs: 1 and 2, Crow; 3, Williams. Junior Pigs: 1 and 3, Crow; 2, Thompson Bros.

Groups—Aged Herds: 1, Crow; 2, Williams. Young Herds: 1 and 2, Crow; 3, Smith. Get of Sire: 1 and 2, Crow. Produce of sow: 1 and 2, Crow. National Duroc-Jersey association special silver trophy for best young herd owned by exhibitor: Crow.

Senior and grand champion boar—Thompson Bros. on Select Chief.

Junior champion boar—Crow.

Senior and grand champion sow—Crow on Bell's Wonder.

Junior champion sow—Crow.

Poland Chinas.

There were 105 animals of this breed on the ground, and there was good competition in most of the classes. A feature of considerable interest to visitors was a 1200-pound boar shown by A. J. Erhart & Son. Some illfeeling was aroused among the champions of the different types in this breed because of the decisions of the judge. Judging from the comment at the ringside, most of the visitors believed that if there is to be more than one type in this breed, and there certainly seems to be, judges should be obtained who will recognize the merits of the leading types.

Exhibitors—A. J. Erhart & Son, Ness City, Kan.; Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.; Stryker Bros., Fredonia, Kan.

Judge—S. P. Chiles, Jefferson, Kan.

Boars—Aged: 1 and 3, Stryker Bros. on Choice Perfection and Jupiter; 2, Olivier & Sons on Olivier Expansion. Senior Yearlings: 1, Stryker Bros. on Pocatan; 2, Olivier & Sons on Logan Price; 3, Erhart & Son. Junior Yearlings: 1, Stryker Bros. on Powhattan; 2, Olivier & Sons on Royal Blood; 3, Erhart & Son on Big Hadley Junior. Senior Pigs: 1 and 2, Stryker Bros.; 3, Erhart & Son. Junior Pigs: 1 and 2, Stryker Bros.; 3, Erhart & Son.

Sows—Aged: 1, Stryker Bros. on Salome; 2 and 3, Olivier & Sons on A Wonder's Best and Green Lawn Model. Senior Yearlings: 1, Erhart & Son on Mayflower Lady; 2, Stryker; 3, Olivier & Sons on Star Expansion. Junior Yearlings: 1, 2, and 3, Stryker Bros. Senior Pigs: 1, Olivier & Sons; 2 and 3, Stryker Bros. Junior Pigs: 1 and 2, Stryker Bros.; 3, Olivier & Sons.

Groups—Aged Herds: 1, Stryker Bros.; 2, Olivier & Sons. Young Herds: 1, Stryker

Bros.; 2, Olivier & Sons. Get of Sire: 1, Stryker; 2, Erhart & Son. Senior and grand champion boar—Stryker Bros. on Powhattan. Junior champion boar—Stryker Bros. Senior and grand champion sow—Stryker Bros. on Salome. Junior champion sow—Olivier & Sons on Proud Lady.

Berkshires.

High quality was a feature of the animals of this breed, though the number shown was not especially high. There were only 51 hogs of this breed on the grounds and these were divided among four herds. Competition was keen in all classes. This was true especially of the class for junior yearling boars. H. E. Conroy of Nortonville, Kan., and E. S. Kincaid of Eskridge, Kan., each showed only a few animals and consequently did not win so many prizes as the other exhibitors. The bulk of the prizes in the boar classes went to Sutton Farms of Lawrence, Kan., and the bulk of those in the sow classes went to C. G. Nash of Eskridge, Kan.

Exhibitors—C. G. Nash, Eskridge, Kan.; H. E. Conroy, Nortonville, Kan.; E. S. Kincaid, Eskridge, Kan.; Sutton Farms, Lawrence, Kan.

Judge—S. P. Chiles, Jefferson, Kan.

Boars—Aged: 1, Sutton Farms on Duke's Bacon 8th; 2, Conroy on Duke's Rival's Champion; 3, Nash on Buster Black. Senior Yearlings: 1, Sutton Farms on Robinhood's Style. Junior Yearlings: 1, Sutton Farms on Classy Robinhood; 2, Nash, on Circus Girl's Duke; 3, Kincaid on Latta's Duke. Senior Pigs: 1, Sutton Farms; 2, Conroy; 3, Nash. Junior Pigs: 1, Conroy; 2, Sutton Farms; 3, Nash.

Sows—Aged: 1, Nash on Circus Girl 6th; 2, Sutton Farms on Black Diamond 10th; 3, Kincaid on Black Pearl. Senior Yearlings: 1, Nash. Junior Yearlings: 1 and 2, Nash on Circus Girl 12th and Circus Girl 14th; 3, Sutton Farms on Lovely Lass. Senior Pigs: 1 and 2, Sutton Farms; 3, Nash. Junior Pigs: 1 and 2, Nash; 3, Sutton Farms.

Groups—Aged Herds: 1, Nash; 2, Sutton Farms. Young Herds: 1, Nash; 2, Conroy. Get of Sire: 1, Sutton Farms on get of Model Nelson; 2, Nash on get of Progressive Duke. Produce of Sow: 1 and 2, Nash. Special: 1 and 3, Nash; 2, Sutton Farms.

Senior champion boar—Sutton Farms on Robinhood's Style; reserve, Sutton Farms on Duke's Bacon.

Junior and grand champion boar—Sutton Farms on Classy Robinhood.

Senior and grand champion sow—Nash on Circus Girl 6th.

Junior champion sow—Sutton Farms on Model's Beauty.

Chester Whites.

Entries from three herds competed in the Chester White show. Van Dolan & Son of Hutchinson, Kan., were in the show ring for the first time and their herd attracted much attention. Olivier & Sons Co. showed some good under six months pigs that captured all the prizes in the classes where they were shown. The bulk of the prizes in the aged classes went to W. W. Waltmire & Sons of Peculiar, Mo.

Exhibitors—W. W. Waltmire & Sons, Peculiar, Mo.; Olivier & Sons Co., Danville, Kan.; Van Dolan & Son, Hutchinson, Kan.

Judge—S. P. Chiles, Jefferson, Kan.

Boars—Aged: 1, Waltmire & Sons on Raymond Chief; 2, Van Dolan & Son on Boy Russell. Senior Yearlings: Waltmire & Sons on Proud Dick. Junior Yearlings: 1, Waltmire & Sons on Callaway Boy. Senior Pigs: 1 and 2, Waltmire & Sons. Junior Pigs: 1 and 2, Olivier & Sons Co.; 3, Waltmire.

Sows—Aged: 1 and 2, Waltmire & Sons on Callaway Pet and White Lily. Senior Yearlings: 1, Van Dolan & Son on Lady Russell. Junior Yearlings: 1, Waltmire & Sons on Silver Star. Senior Pigs: 1 and 2, Waltmire & Sons. Junior Pigs: 1, 2 and 3, Olivier & Sons Co.

Groups—Aged Herds: 1, Waltmire & Sons. Young Herds: 1, Olivier & Sons Co.; 2, Waltmire & Sons. Get of Sire: 1, Olivier & Sons Co.; 2, Waltmire & Sons. Produce of Sow: 1, Olivier & Sons Co.; 2, Waltmire & Sons.

Senior and grand champion boar—Waltmire & Sons on Raymond Chief.

Junior champion boar—Olivier & Sons Co. on Sweepstakes Again.

Senior champion sow—Waltmire & Sons on Silver Star.

Junior and grand champion sow—Olivier & Sons Co. on Kansas Whiterose.

Hampshires.

The number of entries in the Hampshire division was not large, and not all the classes were filled. The quality of most of the animals entered was good, and it indicated that Kansas has some mighty good

hogs of this breed—all of the herds come from this state. The herd shown by J. F. Price of Medora included some good young animals. A. M. Bear of Medora, Kan., showed the grand champion boar and S. E. Smith of Lyons, Kan., showed the grand champion sow.

Exhibitors—A. M. Bear and J. F. Price, Medora, Kan.; S. E. Smith, Lyons, Kan.; W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan.

Judge—S. P. Chiles, Jefferson, Kan. Boars—Aged: 1, Bear on Medora John; 2, Smith on T. R. Fancy. Junior Yearlings: 1, Smith on Norton; 2, Price on Tommy Turby. Senior Pigs: 1, 2, and 3, Bear. Junior Pigs: 1 and 2, Smith; 3, Bear.

Sows—Aged: 1, Smith on Carrie; 2 and 3, Bear on Prairie Queen and Fancy. Senior Yearlings: 1 and 2, Bear. Senior Pigs: 1, Crow; 2 and 3, Bear. Junior Pigs: 1 and 2, Smith; 3, Price.

Groups—Aged Herds: 1, Bear. Young Herds: 1, Bear; 2, Price. Hampshire Association special, four pigs any sex under six months bred and exhibited by resident of Kansas, silver cup: Smith. Hampshire Association special No. 2, best pair of pigs, silver cup: Bear.

Grand champion boar—Bear on Medora John; reserve, Smith on Norton.

Grand champion sow—Smith on Carrie; reserve, Bear.

SHEEP

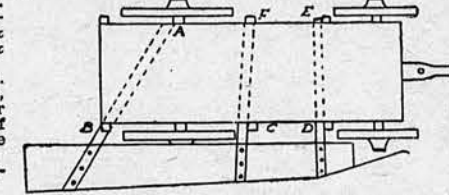
The increasing interest in sheep in Kansas was not so well reflected in the size of the entries in this department as it ought to have been, but the quality of the animals that were shown was high. This department attracted a great deal of attention from the stockmen of the West who attended the fair; more perhaps than ever before. There was a crowd around the sheep pens almost all the time during the leading days of the fair. The men who did bring their flocks got some mighty valuable publicity, and right at a time, too, when there is a markedly increasing interest in this class of profit producers.

Flocks were entered from three states. The exhibitors were Stryker Bros., Fredonia, Kan., 10 Dorsets; John Allison, Stillwater, Okla., 6 Shropshires; W. W. Attmire, Peculiar, Mo., 6 Southdowns, 13 Hampshires and 8 Oxford.

It was very interesting to stand around the sheep pens and listen to the comments of the many visitors on the future of the sheep business in this state. A very high proportion of the farmers agreed that there is certain to be a considerable increase in the number of sheep in the next few years, and that this increase can come without injury to the other livestock lines, for the sheep can be kept largely on what would otherwise be wasted.

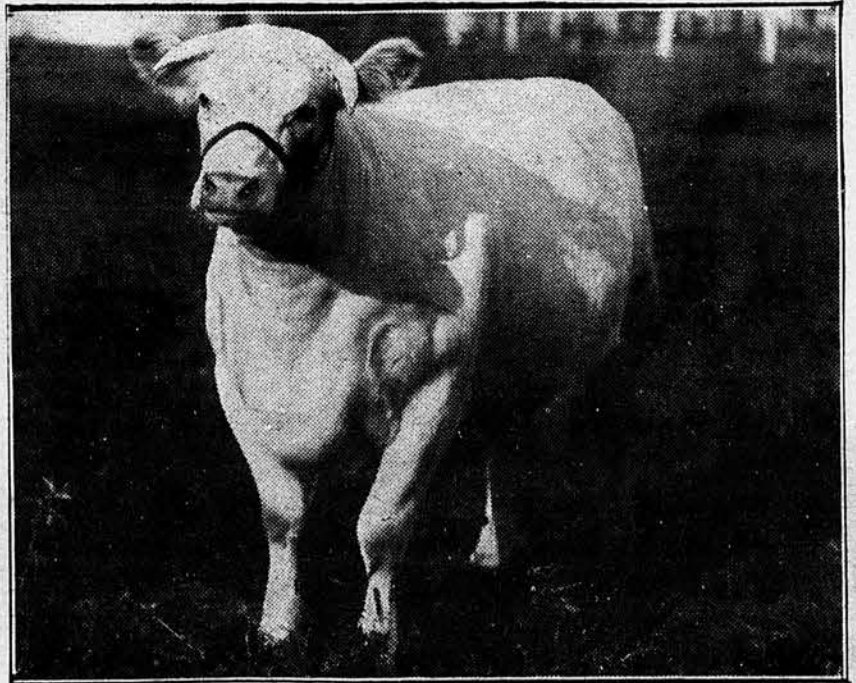
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Leanna, Kan. T. L. Ingels.



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Topeka Had Championship Fair

(Continued from Page 7.)

evident by the remarks coming from the crowd surrounding it at all times.

A demonstration new to the Topeka fair was that of a manufacturer of electric farm lighting outfits. There is little doubt that plants of this nature will be common on farms in the near future as they are really practicable and the expense is nominal. The plant on exhibition at the fair could be installed at a cost of \$450, which included a gas engine of one and a half horsepower that could be put to any other use where belt power is needed. The first cost is practically the end of the expense as the cost of operation is almost negligible. A plant of this size operates 16 lights for eight hours with one charge of the batteries. The engine being used simply to charge the storage batteries, it need not be run continuously during the time the lights are in use. The prices of these farm lighting plants range from \$300 up.

An instructive exhibit was that put on by the government postal department, showing the advantage in the use of the parcel post. Parcels containing many mailable articles that could be found use for about a farm, were on display and taught their object lesson well. Nor were the products of the farm, that could be sent by post, neglected. The attention of autoists was attracted to a 37 by 5-inch tire, weighing 35 pounds, that could be mailed 150 miles for 39 cents.

Twelve hundred birds entertained the chicken-raising fraternity in the poultry hall. Quality and numbers considered the show was well up to the standard of former fairs and in at least one respect it excelled most former events. This was the absence of all but one exhibitor of the "huckster" class. The term huckster denotes the exhibitor who gathers up large numbers and varieties of birds and moves them from fair to fair merely for the money there is in it. This is perfectly legitimate and does not violate any of the rules at this fair, but it does not give the small, home breeders a square deal and to that extent discourages them.

Usually the huckster is some poultryman from another state and he takes out a big chunk of premium money that by rights ought to be distributed among breeders in nearby territory. The huckster at Topeka last week had 289 birds representing 60 varieties. Many of these varieties were almost unknown and except as a curiosity they are of little value to a show. It ought to be an easy matter to insert a rule in the exhibitors' regulations limiting the money to a certain number of birds belonging to one breeder.

LIVESTOCK

A better show of livestock has not been seen in Topeka for several years. It was strong not in the number of entries alone but in the quality of the exhibits as well. Many herds that had been successful at earlier fairs were listed in the competition. These with the large number of entries that were being shown for the first time this season made the display a creditable one.

This division was, in reality, the most attractive part of the fair. Visitors to the horse and cattle barns came early and stayed late. The hog and sheep exhibits also attracted more attention than usual. The high prices and scarcity of meat the last few years has caused an increase of interest in all kinds of stock. This is true especially in regard to sheep. Many men are considering raising sheep not to replace cattle but to utilize the feed and roughage that otherwise would go to waste.

Farmers all over the country are recognizing the need of better blood and improvement in their flocks and herds. The livestock show is the best source of inspiration and instruction. It is here that new ideals are formed. The best types and most profitable producers in all breeds and classes of animals are on exhibition and the lessons taught by the comparisons that can be made are of more than passing value to the stockmen of the state. The next step in improvement is to obtain stock as much like those that win, in type and breeding, as possible. Many good herds have been started by a casual visit to some fair or stock show. The benefit such

PURE SUDAN GRASS SEED

Big profits are being made growing this wonderful, new forage grass. Sudan is an annual crop. In two years it has surprised every farmer and agricultural station in its marvelous growth under any conditions.

Pure Seed Direct From the Largest Sudan Farm In the World

Sudan Grows in Drouths—Rejoices When It Rains—Costs Less to Plant Than Kafir.

Sudan has produced almost unbelievable yields on the driest, poorest lands, anywhere south of North Dakota. 100 or more stalks ranging in height from 5 to 7 feet grow from 1 seed. This year I used less than 1 pound of seed per acre in planting and my crop will average 1,000 pounds of seed from each acre. In actual cost it is cheaper to plant Sudan than Kafir or Milo—the hay or seed crop from Sudan is many times greater. The hay yield is wonderful—3 to 9 tons of the finest hay per acre in 3 or 4 cuttings. Cattle and horses grow fat on Sudan. It makes excellent ensilage—cures perfectly.

You Can't Be Too Careful About Purity of Seed—Mine Is Absolutely Pure.

Nearly every farmer in the "Dry Farming" country will plant Sudan next spring. Reliable seed is in great demand. Don't take a chance with seed mixed with the hated Johnson grass. Your safest, surest plan is to buy direct from the largest Sudan farm in the world. Victor L. Carey of the Texas Experiment Station inspected all my seed. I planted in land previously in cotton or sod. There never has been a stalk of Johnson grass within a mile of any of my land and every foreign weed was chopped out by hand. I took all these pains for MY OWN as well as your protection. I guarantee every pound I sell—both financially and on my honor.

Enormous Demand for Seed—Supply Limited—Order Yours Now.

Sudan has been in America only two years. The acreage is greater than it was last year, but the demand will be many times larger. Last November I bought seed for 50 cents—in January it went to \$1.00—in March \$1.50—in April \$3.50 and just before I planted I was offered \$5.00 per pound for all the seed I had. Be sure that you plant pure, reliable seed. Order now. I guarantee to make delivery—when it suits you. Facts about planting and harvesting sent with your order. Clip the coupon and order now.

AGENTS WANTED

Farmer or seed dealer agents wanted. Write for terms and sample of seed. Address D. Turner, grower, 501 Citz. Bank Bldg., Lubbock, Texas.

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Enclosed find M. O. for \$.....
Send me pounds of pure Sudan Seed.
Delivery to be made.....
Signed.....
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PRICES PREPAID

1 to 10 lbs., per lb.....	\$1.00
11 to 25 lbs., per lb.....	.95
26 to 50 lbs., per lb.....	.90
51 to 500 lbs., per lb.....	.85

Special prices in larger quantities.



an exposition has on the surrounding community can scarcely be estimated.

HORSES

There was a remarkably good display of both heavy and light horses. The bulk of the show in the draft horse department consisted of Kansas entries. The entries from the stables of Charles R. Kirk, St. Joseph, Mo., and P. G. McCulley, Princeton, Mo., were the only exhibits from out of the state. The largest display was made by Lee Bros. of Harveyville, Kan., who won the silver cup offered for the best display of draft horses. The feature of the heavy horse show was the large number and quality of Kansas owned horses. No one who saw this display can doubt that there has been a marked improvement in this class of horses in the state in the last few years.

The entries from the stables of Lew Jones, Alma, Kan., William Branson & Sons, Overbrook, Kan., W. H. McAfee, Topeka, Kan., D. F. McAllister, Topeka, Kan., and John Peck, Tecumseh, Kan., attracted much attention. The real value of the show from the educational standpoint lies in the steady increase in the number and quality of these home-bred exhibits.

Percherons predominated in the show. Only one other breed, the Belgian, was represented. The prizes in the Percheron classes were fairly well distributed. Kirk showed the champion and Lee Bros. the reserve champion stallion in the open classes. The champion mare was shown

by McCulley and the reserve champion by Branson & Sons. Lee Bros. won first in the Percheron Society specials in almost all classes.

Lewis Jones of Alma, Kan., showed the only herd of Belgian horses. Mr. Jones brought out four head, three stallions and one mare and was awarded first prizes in all classes where he had entries and all the championships. The 4-year-old stallion Medor is one of the best Belgian stallions on the show circuit and no doubt will be a winner in strong competition later in the season.

The night horse show was the feature of the light horse division. The large attendance from the first to the last exhibition is proof of the success of the venture. Some of the best stables in the United States were represented. Miss Loula Long of Kansas City, Mo., O. J. Mooers of Columbia, Mo., E. D. Moore of Columbia, Mo., and R. L. Davis of Marshall, Mo., were contestants for honors. All these stables were well represented in the list of prize winners.

The horse show would not be complete without the ponies. The entries in this division were better in both number and quality than in past years. Three stables were represented. These were those of Mrs. R. T. Kreipe, Topeka, Kan., Mrs. Robert Foster, Topeka, Kan., and Welty & Stewart, Nevada, Ia. The prizes were well distributed among the three exhibitors.

Percheron Awards.

Percherons—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.; Charles R. Kirk, St. Joseph, Mo.; William Branson & Sons, Overbrook, Kan.; Bruce

Saunders, Holton, Kan.; D. F. McAllister, Topeka, Kan.; W. H. McAfee, Topeka, Kan.; Lew Jones, Alma, Kan.; P. G. McCulley, Princeton, Mo.; W. A. Gilchrist, Topeka, Kan.; John Peck, Tecumseh, Kan.; A. H. Jurgens, Valley Falls, Kan.

Judges—John Huston, Blandinsville, Ill. Stallions—Aged: 1, Kirk on Joel; 2, Saunders on Inklus; 3, Jones on Irregular; 4, McCulley on Gaulois. Three-Year-Olds: 1 and 3, Lee Bros. on Reinhard and In Time; 2 and 4, Kirk on Lally and Liveret; 5, Saunders on Devere. Two-Year-Olds: 1 and 2, Lee Bros. on Mullena and Moraine; 3, McAfee on Prospect Boy. Yearlings: 1, Peck on Nogent; 2 and 3, Lee Bros. on Scip and Scipion Jr.; 4, Saunders on Inger. Foals: 1, Lee Bros. on Noir Scipion; 2, Peck on Longfield's Pride; 3, McCulley on Daylight; 4, Saunders on Include.

Mares—Aged: 1 and 4, McCulley on Gaitte and Tong; 2 and 3, Lee Bros. on Elsie and Isoline. Two-Year-Olds: 1 and 3, Branson & Sons on Maud and Ruth; 2, Lee Bros. on Monita; 4, McCulley on Dorothy. Yearlings: 1, Saunders on Pauline; 2 and 3, Lee Bros. on Nita and Neva; 4, Branson & Sons on Gretta. Foals: 1, Branson & Sons on Pansy; 2, McCulley on Lady Oakland; 3, Saunders on Patricia; 4, McAllister on Shawnee Bell.

Groups—Stallion and 4mares: 1, Lee Bros. on Reinhard, Neta, Neva, Monita and Elsie; 2, McCulley on Gaulois, Gaitte, Tong, Dorothy, and Lady Oakland. Five stallions any age: 1, Kirk on Joel, Lally, Liveret, Logiste, and Kitchner; 2, Lee Bros. on Scipion, Reinhard, In Time, Moraine, and Mullena. Get of Sire: 1 and 2, Lee Bros. on get of Scipion and Han; 3, Branson & Sons on get of Kabin. Produce of Mare: 1, Lee Bros.; 2, Branson & Sons; 3, Saunders.

Champion stallion—Kirk on Joel. Reserve champion stallion—Lee Bros. on Reinhard. Champion mare—McCulley on Gaitte. Reserve champion mare—Branson & Sons on Pansy.

Kansas Classes.

Stallions—Two-Year-Olds: 1 and 2, Lee Bros. on Mullena and Moraine; 3, McAfee on Prospect Boy. Yearlings: 1 and 2, Lee Bros. on Scip and Scipion Jr.; 3, Saunders on Inger; 4, Peck on Longfield 2d. Foals: 1, Lee Bros. on Noir Scipion; 2, Peck on Longfield's Pride; 3, Saunders on Include. Mares—Two-Year-Olds: 1 and 3, Branson on Maud and Ruth; 2, Lee Bros. on Monita.

Korndyke. Produce of Cow: 1, Badger & Frost; 2 and 3, Holston & Sons. Senior and grand champion bull—Badger & Frost on Prince Katy; reserve, Holston & Sons on Dutchland Colantha Sir Oliver. Junior champion bull—Holston & Sons on Dutchland Colantha Sir Oliver; reserve, Badger & Frost on Stevens Sir P. C. Senior champion female—Badger & Frost on Esther of Fine View. Junior and grand champion female—Badger & Frost on Lady Jones Fair Acre.

Guernseys.

Wilcox & Stubbs of Des Moines, Ia., were the only exhibitors of Guernsey cattle. They were awarded prizes in all classes where they had entries.

Fat Cattle.

The competition in this department was open to grades and cross breeds of all breeds. Three classes, one for two-year-olds, one for yearlings, and one for calves were recognized. Entries from three exhibitors entered the contest. The bulk of the prizes were awarded to the Kansas Agricultural college. The college herd has been well fitted and includes some outstanding individuals which likely will hold the positions awarded them here in later shows. The two-year-old Shorthorn steer, Delighted, is showing in even better form than he did last year. He was made the champion steer of the show.

Exhibitors—Kansas Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.; W. J. Davis, Jackson, Miss.; W. J. Miller, Newton, Ia.

Judges—John Tomson, Dover, Kan.; B. M. Brown, Fall River, Kan.; Prof. J. L. Torrey, Madison, Wis. Two-Year-Olds—1 and 3, Kansas Agricultural college on Delighted (Purebred Shorthorn) and Good Lad (Grade Hereford); 2, Miller on Carpenter's Hero (Purebred Angus); 3, 4, Davis on James K. Vardaman (Grade Hereford). Yearlings: 1, 2, and 4, Kansas Agricultural college on Beau Hazen (Purebred Hereford), Golden Dale (Purebred Shorthorn), and Queen's Prince 5th (Purebred Angus); 3, Miller on Ridgelawn Laddie (Purebred Angus). Calves: 1, 2, and 3, Kansas Agricultural college on Secret Dale (Purebred Shorthorn), Royal Beau (Purebred Hereford), and Erwin's Best (Purebred Angus); 4, Miller on Erin's Lad (Purebred Angus).

Herds—1, 2, and 4, Kansas Agricultural college; 3, Miller. Champion steer—Kansas Agricultural college on Delighted.

SWINE

Larger swine shows have been seen in Topeka in other years but the quality of the exhibits in most breeds was well up to the standards set in past years. The scarcity and high price of feed no doubt helped reduce the number of entries. Holding the two big fairs of the state the same week also divided the number of swine exhibits the same as it did the number of exhibits of other classes of stock. Kansas is a great hog state and the breeders should get together and make a show that will be a credit, and the equal of any held in any other state. The hogs as a rule were better fitted than they were last year and the cool weather the first of the week gave the exhibitors an opportunity to show their animals to the best advantage.

Duroc-Jerseys.

The display of Duroc-Jerseys was one of the best ever seen in Topeka. It was a quality show from start to finish. The entries came from Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma herds. Some of the animals shown had been successful in stronger competition earlier in the season. G. W. Berry of Topeka, Kan., tied the ribbons to the general satisfaction of both exhibitors and ringside visitors.

One of the strongest classes of the show was that for junior yearling boars. First in this class went to Gilbert Van Patten & Son of Sutton, Neb., on Select Wonder, a boar of good size and quality. Classen Bros. of Union, Okla., showed a very promising hog of good type in this class that could have stood higher than the place assigned him. One of the hardest decisions for the judge was that for junior champion boar but the honor finally went to the junior pig shown by R. Wilde & Son of Genoa, Neb., in preference to the senior pig shown by A. J. Hanna of Elmdale, Kan. The aged boar shown by George Briggs & Son of Clay Center, Neb., had an easy fight for the grand championship. The senior and grand champion sow was shown by Wilde & Son and the junior champion sow was shown by Hanna. Searle & Cottle of Topeka, Kan., made an especially strong showing in the yearling and group classes.

Exhibitors—George Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.; R. Wilde & Son, Genoa, Neb.; A. J. Hanna, Elmdale, Kan.; Searle & Cottle, Topeka, Kan.; W. B. Albertson, Lincoln, Neb.; A. E. Sisco, Topeka, Kan.; Classen Bros., Union, Okla.

Judge—G. W. Berry, Topeka, Kan. Boars—Aged: 1, Briggs & Son on Illustrator; 2, Wilde & Son on B. & R.'s Wonder. Senior Yearlings: 1, Searle & Cottle on Colonel Sensation; 2, Wilde & Son on Dusty Color; 3, Classen Bros. on Defender Colonel 2d. Junior Yearlings: 1 and 4, Van Patten & Son on Select Wonder and Crimson Model; 2, Wilde & Son on Critic C; 3, Classen Bros. on Graduate Prince. Senior Pigs: 1, Hanna; 2 and 3, Wilde & Son; 4, Searle & Cottle. Junior Pigs: 1, 2, 3, and 4, Wilde & Son.

Sows—Aged: 1 and 4, Wilde & Son on Ruby's Pride and Crimson Girl; 2 and 3, Searle & Cottle on Bonnie's Best and Bonnie's Princess. Senior Yearlings: 1 and 2, Searle & Cottle on Countess Again and Bonnie Countess; 3, Wilde & Son on Orient Queen; 4, Albertson on Al's Choice. Junior Yearlings: 1, Wilde & Son on Critic's Perfection; 2 and 3, Van Patten & Son on Miss Wonder and Unedda Lady; 4, Classen Bros. on Graduate Princess. Senior Pigs: 1, 2, and 4, Hanna; 3, Wilde & Son. Junior Pigs: 1, 2, and 3, Wilde & Son; 4, Searle & Cottle.

Groups—Aged Herds: 1, Wilde & Son; 2, Searle & Cottle; 3, Van Patten & Son. Aged Herds bred by exhibitor: 1, Searle & Cottle; 2, Wilde & Son; 3, Van Patten & Son. Young Herds: 1, Hanna; 2 and 3, Wilde & Son. Young Herd bred by exhibitor: Same. Get of Sire: 1, Searle & Cottle on get of Tat A Walla; 2, Hanna on get of Mac's Tat; 3, Wilde & Son on get of Critic's B.

Produce of Sow: 1, Hanna; 2, Wilde & Son; 3, Searle & Cottle. Senior and grand champion boar—Briggs & Son on Illustrator. Junior champion boar—Wilde & Son. Senior and grand champion sow—Wilde & Son on Ruby's Pride. Junior champion sow—Hanna on Mac's Superior.

Chester Whites.

The Chester White show while not very strong in numbers was one of the best in quality ever seen in Topeka. Two herds, one from Nebraska and one from Iowa, that won in strong classes at Lincoln were in the competition. One herd containing some of the best representatives of the breed but not quite so well fitted defended the Kansas interests. Oklahoma also sent a herd to enter the contest. The strongest competition was presented in the yearling classes. The championship prizes were equally divided between R. E. Brown of Dunlap, Ia., and Slepicka Bros. of Wilber and Tobias, Neb.

Exhibitors—R. E. Brown, Dunlap, Ia.; F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kan.; Slepicka Bros., Wilber & Tobias, Neb.; Classen Bros., Union, Okla.

Judge—G. W. Berry, Topeka, Kan. Boars—Aged: 1, Brown on O. K. Keeper; 2, Gookin on King. Senior Yearlings: 1, Slepicka Bros. on Grand Chief. Junior Yearlings: 1, Slepicka Bros. on J. V.'s Perfection; 2, Gookin on Dude 3d; 3, Classen Bros. on White Perfection. Senior Pigs: 1, Brown; 2 and 3, Slepicka Bros. Junior Pigs: 1, Brown; 2, Slepicka Bros.

Sows—Aged: 1, Brown on Myrtle B.; 2, Gookin on Snowball. Senior Yearlings: 1 and 2, Brown on R. E.'s Choice and Dunlap Lassie; 3, Gookin on Snowflake. Junior Yearlings: 1 and 2, Slepicka Bros. on C. A.'s Queen and C. A.'s Beauty; 3 and 4, Brown on Queen 4th and Silver Lady. Senior Pigs: 1 and 3, Slepicka Bros.; 2, Brown. Junior Pigs: 1, 2, and 3, Brown; 4, Slepicka Bros.

Groups—Aged Herds: 1, Brown; 2, Slepicka Bros.; 3, Gookin. Aged Herds bred by exhibitor: 1, Slepicka Bros. Young Herds: 1 and 3, Slepicka Bros.; 2, Brown. Young Herd bred by exhibitor: Same. Get of Sire: 1 and 2, Slepicka Bros. on get of Premium

Hampshire hog is gaining rapidly in popularity. The bulk of the prizes were won by the Nebraska and Missouri herds.

Exhibitors—Roy E. Fisher, Winslow, Neb.; Classen Bros., Union, Okla.; J. Q. Edwards, Smithville, Mo.

Judge—G. W. Berry, Topeka, Kan. Boars—Aged: 1 and 2, Fisher on Champ Boar and Dr. Scotch Hog; 3, Edwards on General Benton. Senior Yearlings: 1 and 2, Fisher on General Allen and Messenger Boy; 3, Edwards on Jacob. Junior Yearlings: 1, Edwards on Blythe Dale Joe; 2, Fisher on Fisher's King 6th; 3, Classen Bros. on Bell's Best Boy 2d. Senior Pigs: 1 and 3, Fisher; 2, Edwards. Junior Pigs: 1 and 2, Fisher; 3, Edwards.

Sows—Aged: 1 and 2, Fisher on Hamburg Bell and Unnamed; 3, Edwards on Miss Clodges. Senior Yearlings: 1, 2, and 3, Fisher on Fisher's Queen 15th, Fisher's Queen 16th, and Fisher's Queen 17th. Junior Yearlings: 1, Fisher on Fisher's Queen 7th; 2, Classen Bros. on Reno Maid 1st; 3, Edwards on Dimple. Senior Pigs: 1, 2, and 3, Fisher. Junior Pigs: 1, Edwards; 2 and 3, Fisher.

Groups—Aged Herd: 1 and 2, Fisher; 3, Edwards. Aged Herds bred by exhibitor: Same. Young Herds: 1 and 3, Fisher; 2, Edwards. Young Herds bred by exhibitor: Same. Get of Sire: 1 and 2, Fisher; 3, Edwards. Produce of Sow: 1 and 2, Fisher; 3, Edwards.

Senior champion boar—Edwards on Blythe Dale Joe. Junior and grand champion boar—Fisher on Winslow Star 6th.

Senior and grand champion sow—Fisher on Hamburg Bell. Junior champion sow—Fisher on Sweet Peas 1st.

Poland Chinas.

The competition in this breed was limited to entries from two herds. The exhibitors were Ben Anderson, Lawrence, Kan., and W. E. Willey of Steele City, Neb. The awards were made by G. W. Berry of Topeka, Mo. Anderson had entries in only a few classes. His winnings were first on aged boar and second on the junior yearling boar, Improved King. All other prizes were won by Willey. Mr. Willey showed several animals with no

Rams—Two-Year-Olds: 1 and 3, Sherwood Bros.; 2, George Allen. Yearlings: 1, 2, and 3, Sherwood Bros. Lambs: 1 and 3, George Allen; 2, Will Allen. Ewes—Yearlings: 1 and 2, Sherwood Bros.; 3, George Allen. Lambs: 1 and 2, Sherwood Bros.; 3, George Allen. Groups—Flock: 1 and 2, Sherwood Bros.; 3, George Allen. Get of Sire: 1 and 3, Sherwood Bros.; 2, George Allen. Champion ram any age—Sherwood Bros. Champion ewe any age—Sherwood Bros.

Cotswold.

Exhibitors—Will Allen, Lexington, Neb.; George Allen, Lexington, Neb.; C. E. Wood, Topeka, Kan.

Rams—Two-Year-Olds: 1, Will Allen; 2 and 3, George Allen. Yearlings: 1, Will Allen; 2 and 3, George Allen. Lambs: 1, 2, and 3, Wood. Ewes—Yearlings: 1 and 3, Will Allen; 2, George Allen. Lambs: 1 and 2, Wood; 3, George Allen.

Groups—Flock: 1, Will Allen; 2 and 3, George Allen. Get of Sire: 1, Wood; 2, George Allen; 3, Will Allen. Kansas bred flock: Wood.

Champion ram—George Allen. Champion ewe—George Allen.

With Aunt Mary at the Fair

(Continued from Page 14.)

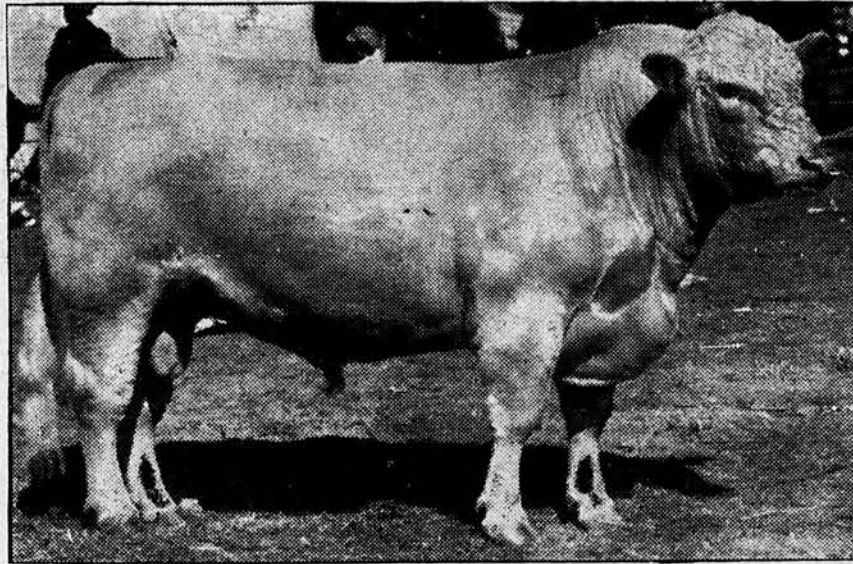
"What did you think of the preserves? I have some tomato preserves at home that are beautiful and rich looking, if I do say it myself. I told John that I believed I would bring a jar of them along and enter them at the fair. He told me that if they tasted them they would give me a prize, but then he is partial to tomato preserves. I wish now that I hadn't backed down at the last minute and left them at home."

E. C. Simmons's Birthday

Edward C. Simmons whom most men know as head of the "Keen Kutter" house, was 75 years old September 21. Mr. Simmons was born in Frederick, Md. At the age of 14 he found his true calling in the hardware business; he rose rapidly from a clerkship to that of partner, and finally to the presidency of the Simmons Hardware company, in 1874. Today it has six local houses, judiciously placed, in distributing centers in different parts of the country, and a business that goes to the four quarters of the globe.

Mr. Simmons has built his great business upon his underlying knowledge of, and sympathy with, human nature, and in few things has this been more evident than in the inspiration which created the famous "Keen Kutter" brand and his motto, "The recollection of quality remains long after the price is forgotten." His whole life has been devoted to practicing what he preached in one of his well known sayings, that "a jobber's first duty is to help his customer to prosper."

Among the interesting things done by this man, was his farsighted act in resigning the presidency and all active management of the Simmons hardware company in 1897, when his oldest son,



Grand Champion Two-year-old Polled Durham Bull, True Sultan, Shown by Ed Steglin, Straight Creek, Kan.

Choice and Wilber's O. K.; 3, Brown on get of Dunlap's Defender. Produce of Sow: 1 and 2, Slepicka Bros.; 3, Brown. Senior and grand champion boar—Slepicka Bros. on J. V.'s Perfection. Junior champion boar—Brown on Highball. Senior and grand champion sow—Brown on Myrtle B. Junior champion sow—Slepicka Bros.

Berkshires.

The contest for the prizes offered in the Berkshire classes was limited to the herds of three exhibitors. W. L. Blizzard of Kansas City, Mo., was selected to judge the animals of this breed. G. W. Berry of Topeka, who passed on all the other breeds declined to work in the Berkshire classes because stock of his own breeding was being shown. The competition, with the exception of senior yearling boars, was strongest in the sow classes. The bulk of the prizes went to the herds of J. M. Nielson, Marysville, Kan., and H. E. Conroy, Nortonville, Kan. W. De Lair showed a good aged sow that was awarded first in her class.

Exhibitors—J. M. Nielson, Marysville, Kan.; H. E. Conroy, Nortonville, Kan.; Wm. De Lair, Marysville, Kan.

Judge—W. L. Blizzard, Kansas City, Mo. Boars—Aged: 1, Nielson on Dandy Duke 6th; 2, Conroy on Robinhood Premier 2d. Senior Yearlings: 1 and 2, Nielson on Ringmaster Robinhood and Silvermaster. Junior Yearlings: 1, Nielson on Excelsior Robinhood. Senior Pigs: 1, Nielson; 2, Conroy. Junior Pigs: 1, Conroy; 2 and 4, Nielson; 3, De Lair.

Sows—Aged: 1, DeLair. Senior Yearlings: 1, Nielson on Silver Lady; 2 and 3, Conroy on Burton's Rival Lady 2d and Silver Lady 15th. Junior Yearlings: 1, Conroy on Conroy's Duchess 2d; 2, Nielson on Polly Robinhood 4th. Senior Pigs: 1 and 3, Conroy; 2 and 4, Nielson. Junior Pigs: 1, 2, and 3, Nielson; 4, De Lair.

Groups—Aged Herds: 1, Nielson. Aged Herd bred by exhibitor: 1, Nielson. Young Herds: 1, Conroy; 2 and 3, Nielson. Young Herds bred by exhibitor: 1, Conroy; 2, Nielson. Get of Sire: 1, Nielson on get of Rob Robinhood; 2, Conroy on get of Silvertips Master 2d. Produce of Sow: 1 and 3, Nielson; 2, Conroy.

Senior and grand champion boar—Nielson on Ringmaster Robinhood. Junior champion boar—Conroy. Senior and grand champion sow—Nielson on Polly Robinhood 4th. Junior champion sow—Conroy on Conroy's Lassie 1st.

Hampshires.

The show of Hampshires was made by entries from three herds which came from Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma. The display of this breed increases both in number and quality every year. The increasing number of exhibits indicates that the

competition that deserved to win in classes that were better filled. The junior yearling boar Superba was made grand champion. The grand champion honor for the sow classes went to the senior yearling, Big Queen Ann 2d.

Tamworths.

Classen Bros. of Union City, Okla., were the only exhibitors of this breed of hogs. They were awarded prizes in all classes where they had entries.

SHEEP

Representative flocks of nine breeds of sheep were shown at Topeka this year. The largest exhibit was made by George & Will Allen of Lexington, Neb. Missouri and Kansas had entries to compete with those from Nebraska. There was some strong competition in three of the mutton breeds. George and Will Allen had no competition in the classes for Oxfords, Merinos, Rambouillets, Lincolns, Leicesters, and Southdowns, and were awarded all prizes offered for these breeds. Some of the classes in the breeds which had stronger competition were good enough to be a credit to any state fair show. The flock of Hampshires shown by Sherwood Bros. of Shelbyville, Mo., the Shropshires shown by Clarence Lacy of Meriden, Kan., and the Cotswolds shown by C. E. Wood of Topeka, Kan., deserve special mention. All the awards were made by W. L. Blizzard of Kansas City, Mo.

Shropshires.

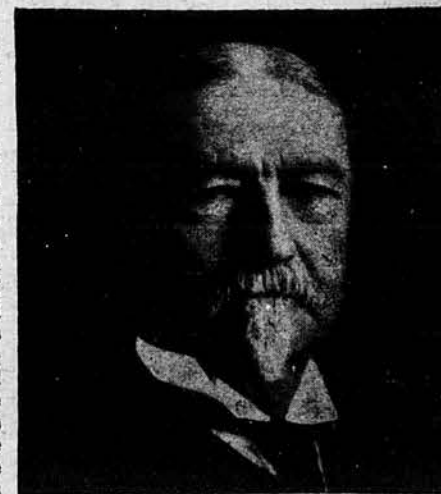
Exhibitors—George Allen, Lexington, Neb.; Clarence Lacy, Meriden, Kan.; Will Allen, Lexington, Neb.

Rams—Two-Year-Olds: 1 and 2, George Allen; 3, Lacy. Yearlings: 1, Will Allen; 2, George Allen; 3, Lacy. Lambs: 1, Lacy; 2 and 3, Will Allen. Ewes—Yearlings: 1 and 2, Lacy; 3, Will Allen. Lambs: 1, Will Allen; 2 and 3, George Allen.

Groups—Flock: 1, Will Allen; 2, Lacy; 3, George Allen. Get of Sire: 1, George Allen; 2, Will Allen; 3, Lacy. Kansas bred flock: 1 and 2, Lacy. Best flock: 1 and 2, Lacy. Champion ram any age—George Allen. Champion ewe any age—Lacy.

Hampshires.

Exhibitors—Sherwood Bros., Shelbyville, Mo.; George Allen, Lexington, Neb.; Will Allen, Lexington, Neb.



Edward C. Simmons.

W. D. Simmons, was elected president, which office he still holds. Two other sons—Edward H. Simmons and George W. Simmons are vice-presidents. Edward C. Simmons was recently selected by President Wilson for the position of governor of the federal reserve board, under the new Currency Act, but felt it necessary, on account of his advanced years, not to undertake that great work.

We have noticed that some women always manage to have a handy man around to drag their sleds up the hill of life.

The science of farming, after passing through 2,000 years of experiment, is just now approaching an era of practicability.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department. FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.

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.

Poland China Hogs.

- Sept. 29—W. H. Cooper, Pittsfield, Ill. Oct. 15—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 15—Homer Dickerson, Jameson, Mo.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

- Oct. 12—W. R. Hainline, Blandinsville, Ill. Oct. 22—M. M. Hendricks, Falls City, Neb. Oct. 27—Moster & Filtzwater, Goffs, Kan.

O. I. C. Hogs.

- Oct. 1—Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kan. Feb. 3—Chas. H. Murry, Friend, Neb.

Shorthorn Cattle.

- Sept. 29—Geo. A. Linn, Neodesha, Kan. Jan. 15—L. R. Brady, Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

- Oct. 14—Parkdale Farm Co., Kane, Ill. Nov. 9—A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla.

Angus Cattle.

- Jan. 21—L. R. Brady, Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

- Oct. 8—T. A. Gierens, Lincoln, Neb. Oct. 15—A. B. Wilcox, Abilene, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

- Oct. 23-24—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle.

- Nov. 16—Frank P. Ewlns, Independence, Mo.; B. C. Settles, sales manager, Palmyra, Mo.

Jack & Jennets.

- Oct. 20-21—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

Percherons.

- Feb. 18—W. S. Boles & Sons, Enid, Okla.

Combination Livestock Sales.

Nov. 9 to 14—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla. Jan. 4 to 10—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla. March 8 to 13—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

S. E. Smith, Lyons, Kan., offers choice registered Hampshires. Read his ad in this issue and write him your wants and watch these columns for further particulars regarding the herd.

Good Hampshires.

C. E. Lowry, Oxford, Kan., is in position to fill orders for spring boars and gilts. He has 75 head mostly March pigs nearly all sired by Oxford Chief by Wellington Duke, tracing to General Allen, one of the greatest sires this breed ever produced.

Percheron Stallions and Mares.

Spohr & Spoher, Latham, Kan., breeders of Percheron horses, have at present 11 stallions and 28 mares ranging from weanlings to those of mature age. They will likely hold a Percheron sale this coming February.

Do You Want Hampshires?

A. M. Bear, Medora, Kan., expects to reduce his herd of registered Hampshire hogs in the next eight weeks, fully 50 head and to do this instead of holding a public auction he has decided to tell the readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze what he has to offer and let them buy these 50 Hampshires at a lower price than they could ever hope to buy the same class of hogs at auction.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kan., have a choice lot of March boars for sale, sired by Tat-A-Walla, the 1913 grand champion, and Jayhawk Crimson Wonder. At the state fair at Topeka this season they won the lion's share of blue ribbons and a host of friends for their great herd of Duroc-Jerseys.

Sells on Approval.

Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan., offer some extra good last fall boars weighing from 225 to 250 pounds at \$25 each. They are anxious to move them and will make these prices for a short time. They also have a fine lot of gilts the same age that are bred for the last of September and first of October farrow. They are bred to a Kant Be Beat boar and are a really fancy lot of young sows of the best of breeding and individual merit.

Buy New Herd Boar.

Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan., bought from J. C. Meese, Ord, Neb., the pig that won first as junior boar pig at the Interstate Stock Show at St. Joseph and first in the futurity show, first in the open show and the junior champion pig at the Nebraska State Fair. They paid a long price for him but at Lincoln they could have taken double the price they paid for him. He is recorded as Futurity Rexall 70857. He was sired by Orphan Wonder 1st, the boar that won first at St. Joseph this season. Orphan Wonder was sired by Big Orphan, the champion boar at St. Joseph in 1913. Herman Groninger is one of the pioneers in the Poland China business in the West. He and

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—We are selling Red Polled cattle every week through our ad in Farmers Mail and Breeze. We are getting inquiries every day about Red Polled cattle and we cannot raise enough bulls to supply the demand. Yours very truly, CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Breeders of Red Polled Cattle, Phillipsburg, Kan., Sept. 17, 1914.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

BOYD NEWCOM, Wichita, Kansas. Real Estate a Specialty. Write, wire or phone for dates.

N.W. COX, Wellington, Ks. AUCTIONEER. LIVESTOCK AND FARM SALES.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

JESSE HOWELL, Herkimer, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write or phone for dates.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. Reference: The breeders I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

D. F. Perkins, Concordia, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write, wire or phone for dates.

FRANK J. ZAUN, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER, INDEPENDENCE, MO. "Get Zaun. He Knows How." Bell Phone 675 Ind.

Ruggels & Son, Beverly, Kansas. Livestock and big farm sales solicited.

W. A. Fisher, White City, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write or Phone for dates.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Next 4 weeks term opens Oct. 5th. Are you coming?

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL. Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres. 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED HORSES.

German Coach 70—Horses—70. The great general purpose horse. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call. J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Ks.

Percheron Stallions and Mares

At Woodland Stock Farm 35 Head from which to select. Write your wants today. Our prices talk best. SPOHR & SPOHR, LATHAM, BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS

HIGH GRADE and REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. OVER 100 HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS. The silo and dairy cow are here to stay. There is big money and sure profit in the dairy farm if you use the right kind of cow. The Holstein has proven her worth in the North and East and is sure to take the lead in the southwest. Visitors welcome; call or write today. Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas

Johnson's Shetland Pony Farm. Write me regarding Shetland Ponies. I have for sale 40 to 50 head of fine ones, spring colts, yearlings, coming two and matured stock. Registered mares or stallions. My herd runs strong to spotted, black and white, and I have Nebraska State Fair winners. Let the children have a pony. My prices are reasonable and every pony is guaranteed as represented. Write me now while I have a fine offering of spring colts on hand. H. H. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

At Ordinary Prices farm-raised registered Percheron studs, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years old. Kindly disposed because well cared for. You would admire their big bone first, then their immense weights because they are developing big like their imported sire and dams. And you will receive true old-fashioned hospital. Fred Chandler's Percheron Farmity on your visit at CHARITON, IOWA. Just above Kansas City.

Alvey Bros. O.I.C. Dispersion Meriden, Kansas Thursday, October 1, 1914

The sale will be held at the farm three miles north of Grantville, nine miles northeast of Topeka and five miles south of Meriden. Come to Grantville and we will bring you out to the sale and return you in the evening. Best of morning and evening train service to and from Topeka and Grantville. This dispersion sale consists of 50 head as follows: Three 1913 fall boars, 12 spring boars, one three-year-old sow and three first litter sows open. Also eleven 1913 fall sows that are bred and 20 spring gilts. They are prolific families having scale and there are no bad backs or feet. This is a good honest dispersion of one of the well known herds of the country. Catalog ready to mail. Address, ALVEY BROS., Meriden, Kan. Send bids to Col. Frank Zaun, Auctioneer or J. W. Johnson, fieldman in my care. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

ANGUS CATTLE. A select lot of females, bred for sale. Best breeding and right individually. W.G. Denton, Denton, Ks

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Duroc Hogs Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Sutton Farm is now offering 20 yearling heifers with a Blackbird bull. 25 bulls, all registered. These have quality and are priced for quick sale. SUTTON FARMS, Route 6, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

POLLED DURHAMS.

Sleepy Hollow Polled Durham Cattle 12 good bulls coming 1 year old, bred cows and heifers for sale. Also a number of good jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.

HEREFORDS.

Bowman's HEREFORDS

635 Head Registered Perhaps Largest Registered Herd in Kansas Strong in the blood of such sires as Anxlety 4th, Beau Brummel, Leader, Grove 3d, Don Carlos, Beau Real, Militant, Lamp-lighter, Acrobat, Dale and other sires of note. Breeding stock for sale at all times. We breed for size with quality. Public Auction October 23rd and 24th. Send your name early for catalog. W. I. BOWMAN & CO., Ness City, Kan.

Marshall County HEREFORDS

Ten 2-yr. olds and 23 yrlg. heifers for sale. Write for breeding, descriptions and prices. Polands: 70 early spring pigs, both sexes at private sale. Big and smooth and priced to sell. S. W. FILLEY, Irving, Kansas

Clover Herd Herefords

Headed by Garfield 4th, by Columbus 53rd. Choice cows from Funkhouser, Sunny Slope, Newman and other noted herds. FOR SALE—Bulls from 6 to 12 months old, at \$75 to \$100. Also 15 extra good 3-year-old cows, by Garfield 4th, all bred to calve in spring. F. S. Jackson, Topeka, Kansas

SHORTHORNS.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Fashionably bred young bulls, by Roan King and Refiner, two Wisconsin bred sires and out of milking strain dams. They are the kind that make good for both dairy and beef. Levi Eckhardt, Winfield, Kan.

Shorthorn Bulls

6 bulls from 19 to 14 months old. Also 6 heifers from 1 to 2 years old. Got by pure Scotch sires. A grand lot. Prices reasonable.

L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.

Abbotsford Stock Farm

30 years the home of

Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorn Cattle

For Sale: 20 bulls, six to 13 months old. Roans and Reds. Also a nice lot of yearling and two year old heifers. The two year olds are safe with calf. 130 head in the herd. Inspection invited. Address

D. Ballantyne & Son, Herington, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

Choice bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write or better come and see CHARLES MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

12 head of cows and heifers ranging from yearlings to mature cows. Priced from \$100 to \$150 and cheap at the figures. Come and see them soon. Address

I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE.

AYRSHIRES

Registered bull calves cheap, if taken before December. Good enough to head any purebred herd. DR. F. S. SCHOENLEBER, MANHATTAN, KANS.

Sunflower Herd Registered Holsteins

A number of choice young bulls all from A. R. O. dams and from proven sires and granddams. (A good bull is a profitable investment, a cheap bull will prove a disappointment.) Buy a good one from

F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS

Linscott JERSEYS

Premier Register of Merit Herd Est. 1878. Bulls of Reg. of Merit, Imported, Prize Winning stock. Most fashionable breeding, best individuality. Also cows and heifers. Prices moderate.

R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

Holstein-Friesian Bulls

Very attractive prices on a registered herd bull, two years old and on younger registered bull calves for next few weeks. One a son of 90 lb. cow and her grand dam a 101 lb. cow. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KANSAS.

SMITH'S ISLAND BRED JERSEYS

Have won more ribbons than any other Western Herd. 75% Island breeding 50 cows and heifers, both bred and in milk. 12 bull calves up to yearlings from great dams.

J. B. SMITH, FLATTE CITY, MISSOURI (10 Miles East of Leavenworth)

To Close Up Partnership Business,

must dispose of: Six purebred Guernsey milk cows, four and five years old. Six high grade Guernsey milk cows three to five years old. A few purebred and grade Guernsey heifers and four purebred Guernsey bulls from four months to two years old. Must move quick.

J. H. LOWER, EDNA, KAN.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

Over 200 head in herd. Special prices on cows and 40 yearling and 2-year-old heifers, sired by Sndt Butter Boy King, whose dam and granddam were 27 lb. cows. 40 miles west of K.C. N. EAGER, R. R. No. 8, Lawrence, Kansas

HOLSTEINS — CHOICE BULL CALVES

H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Rock Brook Holsteins

Registered cows, heifers and bulls. Also a big lot of high grade cows and heifers, both Holsteins and Guernseys. Tuberculin tested. Priced to sell. Car lots a specialty. Rock Brook Farm, Sta. B, Omaha, Neb.

Guernseys

Two Choice Guernsey Bulls of Serviceable Age

Sired by the celebrated "MAY ROSE" bull, IMPORTED MAY ROYAL; out of A. R. cows; also choice young cows. Write, or better yet, visit the farm.

Overland Guernsey Farm Overland Park, Kansas

8 miles from Kansas City on the Strang Electric Line.

his sons own one of the great herds and their annual fall and winter sales always attract attention from Poland China breeders all over the country. October 23 is the date of their boar and gilt sale which will be held at the farm. They are in a circuit with H. B. Walter and H. C. Graner and all three of the sales are near enough so that they can all be attended with the same expense. Watch the Farmers Mail and Breeze for further announcements.

Holstein Dispersion Sale.

A. B. Wilcox, Abilene, Kan., is president of the Kansas State Dairy Association, a member of the Dickinson county pioneer cow testing association and has been in the dairy business practically all of his life. This information is given so that those in the market for dairy cattle will have a better idea of what to expect when Mr. Wilcox disperses his herd of over 70 head at his farm joining Abilene, Thursday, October 15. It is very likely one of the most important dispersals of Holstein cattle ever made in the state. Further information will appear in the Farmers Mail and Breeze about this offering. If you are at all interested write Mr. Wilcox, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze and he will be pleased to give you any information you want.

Alvey Bros.' O. I. C. Sale.

This is the last call for Alvey Brothers' big dispersion of O. I. C. hogs, at their farm, three miles north of Grantville, eight miles northeast of Topeka and five miles south of Meriden, Thursday, October 1. Those from a distance can leave Topeka in the morning about 7 o'clock and go to Grantville where they will be met and taken to the farm and returned in the evening. Those coming by way of Atchison can come down on the early morning train and go back to Atchison early in the evening. Look up their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and arrange to attend this sale. It is the opportunity of a lifetime to buy the best in breeding and individual merit at your own price. If you can't come send your bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Alvey Brothers, Meriden, Kan.

First A. R. O. Herd in Kansas.

R. J. Linscott, owner of the Linscott Jersey herd, has an advertisement in this issue offering some of the most popular, best bred and most promising service bulls ever offered in Kansas. Most of them are sired by a first prize winner on Island of Jersey, a sire of many noted Jerseys and the only Register of Merit sire in Kansas. They are out of highly commended imported cows, great Register of Merit cows and cows of great breeding and prepotency. If in need of a Jersey bull of exceptional merit and best of breeding write to R. J. Linscott of Holton, Kan., and he will gladly give you full information and will quote you the very lowest prices consistent with such breeding, butter tests and quality. He also offers cows and heifers of same breeding and high quality through. Anything in the Jersey line that you may desire write him and he will describe accurately what he has that will fill your order.

Morrison's Red Polled Cattle.

Chas. Morrison & Son of Phillipsburg, Kan., have been regular advertisers in Farmers Mail and Breeze for a number of years. In a letter, dated September 17, Mr. Morrison says, "You will find enclosed check for last quarter's advertisement. In the last week we have sold three heifers and one fine bull calf to Dewitt Worden, of Alton, Kan. They are all choice ones and good enough to start a herd. We sold Mr. H. J. Letchell of Morland, Kan., an extra fine bull to head his herd, he weighed at 10 months 915 pounds. Mr. Letchell was here and made the selection. He has some purebred cows and has been breeding Red Polled cattle for some years. We also sold to Ruesink & Pukkebler of Prairie View, Kan., a fine bull. They all take Farmers Mail and Breeze. We are getting inquiries every day about Red Polled cattle and we cannot raise enough bulls to supply the demand. We have some fine corn in this part of the county and feed of all kinds to burn. Not much like last year. We have had plenty of rain and farmers are getting ready to sow more wheat." If you want to buy Red Polled cattle from one of the best herds in the West, write Chas. Morrison & Son and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Lambert Brothers Win Prizes.

Lambert Brothers, Poland China breeders at Smith Center, Kan., are regular advertisers in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. At the Smith county fair, held recently, they showed nine head and won seven firsts, two seconds and the special premium offered for the best litter of pigs any breed. They have two fine boars in this litter that are for sale. They are very much pleased with their herd boar, Long Look. He has proven an extra good breeder. He was sired by Nebraska Ideal and his dam traces back to Bright Look and Long King. Long Look has a lot of admirers in Smith county. Lambert Brothers are among the best Poland China breeders in northern Kansas and their herd, while not a large one is carefully handled and is the home of up-to-date and popular sires and dams. They will not make a public sale but will sell a choice lot of spring boars at private sale. Write them for prices. They will sell bred sows in Smith Center February 26. This is the day following T. M. Willson's Poland China sale at Lebanon which is in the same county. Both sales can be attended conveniently.

High Producing Holsteins.

F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., starts his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and is offering some very choicely bred young Holstein bulls ranging in ages from 4 to 9 months. They are from high record A. R. O. dams and sired by bulls that have proven their great transmitting powers. Mr. Searle would like to dispose of these young bulls before winter sets in and is making attractive prices on them considering their quality and breeding. F. J. Searle is recognized as one of the leading Holstein men in the West and his great "Sunflower Herd" is well and favorably known. Prince Artis Pontiac Abbecker, one of the great sires at the head of this herd, is very likely one of the greatest Holstein sires ever brought into Kansas or for that matter any of the other western states. In June Mr. Searle added to his herd some choice females from Ohio's best herds. Another noted sire in the herd and owned jointly by Mr. Searle and Ben Schneider of Nortonville, Kan., is Paula of Chagrin Falls King. In building the Sunflower herd of

Linn's Shorthorn Sale

Neodesha, Kansas

Tuesday, September 29, 1914



A GROUP OF GOOD SHORTHORN COWS

25 Head Registered Shorthorns

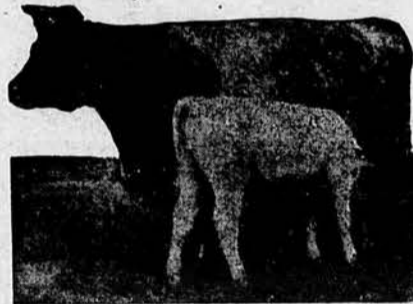
5 young bulls ready for service, by Lincoln Lad, by Engle Lad. 12 choice heifers ranging from 6 months to two years old. The balance are cows either heavy with calf or with calves by side, as follows: Sycamore Cowslip 2d, by Engle Lad, heavy with calf; Sycamore Martha, by Golden Victor Jr., heavy with calf; Minnie Oak 6th, by Proud Cowslip, heavy with calf; Lula Bell Babe, by Dusky Victor, heavy with calf; Sycamore Matilda, by Victor Maple, heifer calf at side; Lula Belle by Victor 43rd heavy with calf; Day's Beauty, by Briton, heavy with calf; Georgia Martin 3rd, by Wild Eye Prince heavy with calf; Red Matilda 3rd by Lad's Capt. heavy with calf.

Geo. A. Linn, Neodesha, Kan.

C. H. Hay, Fieldman.

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

High class Herd Bulls, close to Imported Scotch Dams, and sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains. Rugged young bulls, the Farmer and Stockman's kind; cows with calf at foot and re-bred.



I want to sell during the next six weeks \$10,000 worth of Shorthorns. Six or nine months' time if desired. What we want is your trial order. Young heifers and bulls at \$75, \$100 and up.

This splendid array of Foundation Shorthorns carry the Best Blood of the Best Families and the Most Noted Sires of the Breed.

THE FARMER'S COW The Shorthorn cow is the farmer's cow because she is best adapted to farm needs. She has been bred for milking purposes generation after generation and will furnish milk for her calf with a surplus to spare to make butter for the family, milk for the table and some for the pigs. Her calf has inherited a tendency to supplement this milk diet with the rough and waste feeds of the farm and the sum total for milk and beef in net gain to the farmer is more than is produced by any other than Shorthorns.

CALL ON OR WRITE

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

Reduction Sale of Shorthorns
Come to Doyle Valley Stock Farm



175 Head of Shorthorns

50 HEAD MUST SELL IN 60 DAYS. Here is the Bargain Counter for the man who expects to start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn Breeding Stock from which to select—Cows, Heifers and Bulls, cows with calf at side others due to calve soon. Included are grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Oleric and other noted sires. If you want Shorthorns come now. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody either Rock Island or Santa Fe Depot. Yours for business.

M. S. CONVERSE, Peabody, Kansas

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. PIGS LARGE TYPE, Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kansas.

O. I. C. FALL BOARS REGISTERED FREE. HENRY KAMPING, ELSWORE, KANSAS.

O. I. C. Swine If you want the best in the popular breed write Quinton M. Bradshaw, La Harpe, Illinois.

Western Herd O. I. C. Hogs March pigs, both sexes, \$10 to \$15. Pairs and trios not related at less. Also 25 fall gilts bred for September farrow. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS

O. I. C. FEB. AND MARCH PIGS at \$15 and \$20. Booking orders for August and September pigs. A. G. COOK, WALDO, KAN.

IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE HOGS Jumbo's Models and Dixie strains. 100 early spring pigs. Immuned by double treatment. September and October sales recorded free. B. M. GILMORE, JOY, ILLINOIS

O. I. C. HERD BOAR My herd boar O. K. Wonder for sale at \$40. A sure breeder and a good one. Also spring pigs of both sexes. Write. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

O. I. C. SWINE Pigs and Bred Gilts. If you want pigs of Quality write me, My prices are low. J. P. CANADAY, CARROLLTON, MO.

Immune Chester White Boars The first check for \$20 gets choice of 25 boars we offer for sale, fine pigs, F. O. B. (terms). Write at once to EDW. ROSS & SON, WHITE HAV- ILL.

O. I. C. Bred Sows and Gilts A few tried sows and gilts, bred for fall farrow. 150 spring pigs with size and quality, also a few boars ready for service. Write for prices. JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

MAPLE GROVE O. I. C's L. B. SILVER CO.'S STRAIN. 2 to 3 months old.....\$10.00 3 to 4 months old.....\$12.50 4 to 5 months old.....\$15.00 5 to 6 months old.....\$17.50 6 to 7 months old.....\$20.00 Service boars.....\$22.50 Bred gilts.....\$25.00 F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI

MULE FOOT HOGS.

MULE FOOT HOGS Choice young boars ready for service. Spring pigs, either sex; prices reasonable. FREELAND & HILDWEIN, MARION, KAN.

"Mule Footed Hogs" The coming hogs of America. Hardy, good rustlers. Pigs 18 to 26 weeks old \$30 per pair. Circular free. J. B. DICK, LABETTE, KANSAS

BERKSHIRES.

Berkshires Two young show herds, two fall boars. 100 choice individuals to select from, including spring pigs. J. T. BAYER & SONS, Yates Center, Kan.

Hazlewood's Berkshires! A few good bred sows and gilts. Write today. W. O. Hazlewood, Route 3, Wichita, Kan.

Ralph Creighton, Creighton, Mo. Breeder of High Class Berkshires Bred sows and gilts, and also Spring pigs of both sexes, now for sale, at reasonable prices.

Walnut Breeding Farm BERKSHIRE boars and gilts, spring farrow, grandsons of Barron Duke 50th, Big Crusader and Masterpiece 77000 and out of Lord Premier sows, also an imported bred outstanding 2-year-old boar and a few good Hereford bull calves. Leon Walte, Winfield, Kan.

Private Berkshire Sale 10 Aug. and Sept. boars at \$25 to \$50. 70 March and April pigs by three noted show boars. Dutches and Imp. Baron Compton dams. Address H. E. CONROY, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

BERKSHIRES for show and utility purposes. Write for prices, describing your wants, and get a photograph of the animal quoted you and thus have some idea of what you are going to get for your money. Kiesler Farm, Perryville, Mo.

Special Offering Sutton Farm Berkshires 125 head for sale, 10 service boars, 15 bred sows and gilts, 100 fancy spring pigs, at attractive prices. Write today. SUTTON FARM LAWRENCE KANSAS

Holsteins up to its present high standard Mr. Searle has also built for himself a reputation for square dealing and honest and effective effort in behalf of this great breed. If you want to buy, at a reasonable price, a young Holstein bull that will add strength to your herd you will make no mistake by getting in touch with this well known and reliable Holstein breeder. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write him today mentioning this paper.

Illinois and Indiana

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

The advertisement of W. Z. Baker of Rich Hill, Mo., in this issue announces his October 28 Poland China sale. In this sale Mr. Baker will sell 50 hogs of big type breeding sired by the leading blue ribbon and grand champion boars. Write for this catalog and mention this paper.

Outstanding Duroc-Jerseys.

If we were looking for a strictly first class Duroc-Jersey sale offering we would head in at the Hainline sale October 12 at Blandinsville, Ill., because there is not a better sale to be pulled off this season in Illinois. Mr. Hainline is not a follower in the Duroc business but a leader. No one will be disappointed when they attend his sale. Get a catalog that gives the breeding and mark every one and the animal will come square up to the description and breeding. Illinois is the oldest Duroc-Jersey state in the West. We happened to see the first two hogs of this breed that came west at the Illinois State Fair at Ottawa in 1876 and from that time to the present Duroc hogs have been gaining in popularity. The largest average in the state so far has been Duroc-Jerseys and we repeat there is none better than the herd of which we are writing.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

The Linn Shorthorn sale at Neodesha September 23, will combine two very good features; it will be a dispersion sale, and yet it will not lack that responsibility and backing that is felt at most dispersion sales. Mr. Linn is not quitting the Shorthorn business but only resting for a few years. Then he expects to make sales an annual event. Some time ago Mr. Linn had the misfortune to lose a hand, and finds it next to impossible to care for so much stock. So he is going to sell off everything but some heifer calves. These he intends to keep, as he has a son who will be large enough to handle cattle by the time they are matured. Mr. Linn is not moving away but will stay right on the farm, and will be on hand to see that every one of these cattle makes good.

A Letter From Ben Frank.

I want to write a few words to the readers of the Capper Papers concerning my Poland China hogs. I think I own as good herd boars as can be found in the country. I believe in breeding a hog with size, bone, quality and finish. I have bred and selected my herd boars with this idea in view. I have now at the head of my herd or have used the following boars: Grand Chief Jr., by Grand Chief, that weighed 600 pounds at 18 months of age in just breeding condition. He measured 70 inches heart, 70 inches flank, with 10 1/2 inch bone; Gunfire Meddler, by Meddler 2d, a show hog that weighed 700 pounds at maturity; Grand Leader 2d, by Grand Leader, that will easily weigh 800 pounds. He has not only size but quality and finish. His get make good wherever they go; Improvement, by Impudence, a first prize winner at the Iowa State Fair, weighing 815 pounds as a 2-year-old. My herd sows are the equal to my boars in both breeding and conformation. I breed the straight big type. I have 10 such sows in my herd. Following are extracts from letters I have received from men to whom I have shipped hogs: "Polo, Mo. Dear Sir—The gilt I bought of you has farrowed six pigs, two boars and four sows. They are fine. Yours truly, D. B. March." "Blue Mound, Kan. Dear Sir—The gilts I purchased of you have all done well and saved me a nice bunch of pigs which are looking fine. I am fully satisfied." "L. E. Walt." "I received my gilt all right and was well pleased with her. She is perfect in every way.—I. T. Courtney, Helena, Mo." "Received the gilt in good shape and am more than satisfied with her. She is much better than I expected to get at that price.—Noah Asbridge, Salem, Mo." "I like the gilt I bought of you fine. She is all O. K.—Wm. Carroll, Fayette, Mo." "I am well pleased with the sows I bought of you and hope to do more business with you.—O. P. Johnson, Lowell, Ark." "Received the male all O. K. Am well pleased with him and everybody that has seen him thinks he is a fine one.—J. D. Harlinger, Frankford, Mo." "I received the hog a few days ago in good condition. I like him all right. I expect I will order a gilt from you later.—John Richard, Crockett, Tex." "If you need a spring boar with lots of size, quality, bone and finish write me your wants. I know I can please you.—Ben Frank, Jefferson City, Mo."

The Animal Decrease Continues

A shortage of meat animals in the United States was strikingly demonstrated by comparative figures made public by the department of agriculture, showing that there are nine less beef cattle, seven less sheep and three less hogs now for every 100 persons in the country than there were in 1910. This means that it would take 18,259,000 more meat cattle, sheep and swine to give the present population the same supply that the census of 1910 showed to exist. While the population of the country is estimated to have increased from 91,972,000 to 98,046,000 in the past three years, the number of beef cattle has decreased 12.9 per cent and of sheep 5.2 per cent.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE Registered Shropshire sheep of both sexes; yearlings and lamb rams. J. W. JOHNSON, Route 3, Gosport, Kan.

Registered Hampshire Rams 30 choice rams sired by Imported Baron Hampshire. They are large, rugged fellows with strong, thick backs. SHEERWOOD BROS., SHELBYVILLE, MO.

Hampshire Down Sheep Fifteen ewes and fifteen rams; best of breeding. Large and rugged; the kind that go out and make good. Priced right. H. W. GAENETT, LEONARD, MISSOURI

HAMPSHIRE.

Registered Hampshires Spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Every hog properly vaccinated. C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE Best of blood lines, well marked pigs, pairs or trios, with young boar to mate gilts. Breeding stock at all times for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. E. SMITH, LYONS, KANSAS.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM

HAMPSHIRE

Pigs all sold but 5 boars and 10 sows—best of the crop. \$30 each or 3 for \$50. If you say they are not worth the money, I will try my level best to adjust the difference. If you know a fairer way to sell hogs, tell me and I will sell your way. FRANK H. PARKS, Olathe, Kansas

POLAND CHINAS.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES ON BOARS. Poland China fall boars—low breeding. Good individuals, priced low to make room. Rock Island and Burlington shipping points. J. F. FOLEY, STENOQUE, Kan.

12 Spring Boars A Wonder, Oropetor, Hadley Contractor blood. \$15 each. Can give pedigree. J. A. LOVETTE, MULLINVILLE, KANSAS.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Boars, gilts, and weanlings for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. BURT, SOLOMON, KANSAS

Remember My Sale of 80 big type Poland Chinas, Oct. 28th. All sired by the leading blue ribbon and grand champion boars. Write for catalog. W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI

Poland Chinas with size and quality herd boars King Hadley, Chief Giant and Long Look. Stock for sale at all times. LAMBERT BROS., SMITH CENTER, KAN.

POLAND CHINA BOARS of March farrow for sale. Prominent breeding. Prices will suit. Address Sam Herren, Penoque, Graham Co., Kan.

50 Big Type Poland Chinas Spring farrow. Both sex, pairs not related. Big breeding. O. W. FRANCISCO, INLAND, NEB.

Fall and Spring Boars For Sale 12 November boars; big, stretchy fellows. Smooth and all right at \$25 and \$30 each. 25 spring boars sired by Sterling by Brookside by Major Hadley and out of sows good enough for anybody's herd. Write your wants. A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kan.

BECKER'S Poland Chinas 65 early spring pigs from large even litters, descendants of A Wonder, Big Hadley and Progression. Erce and pigs will both please you. Pairs and trios at reduced prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. H. BECKER, NEWTON, KANSAS.

Elmo Valley Big Type Polands I am ready to make you prices on pigs of both sexes. March farrow. The 700 and 800 pound kind. Everything immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Dickinson County, Kan.

Big Orange Again and Gritters Surprise Early spring boars. Herd header material at reasonable prices. Write for descriptions, breeding and prices. A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Health Certificate. Pedigree and a guarantee accompanies each sale of Poland Chinas from the Hatfield Poland China herd. Get our prices. Please mention this paper. J. L. SLATER & SONS, WEST POINT, ILLINOIS.

EVERGREEN HERD HAS 80 HEAD We are offering 80 head extra fine Big Type Poland Chinas pigs and a few sows to farrow in Sept. Pigs are by Mo.'s Mastodon Wonder 61477, Looks Hadley 69109, Great Look 47859 and Capita; 53854. Write for prices. E. E. Carver & Sons, Guilford, Mo.

THE KIND YOU WANT PLEASES Our big bone Poland Chinas will do the work. 100 spring pigs to select from. Get our prices. CHARLIE S. GERMAN, Box H, HENRY, ILLS.

KLEIN'S BIG POLANDS Boars and Gilts, spring farrow at attractive prices. Can furnish them not related. I guarantee satisfaction. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

King of Kansas March boars. Out of my best mature sows. Write for prices and descriptions. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

LARGE TYPE POLANDS A few big strictly fall boars by Orphan Chief and out of Knox All Hadley and A Wonder's Equal dams. Also a few extra good gilts bred for September farrow. Must go soon. Write today. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS

70 MARCH AND APRIL BOARS AND GILTS No public sales. Everything at private sale. Write for descriptions and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOE SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

POLAND CHINAS.

Poland China Bred Gilts

15 September gilts bred for September farrow for sale. Also a few choice boars of same age. Popular big top; breeding. Gilts \$25 to \$35. Boars \$30 to \$25. JAS. ARKELL, Route 4, JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS

MT. TABOR HERD POLANDS

I am offering the tops of my 150 spring pigs by four different boars at attractive prices. Write for prices on one or as many as you want. J. D. WILLFOUNG, ZEANDALE, KANSAS.

SHEEHY'S BIG POLAND CHINAS

15 good big fall boars. Some good sows and gilts, bred. 100 head of spring boars. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MO.

45 Poland Boars

Blue Valley 2nd, Taxpayer and A Wonder blood. Early farrow. No culls. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

Model Wonder Sept. Boars

13 September boars, sired by Model Wonder, out of big mature dams. Great values at \$20 to \$25, with two or three at \$35. Write now for further information. O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS.

Alfred Carlson's Spotted Polands

Original Big Boned Spotted Polands. 100 spring pigs. I am ready to book orders. Bred sow sale February 24. ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.

Poland Chinas that Please

Fall and spring boars, fit to head herds, also sows of all ages. Prices right. Write us your wants. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Long, smooth and heavy boned spring boars and gilts of March and April farrow. Prices very reasonable. Write your wants. JAS. E. TARR, R. R. No. 3, Augusta, Ill.

Liberty Hill Poland Chinas

Herd headed by Improvement and Gunfire Meddler. Herd sows large, broody, prolific. Choice spring pigs, herd header and brood sow material for sale. Also Scotch Collies. I guarantee satisfaction. BEN FRANK, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI.

PRIVATE SALE

95 Feb., March and April pigs at private sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. No public sales. Big type with quality. Write for descriptions and prices. JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Kan.

Erhart's Big Type POLANDS

See the largest hog on exhibition this year. Robidoux 59597, weight 1200 pounds, at Hutchinson, Oklahama City and Muskogee Fairs. Young stock for sale at all times. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kansas

30 Extra Choice March Boars

(PRIVATE SALE)

I bought top sows in three states last winter and these boars are from popular sires and dams. They are extra choice individuals. Prices reasonable. E. E. MERTEN, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Eight Males March farrow, eligible to registration. Poland Chinas \$10.00 each. LEE E. ANTHONY, CLAY CENTER, Kas.

ASH GROVE DUROCS

Bred gilts for September and October farrow. Spring boar pigs; the big, thrifty kind and good enough for any herd. Priced right and guaranteed. Paul Sweeney, Bucklin, Kan.

SIZE and QUALITY DUROCS

A choice lot of spring pigs. Pairs, trios, and young herds unrelated, also fall gilts. B. & C.'s Col. Superba, Defender, Perfect Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines. Description guaranteed. John A. Reed, Lyons, Ks.

Axtell's Durocs

Herd headed by Tatarax, Jr., by the champion Tatarax, assisted by Graduate Jr., by Graduate Col. Spring pigs, pairs, trios, and young herds at very reasonable prices. Can ship from either Medicine Lodge or Sawyer. D. H. AXTELL, SAWYER, KAN.

17 MARCH BOARS

Sired by Wylie's Good Enough, by Good Enough Again King, the grand champion boar last season. Extra values in this offering. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. L. WYLIE & SON, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

1000 Pound DUROCS

We have the frames for this weight. For years I have bred for size. One hundred spring pigs for sale. Do you want one or more?—J. COLLINGWOOD, Kewanee, Ill.

GEO. WREATH, Manhattan, Kan.

Offers 25 Duroc-Jersey spring pigs of choice breeding and individual merit at private sale. For prices and descriptions address as above.

PLEASANT HOME FARM DUROCS

15 Spring boars sired by the good boar K's Golden Rule 151535 and out of sows by great Duroc boars. One fall boar by K's Wonder. Prices right; come or write GEO. M. KLUSWIRE, HOLTON, KANSAS.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

DUROC-JERSEY—O. I. C.
boars, both breeds of March farrow at \$12.50 to \$20
Satisfaction guaranteed. J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.

Special Prices for 30 days on Du-
roc Jersey Spring
pigs. Pairs and trios.
Satisfaction guaranteed. R.C. Watson, Altoona, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS AND GILTS
100 head both sex and pairs not related, sired by Van's
Crimson Wonder and Iowa Chief
GARRETT BROS., STEELE CITY, NEBRASKA

Smith's Durocs
September gilts, by Smith's Graduate, others by Tattler, by
Tattarax, bred for September litters. Spring pigs either sex.
Priced reasonably. J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS.

Tyson Bros., McAllaster, Kansas
The tops of our Duroc Jersey spring crop of
pigs, either sex at \$12.50 to \$15.00 each. 12 Sept.
gilts at \$20 to \$25 each. Address as above.

BARGAINS IN DUROCS
Bred sows and gilts. Good thrifty spring
boars and sow pigs. Our prices will suit you.
C. D. WOOD & SON, ELMDALE, KANSAS

GOOD E. NUFF AGAIN KING 35203
The sensational Grand Champion of Kansas State
Fair 1913 heads our great herd. Sale average March
11, \$62.12. 40 great sows and gilts for sale. Prices
right. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANS.
"The men with the guarantee."

IMMUNED DUROC - JERSEYS
Best of breeding. Plenty of size and quality.
Prices right. Sale Oct. 27.
MOSER & FITZWATER, GOFF, KANSAS

SCHWAB'S Duroc - Jersey Hogs
150 head for the season's trade. Both fall and spring
boars and females of all ages. Choice individuals of best
breeding. Also Red and Polled Cattle. Prices right.
Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Kan.

November Boar Bargains
12 big stretchy fellows that can't help pleasing
you. Also gilts same age bred to order. Also a
few bred sows. Everything guaranteed.
J. R. JACKSON, KANOPOLIS, KANSAS.

Quivera Herd Durocs
Spring pigs all sold, am now taking or-
ders for fall pigs which will arrive August
15th to October 1st.
E. G. MUNSELL, Route 4, Herington, Kan.

CAMPBELL'S DUROCS
Fall gilts bred for September litters. Spring pigs—
the handsome, stretchy kind. Ohio Chief, Col. and
Model Top blood lines. Can ship via Rock Island
or Santa Fe. Satisfaction guaranteed.
A. T. CAMPBELL, MARION, KANSAS

Bonnie View Stock Farm
For Sale: March and April boars and gilts by
Tat-A-Walla and Jayhawk Crimson Wonder. Also
10 or 12 choice last October gilts, either bred or open.
SEARLE & COTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

60 Pigs, Private Sale
Sired by Freddy M (1,000 pounds) and Harley, by
Regulator, by Regulator. Good herd boar material.
Address **F. M. CLOWE, CIRCLEVILLE, KANSAS**

Select Chief — Col. Harris
150 February, March and April boars and gilts by
above boars at private sale. All are immune. Prices
reasonable. See our herd at the fairs this fall.
THOMPSON BROS., GARRISON, KANSAS

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS
No bred sows or gilts to spare. Special prices on
spring pigs. Pairs, trios and young herds with male
to mate. Everything immunized by double treatment.
Write today. **BUSKIRK & NEWTON, Newton, Kan.**

Maplewood Durocs
Some extra good boars; big bone, weigh 225 to 250
pounds. Ship on approval, \$25.00. Gilts due to
farrow, Oct. 1st to 10th, \$35.00. Write today.
W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

BRED GILTS
Yearling gilts, growing and thrifty, bred
for late summer and early fall farrow, to a
good sire of Col. Chief breeding. Prices rea-
sonable. **HAROLD P. WOOD, Elmdale, Kan.**

Immune Fall Boars
Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines. Choice from
large litters, also spring pigs, large and fancy, by an
outstanding son of champion Good E Nuff Again
King. Quick sale prices. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Ks.

BANCROFT'S IMMUNE DUROCS
We hold no public sales; nothing but the
best offered as breeding stock. Choice spring
boars, also gilts, open or bred to order for
spring farrow. Customers in 13 states, satis-
fied. Describe what you want. We have it.
D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

HILLCREST FARM DUROCS
For sale: Spring pigs, pairs or trios.
Fall gilts open, or bred for Septem-
ber and early October litters. Boars
for service. One good two year old
herd boar. All immune. Write for
description and prices.
E. N. FARNHAM, Hope, Kans.

Private Boar Sale
Top boars from our 115 March and
April Duroc-Jersey pigs. Nothing but
choice ones priced. Extra size, best of
breeding. Prices reasonable and satisfac-
tion guaranteed.
HOWELL BROS.
Herkimer, Marshall Co., Kansas.

Wheat Sowing in Progress

BY OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Rain has put the soil in fine condition
for wheat in many localities. Planting
is now in progress. A larger acreage
than last year will be sown, judging
from present indications.

Wheat threshing is almost finished
now, and excellent yields are being re-
ported. The hay crop has been rather
light this season, but the last cutting of
alfalfa will be profitable if it is as
heavy as many growers believe it will
be. Pastures have been growing rapidly
during the last few days, which makes
the cattle happy.

KANSAS.

Rawlins County—Wheat sowing is in progress. Ground is getting rather dry on the surface. Much threshing to be done yet. Feed of all kinds plentiful.—J. S. Skolout, Sept. 19.

Pottawatomie County—Plenty of rain lately which makes the soil fine for planting wheat and the farmers are busy putting it in. A large acreage will be sown.—S. L. Knapp, Sept. 20.

Clay County—Fine rains. A few patches of good corn in favored localities, but some of the fields have no corn at all. Kafir looks good. Most of the potatoes are poor.—H. H. Wright, Sept. 20.

McPherson County—No rain for more than two months except local showers. Ground is hard to plow. More than 25 per cent of the threshing is yet to be done. Pastures have been cut short.—John Ostlund, Jr., Sept. 17.

Cowley County—Preparing wheat ground and sowing wheat is the order of the day. Some wheat is up. A few silos yet to be filled. Corn poor. Hay short and weedy. Wheat \$1; oats 35c; butter fat 29c; eggs 20c.—L. Thurler, Sept. 12.

Grant County—Corn, kafir and fodder crops about all harvested and all the crops were good in general. Milo is making an excellent yield. Stock has done well and are selling at satisfactory prices. Butter fat 25c; eggs 15c.—J. L. Hippie, Sept. 19.

Scott County—Weather dry and hot. Not much wheat sown yet. Threshing about finished. Feed plenty. Hogs scarce. Some horses sold. Wheat prices unsettled. There will be corn, barley and oats to supply the local demand.—J. M. Helfrick, Sept. 19.

Sumner County—Fine rain in some parts of the county September 13. Some plowing yet to be done but harrowing and seeding will be pushed now. Stock threshing nearly finished. Wheat 90c; oats 40c; corn 90c; eggs 18c; butter fat 27c.—E. L. Stocking, Sept. 15.

Labette County—Plenty of rain to make fall pastures but we need a hard rain to make stock water. Farmers getting their wheat ground ready and some of them are sowing the wheat now. Prairie hay crop light. Last cutting of alfalfa will be good.—Wilbert Hart, Sept. 14.

Wilson County—The few showers we have do not help plowing or add to the supply of stock water but they help the pastures, kafir and feterita. Grain crop medium. Cattle scarce. All stock healthy and in good condition. Most of the silos have been filled.—S. Canty, Sept. 17.

Crawford County—Heavy rain on September 14 has packed the ground for wheat. Plowing for wheat is about finished and the wheat is being put in. Corn about a half crop. Fourth crop of alfalfa being cut. Fall pastures good and stock doing well.—H. F. Painter, Sept. 19.

Washington County—Heavy rains from September 10 to 13 inclusive which have delayed threshing, plowing, hay making, etc. Ground is thoroughly soaked and the pastures are getting green and late gardens are thriving. A large acreage of wheat will be sown.—Mrs. Birdsley, Sept. 18.

Bourbon County—Fair crop of everything. Kafir has about all matured. Pastures much improved. Alfalfa will make a good fourth crop. Some hog cholera reported. A light supply of brood sows being held for fall farrow. Stock hogs scarce and other stock doing well.—Jay Judah, Sept. 19.

Gray County—Wheat threshing is about finished here and the yield was good. Feed crops fair but damaged some by the dry weather. Farmers are busy cutting feed and preparing the wheat ground. Large acreage of wheat will be sown this fall. Help is scarce.—A. E. Alexander, Sept. 19.

Riley County—About 6 inches of rain in the county the last 10 days. Ground is well soaked. Some corn fodder spoiling in the shock. Alfalfa growing well and will make a fair crop of hay. Pastures and meadows greening up and making good pasture for stock. Wheat sowing will begin soon. Grasshoppers eating up some of the early sown rye.—P. O. Hawkinson, Sept. 19.

Dickinson County—Weather dry and hot. Several light rains a week ago. We need a soaking rain to put the ground in condition for the wheat. Farmers will begin sowing wheat in about a week. Best wheat and oats crops in years. Kafir and feterita also are good crops. Corn will make about a half crop. Plenty of rough feed so why should we worry?—F. M. Lorson, Sept. 20.

OKLAHOMA.

Cotton County—Cotton picking has begun and a few farmers have sowed wheat. Kafir and feterita are fine. Cattle and hogs high. Some farmers have finished picking corn. Eggs 15c.—Lake Rainbow, Sept. 17.

McIntosh County—No rain for two weeks. Cotton picking in progress. Corn about all gathered. Very little market for cotton. Cotton \$2.50 in seed and 8c in lint. Cotton seed \$10; corn 70c; eggs 20c; hogs 8c; hens 8c.—H. S. Waters, Sept. 19.

Canadian County—Ground is very dry to plow. Corn very poor and will make from nothing to 30 bushels an acre. Web worms are cutting down the alfalfa. Corn 80c; wheat 85c; oats 38c; eggs 16c; fat hogs \$8.75.—H. J. Earl, Sept. 19.

Woods County—Ground too dry to plow. Most of the wheat ground is ready for planting. Early plowing in fine condition for drilling. Plenty of local showers but we need a good soaking rain. Pastures getting short and stock losing flesh. Wheat 90c to \$1; eggs 15c; milk cows \$60 to \$100.—W. C. Douglass, Sept. 14.

Get a Copy of Hainline's Sale Catalog

of his

Duroc-Jersey Hogs

which will be held at

Blandinsville, Ill.

October 12



We have a great bunch of youngsters to sell at this coming sale. Among them are some fine young herd boars.

FORTY SPRING MALES, PICK OF MY ENTIRE HERD OF TWO HUNDRED HEAD. You will not find better than these.

TEN GILTS, THE CHOICE OF MY HERD.

Send a postal for catalog.

Our pigs are sired by Royal Instructor, J. F's Orion Chief, Golden Model, Long Wonder, Volunteer, Proud Col., High Chief, Etc.

Out of the sows that are sired by High King, Muncie Chief, Hinkle's Col., King of Cols., Proud Ohio Chief, Crimson Wonder Again, Golden Model 2nd, Freed's Col., Volunteer, Defender and a great many other noted sires.

We have an exceptionally fine litter by J. F's Orion Chief worthy of your attention.

We have held in the past six years a number of very creditable Duroc sales. Our stock has been in good demand and have always brought very satisfactory prices both to the seller and the buyer. This offering will be one of the best in any State. I have the big type; I breed from champion boars and champion sows. Hainline's is the place to get the big ones, if you want them, and they are fancy. Come and buy where you get what you pay for. W. R. has a warm heart for all lovers of fine stock. Come and get acquainted in person. Hainline's latch string always hangs out for everybody.

E. R. Dorsey, fieldman for Capper Farm Publications.

Bids may be sent to him in my care.

W. R. HAINLINE, Blandinsville, Ill.

Reduction Sale of Hampshire Hogs
50 Head Must Sell in Next Eight Weeks

Instead of holding a public auction, I am offering at private sale:



3 bred sows, 6 bred gilts, 25 spring and summer pigs, 10 weaning pigs, 3 spring boars and one of my herd boars.

The sows are bred to and the bred gilts and all the younger stock are sired by

Medora John, The Grand Champion

at Hutchinson this year. The price will be so you must buy if you want Hampshires. Do not wait but write or call right away.

A. M. BEAR, MEDORA, RENO COUNTY, KANS.

Both Large and Medium Type Polands—300 Head



Great big, stretchy, spring pigs from mammoth sows, the kind that have show type and yet with abundance of size. We want to sell only the kind that will please you and at prices that will make you buy more. Write today. **Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.**

GRAND CHAMPION SMUGGLER.

ROBINSON'S Mammoth POLAND CHINAS

We offer 100 February, March and April pigs of both sexes, at reasonable prices and on liberal terms. Pairs and trios not akin. They have heavy bone, great length, depth and thickness and show ring quality. You don't send us a cent until you have received pig, and if not satisfied return pig at our expense and you are not out a cent. **F. P. ROBINSON & CO., MARYVILLE, MO.**

DOOLEY'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Etterville Breeding Farm, home of the old original spotted Poland Chinas. I am selling spring pigs, either sex, sired by five of the biggest and best spotted boars of the breed. Pairs and trios not related. Get your order in early as they are going fast. Over 100 head to select from. **EDGAR DOOLEY, EUGENE, MISSOURI**

Royal Scion Farm Durocs



The great Graduate Col. and Col. Scion head this herd: extra choice fall boars by Graduate Col.; also fall gilts bred for September litters by or bred to him. **G. C. NORMAN, Route 10, WINFIELD, KAN.**



Durocs \$12

Early spring boars \$12.00. Gilts \$20.00. Immune. Sired by "Kansas Ohio Chief," our new herd boar imported last spring from Ohio. Call and see our hog and poultry farm. Half section fenced hog tight, with modern equipment. **ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.** 16 incubators. Winners at American Royal and Kan. and Okla. State Fairs. **R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.**

Reds, \$2

BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES

150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truetspe, King's Truetspe, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and heavy bodied. Sows farrow from August 1st to December 1st. Eighty bred sows and gilts to farrow soon. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a back or foot. Every man his money's worth. **E. D. KING, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.**

The Power to Fix Prices

The farmer must take charge of the marketing of his products and establish market clearing houses in all the principal market centers of the entire country. The power to make and control the market price of the necessities of life is the greatest power that can be delegated or left to any set of persons and is therefore entirely too vital to be turned over to a lot of gamblers and speculators whose only interest is to maintain as wide a spread between the buying price and the selling price as possible.

The power of price-making on any article of production, from a pin to the greatest and most vital, the food that all life must subsist upon, of right belongs to the one who produces it. Why should the farmer be asked to expend a large amount in cash, labor and a considerable amount of money invested in land, improvements, horses, machinery, harness, buildings and other equipment, then accept prices for his products that are less than cost?

If the farmer can't get prompt action on the part of the government, then he must organize more and sufficiently in order to put himself in complete control of his own products and make his own prices. This he can do easily, legally, safely, and certainly. Witness the present advance in farm products, more especially wheat. We are told that war is the cause. There is a cause that precedes that. The prime cause is that the farmer had decided to hold his wheat for a better price than that at which the boards of trade had planned to buy it.

A just, a fair and equitable market system can be and must be inaugurated. That is the solution of the whole problem. After that the farmer can take care of himself without the aid of farm advisers or expanded credits, or all the numerous bills introduced providing cheaper money, longer time loans, land loan banks, etc.

Butter You'd Like to Eat

Seven creameries entered tubs of butter in the butter contest at the Topeka State fair; eight entered prints and two sent samples of granular butter. The Beatrice Creamery company exhibited, as a special display, a lifesize cow made of Meadow Gold butter by J. E. Wallace, Lincoln, Neb.

Five entries of farm butter were in the competition. Two of these were prints, two were tubs, and one was granular.

Cheeses, 35 of them, ranging in size from 5 to 20 pounds, were shown.

Ten entries of milk and two of cream completed the offering of dairy products.

The awards in the separator and gathered cream class are: 1, Clay County Creamery Co.; 2, Ottawa Condenser Co.; 3, Beatrice Creamery Co.; 4, Merritt Schwill Creamery Co., Great Bend; 5, Topeka Pure Milk Co.

In the exhibit of not less than 10-one-pound prints, the first five places went to Beatrice Creamery Co., Ottawa Condenser Co., Clay County Creamery Co., Topeka Pure Milk Co., and Merritt Schwill Creamery Co.

The Beatrice Creamery Co., took first and the Topeka Pure Milk Co., second,

on 5-pound exhibits of granulated butter.

Mrs. W. E. Dustin, Topeka, took first on a tub of butter in the country butter class. Miss Nellie Peck, Topeka, was second in this class. In the exhibit of not less than 5 1-pound prints of country butter, Miss Nellie Peck was first, and Mrs. W. E. Dustin, second. Mrs. Dustin took first prize on five pounds of granulated country butter, and second on an original display. The best original display was that furnished by the Beatrice Creamery Co.

The Clay County Creamery Co., was given the highest butter score.

In the cheese contest, the Independent Creamery Co., Council Grove, took first on one box full cream, on Lyden cheese, on American Goudas, and on the best exhibit of different cheeses. The Douglass Creamery Co., Douglass, Kan., took second on one box full cream, and on the best exhibit of different cheeses.

The College Exhibit Excellent

The Kansas Agricultural College exhibit at the Topeka State Fair showed the results of more than 100 experiments conducted at the college. Fifty-four cases 24 by 40 inches, were used in the display. All the injurious insects of Kansas were shown in the different stages of growth. Methods of control were also described. There were more than 800 insect mounts in the cases devoted to this subject.

Other cases showed various departments of the college at work; results of feeding experiments; work the young women are doing in the domestic art department of the college; methods of pruning and spraying for fruit trees; identification and control of plant diseases. George O. Green of the agricultural college, who was in charge of the exhibit, was kept busy answering questions and helping interested persons to outline programs to meet their own particular problems.

Little talks on hog cholera were given by Dr. C. A. McCall, who was sent to the Kansas Agricultural college September 1, by the United States Department of Agriculture, to study the hog cholera situation. Dr. McCall is much pleased with the interest Kansas farmers are taking in methods of cholera control. He says that he talked to more than 200 farmers the first afternoon at the fair.

County Fairs in Action

Attractive premium lists are being distributed by many of the county fair associations of Kansas. Three such booklets were received at the office of the Farmers Mail and Breeze this week from Ellsworth, Pawnee, and Johnson counties.

The Wilson Inter-County Co-operative Fair association is advertising a fair at Wilson, Kan., September 29 to October 2. This association asks of its exhibitors the privilege of using any of the county exhibits desired for exhibition purposes at San Francisco and San Diego next year.

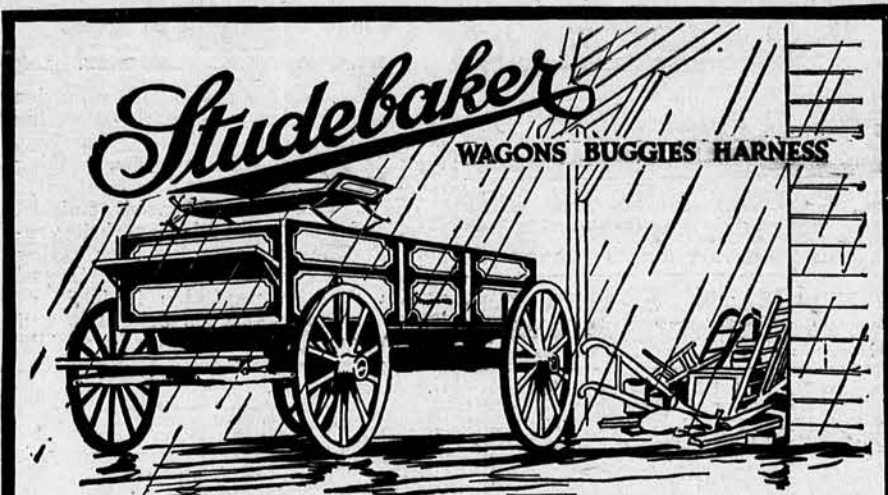
The fifth annual Pawnee county fair is to be held at Larned, Kan., September 29 to October 2. The directors of this fair say that this is the greatest wheat year in the history of Pawnee county, and they believe the fair this year will be the best they ever had.

The second annual Lenexa farmers' fair, Lenexa, Johnson county, Kan., is scheduled for October 15-17. The exhibits, with the exception of livestock, will be housed along Main street. The executive board of this fair is composed entirely of farmers. The membership of the association includes all the Johnson county people who are interested enough in the fair to pay the \$1 membership dues.

A Day's Work With Potatoes

According to data collected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture an ordinarily industrious workman should cut approximately 18 to 22 bushels of potatoes for seed in a ten-hour day. He should plant by hand approximately .18 acres.

These figures are included in the results of a systematic investigation into what constitutes a normal day's work, in various farm operations. In some districts 15 or less bushels are a day's work, but more extended and complete studies in the large potato districts show that an average of 15 bushels a day is too



Hasn't been under shed for twenty years but this forty year old Studebaker is still working

SOUND, air dried timber, tested iron, exceptionally good workmanship must have been built into a Studebaker Farm Wagon bought by Mr. A. D. Wilson, of Austin, Ind., away back in 1873, for in a letter to Studebaker Mr. Wilson writes:

"I have a Studebaker Farm Wagon purchased in the spring of 1873 from L. E. Carpenter of Seymour, Ind.

"The first 20 years it had fair care taken of it; the remaining time my Studebaker has had rough use. It has stood out of doors in all sorts of weather, and it is a good wagon yet."

FORTY YEARS OF EVIDENCE

—are behind Mr. Wilson's statement. Twenty years of good care and twenty years of neglect failed to impair the usefulness of this Studebaker wagon.

And we have thousands of letters telling about the records of Studebaker Farm Wagons that are just as remarkable as this. Studebaker Farm Wagons, are just as well

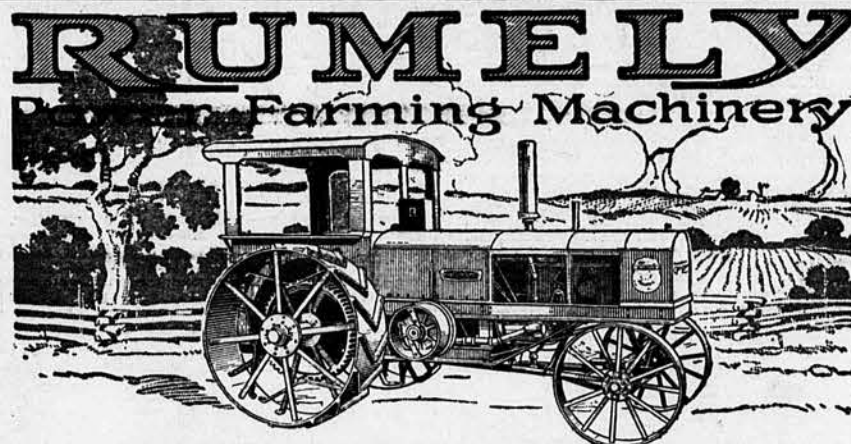
built today as they were sixty years ago. Better, in fact, because improved machinery has made better construction possible.

You can't afford to buy any other make of wagon—even at \$25 less than a Studebaker.

Studebaker Buggies and Harness are of the same Studebaker quality.

STUDEBAKER South Bend, Ind. NEW YORK CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER MINNEAPOLIS SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

Studebakers last a lifetime



Turn the Rain Into Grain

Plow fast and keep the surface pulverized—hold the moisture for bigger crops. You will have dependable power to help you save all the moisture if you employ the



A light, powerful tractor that gets around quickly. Weighs only 11,200 lbs., turns on a 15 ft. circle and can be equipped for speeds from 2 to 3 1/2 miles per hour. It is easy to handle, cranks from the ground, has a safety crank and handy foot brake. The GasPull means better crops and a big saving in threshing, harvesting and hauling, as well as in plowing costs.

GasPull catalog DA 37 describes it fully. Ask for it.

At the head of kerosene tractors stands the Rumely OilPull and two of the best stationary gas engines are the Rumely-Falk for kerosene, and the Rumely-Olds for gasoline. Every Rumely machine is backed by Rumely service—49 branches and 11,000 dealers. Supplies and parts promptly furnished.

RUMELY LINES Kerosene Tractors Gasoline Tractors Steam Engines Engine G. ng Plows Threshing Machines Clover Hullers Gasoline Engines Oil Engines Baling Presses Cream Separators Corn Machines Lighting Plants

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