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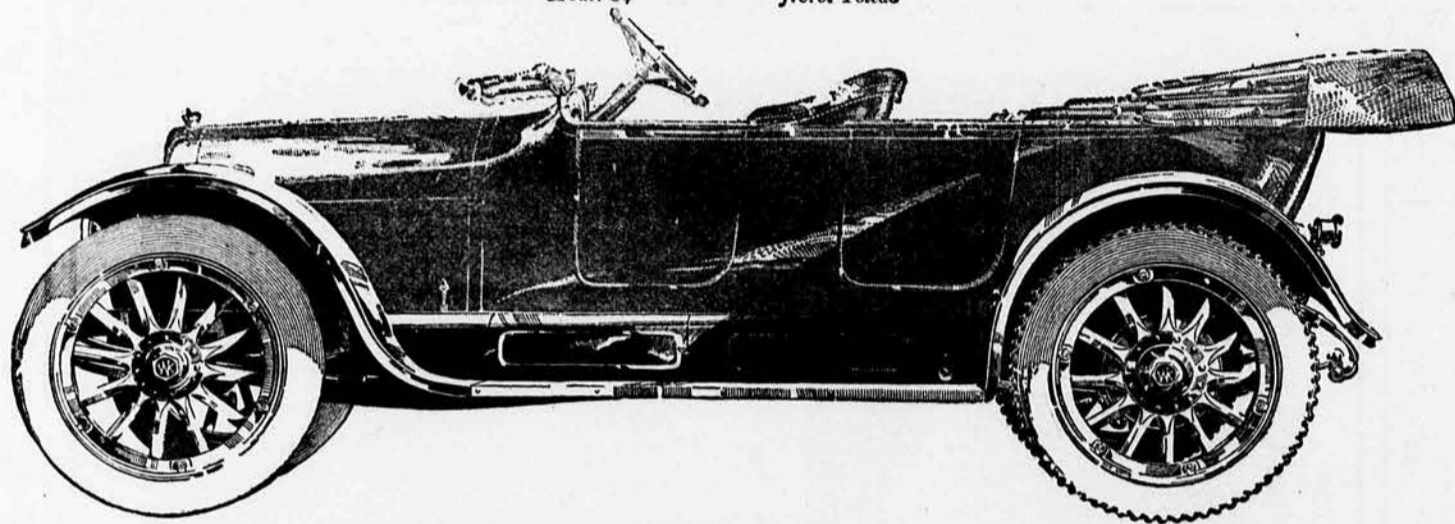
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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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## A Royal Show Was Held

### Excellent Quality Was the Feature of the Cattle Herds

#### Last Week at Kansas City

QUALITY was the feature of the cattle at the American Royal Livestock show, last week, at Kansas City. "The herds here show a better finish and breeding than at any previous Royal," said W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college, and this was the common verdict of the visitors. The attendance was very good. A part of this was due no doubt to the fact that the show was held in Convention hall, which is more convenient than the old location at the stock yards.

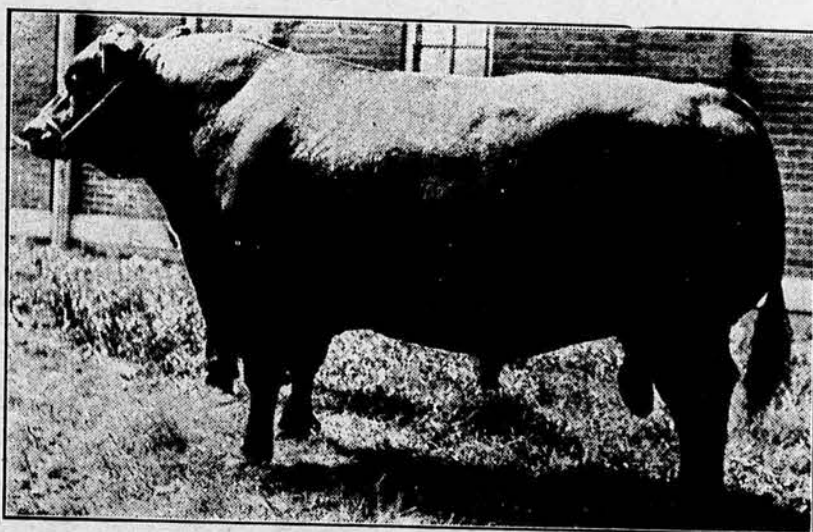
New records were established in some classes, where the entries were so large that they demanded special attention. For example, when the 15 animals entered in the Shorthorn, junior yearling, heifer class were brought into the ring, Harry R. Smith of Exeter, Ontario, Canada, the judge of the Shorthorns, spoke of the excellent quality shown by the animals. F. W. Harding, secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, was in the ring, and he called the directors of the association together and added five prizes at once, which made 13 in all. The first place in this class went to Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis., on Dorothy Mine.

An even greater record was made when the Hereford senior heifer calves were led out. There were 21 entries which probably was the greatest showing ever seen in this class. The American Hereford Breeders' association added 10 extra prizes, which gave George M. Boles of Lubbock, Tex., the judge, the task of making 20 placings, as there were 10 awards provided for in the first list. Competition was very keen and the difference in quality of the first and twenty-first animal was not great. The high money was taken by O. Harris & Sons of Harris, Mo., on Miss Gay Lad 32nd.

A great record was made by the Harris herd. This included the senior and grand championship in the bull classes on Repeater 7th, which is an animal that has been the grand champion at the Royal the last four times. According to Mr. Harris this is enough, and he will be retired from the show ring. Repeater 7th is 5 years old, and he has about 75 championship ribbons to his credit. The junior champion, Repeater 63rd, was sired by Repeater 7th, and he gave his honored father good, tight competition in the championship race. The Harris herd also had the senior and grand champion female in Miss Gay Lad 15th. The junior championship in the female classes was taken by W. J. Davis & company of Jackson, Miss., on Vernet Princess 23rd.

Whitehall Rosedale, the aged Shorthorn bull from the herd of Howell Rees & Sons from Pilger, Neb., that has been taking the grand championship at most of the fairs this fall, was defeated by the Pride of Albion, from the herd of Frank R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio. This bull is a full brother of Whitehall Rosedale. He is 5 years old, weighs 2,550 pounds, and is a remarkably well fleshed animal. After winning in the aged class he was made senior and grand champion. Carpenter and Ross from Mansfield, Ohio, took the junior championship on Maxwalton Commander.

The big feature in the Angus breed was the aged bull, Imported Evreux of Harviestoun, shown by C. D. & E. F. Caldwell of Burlington Junction, Mo. He was senior and grand champion. This big bull weighs about 2,500 pounds,



Imported Evreux of Harviestoun, from the Caldwell Angus Herd, the Senior and Grand Champion Bull. He Has an Undeclared Show Record.

which makes him a very large animal for this breed. He is evenly fleshed, and he has quality which well entitled him to the championship. The Caldwell herd also had the junior champion bull, Blackcap Bertram, and the senior and grand champion female, Pride Petite.

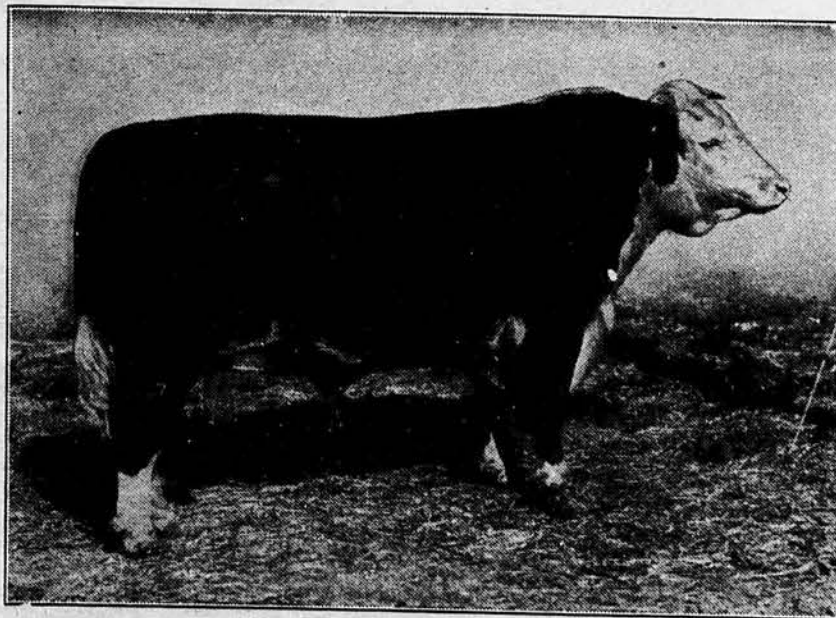
There was an excellent showing of the Galloways, both in the regular classes and in the carload lots. An interesting feature of this was the red Galloway shown by the University of Missouri, which attracted so much interest from the visitors that a man was required most of the time to answer the questions about him.

There was heavy competition in the Jersey classes, and the showing made by this popular dairy breed was very pleasing to the visitors. It will no doubt have more than an ordinarily beneficial effect in advancing the interests of this breed. There was a great deal of speculation before the judging began as to the placings in the aged bull classes.

Financial Countess' Lad, from the herd of J. E. Jones of Liberty, Mo., was placed ahead of Queen's Raleigh from the Longview herd of Lee's Summit, Mo., much to the surprise of many of the Jersey breeders. F. J. Bannister of Kansas City took the junior bull championship on Golden Fern's Pathfinder. He also took all of the female championships. The senior and grand champion cow was Agatha's Maiden Fern, and the junior champion female was Cowslip's May Day.

A judging contest was held with students from the agricultural colleges of the Middle West, which was in charge of W. L. Nelson of Columbia, Mo. W. L. Carlyle, dean of agriculture in the Oklahoma A. and M. college, Stillwater, was the judge. Missouri took first, Kansas second, Iowa third, and Nebraska fourth.

There was much interest in the sales which were held in connection with the Royal, and some good prices were paid.



Repeater 7th, at the Head of the Harris Hereford Herd. This Bull Has Been the Grand Champion at the Last Four American Royal Livestock Shows.

Buyers were there from a big territory, including southern Texas. The Shorthorns, for example, sold up to \$510, which was paid by Carpenter and Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, for Jeannie 5th and a heifer calf. The 28 females in this show brought \$8,360, or an average of \$298.57 a head. The nine bulls brought \$2,660, or an average of \$295.55. The average for both was \$298.38. The Kansas buyers included Tomson Brothers, of Dover, who paid \$335 for Gem's Beauty and a bull calf by her side, and J. Andreg of Edgerton, who paid \$205 for Village Combination, an excellent two-year-old bull.

A remarkable record was made in the Hereford sale. The animals sold up to \$5,000, and the average for the 46 head in the sale was \$1,050. The record price was paid by S. H. Velie of Kansas City for a bull, Prince Rupert 2nd, owned by W. N. Collier of Fulton, Mo. The high price for a heifer was \$2,400 for Dorothy Perfection 3rd, owned by E. H. Taylor of Frankfort, Ky., and purchased by A. B. Cook of Helena, Mont. The remarkable average of this sale broke all previous records. At the last American Royal the average for the Hereford sale was \$385, and the top price was \$1,975.

There was, of course, a great deal of interest in the light horse show. This feature always pulls well at Kansas City, and the attendance was made up with a high proportion of farmers. There was heavy competition in most of the events, of which the heavy harness class is an example. The judges, W. L. Carlyle, Stillwater, Okla.; A. S. Thompson, Paducah, Ky., and J. H. Van Arsdale, Harrodsburg, Ky., finally gave first place to Miss Loula Long, who drove Animation and Admiration. The crowds also showed special interest in the high school horse class, in which there was no competition. Tom Bass, of Mexico, Mo., rode Belle Beach, which perhaps is the best trained mare in the world, in a series of high school stunts.

All of the carlot classes of cattle were displayed at the stock yards. Kansas breeders made an excellent showing. Among these were Dan Casement of the Casement ranch of Manhattan, who had a bunch of Herefords that showed far more than ordinary finish. The first place in the Shorthorn fat cattle classes was taken by A. W. Ebersole of Union Star, Mo. The 15 animals he brought to Kansas City averaged 1,529 pounds, and they sold for \$10.90 a hundred. J. H. Cummings of Morrowville, Kan., took second in this class.

There is no doubt that the Royal this year has done more to advance the interests of livestock farming than any previous show. This was well indicated by the attention given to the herds by the farmers, and by the favorable comment of the visitors. It has now become generally recognized that the Royal is a "royal" show in every sense of the word, and that the herds which are entered represent the last word in the progress of the breeds. It has come to occupy a paramount place among the livestock shows of the West. The excellent record this year indicates that this progress will be continued.

There is a movement to make the show a permanent thing in Convention hall, as there is a very general belief that it is better to hold it uptown than at the stock yards. The success encountered by the uptown show indicates

(Continued on Page 26.)



**DEPARTMENT EDITORS**  
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## Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

### The Frank Case

In numerous interviews and addresses Ex-Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia has defended his action in the celebrated Frank case and strongly condemned the action of the mob which lynched Frank, as a terrible blot on the fair name of Georgia. I think that a poll of the leading papers both north and south also would show that by a large majority the editors of those papers condemn the action of the mob. With all of this I heartily agree.

I think Ex-Governor Slaton was to be commended for his courage in commuting the sentence of Frank when he became convinced that, to say the least, there was a doubt concerning Frank's guilt. I agree fully that the action of the mob was an outrage and a disgrace to the state.

However, this is not the only case of outrageous mob violence that has occurred in the state of Georgia in recent years. Possibly they have not been quite as frequent in Georgia as in some other states. I have not the record before me and do not remember but I do know that the cases of lynching by mobs have been quite frequent. No editorial condemnation, however, has been seen in the leading papers of the South nor for that matter, has very much adverse comment been seen in papers in the North. If Ex-Governor Slaton ever gave utterance to his disapproval of these lynchings I never saw it.

In those cases, however, the victims were poor despised and helpless black men. In other words, it was only a case of "another nigger" lynched and probably burned for some crime of which he had been accused but for which he never had been tried.

In the Frank case he at least had the benefit of a trial. It may not have been a fair one—probably was not—but neither the supreme court of Georgia nor the Supreme court of the United States found sufficient grounds for granting a new trial. The presumption is that the verdict of the jury was justified by the evidence.

Even Governor Slaton does not claim that Frank was innocent. He only asserts that after a careful review of the evidence he was not convinced of his guilt and therefore wanted to give him a further chance to prove his innocence if he was innocent. No such care was exercised to see that justice was done in the case of the negroes accused of crime.

The present governor of Georgia offers a reward for the arrest and conviction of the members of the mob that hanged Frank, which is right, but no reward has been offered in any one of the cases where negroes have been lynched and burned, for the arrest and conviction of their murderers. In some cases it has been learned afterward that the negroes lynched were innocent but no particular fuss was made about it. It was just a case of getting the "wrong nigger," which in the minds of a great many whites was a matter of trifling importance.

### Why the Difference?

Why the striking difference in the public treatment of the two cases:

Frank was a Jew. No doubt there is some popular prejudice against the Jews, but at the same time they wield a tremendous financial power in this country. Go where you will and you will find the Jews among the leaders in nearly every line of business. Political and financial power go together in this country. It is not safe for politicians or editors to antagonize the Jews.

With the negro the case is entirely different. The negro race in this country has neither financial nor political power. No politician or editor risks loss of place or influence by refusing to speak out in favor of justice to the negro. On the contrary, if he does say a word in favor of justice to the negro he usually gets little praise and a good deal of criticism.

The great majority of politicians and editors, and I might add preachers, doctors, and all other classes of men, are time servers. They are not apt to concern themselves with the injustice done to any individual or class unless they think that individual or class can help them in return.

It has become popular to condone injustice to the negro, not only in the South but in the North as well. His case apparently is hopeless at this time, so far

as getting justice is concerned. The feeling of indifference to his fate if not of positive hostility pervades all classes of society.

When the Lusitania was torpedoed the government at Washington got busy at once with protests against the violation of the rules of civilized warfare, because a number of American citizens had lost their lives. Most of the victims in that case were persons of great wealth and influence. Not long afterward another ship was torpedoed. It too, carried several citizens of the United States, who were drowned. Very little fuss was made about it, however, because the American citizens who were drowned in that case were just negro roustabouts. They did not count with the administration.

One of the great political parties is opposed rather openly to granting equal rights to the negro, while the other great political party has done nothing further than to place a few empty declarations in its national platforms, which it has made no effort to put into actual operation.

But injustice to any class of people in this or any other country will sooner or later result in damage to all, for whether we like it or not, we are linked together for good or ill. Mob violence practiced upon the despised and friendless negro breeds a spirit of lawlessness that will override orderly methods in cases where negroes are not involved.

In the case of a white man, Frank, this mob spirit defies constituted authority, wreaks its vengeance on a helpless prisoner and threatens the life of the chief executive of the state of Georgia.

It may be that the newspapers and influential classes of Georgia and other southern states will sometime learn the lesson that unless even-handed justice is done to the poor and lowly, sooner or later the high and mighty will suffer the consequences of the wrongs they have condoned.

### Russia and England

The same lesson that ought to be taught by the Frank case is being demonstrated in a little different way in both England and Russia.

Russia, governed by the most tyrannical and reactionary power on earth perhaps, is reaping now the reward of its own injustice. Corruption as well as tyranny has permeated every department of the government and titled incompetency has prevailed over merit. As a result, Russia with unlimited resources shows deplorable weakness in war.

The common people have been ground down into a condition of poverty and ignorance. The affairs of the country are mismanaged. The people see no hope for them even if the government wins in the war with Germany, but on the other hand they may find themselves in worse plight than if they are defeated.

The story that the German armies were greeted with gladness by the people of some of the Polish captured cities probably is true. Why should they regret the defeat of the Russian government, from which they have experienced nothing but oppressive taxation and tyranny?

England too, is suffering from the selfish folly of her ruling classes. Her common people have not been cared for. While they have been permitted in very many cases to live in unspeakable degradation and poverty the lords and squires have kept vast areas of land for hunting parks for their own pleasure.

Poverty, insufficient food and unsanitary conditions have sapped the vitality of the masses so that when the supreme hour of trial comes the sons of the neglected poor are found to be physically unfit for military service and perhaps indifferent to the nation's peril.

Why should they be concerned? What does the perpetuity of the British government mean to them except continued poverty, degradation and hunger?

There is, or should be, an implied mutual obligation between the government and the most humble of its people. If the government has the right to demand of that humble citizen that he shall sacrifice his life at its command, he has the right to demand that he receive protection and the right of opportunity from that government equal to that accorded the richest noble in the land. He has not gotten that in England, Russia or any other country in Europe and he has not always gotten it even here in the United States.

But we may feel reasonably certain of this: The

government which does not deal justly with all its people will sooner or later have to suffer the consequences of the wrongs it has permitted.

### Mr. Taft Is Right

Ex-President Taft has been making speeches out here on the Pacific coast in which he predicts that after the war in Europe is over there will be hard times in the United States. I do not always agree with Mr. Taft, but for once I do. It is my opinion that one-half the world cannot be bankrupted without the other half being affected to its hurt. The truth is that to a certain extent the whole world is to blame for the present war. If all the so-called civilized nations outside of Germany had united in a determined effort to bring about disarmament it could have been accomplished and there would have been no war. As all the nations have been indirectly responsible for the calamity all will have to bear to a greater or less extent, the penalty.

### The Run of Luck

It really does seem as if hard luck pursues some people and some localities.

The life story of Bill Simmons illustrates the point. Bill Simmons wasn't his real name but it will do here, and besides it would scarcely be fair to advertise a man's misfortunes under his own name. Bill was not a man of bad habits. It really looked as if he deserved a better fate. From his boyhood hard luck pursued him. It never let up. He had a lot more than his legitimate share of accidents when he was a boy. He fell out of the hay mow and broke an arm; stepped on a sharp scythe when he was a barefoot lad and nearly cut off one of his feet. He was bitten by a rattlesnake and his life saved by a narrow margin. He got in the creek over his head when he was swimming with the boys, or rather he was wading round and couldn't swim, and fell into the deep hole. The doctor who happened to be near managed to drain the creek out of little Bill and saved his life but for a good while he was dead to all intents and purposes. Among other incidents of Bill's career while he was trying to grow up to be a man was getting his jaw broken by the kick of a horse; being nearly killed by a cross bull; hooked by an irate cow that thought he was trying to injure her wabbling legged offspring; run over by a farm wagon; licked at school for an offense another boy had committed; and nearly stung to death by an infuriated swarm of bees. His first love dream was shattered by a girl who threw him over for a dude with curly hair who smoked cigarettes.

When he got into business for himself his evil genius still pursued him. He went to Kansas and took a homestead in the Neosho valley, and for a time it looked like a good selection. But it seemed to be Bill's luck to suffer either from drouth and hot winds or hail or insects or to see his place swept by floods which destroyed his crops and drowned his stock. Bill was hard working, sober and saving but his run of hard luck forced him to mortgage his land and more hard luck made it impossible for him to pay the debt.

When he was almost past middle age he had to give up his land and become a renter. Even at that he might have got ahead but sickness came, and doctor and nurse bills took all that he could save, and forced him to put a chattel mortgage on what little stock and other personal property he owned.

The remarkable thing is that Bill kept cheerful through it all. He owned up that he had suffered a good many disappointments but insisted that generally he and his family had had enough to eat and he reckoned he would manage to pull through the rest of his life somehow.

This brings up a question that is difficult to answer. Why was Bill, a hard working, honest man, who never did anybody harm intentionally, who never drank, gambled or was addicted to any other vices, continually pursued by misfortune, while other men living in the same locality who didn't deserve success, got along with no trouble and prospered continuously? Merit isn't always rewarded in this world and those who deserve punishment don't always get it, so far as we are able to discover.

There are a lot of people in Kansas, this year, who



are having a run of hard luck, who seem to deserve just the opposite. I do not want to discourage anyone who is thinking of trying life on the farm. It is the most necessary business in the world and if a man is a real farmer it is one of the most interesting, but it must be said that it is a continuous gamble with the forces of capricious nature. The farmer never knows when he sows what he will reap or whether he will have anything at all to reap. Lack of rain or too much of it may ruin his prospects. An untimely frost may blast his hopes, pernicious insects may gather his crop. Unfavorable weather may make it impossible to save his crop in harvest time, or a poor market may reduce his profits to the vanishing point.

The man who is to be a good farmer needs to have industry, courage, faith and more than ordinary judgment, and even then it is not much more than an even bet that he will succeed.

### The Case of Russia

One of the astounding things to most persons who read the news of the war in Europe is the weakness of Russia. And yet the results in that empire are not strange after all. Russia is reaping what a tyrannical, corrupt and incompetent government has sown. Next to Turkey, Russia has been the worst government in Europe. The bureaucracy which has managed the affairs either with the consent of the czar or in spite of him, has had no consideration for the welfare of the peasant. In a land of almost unlimited possibilities the peasant class has been kept in ignorance and unspeakable poverty. Race hatreds have been engendered and the most revolting cruelties practiced on the poor and inoffensive Jews. Every effort has been made by the bureaucracy to prevent freedom of word and thought and progress in government. The best of the sons and daughters of Russia have been condemned to exile and unspeakable tortures. The peasantry of Russia owe the government nothing and if they had refused en masse to fight its battles they could not be blamed.

No change of government could make their condition worse. If they were conquered and brought under the dominion of Germany it is entirely probable that they would fare better than they have or are likely to fare under their own government if it wins. There is no indication that those in authority have learned anything by their bitter and humiliating experience. The sad thing, or one of the sad things in connection with this war is that no matter which side wins the condition of the people of some of the leading nations is not likely to be benefited. If Germany and Austria win, militarism will be stronger than ever in those countries and the civilians will have to be even more subservient to the military tyrants than they were before. If the allies win the peasants of Russia will find their condition in all probability fully as deplorable as it was before the war. They will have no greater liberty but will have to bear greater burdens.

German militarism is a menace to the world but it must be said that it at least looked after the physical welfare of the common people fairly well. As between the German despotism and the Russian despotism the German despotism was the better for the people who had to submit to the rule of one or the other.

It looks now as if the war will go on until all the nations engaged are bankrupt. And it may be that this is the very best thing that can happen. It is just possible that bankruptcy would result in wiping the slate clean and a new deal in which armies and navies will be done away with and armament factories either destroyed or turned into useful plants of industry.

Great armies and navies cannot be supported without vast sums of money. They are not wealth producers but wealth eaters. Now, if all the nations emerge from this war bankrupt how will they manage to finance their military establishments? But mark this: The despotism of the Hohenzolerns and the Hapsburgs and the czar cannot last long unless they are supported by military power. Doing away with standing armies and navies means the overthrow of despotic government, and that is the one remote hope for good that may come out of the Great War.

### The Militaristic Argument

Many of the leading papers are publishing column after column of what they call profound arguments in favor of vast military preparation by the United States. These writers tell us that England and Germany and Japan will all be jealous of our commercial prosperity and therefore will prepare to attack us.

That may be true of a comparatively few individuals in England and Germany, but who really believes that the masses of the English or German people are jealous of, or in any way concerned about the commercial prosperity of the United States?

The hellishness of war is that only a few possibly can profit by it while the many are the losers. Every militaristic argument is based on the theory that commerce is to be considered before human life. It would be better far that this nation should surrender its foreign commerce altogether than that it should be involved in a war which will result in the horrible slaughter and suffering of the present war in Europe. If the right sort of a financial policy were adopted in this country we could live very comfortably without foreign commerce. Our finan-

cial and commercial policy necessitates the producing of more than those who produce can consume, or rather, than they will be permitted to consume. Otherwise there would be no profits accruing to the non-productive capitalist and middlemen. This means that the profit taker who takes as his share what the producer is not able to buy out of his earnings must find a market somewhere else for the surplus. This sort of economic policy breeds war and finally means the destruction of civilization and of commerce. For as the producers in all lands are not able to buy back with their earnings what they produce there is no such thing as a permanent market for the world's surplus production. Those who control the policies of the leading governments of the world are as blind as young pups. They really believe they can perpetuate the present illogical economic system by force of arms.

They do not seem to be able to see that the system must inevitably destroy itself and that the present war is the best proof of its fatal fallacy.

### The Increasing Barbarism

Within the last few weeks German Zeppelins have with increasing frequency flown over the cities and towns of England and dropped their deadly bombs on the defenseless inhabitants. In these raids no soldiers with arms in their hands have been killed. The lists of dead are made up almost entirely of women and children. Babies have been blown to pieces. White haired and tottering women have been the victims of the bombardment from the clouds. Aside from the fact that this sort of warfare was begun by the Germans, it cannot be said that their methods are any more barbarous or inhuman than those of the allies. English and French airmen have been flying over German towns and dropping deadly missiles on the inhabitants, and as in the case of the Zeppelin warfare the victims are non-combatants, mostly women and children.

The truth that is illustrated is this: War brutalizes; it destroys all the finer feelings. It turns kindly men into cruel beasts, as blood thirsty as the tigers of the jungle.

The Germans began the practice of using poisonous gases which did not kill at once but left the victims to linger for weeks in awful agony. And now it is said that the English are manufacturing shells which are filled with gases so deadly that whoever breathes the noxious fumes must die. As the war proceeds its savagery increases. This is always so in war. At first atrocities cause horror. After a time both sides commit these atrocities and become callous to human suffering.

And yet professed Christians on both sides continue to offer up prayers to a supposedly merciful and just God to bless and render divine assistance to this inhuman murder.

### Preparedness For War

The war preparationists just now have the ear of the country. The advocates of preparation for peace instead of war have apparently been silenced. Even prominent advocates of peace like ex-President Taft say two words for preparation for war for every one word in favor of teaching the doctrine that war is the greatest of crimes and the supremest of follies.

Ex-President Roosevelt, rampant and belligerent, insists that it is a disgrace to this nation that it is not now at war with Germany on account of the Lusitania incident.

The sinking of the Lusitania was an inhuman act. In my opinion no reasonable excuse can be made for it and no sophistry can afford even a plausible justification for it. But suppose we had gone to war on account of it. We would have called out an army of a million or more young men. We would have built as fast as possible more armed ships and loaded them with young men, we would have forced the factories engaged in, or capable of making arms, to the limit. We would have appropriated at least 2 billion dollars of the people's money and for what? In order to avenge the death of a few score of citizens of this country by killing many thousand German citizens who were in no way responsible for the sinking of the Lusitania. War is the most illogical thing imaginable when you think it over. A few dozen men in Europe decide to have war and the whole continent is deluged with blood, but not of the men who caused the war. Oh, no, they are never killed. The men who are killed as a rule had nothing to do with bringing on the war. They are told that their country has been wronged and must be avenged by the slaughter of millions of men who were entirely innocent so far as starting the war was concerned.

The men, women and children who went down with the Lusitania are dead. So far as they are personally concerned it does not matter whether war is declared between this country and Germany or not. Their surviving relatives and friends may possibly feel that something should be done to punish the persons responsible for the drowning of their friends and relatives, but what particular satisfaction could it be to them to know that a hundred thousand persons in no way responsible for the crime had been killed while not one of those really responsible had been injured?

But someone says, "we should declare war against Germany in order to protect the rights of our citizens on the seas and to make other nations respect us." When a street row is going on the sensible citizen, while he understands that he has a legal right to

go where he is liable to get hit by the stones or other weapons used by the combatants, realizes that it is very foolish for him to get into the trouble zone. The United States citizens and citizens of other neutral powers who took passage on the Lusitania had a legal right to go there but they were foolish to do so. The best course for them to have pursued was to keep off ships which they knew were likely to get into trouble, and the same rule applies to other citizens. If they will keep out of unnecessary danger they are not likely to need protection from their government. But it is said that we must maintain our dignity as a nation. In what way would declaring war have maintained our dignity as a nation? No one seriously claims that it would be possible for this country to transport enough men across the Atlantic ocean to conquer Germany in a single handed contest with her. Neither do I think that any sane person really believes that Germany could send enough men across the ocean to whip the United States. All we could do would be to render some aid to the allies, possibly enough to turn the scale in their favor. If we did we would do no more than either Holland or Roumania, or Bulgaria, all of them third or fourth rate powers, could probably do under present conditions. What dignity would we gain in demonstrating that we had only accomplished what might have been accomplished by a third or fourth rate power?

### The War a Draw?

There are accumulating indications that the war in Europe is nearer an end than the world supposes. When it ends it will be a draw. Each nation engaged will come out of it bloody and nearly or quite exhausted financially. Each will have lost an appalling number of the most fit physically. Vast areas of country will have been desolated and in nearly every household in each of the warring nations there will be the voice of mourning for the dead. Taxation in all of these countries will be so increased that it would seem impossible that the burden can be borne. And what will any country among all have gained? This war was the result of preparedness. Germany was the best prepared. Methodically, for a generation, that nation has been making preparation for just such a contest.

But the other nations operated on the same theory that it was necessary to prepare for war. The time came when the rulers of Germany believed that they were well enough prepared with the assistance of their ally, Austria, and their supposed ally, Italy, to conquer the rest of Europe. They went on the logical theory that preparation for war must bring war, and that if they waited the other nations might bring their preparations to a stage where they would be able to conquer Germany.

Their logical conclusion was that it was wise to forestall this possible condition of preparedness by attacking before it could be brought about. So Germany suggested to Austria that now was the time to start the inevitable conflict.

Suppose that the other European nations had adopted the opposite theory. Suppose they had frankly stated to the world that they intended to disband their armies and dismantle their war ships and then had actually done so, what would the effect have been?

Ex-President Roosevelt would say that immediately Germany would have overrun her neighbors and brought them under her domination. I think that exactly the opposite would have resulted. The German people have been induced to bear the burden of a vast standing army and compulsory military service because they were made to believe that the army was necessary to protect the Fatherland from the aggressions of her neighbors. But if the other nations were disarmed the German people would have seen that the claim that Germany had to keep a vast army for protection was absurd. And soon the German people would demand that they too be relieved from the military burden. If France, Great Britain and Russia had disbanded their armies and navies the horrors of this war would have been averted.

Ten million young men would have been saved to productive industry.

There is not an argument that can be made in favor of military preparedness on the part of the nation that cannot be made with greater force in favor of individual armament. A vast proportion of this country is necessarily without police protection. Even in the cities where the police force is supposed to be adequate, there is a large part of the city where a policeman is rarely seen and highwaymen are liable to attack the defenseless citizen.

According to the logic of Roosevelt every citizen should be so well armed and prepared that no foot-pad would dare to attack him and this state of universal preparedness would insure the safety of the citizens. Experience has taught, however, that the general carrying of arms does not tend to prevent disturbance or insure the peace and quiet of the community. On the other hand experience has shown that the carrying of arms by the individual citizens tends to disorder, strife, bloodshed, and because of that lesson of experience in most communities the carrying of weapons by private individuals is forbidden.

It is time the peace loving people of this nation should organize themselves to combat this preparation for war propaganda which if carried to its logical conclusion will sooner or later involve us in a bloody war.



## Special Inspection For Kansas?

That Hiram Johnson, governor of California, send a special veterinarian to Kansas to inspect livestock conditions here, and report whether the order issued by California barring Kansas livestock exhibits from the Panama-Pacific exposition was justified, is the substance of a telegram sent recently by Governor Capper. The order made, it was said, because of the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in eastern Illinois, prevented the shipment of 11 carloads of prize Kansas livestock to have been shown at San Francisco.

The governor's telegram follows:  
Hon. Hiram W. Johnson, Governor, Sacramento, Cal.

Our livestock sanitary commissioner has just received word from your state veterinarian of the ruling of the California authorities against the admission of livestock to the Panama exposition. This ruling affects the state of Kansas with others. From my knowledge of conditions in Kansas, I feel that our livestock exhibitors are being deprived of their just rights by reason of the California embargo. Every precaution has been taken by the sanitary authorities of this state to prevent the infection of foot and mouth disease from any infected territory in the United States. Since the recent outbreak of the disease in Illinois, no livestock has been admitted into this state from states east of the Mississippi River or north of the Tennessee line. I know Kansas is as free from foot and mouth infection as is California. Owners of livestock in our state have gone to great expense during the past two years in fitting their herds to exhibit at the Panama exposition. Our state agricultural college has made special efforts on their show herd for this exposition; therefore, being deprived of the right to exhibit will incur a very heavy loss to the owners of these show herds. I feel that California has no more right to prohibit shipments from this state to the Panama exposition than would the Kansas authorities have a right to prohibit the movement of fruits from the orchards of California.

A few years ago, the San Jose scale infested our orchards and it was plainly shown that this was brought to our state from the state of California, yet it was not deemed advisable to deprive the fruit industry of California of its right to the channels of commerce on that account. I think this matter is of sufficient importance that a representative of the sanitary department of California and also of the bureau of animal industry of the United States Department of Agriculture should come to this state and investigate every phase of the situation so the public would know whether or not there were sufficient reasons for the action of your state prohibiting the movement of show cattle to the Panama exposition.

Believing that such an investigation would result in a change of the order of your sanitary department, so that Kansas herds could show at the exposition, I am, very respectfully,

ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor.

## A Wheat Guide Book

A farmer's guide book to enable him to distinguish the different varieties of hard spring wheat, both common and durum, is being published by the United States Department of Agriculture as farmers' bulletin No. 680. The purpose of the bulletin is to help wheat growers test their varieties, and more especially to enable them to keep their seed pure and free from crosses which will lessen its value. As a sample the bulletin gives this advice for distinguishing common and durum wheats, which holds true for most common wheats grown in the durum wheat district:

### Common Wheat.

Heads rather slender, beardless or beards less than 3 inches long; spikelets far apart, scarcely overlapping, wide when seen in face view.

### Durum Wheat.

Heads rather stout, all bearded, beards 4 to 8 inches long; spikelets close together, much overlapping, narrow when seen in face view.

The bulletin also contains diagrams and maps showing the relative yields in the states of the Great Plains area obtained from hard winter, Durum, Fife, Preston and Bluestem wheats, together with descriptions and discussions of the various groups of wheat. It will be sent free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Gather Seed From the Stalk

### Field Selection of Corn Improves Both Quality and Yield

BY JOHN L. PFLAUMER

PROPER observance of a few important factors relating to corn and its cultivation will result in securing increased yields of a better grade of corn than the original seed. Two of the factors which affect yields are the carrying of the ears and the testing of the seed.

Seed corn should be selected in the fall, gathered from the stalk in the field after the ear is well matured and before heavy frosts have occurred. An excellent method is to go through the field with a basket or sack and select the best ears from the best stalks. Especial advantages, one stalk in a hill for instance so that the ear received more plant food, may result in an exceptionally large ear, but seed ears should be taken from stalks that had competition. A good ear grown on a stalk where there were two or more stalks in the hill will produce more and better corn than an ear from just one stalk in a hill.

A desirable stalk is one without suckers or offshoots, thick at the base, with well developed roots, the stalk gradually tapering toward the top and bearing a good ear, or ears, slightly below the middle joint. It must be remembered that the characteristics of the stalk, to a certain degree, will be transmitted to the next generation of corn. Therefore it is necessary to select seed ears from stalks that are well developed and this can only be done by selecting from standing stalks at ripening time. The position of the ear also should be considered. An ear that is erect on the stalk will allow the water from fall rains to enter the husks. If the ear is drooping it will be well protected from the weather. These points can only be considered in the field. One knows nothing about the stalk when ears are taken from the crib in the spring.

### Dry It Before Freezing Weather.

After the corn is gathered it should be handled in such a manner that it will dry out thoroughly before freezing weather. This can be done by placing the ears in racks swung up in the granary or barn, in a dry, well ventilated place where mice cannot reach them. Another convenient method of storing corn is to take a board 10 by 20 inches and drive 12-penny casing nails through it 3 inches apart, on both sides. Stick the ears on these nails. A board of this size will hold 84 ears, enough to make a bushel of good seed corn that will plant 7 or 8 acres. Bore a hole in the top of this board and suspend by a wire. Freezing will damage corn that is in a pile or in barrels where it cannot dry out. The vitality of corn that is thoroughly dry will not be injured by freezing.

An ear of cylindrical shape, well rounded at each end, affords the largest percentage of grain to the cob as well as kernels of the most uniform shape. A tapering ear has shallow kernels toward the tip, therefore as the kernels are not the same size a planter will not drop them evenly. The proper length of an ear will depend upon its diameter. The length should be in general as to the circumference as four is to three. Medium length ears are best, for an ear should not be too long and slim, nor should it be short and thick. The cob should be neither too large nor too small and should dry well and quickly. The butt of an ear should be well rounded out. The diameter of scar where ear was attached to the stalk should be about 3-4 of an inch. Ears with large butts are hard to break off in husking, and if too narrow they may blow off.

The tip should be as nearly filled out as possible; very few ears have completely filled tips. The kernels should fit compactly together throughout their full length on both sides and edges, and should be uniform in shape and length on all portions of the ear. Soft chaffy kernels though long, or kernels with prolonged chaffy caps are not desirable. The shape of the kernels should be like that of a wedge, having straight sides and edges. This allows the kernels to sit so closely together that no space is left between them. The germ should be large, smooth and bright; not discolored, blistered, wrinkled nor roughened. When

broken open it should show a fresh, oily appearance. If one will select a model ear of his variety of corn and compare his seed ears with the sample, selecting ears as near like it as can be found, time can be saved and about as good a selection of seed ears made as though each ear is examined separately. After a man handles and judges seed corn for awhile he will soon learn which ears are best for planting.

### Germination Test of Corn.

It requires from ten to twelve ears of corn to plant an acre. Then if the kernels from one of these ears is dead we will lack at least one-twelfth of having a full stand. There are 13 kinds of testers used, but one will find that the home made tester is as good if not better than any other. Germination of the different ears is expressed as 6-0-0 when all six kernels are strong, or as 4-2-0 when four are strong, two weak and none dead. It has been found that with an increase of one weak kernel (5-1-0) the decrease in stand was 2.62 per cent and the decrease in yield was 1.42 bushels. An increase of one dead kernel decreased the stand 5.7 per cent and decreased the yield 4 bushels. Kernels are truly weak which make a feeble growth compared to the other kernels of the same ear. Cost of testing 100 ears by the home made sawdust tester is about 26 cents. Horny kernels make the more rapid early growth; ears with horny kernels yield 4 bushels more an acre than the more starchy corn.

### Making the Tester.

Corn can be tested in the early spring. A suitable box for making germination tests can be made from common boards or siding. The box should be 20 by 40 inches and 6 inches deep. Sawdust is an excellent material to use as a germination bed. It should be placed in the box about 3 inches deep and should be moist but not soggy. A piece of good muslin upon which 2 inch squares have been drawn with an indelible pencil and numbered to correspond with the sections and individual ears to be tested, is pulled tightly over the sawdust and tacked securely to the sides of the box.

Place the ears on the floor or on tables convenient for the test. They must not be disturbed or disarranged while the test is in progress or results cannot be determined. The ears should be arranged in sections of ten to correspond with the sections in the tester. A nail should be driven between each section and the various sections, and each individual ear of each section should be numbered. Six kernels should be taken singly from different portions of the ear and placed directly in front of the ear from which they were taken until six kernels have been removed from every ear. Kernels from ear No. 1 are placed in square No. 1, and the operation repeated for each numbered ear and its corresponding square. A plain moistened cloth is placed over the kernels and a muslin sack made for the purpose and partly filled with sawdust about 2 inches thick is placed on top of the cloth and pressed down firmly over the corn. The tester should then be placed where it will be held at ordinary room temperature or warmer. In day time the sawdust reaches a temperature which it holds during the night. It takes five or six days to make a good test. If at the end of three days the sawdust pad is somewhat dry it should be moistened.

After five or six days have elapsed the sawdust pack should be taken off and the cloth rolled back, care being taken not to move the kernels out of their respective squares. The strong, weak and dead kernels should be counted in each square and a record made. If all of the kernels have sprouted well it should be recorded that the ear tested strong. If two of the kernels have sprouts that look weaker than the other four that ear should be marked four strong and two weak. If in another square one kernel is dead, two are weak and three strong it should be recorded as such. In recording be sure to get the number of the square to correspond with the number of the ear. The ears proved best should be saved and the others discarded. I retain no ears for seed

that show dead kernels. If an ear tests one or two weak kernels it may do to save if you are short of seed. It is always best, though, to save the ears that test six strong and discard the others. The good ears now are ready to be butted and tipped and shelled for planting.

## A Grange That Has the "Pep"

One of the most wide awake organizations of farmers in Kansas is the Indian Creek Grange, north of Topeka. They always begin to plan months ahead for their annual two-day fair. This fair has been one of the social features of the Indian Creek neighborhood for the last 10 years. October 7 and 8 were the days devoted to it this year.

The most widely advertised feature of the second day of the fair is the chicken dinner served by the Grange women. About 11 o'clock the road from Topeka was kept hot by the motor cars of hungry business men who always attend the fair at noon the second day. It isn't every day that they can get a country dinner for 25 cents, and it would astonish you to see them eat.

The second floor of the large Grange hall was devoted to a display of exhibits of sewing, canning and cooking, and to school exhibits. This room was a popular place for the men in the forenoon, before they had put themselves outside of the chicken dinner. Every little while a group of them would wander in and hungrily discuss the probable merits of rival cakes or pies.

The baby show was the cause of a great deal of interest, too, as baby shows always are. There were two classes; one for babies less than a year old, and one for those more than 1 year and less than 2. In the younger class the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Segrist was first, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Scott, second. In the older class first place went to the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boast, second to the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Wilson, and third to the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Newland. Sixteen babies were in the show, eight in each class.

Farm products were exhibited out of doors. Horses, cattle, sheep, corn, wheat, oats, Sudan grass, feterita, milo, chickens, ducks, geese, fruit and garden products were on display in the yard east and north of the hall. The exhibit of corn was especially praiseworthy this year. There were a number of 10-ear samples that would not have been out of place in some of the big shows. John Ostrand had the championship single ear, and took first prize on his 10-ear sample of Boone County White. J. W. Cochran had the best bushel of Boone County White. E. B. Miller had the best 10-ear exhibit of yellow corn. Charles Ostrand exhibited the best 10 ears in the contest for boys under 16.

The farmers came to the fair in their motor cars this year. Two or three years ago most of them drove horses, and the long horse shed north of the Grange hall was crowded. This year the automobiles were parked three and four deep for 100 yards along the south side of the lawn. Five times as many farmers in the Indian Creek neighborhood own motor cars as was the case two years ago.

## Jardine Is President

W. M. Jardine, director of the experiment station and dean of agriculture at the Kansas State Agricultural college, was elected president of the International Farm Congress at Denver, last week. Gov. Frank Byrne of South Dakota was chosen first vice president. An effort is to be made to get the next meeting of the congress for Kansas City, Mo.

## Mallein Tests Are Necessary

I expect to move to Kansas. Will I be required to have my cattle and horses tested before I can cross the line?

Missouri.

A. H.

Horses brought to Kansas must be mallein tested by a registered, graduate veterinarian before they can be admitted into the state. They also must be free from all contagious or infectious diseases. The same rule applies to cattle except that they must be tuberculin instead of mallein tested.

K. S. A. C. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.



## Foot and Mouth Disease

What are the causes and effects of the foot and mouth disease in animals?  
Salina, Kan. A. S. R.

The cause of foot and mouth disease is a filterable virus, meaning, in other words, that the virus is so small that it cannot be seen by a microscope and will pass through a porcelain filter.

The disease affects cattle, sheep, and hogs particularly, and man also may contract the disease by drinking the milk from the affected animals. Such milk may be made perfectly safe, however, by boiling it for 15 minutes at a temperature of 122 degrees F., or 10 minutes at a temperature of 158 degrees F., or by simply bringing it to the boiling point.

The disease is spread from animal to animal by direct contact or by intermediate bearers, such as utensils, people, dogs and birds. The disease is characterized in cattle by the presence of small blisters in the mouth and sometimes between the feet and on the udder. In case one is suspicious of this condition it may be quite positively identified by taking a wisp of straw and rubbing it on the inside of the mouth of a perfectly healthy animal. The rubbing should be very brisk, to scratch the inside of the mouth. If it is foot and mouth disease the symptoms will appear in about 24 hours.

The disease is not a deadly one, being generally very mild, although frequently causing abortion, sterility, garget, and other undesirable conditions, and on account of the soreness of the mouth the animals do not eat, and, therefore, they fall off rapidly. In addition, the milk supply also is much reduced. In human beings there may be a slight fever, sometimes vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, and dullness, and in addition there always are small blisters about the size of a pea in the mouth, and sometimes on the face and also on the finger tips, at the base of the finger nail and sometimes on the toes. There is no known treatment for the disease, the government destroying all affected animals.

In some states the owners are paid one-half the appraised value of the animal. There is no medicine that can be used to cure the disease, as it usually cures itself in less than two weeks, but during this time there is great danger of spreading the malady and, therefore, destruction is advisable. Prevention is the same as for any other highly contagious disease. Keep the healthy animals free from contamination, or in other words, new animals should not be brought into the herd, nor promiscuous visiting by neighbors, by their dogs or other animals permitted. Thorough disinfection of the premises and whitewashing all watering troughs and sprinkling lime water around on the feed are some value as preventive agents. When the disease is suspected, the state livestock sanitary commissioner at Topeka should be notified so a thorough investigation of the disease may be made.

K. S. A. C. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

## A Record For Rainfall

The rainfall between January 1 and October 1—46.42 inches—exceeded that for any entire year in the 57-year history of the weather record kept in the Kansas State Agricultural college. The total rainfall in 1876, formerly the record year, was 45.78 inches. The average annual precipitation is 31.1 inches.

In what is usually known as the growing season—April, May, June, July, August and September—the rainfall was 37.31 inches. This has been exceeded in but two seasons, 1908 and 1876, when the precipitation was 38.23 and 37.31 inches respectively.

Of the 37.31 inches, 28.15 came in May, June and July, seriously interfering with farm work. The excess of rainfall, the unusual number of cloudy days, and the low rate of evaporation, produced an unprecedented condition on the Kansas farms. Never before in 57 years was so much difficulty experienced in the harvesting of wheat.

J. O. Hamilton, professor of physics, in his weather report for September says that the month will be remembered because of the unusual amount of cloudy weather and the excessive number of wet days. The temperature was normal. The total rainfall for the month was 3.92 inches, which was .82 of an inch more than normal.

"Trouble knocked at the door, but hearing a laugh within, hurried away."

# Kafir Heats Very Easily

## Coffey County Farmers Will Sell Many Hogs Soon

BY H. C. HATCH

OCTOBER is here and still the weather is cloudy and wet. Haying, which is still going on, is as slow a proposition as at any time this year. On this farm we have been haying ever since last May, and the work is not over yet. At this time we have several loads of hay down which was mowed four days ago, and it is not yet dry enough to put in the barn.

Just as soon as the weather settles we will mow the 18 acres of alfalfa we have, which will wind up the haying proposition for us for 1915. The alfalfa is partly water grass and foxtail, but the part which is of older sowing is quite free from grass. It should all make good hay providing it can be put up without rain. When that is up we will have hay enough to nearly carry the cattle through the winter. We are not sorry for this, for the outlook for securing corn fodder is rather poor.

Silo filling has begun here but the work was soon stopped by rain. The fields are at all times on the ragged edge of being too wet for corn binders to run, and every rain delays work until the land has had time to dry. By that time it is ready to rain again. Should a frost fall soon there would be some lively hustling for no fodder has been

the machine where the feeder took them and held the heads against the cylinder until the grain was stripped off. It is needless to say that this plan was not a success and the experiment did not continue for more than half an hour. The invariable plan followed here in kafir threshing is to head the kafir from the shock, stack the heads and then thresh at some later time when a machine can be procured.

It is a mistake to say that kafir which has been headed and stacked and left in the stack until it has gone through the sweat will not heat. We have seen such a plan tried times without number and if the kafir is left in the bin until the next spring when warm, wet weather sets in and it is piled up to any depth it will almost certainly heat. Of course, if only a hundred bushels or so is piled up it will not heat much but if 500 bushels is put in a bin where the grain has to be 4 feet deep it will almost certainly heat by May. The best plan to follow is to get the kafir fed or sold before warm weather comes in the spring.

The local Grange this week shipped in a car of coal and it went so fast that not all could be supplied and another car has been ordered. This coal is set off



"When the Weather Settles We Will Mow the 18 Acres of Alfalfa We Have, Which Will Wind Up the Haying Proposition For 1915."

cut yet and in most fields the ground is too wet to carry binders. Should this rainy period wind up with a frost there will be a chance for some farmers to learn the use of the corn knife again.

In this immediate locality the corn fodder was pretty badly stripped by a hail storm a month ago. Because of this we do not expect to cut a great deal of corn. The leaves are so few on the stalks that the fodder will be mostly bare stalks. In addition to our hay we have a field of sown cane which has been growing well lately and which will make considerable feed if frost holds off until October 15. This cane will be mowed and put up in big bunches in the field to be hauled in as it is fed.

There is now no hope that the late kafir or feterita will mature seed and if frost comes soon the fodder will be very immature. If wet weather follows frost this immature fodder will be hard to keep. The very best thing to do with it will be to get it in the stack as soon as it is cured, but in order to cure it there will have to be more sunshine than we have had since last February. In 1913 the drouth held back the kafir and when it was cut in October after the frost it was in about the same stage it is in today—mostly in the bloom. Following the frost came a wet fall and the immature kafir nearly all spoiled. Immature fodder is poor stuff to feed in a wet fall and winter.

We note that in a recent number of the Farmers Mail and Breeze a Shawnee county farmer criticises us for saying that stored kafir is liable to heat. He also says that the reason it heats is because farmers thresh their kafir from the shock, which will be news to farmers down this way. In 20 years experience with kafir we have never yet seen shock threshing of kafir tried but once. In that case the bundles were hauled to

land the cattle pastured on; it was either government land or else belonged to speculators. The man who ran the herd usually hired a boy to watch the cattle and this boy was seldom paid over \$12 a month so that there was profit in the business even at \$1 a head.

The cost of pasturing cattle for the season now runs from \$5 for young animals to \$7.50 for mature stock. Even at these increased prices and at the higher cost of wintering there is now more money in raising cattle than there was then. We thought we were lucky then if we got \$3 a hundred for grass fat stuff, and we got \$2.50 or even \$2 much oftener than we got \$3. But in the matter of hogs there was usually a surer profit then than now. It is true, hogs were cheap but corn was always cheaper. Hogs then many times were as low as \$3 a hundred, but corn seldom sold for more than 25 cents a bushel, and in the days of \$3 hogs corn seldom sold for more than 15 to 18 cents a bushel. It was in those days that the hog got his name of "mortgage lifter."

We had made a good start on the manure hauling this week when a casting on the spreader broke which stopped work until a trip could be made to the blacksmith shop, 8 miles away. It was a job that could have been done on the farm had we been equipped with a forge and anvil. For the last two or three years we have been promising ourselves that we would have a shop on the farm equipped with forge, anvil, drill and taps and dies but it has not yet shown up. But by this time another year we expect to be ready to do much of our repair work. It is not in the blacksmith's bills saved but in the ability to do repair work at home that we expect to realize on the cost of a smith's outfit.

## Protect the Home Garden

Garden plants and shrubs need protection during the winter. Such flowers as peonies and hollyhocks will come up again the following year if they are properly protected during the winter, while others like cannas and dahlias, which are more accustomed to warm climes, must have their roots or bulbs dug up and stored in a cellar. Specialists give the following suggestions for "putting the garden to bed":

Cover hardy perennials, such as peonies, larkspur, hollyhocks, columbines, iris, platycodons, and perennial poppies, with a good coating of manure or other litter to a depth of 3 or 4 inches. In more southern localities this will hold the frost in the ground and keep the plant from alternately freezing and thawing; in more northern regions the manure will protect the plant from freezing to a depth that will cut off its water supply.

As soon as the tops of cannas, dahlias, gladiolus, caladiums and similar plants are killed by frost, dig up the roots or bulbs and store them in a cellar where the temperature will remain at 55 degrees, and should never go below 50 or above 60 degrees. Do not shake any more earth from the clumps of cannas and dahlias than is necessary in removing them from the ground. Place the plants on racks or in slat boxes so the air may circulate freely through them. No frost must reach the roots nor must they become too warm or dry.

## How To Store Vegetables

Vegetables must be stored under the conditions that will keep them in the best condition for use. H. O. Werner, of the North Dakota Experiment station, gives the following pointers.

In the first place they should be handled carefully. Bruises form a place for decay germs to enter. The vegetables store best if a little immature. Cabbage, celery and root crops keep best at low temperature, with a fairly moist atmosphere and good ventilation. Onions keep best just above freezing in a dry atmosphere. Squash and pumpkins need a dry atmosphere at about 50 degrees. Celery when dug is really transplanted as it has to be kept growing when in storage. Dig it with a good deal of soil on the roots and plant closely in sand or loose damp soil in a cool cellar or pit. The root crops keep best when buried in sand or soil in a cool place. The vegetables, excepting celery, will keep better if well dried in the sun before being stored.



# Sheep Feeding Needs Study

## The State Has Many Crops That Can Be Used

BY W. L. BLIZZARD

THE variety of foods suitable for the feeding of sheep in this state is extensive. Alfalfa hay, straw, corn stover, kafir stover, cane, Sudan hay, corn, kafir, cane and feterita silage, corn, kafir, feterita, oats and cottonseed meal, provide a variety of food from which a proper choice readily can be made. In addition, especially this summer and fall, there is plenty of pasture in the form of crab grass in the wheat and corn fields to say nothing of the good pastures that can be used. They will also clean the weeds out of the fence corners and other places to good advantage. It is true that Kansas has produced enormous crops of feed this year, but it has also produced a larger crop of weeds, and crab grass, and there is no better way to get rid of this than by cleaning it up with sheep.

### Economical Feeds.

The relative values of the various feed substances will determine their relative money values and these differ and fluctuate from time to time. It is often necessary, to obtain the most profit on the feeding, to choose the feed that is most economical in use, although it may be the highest in price.

Corn is used extensively, all over the country for fattening sheep. At the Kansas Experiment station during the last winter, Prof. Cochel found that shelled corn was decidedly superior to kafir grain for fattening lambs when fed with cottonseed meal, cane silage and alfalfa hay.

He found further that the addition of silage to a ration of corn, alfalfa hay and cottonseed meal increased the rate of gain, decreased the cost, and increased the profit 16 cents a lamb during a feeding period of 60 days. This result, says Prof. Cochel, is important because it shows the advantage of feeding some roughage deficient in protein, silage in this case, along with alfalfa, when corn and cottonseed meal are fed as concentrates.

To the man who has corn, cottonseed meal, alfalfa hay and some kind of silage available, he will have feeds that are ideal for fattening lambs.

Market sheep should not be sold until finished, nor should they be fed for a longer period. If a portion of the flock is behind the others in this respect and it is desired to ship out entire flocks at once, the leaner ones should be separated and pushed more rapidly. One requires some training to be able to judge when a sheep is finished. In well bred sheep, the back is a safe guide, but inferior ones may be bare on the back and still be fairly fat. To examine a sheep for fatness, the hand should be laid firmly on the back, palm downwards and moved from side to side. In a finished sheep, the spine is well covered, presenting a cushiony, rubbery feel. In addition the tail and breast should be examined. In a finished sheep the tail carries considerable plumpness, while an examination of the brisket shows fullness on either side, filling the space between that and the leg. An over-fat sheep shows a saggy condition along the sides. The market ordinarily does not want extremely fat sheep.

### Feed Some Grain.

While it is a practice to turn sheep on the market direct from the pastures, yet very often farmers would get better prices for their sheep if they had been grain fed for a short period. A finished sheep is always in demand at a valuation in advance of that sold in a leaner condition.

Autumn is the natural season for all animals to flesh up and every advantage should be taken to aid the process particularly if the sheep are being fattened for the market. The appetites in the fall with the cool nights are always keen.

The principle of avoiding extreme changes of diet should be strictly adhered to. Careful attention must be given to the amount of grain that is fed. This part of the ration costs most, gives the quickest returns, and is the most likely to produce some disorder in the digestion of the sheep. For the first two weeks in starting sheep on feed, it is better to give them only one-half what they need than to feed them too much, especially is this true if over 50 sheep are being fed together. Start-

ing the sheep safely and well on a ration brings the feeder's skill into play, particularly if the sheep have been accustomed to grain.

There are some foods that are safer than others to feed at the beginning, and among these oats or bran have a general preference. Wheat is comparatively safe, while corn is probably the most dangerous to feed alone. One pound a head daily of either bran or oats is liberal feeding for sheep that are accustomed to grain and a slightly smaller quantity will be sufficient for those that have not been accustomed to it. The quantity of grain may be increased gradually as the capacity of the sheep to consume it becomes greater. The careful and successful feeder trains his sheep to eat with as much carefulness as the trainer teaches a colt to trot.

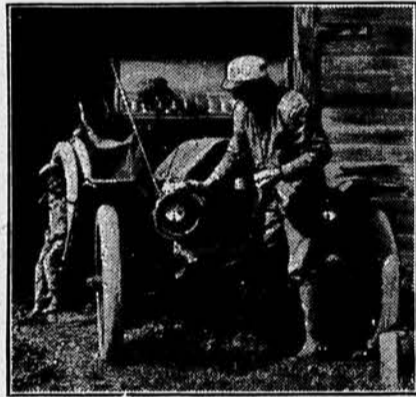
There are two essentials that contribute to cheap and rapid gains, and these are quietness and confinement. The least excitement brought on by the appearance of dogs, haste, or abuse on the part of the attendant is certain to affect the gains.

## Oils For Motor Cars

BY A. W. SULLIVAN.

A few hundred feet, or less, is the distance your automobile will travel without lubrication.

After that the pistons will bind, bearings will get tight, the engine will knock and finally come to a dead stop. It will go no further without lubricating oil. The average motorist does not realize what the infinitely small oil film between metal surfaces saves him,



Good Oil Is Necessary.

until he faces the expense of renewing a burned out bearing. He does not appreciate why his engine stays young until he pays the repair man who has been treating it for scored cylinder walls.

The parts requiring lubrication are the main shaft bearings, crank pin bearings, wrist pin bearings, cam shaft bearings, timing gears, cam, cam lifter guides and cylinder walls. To determine the correct lubricating oil for the automobile engine requires both scientific study and broad practical experience. It necessitates consideration of the requirements of each make of car, involving the construction of the engine; horizontal, vertical or V-type cylinder arrangement; two or four-stroke cycle; bore and stroke; valve construction and location; oiling system; number and fit of piston rings; piston clearance; condition of bearings; cooling system (air or water); engine speed and climatic conditions.

The correct oil for the automobile engine is an oil—

1. Of the highest lubricating efficiency.
2. Whose body and fluidity in cold weather are suited best to the feed requirements of the engine.
3. Of sufficient body and heat test to form a film that will separate the friction surfaces and prevent the escape of gases past the piston rings during the compression and power strokes.

If an oil of insufficient lubricating quality is used, scored cylinder walls may result. In this case the necessary oil film fails to form between the piston and the cylinder walls.

The engine bearings differ widely in shape and size and are supplied by different oiling systems. Unnecessary

wear of main or connecting rod bearings is caused by—

1. Poor quality of the oil.
2. An oil too light in body.
3. An oil too heavy in body to reach the friction surfaces.
4. An oil unsuited to the method employed for supplying it to the bearings.

This wear is indicated by a dull thump at every revolution of the main shaft. The value of an oil for winter use is not necessarily indicated by its cold test, that is by its ability to flow freely at low temperature. Low cold test oils are necessary only when the feed pipes are exposed to low temperature. In determining the correct oil for winter use, the construction and feed system of the engine must be considered.

In cases, for example, where the oil feed pipes are so arranged as to get the benefit of the heat from the engine, low cold test oil is not required. An oil may withstand low temperature and still not be an ideal lubricant.

## A Small Farm at Norton

Small farms will pay in western Kansas, under favorable conditions. Of course it is true that most of the places there are very large, especially when judged on eastern Kansas standards, but it also is true that there are some very encouraging examples of men who are making very good returns on a limited area. Among these is T. H. Fawcett of Norton, who has a 50-acre farm not far from that town. The leading lines on this place are truck crops, chickens and dairy cows. Truck crops are featured, and they are sold to a retail trade in Norton. The chickens are especially profitable; White Plymouth Rocks are kept, and the eggs are sold mostly for hatching. Six high producing cows are milked, and they get their living in the summer largely from a pasture along the creek, which is mostly Sweet clover.

Drouth resistant crops, corn, and alfalfa are the leading field crops. Cabbage and sweet corn are the main truck crops, although almost all lines are grown. Especially good results were produced with the cabbage this year. Good yields of cabbage have been common in most parts of the state of course, but Mr. Fawcett has been especially successful.

Mr. Fawcett used to farm a very extensive acreage, but sold it, and purchased the smaller farm because he believes there is a better chance for farming on a smaller area. A hired hand is employed on this farm the year around, and extra labor is sometimes used. The experience on this place shows that the proper kind of intensive farming will pay well in Norton county.

Nine breakages out of ten are the direct result of neglect to tighten bolts and watch the driving. Don't let a five-cent bolt spoil a ten-dollar day.

## A DETERMINED WOMAN

Finally Found a Food that Helped Her.

"When I first read of the remarkable effects of Grape-Nuts food, I determined to secure some," says a Mo. woman. "At that time there was none kept in this town, but my husband ordered some from a Chicago traveler.

"I had been greatly afflicted with sudden attacks of cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Tried all sorts of remedies and physicians, but obtained only temporary relief. As soon as I began to use Grape-Nuts the cramps disappeared and have never returned.

"My old attacks of sick stomach were a little slower to yield, but by continuing the food, that trouble has disappeared entirely. I am today perfectly well, can eat anything and everything I wish, without paying the penalty that I used to. We would not keep house without Grape-Nuts.

"My husband was so delighted with the benefits I received that he has been recommending Grape-Nuts to his customers and has built up a very large trade on the food. He sells it to many of the leading physicians of the county, who recommend Grape-Nuts very generally. There is some satisfaction in using a really scientifically prepared food."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



The Chadbourne House, Limerick, Maine

OVER this threshold three sons went forth to the Civil War. Descendants of the one who came back still live in the old homestead

When painting time comes round, New England thrift and economy invariably demand for it

## Dutch Boy White Lead

and pure linseed oil. If you, too, want to paint for wear and beauty, have your painter use Dutch Boy White Lead and Dutch Boy Linseed Oil. Then your paint will wear long, keep smooth, and be free from cracks.

Materials for a paint test, also booklet of practical suggestions and color schemes, sent on request to nearest office. Ask for Painting Aids No. 1414.

### National Lead Company

New York      Cincinnati  
Buffalo        Cleveland  
Boston         St. Louis  
Chicago        San Francisco  
(John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.,  
Philadelphia)  
National Lead & Oil Co.  
Pittsburgh

# LOOK at the LOCK



and you WILL SEE WHY "SQUARE DEAL" Fence is the best fence to buy. Before you buy another rod of fencing, see for yourself why the SQUARE DEAL LOCK makes this the favorite field and stock fence of discriminating farmers everywhere. See how firmly it double grips the one-piece stay wires to the wavy strand wires without cutting, breaking or slipping—how it combines solid strength with remarkable flexibility—how its self-draining shape prevents rust—how it makes

## Square Deal Fence

especially strong where others are weak. See the one-piece stay wires that prevent sagging, bagging and buckling—save posts, time and trouble. See the wavy strand wires that give springiness, elasticity and life, keeping SQUARE DEAL Fence tight and trim the year 'round. We want to send you our FREE catalog telling all about SQUARE DEAL FENCE. Land owners write for it NOW—TODAY and we also will send you FREE and postpaid (if you have not sent for one before) a regular 60c edition of ROPP'S NEW LIGHTNING CALCULATOR—160 pages of money, time and labor-saving ideas—the GREATEST book of its kind ever published. WRITE.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co.,  
525 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.

## Century Steel "T" Drive Posts

Farmers are looking for a good substantial fence which requires no repairing—We Have It—a fence built with Century Steel "T" Drive Posts means a fence for life. Strong, Durable, Indestructible, No Concrete Required for corner and end posts—leave your spade at home—drive post in the ground. They Do Not Rot or Burn. The Century Steel "T" Drive Post is a real post—not to be compared with sheet iron posts, or so-called flexible steel posts now being put on the market. There are some worthless posts—Be Careful What You Buy. Don't be swindled with your eyes wide open to judge for yourself, because you are offered something cheaper. When You Have Seen the Century Post, You Will Buy No Other. We originated and have the only "T" shape post on the market. Our Post May be Returned at Our Expense if Not Satisfactory When Received. Write for prices and circular to FUNK BROTHERS MFG. CO., Chicago Heights, Illinois or Pittsburg, Kansas. State and County Agis. Wanted.

## 12 1/2¢ A ROD

Get our big, Free Catalog showing 164 styles of fencing and gates. It will save you many a dollar to have your order filled direct from our nearest mills or warehouses in Indiana, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, California or Kansas. Write for less money. WRITE NOW before you forget it. Ottawa Manufacturing Co., 11 King St., Ottawa, Kansas

## FARM FENCE

12 1/2 CENTS A ROD for a 26-inch high fence; 18 1/2 c. a rod for 30-inch stock fence; 30 1/2 c. a rod for 36-inch heavy poultry fence. All-Open Rearth Galvanized wire. Sold direct to the farmer on 30 days FREE TRIAL. Barbed Wire, 30 rod spool, \$1.59. Catalog Free. INTERLOCKING FENCE CO. BOX 25 MORTON, ILLS.



# How to Grow Sudan Grass

Good Cultivation Increases the Yields Very Materially

BY H. M. COTTRELL

**S**UDAN grass is often called the "Mother of Sorghums," and the farmer who wants to grow it in 1915 for the first time and is doubtful about how he should handle it can be sure he is safe in planting and cultivating it exactly as he would sorghum, raised to make sirup.

Sudan grass, like sorghum, is a hot weather plant. It is one of the best drouth resisters, and will wait weeks for rain, making a rapid growth when the rain comes. Like sorghum, it yields well in a warm climate under a heavy rainfall. This makes it particularly valuable for a hay crop in the South. It does not thrive where the nights are cool; it is a lover of hot weather. This makes it of doubtful value north of the north line of Colorado and at altitudes above 6,000 feet.

In the West, Sudan grass is adapted to any soil that will grow cane or any of the kafirs profitably. On lands that will give a heavy yield of cane, a heavy yield of Sudan grass may be produced.

In the dry land districts, list the ground early in the spring. When the soil becomes warm, split the furrows. Make the furrows at planting time shallow.

In districts of good rainfall, plow the ground in the fall or spring and make a good seedbed with disk and harrow.

Plant in rows 30 to 36 inches apart, dropping single seeds 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. Where the land is listed the seed may be planted by using an ordinary kafir plate.

Where the seed is planted on level ground it may be put in with a grain drill, stopping up the holes in the grain box, except those that will make the rows the desired distance apart. The seed should be planted 1 1/2 to 2 inches deep, and dropped in moist soil so it will germinate quickly. Use about 2 pounds of seed an acre. A thick stand is not needed, as 100 or more stalks frequently will grow from a single seed.

Sudan grass may be sown broadcast, using 15 to 25 pounds of seed an acre. This method is prohibitive at the present price of seed.

Cultivate often and shallow. The

roots grow near the surface, and deep cultivation after the plants get well started will cut off a large proportion of the roots and reduce the yield. Cultivate to keep the land level. The cultivation may be done with the ordinary two-horse corn cultivator, using small shovels, or with a one-horse cultivator having small teeth. Cultivate until the plants cover the ground so the weeds will not grow.

The largest yields are obtained by cutting the plants when they first come in bloom. The best quality of hay is produced by cutting the plants when they come in full bloom.

The crop is handled the same as millet in making hay. Cut and allow the leaves to become partially wilted but not dry. Rake in large windrows, cure in large cocks and then put in the stack or barn.

Where the crop is desired for seed, let it stand until the first heads are fully ripe, then cut with a grain binder and shock and stack the same as wheat or oats.

Hay from Sudan grass is eaten with relish by horses, mules and cattle. In quality the hay ranks with the best grades of millet, thickly planted and carefully cured sorghum hay. When cut early it is laxative.

No tests have been made with Sudan grass for silage. Its appearance indicates that if cut when the seeds become hard, but while the leaves and stalks are still succulent, that it will make a good quality of silage, but that the tonnage will be considerably less than that from kafir or the sorghums.

In the dry land districts, Sudan grass has the same enemies as the sorghums and kafir. The chief of these are chinch bugs and grasshoppers. In the South in wet districts, the plants have been troubled to some extent with red spot. Reddish spots start on the leaves, they spread rapidly and the leaves turn brown and die. Some growers report damage from sorghum smut. In 1914 in parts of central and eastern Texas the sorghum midge prevented a crop of seed, but it did not reduce the yield of forage.

amount of clover hay for four weeks. The silage still served as a satisfactory substitute for the hay. Corn silage was compared with various other roughages for horses and mules at farm work. The data shows that 2 pounds of silage was substituted for 1 pound of hay. As much as 30 pounds of corn silage a head was fed daily. The results were very satisfactory when the silage was fed as part of the balanced ration. Fattening horses averaging 1,500

## Silage for Horses

The satisfactory results which have been obtained from the use of silage as a part ration for dairy cows, beef breeding cattle, and fattening steers have suggested possibilities as to its value for horses and mules. It has been fed to these classes of livestock to some extent on many farms but there is little published data on the subject.

The Missouri Experiment station fed corn silage to yearling mules during the winter of 1910-11. The object of this test was to obtain information in regard to the amount of silage yearling mules would eat and the value of silage in the ration. Ten yearling mules which averaged 652 pounds at the beginning of the experiment were fed for 90 days on an average daily ration of 6 1-2 pounds of ear corn, 8 pounds of mixed hay, and 4 pounds of corn silage. The corn was of good quality and the silage and hay were of medium grade. The mules made a gain of only a little more than 4 pounds a head during the 90 days. No ill effects were observed from the use of silage, but the mules did not consume large quantities of it. This may have been due to the fact that the silage was made from rather immature corn.

Cochel fed draft weanlings at the Pennsylvania Experiment station for 168 days. The daily ration consisted of 5 pounds of a grain mixture, 8 pounds of silage, and 7 pounds of hay for the first 75 days. The grain was increased to 7 1-2 pounds a day, and the hay to 13 pounds a day after that time and the silage was discontinued. The colts made satisfactory gains and came through the winter in good condition.

Burkett reports feeding silage at the North Carolina Experiment station in bulletin 189. Horses weighing 1,250 to 1,300 pounds were fed 30 pounds of silage in the place of 15 pounds of oat hay in a balanced ration for five weeks. Both rations produced slight gains. The oat hay was replaced later by an equal

pounds were fed a ration of approximately 17 pounds of corn silage, 14 pounds of grain, and 10 1-2 pounds of hay for 84 days at the Pennsylvania Experiment station. They made slightly less gains but ate less grain, and made their gain at a lower cost than did the horses which received no silage.

There is little doubt that corn silage can be used more extensively as a part of the ration for horses and mules. Horses have much smaller stomachs, proportionately, than cattle, consequently they are not so well adapted to the consumption of large quantities of roughage but must have their food in a more concentrated form. A pound of silage contains one-half the protein and fat, one-third the carbohydrates, and less than one-third the dry matter contained in 1 pound of timothy hay. This shows clearly why it is advisable to substitute 2 pounds of silage for 1 pound of hay. Silage is a succulent feed and serves a valuable purpose in the ration for animals which are on dry feed especially in winter.

Horses on a full feed of grain, either fattening or performing hard labor, cannot be expected to eat large quantities of silage. As much as 17 pounds of silage has been fed to fattening horses with good results. Successful horsemen report that a good leguminous hay and corn silage is a satisfactory ration for mature mares and that they produce strong, lusty foals when fed these feeds.

A part of the roughness fed to growing horses and mules may consist of corn silage. If satisfactory gains are to be obtained, however, they should be fed grain and hay once a day. Growth and development is the best index to the quantity of feed necessary. Corn silage which is in any way spoiled, moldy, or rotten is an unsafe feed for horses. It may cause indigestion which usually is followed by serious results. Be careful to feed none but good silage.

Horses and mules should be fed small quantities of silage at first and the silage should be fed in connection with other feeds. It should be increased and the other feeds should be decreased until the proportions desired are reached. The desired balance of food stuffs should be determined by the conditions of the animals. E. A. Trowbirdge, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

## Miami Boy Is Prize Winner

A Miami county boy won first at the Hutchinson State Fair in the Kaw Valley district for yellow corn, and sweepstakes on yellow corn with all counties in Kansas competing.

Clyde Hays of Osawatomie, Miami county was the corn club boy awarded the state honors at the state fair on yellow corn. The seed from which this prize winning corn, Reid's Yellow Dent, was produced, has been grown in Miami county for 15 years. C. N. Baker, a farm bureau member of Louisburg, Kan., used the seed on his farm for 12 years and sold seed in 1913 to C. J. Woods, also a farm bureau member of Paola, Kan. Mr. Woods sold select seed from this variety to W. E. Hays, a farm bureau member of Osawatomie, Kan., this year, 1915. Mr. Hays's boy seeded an acre of this corn in an ear to the row test, and the prize winning corn was selected from two short rows of this acre.

The Boys' Corn club was organized in Miami county last April with 25 members. Each club member was to have at least one acre of corn and the boy winning at the Farmers' Institute in November will be given a trip to Manhattan to the State Farmers' institute. In this contest yield an acre counts 30 points; profit an acre, 30 points; exhibit best 10 ears, 20 points; and story on "How I produced my corn," 20 points.

Since the boys of the club were eligible to enter the state fair contest at Hutchinson they decided to hold a preliminary contest to decide who should go to Hutchinson.

The winner in the preliminary contest for the county having won first and sweepstakes at the state fair, all the club members now glory in the honors one of their members has won for Miami county. O. C. Hagans, County Agent U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Bacon—What is your daughter doing at the piano?

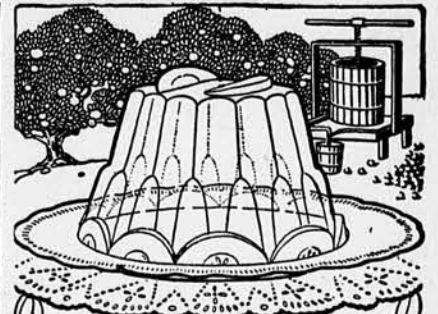
Egbert—Sounds as if she was setting her class yell to music.—Yonkers Statesman.

## Do You Know the Law?

Every day a question of law bobs up, a question you can't answer. Few men know the laws of their own state, and their ignorance is not especially surprising. The laws are being changed constantly. How many persons think to send to the secretary of state for a copy of the legislature's latest acts? And how many persons would read the book if they bought it?

But ignorance of the law is not an excuse if you get into trouble so the Farmers Mail and Breeze intends to help you. Beginning next week, October 23, C. D. Yetter who wrote so interestingly about the road laws of Kansas, will begin a series of articles describing the most recent laws affecting agriculture. There'll be no long, involved paragraphs and no technical language. Mr. Yetter will try to tell you, in a way you'll like, just what you need to know.

Get into the habit of keeping a file of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you don't do this be sure to cut out the articles on Kansas laws and paste them in a scrap book. You'll need them some day. The first one will appear October 23.



### CIDER JELLY

Soak 1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine 5 minutes in 1/2 cup cold water. Dissolve in 1/2 cup boiling water and add 3 cups sweet cider and sugar to taste. Stir until sugar is dissolved, strain into mold, first dipped in cold water and set in cold place to harden.

There is a new recipe for every day and every meal, when you depend upon

# KNOX

SPARKLING GELATINE

(It is Granulated)

There is always a dish for each season. The family welcomes the change as the farmer's wife welcomes the ease with which they are prepared.

Each package of Knox Gelatine makes TWO QUARTS of jelly. In the Acidulated package (Blue Box) is an added envelope of lemon flavoring, saving the cost of lemons. Both packages contain a pink tablet of vegetable coloring (can be used in gelatine cake icing, ice cream, candy, etc.) and a miniature recipe book.

New Recipe Book, FREE for your dealer's name. Flat sample for 2c stamp and your dealer's name.

CHAS. B. KNOX CO., Inc. 434 Knox Ave., Johnstown, N. Y.



## Let Me Prove It-Then Decide

Compare the new Galloway 1916 gasoline, kerosene, distillate, naphtha burning engines with any engine of any make at any price. Compare our heavy weight, large

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bore, long stroke and low speed with the light weight, small bore, short stroke, high speed, short lived engines and you will agree that Galloway

engines are quality engines, sold at a price that saves you \$50 to \$100. Built from best material, all parts standardized, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 h.p. Get big engine book free, shipped from Minneapolis, Chicago, Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Waterloo, Wm. Galloway Co. Box 45 Waterloo, Iowa

## "Who's That Man?"

That Skinny - Fat - Tall - Short Fellow, wearing the

# FITZ OVERALLS

Say, anybody can wear FITZ Overalls - made in 66 sizes and all shapes. If your dealer is out of your size, he can get 'em in 24 hours from BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT Dry Goods Co. Kansas City, Missouri.







## How to Use the Parcel Post

The Postoffice Department Is Planning to Get the Producers and Consumers Together

IT HAS been recognized for some time that the only thing which keeps the producers and consumers from getting together through the parcel post route is that they do not know about each other.

The postmaster of Washington, D. C., has asked the farmers who desire to deal through the parcel post with the Washington consumers to send to the postmaster of Washington their names and addresses, with a statement of what they can furnish by parcel post.

The circular of the Washington Post Office to the farmers says:

The Post Office Department desires to increase the usefulness to the public of the parcel post by bringing the consumer and producer in closer touch. Therefore it invites all farmers who desire to sell and ship country produce by parcel post direct to the consumer to send their names and addresses by mail to "Postmaster, Washington, D. C.—Produce List." State what you have to sell. A postal card may be used for the purpose. When a sufficient number of names are received they will be printed and distributed to persons who would likely make use of such lists. The Washington Public Library, Mount Vernon Square, Washington, D. C., has announced its willingness to co-operate with the farmers and producers in bringing them in direct touch with the city consumers, and to this end will receive and post on the bulletin board in the library the prices at which farmers and others will sell their butter, eggs or other produce by parcel post.

The circular, besides showing the parcel post rates from one to fifty pounds, gives much interesting information to the farmer about shipping his produce and showing him various ways of using the parcel post. It shows, for instance, that he can send his produce anywhere within an approximate distance of 150 miles for 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound. Thus, for that distance a two-pound package will cost 6 cents postage; a six-pound package 10 cents, and a fifty-pound package 54 cents. From this it will be quickly seen that within the first two zones, or a distance of about 150 miles and less, the rate of postage on any package can be easily found by adding four to the number of pounds. Thus a seven-pound package will be found to cost 11 cents; a thirteen-pound package 17 cents, and so on to a fifty-pound package, which costs 54 cents postage.

The circular points out how the farmer and consumer can use the C. O. D. feature of the parcel post. If the city man has found a satisfactory farmer to deal with and wishes to leave a regular weekly order, or if he does not know exactly how much the produce he has ordered will cost, he can arrange with the farmer to have it mailed C. O. D. This would cost an extra 10 cents for which the city post office would collect the money due the farmer before it delivers the package, and then send the money to the farmer by the next mail.

If a valuable package is sent, the sender can insure it for 5 cents in addition to the postage required and collect the value of the package should it be lost or destroyed in the mails.

If there is need of great haste, he can pay 10 cents in addition to the postage for "special delivery." Such packages are usually within the hands of the consumer within an hour after they reach Washington.

Packages for the parcel post must not measure more than 72 inches in length and girth combined. They must not weigh more than 50 pounds when addressed to a person within the first or second zones, or a distance of not more than 150 miles. The package must not weigh more than 20 pounds if it is to go farther than this.

Farmers intending to ship farm products in considerable quantities should submit to the postmaster at their local post office for approval, a specimen parcel showing the manner of packing. Parcels containing perishable articles should be marked "Perishable." Articles likely to spoil within the time reasonably required for transportation and delivery will not be accepted for mailing.

### As to Perishables.

Butter, lard and perishable articles such as fish, fresh meats, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits, berries and articles of a similar nature which decay quickly, when so packed or wrapped as to prevent damage to other mail matter, shall be

accepted for local delivery either at the office of mailing or on any rural route starting therefrom. When inclosed in an inner cover and a strong outer cover of wood, metal, heavy corrugated pasteboard, or other suitable material, and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package, they will be accepted for mailing to all offices to which in the ordinary course of mail they can be sent without spoiling.

Butter, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits and other perishable articles in parcels weighing more than twenty pounds shall be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when suitably wrapped or inclosed and packed in crates, boxes or other suitable containers having tight bottoms to prevent the escape of anything from the package and so constructed as properly to protect the contents. All such parcels to be transported outside of mail bags.

Vegetables and fruits which do not decay quickly will be accepted for mailing to any zone if packed so as to prevent damage to other mail matter.

Eggs shall be accepted for local delivery when so packed in a basket or other container as to prevent damage to other mail matter. Eggs shall be accepted for mailing regardless of distance when each egg is wrapped separately and surrounded with excelsior, cotton or other suitable material and packed in a strong container made of double-face corrugated pasteboard, metal, wood or other suitable material and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package. All such parcels should be labeled "Eggs."

Eggs in parcels weighing more than twenty pounds shall be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when packed in crates, boxes, buckets or other containers having tight bottoms to prevent the escape of anything from the package and so constructed as properly to protect the contents. Such packages must be marked "Eggs—This Side Up," and be transported outside of mail bags.

Mailable liquids, including preserves, in securely sealed glass bottles or metal cans shall be accepted for mailing when packed in strong boxes and surrounded with other suitable substance to prevent contents from breaking. All such packages to be marked "Fragile."

Mailable hides and pelts shall be thoroughly wrapped to prevent grease soaking through the packing and damaging other mail matter.

You may tie or otherwise securely attach a letter in a sealed envelope to your parcel post package if it bears the same address as the package, but the letter must have on it the regular letter postage and the parcel must have on it the proper amount of postage. It is better, however, to mail your letter and parcel separately. You may place in the parcel a printed circular describing the matter sent, and inclose a printed or written bill for the articles in the parcel. Any other written matter, however, will subject the whole package to letter postage rate. In addition to the name and address of the sender, which is required, it is permissible to write or print on the covering of a parcel of fourth-class matter, or on a tag or label attached thereto, the occupation of the sender, and to indicate in a small space by means of marks, letters, numbers, names or other brief description the character of the parcel, but ample space must be left for the full address and for the necessary postage stamps. Inscriptions such as "Merry Christmas," "Please do not open until Christmas," "Happy New Year, "With Best Wishes," and the like, may be included inside or placed on the covering of the parcel in such manner as not to interfere with the address.

### About the Legumes

I would like to hear from readers of your paper as to which is the most valuable to raise, alfalfa or Red clover. The clover on this farm made 3 tons an acre, the alfalfa 2 tons an acre. We got three cuttings of alfalfa and two cuttings of clover. The clover was clear of foxtail and water grass, while the alfalfa had some grass in it.

Altamont, Kan. D. S. Fouts.

## Radiators prolong summer!

Do you look forward to a winter of comfort, cheer and good health, or to a season of possible colds, chills and sickness, and sure discomfort for the whole family?

Why not have summer continue right on in your house, making every room "just fine" all over for the whole winter? By the turning of a valve you can have comfortable, even heat in every room with an outfit of



## AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

Find out at once all about AMERICAN Radiators and IDEAL Boilers from us or your local dealer. A million of the most successful homes in the country now have these money-saving and comfort-bringing outfits.

You and your family have to spend nearly eight months indoors and without IDEAL heating you have to endure the uneven, uncertain, old-fashioned heating with its ashes, coal-dust, soot and trouble, and it is no wonder that the family gets dissatisfied with farm life under these conditions. But with radiator heating the entire house becomes a haven of comfort and a delightful playground for the children and young folks.

Life on the farm beats city life, that's true, but it is only true when you have and enjoy the modern comforts and conveniences of proper heating and sanitation—radiator heating comes first.

IDEAL heating isn't a luxury any more—it is as necessary to the family as a good cook-stove. IDEAL-AMERICAN heating outfits cost less than you imagine and the investment is one that pays big dividends and saves fuel; no repairs, less labor, and hardly any caretaking. It repays you over 6% interest money on a bank loan made for installing an IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators. Talk with your banker about it. He knows it is the best permanent value you could put into your property.

IDEAL-AMERICAN heating will delight your wife and will make an easy winter for all your family. IDEAL Boilers can be put in any building, either in cellar, side room or outhouse. One fire heats the whole house. The fuels used may be the cheapest soft coal screenings, lignite, pea coal, wood, oil or gas. Blizzards and strongest winds cannot keep the heat away from the nooks and corners of the home. In fact, the colder the weather the better the heat.

Running water or water mains are not necessary, as the water in the boiler is used over and over again for years. IDEAL-AMERICAN outfits give the same excellent service year after year as long as the building stands and OLD homes are equipped just as easily as new ones. Thousands of farm homes already have IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators. You will probably find them in some of your neighbors' homes—ask them. Call up the local dealer and get him to submit an estimate. This will not obligate you in any way.



A No. 4-22-W IDEAL Boiler and 400 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner \$200, were used to heat this farm house. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent fitter. This did not include cost of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.

IMPORTANT—In order that you may get all of the facts and a thorough explanation of these splendid heating outfits, we want you to send at once for a copy of our (free) book "Ideal Heating," 48-pages of important information, fully illustrated and beautifully printed. Sent free for your name and address.



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16 H.P.	270.00
22 H.P.	359.50
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6 H.P.	182.25
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## Why Farm Boys Go to Town

Readers of The Farmers Mail and Breeze Give Their Views on An Important Question

THE training the farmer's boy gets under the guidance of a wise, industrious parent is worth more to him than school training because it is practical. That is the great fault of the schools. When they educate him, they divorce him from hard labor. If ever I send my son to an agricultural college unless they send him back with a greater desire for work—the active, grinding, plodding work of the farm—than he had when he went there I shall call the training he received very unsatisfactory indeed. The farmer needs brains, but he needs physical man-power even more. It may take a little science to select the corn and plan a system of rotation, but it takes muscle to plant, and garner a crop.

Our schools, however, are not the only factors which are weaning us from work and, indirectly, taking our boys and girls from the farm. The farmers are doing the same thing themselves. "I don't want my children to work as hard as I have had to work", and, "I don't want my son to be a common farmer, or my daughter to be a common farmer's wife", are expressions often used among the farmers. Who was the perverse villain who first said that a farmer was more common than anybody else? And what farmer is so base as to believe it and teach it to his children? Who is the best farmer in the state? Whoever he may be he is greater than the governor. It ought to be a great distinction to be the best farm hand in Kansas.

Before I came to the farm I taught in the high schools of an adjoining state for several years, and I know I enjoyed the confidence of a great many boys and girls who came in from the farm to continue their education. From what I could learn there are three principal reasons why young people turn from the farm. First, the desire to escape hard manual labor. Second, the foolish idea that farming is the most common of occupations. Third, the prevalent teaching in the schools that it is the duty of every boy and girl to succeed in the world.

Some writers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are trying to make the reason an economic one, but I do not believe it, for the children of well-to-do farmers are leaving the farm in as great proportion as the children of poor farmers. It isn't money, low interest or legislation that the farmer needs so much as recognition; just such recognition as will make a farmer as famous as an artist, or that will place the name of an eminent stock breeder in the hall of fame as quickly as it will a senator; a recognition that will raise this greatest of industries to the exalted position it ought to occupy among the industries of the world.

E. F. Schiefelbusch.  
Osawatomie, Kan.

having a good time, and he knows if he were at home he would be pulling weeds in the garden or doing some other work from morning till night. He seldom sees town boys who are not well dressed, and he begins to wonder at a very young age why it is he can't have some of these nice things himself.

As he grows older he helps to haul the produce from the farm, and he notices that whatever he sells he has not a word to say as to what he shall receive, but has to take just what the buyer offers. And when he goes to the store he has to pay just what the merchant asks. And he wonders again why this should be. If he happens to be in the city a few nights he finds there is almost every kind of amusement to be had every night in the year; and he remembers that about all the place of amusement he knows anything about is the meeting of the literary society at the home school house, and he does some more wondering. He also finds that the country boy is looked down upon by the city boy, and if he resents it he is jumped onto and is usually done up.

After a while when the country boy is ready for high school he goes to the city schools for one, two, or three years. During that time he learns that eight to ten hours is a day's work on all public works. He sees workmen going home from their day's work at five or six o'clock, and he knows there is two to three hours' hard work still to be done on the farm. And he begins to have serious doubts about whether he is going to spend his life on the farm.

These are only a few reasons why the boys are leaving the farm, but they contribute to a general dissatisfaction with the country. If the country boy by some good fortune can go to college the chances are largely in favor of his never going back to the farm as a farmer. He almost invariably enters some profession or business in the city, and goes about "doing" his brother who is trying to eke out a "miserable existence" on the farm.

A. A. Marchel.  
Medicine Lodge, Kan.

### Young Folks Want a Share.

Farmers themselves are to blame for the discontent among their children. Farming by lantern light and moonlight is cruelty to horses and mules and women and boys and girls, and is no more necessary than it is for a man to get up at midnight to get his hair cut. The land and the wheat won't run away. When farmers learn this, and realize that 18 hours' work a day will not increase the price they receive for their grain they will begin to lead better lives and the women won't work so hard.

"I reared two calves," a boy said. "When they were old enough to sell, father sold them and kept the money. They'd always been my calves. Father doesn't allow me any money, although I'm old enough that I must begin to

(Continued on Page 27.)

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E. F. Schiefelbusch.  
Osawatomie, Kan.

### Town As the Boy Sees It.

We think there is no one cause for this exodus, but several causes combined. When the small boy goes to town with his parents he sees boys of his own age loitering around town and



To an Overworked and Under-Capitalized Boy the Town Looks All Roses. He Learns Differently, After a Few Months' Experience.

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# City Life is Different

Men From the Open Fields Have Ideas and Ideals That Are Distinctive—Farmers Can Develop Home Life

FARMERS are usually regarded as a class by themselves, different from all others, such as men in the various lines of business, trades and professions. No matter how good a business man the farmer may be, having in mind now the man who lives on his farm and conducts it, he is easily distinguished from the business man of the same type in the city. In the same way, the hired man on the farm is never mistaken for a workman in a factory.

The congregation worshipping in the country church differs from the congregation of the same denomination in the city. Even the country preacher has a different mien and bearing from the city preacher of his own denomination. So marked is the difference in general appearance, that the country crowd would never be mistaken for a city crowd, whether seen in the city or in the country.

So marked are the differences, the result of living either in country or city, that the countryman seldom succeeds, if he moves to the city after his character has been fixed; nor does the business or professional man as a rule succeed in the country after the city has left the stamp of its life upon him. Farmers past middle life usually fail when they go into town business; and townsmen past middle life nearly always fail as farmers, says Wallace's Farmer. The main reason is that in each case the man in a strange environment cannot utilize much of the experience of his past life.

### The Farmer's View.

The farmer is a man of the fields, living in the open, who can, if he will, take broad views of everything. The townsman sees what is in the street, in the shop, in the office, the factory; sees things, not in general, but in detail. The bearing of the farmer is that of a man accustomed to looking at things afar off. He steps high because accustomed to walking over uneven surfaces. The townsman sees things as close by, and glides along as one accustomed to pavements and sidewalks.

The man in the city can pretty much control his own time; or at least, he knows about what he will do tomorrow, or next week, or next month, or next year. The farmer may plan as to what he will do tomorrow, but he is a creature of the weather, and any variation from the normal at any season of the year interferes with his plans very seriously. The manufacturer in the city can control his raw material; the merchant can plan for his purchases and sales. The farmer cannot control his raw material, the rainfall and sunshine, which he must accept as the Supreme Power gives it to him. Hence the business of farming—and we use the word in its broadest sense—differs radically from any other business in the world, and for reasons which are beyond the farmer's control. All this leaves its mark upon the farmer's character.

But the radical difference in life on the farm and in the city lies in this—that the home life on the farm and the business life are so closely intertwined that they cannot be separated. The home of the farmer is on the farm; while the home of the business man is very seldom at his place of business. When the business or professional man goes to his home, he necessarily leaves all business behind him except in his thoughts.

The farmer cannot separate his business from his home life. His wife has a part in it, his children take part in it, and it becomes "our" farm and "our" home, in a sense in which the family of the business man cannot say "our" business. This, we think, explains to a great extent at least why divorces among farmers are so exceedingly rare. We have personally known of but two or three in our life, with all our large acquaintance with farmers and their families. If the husband is not at home nights, the wife knows where he is, and it is seldom necessary that he be away. The business man's wife may know whether he is away from necessity or not, and she may not.

The farmer knows what his wife is doing day by day, and whom she is with. The business man may know, and he may not. The farmer knows what his boys and girls are doing at night. If they are not at home he knows where they are, or can know. The man in town may know and may not, but it is much more difficult for him to know, and frequently he does not know even when he thinks he does. When any difficulty occurs in the farmer's family—and they are liable to occur even in the best regulated families—it can be settled at once.

The farmer can find employment in his business for every person on the farm, from the little girl who rocks the baby and the boy who picks up cobs, to the grown-up who can, if necessary, take charge of the farming operations. This develops the habit of industry, one of the very cornerstones of a successful life. The business man must give his boys and girls spending money—an allowance which will grow with the coming years. The farmer can readily train his children to earn their own allowances in their own way and on the farm. The farmer is the man who can, if he wishes it, have all the great essentials of life—pure air, pure food, pure water, exercise. The business man must eat the food that the

An immense military burden is to be fastened onto the backs of the American people, if the jingo-munition interests can scare them into it. The din of their noisy clamor for "preparedness" is being heard in every part of the United States. Any kind of preparedness is acceptable, whether the present war shall prove it right or wrong, so that it leads to embarking the United States on a course that inevitably will insure the spending of huge sums for armament. The most modest amount the jingoes have yet mentioned for such yearly expenditure, is 450 million dollars, a sum equal to the entire savings of all the people in fifteen states of the Union. At least hadn't we better wait a few months that we may know better what we should prepare for and how we should prepare for it, instead of being stampeded into some colossally expensive folly?

stores furnish. If he is independent, he can be out in the fresh air, but he must play golf for the exercise that the farmer gets in the way of business.

### Always a Home.

We think we have now given the reasons why the big business in our cities, both large and small, is conducted by men who had their training on the farm. The farmer does not give the farm due credit on his books, if he keeps books, for this home and home life on the farm. It furnishes him a home and saves house rent. It furnishes him a large part of his living, for all of which the farm is entitled to due credit.

One of the greatest mistakes the farmer can make is to try to imitate the business man's mode of life. He cannot, if he tries, assume the bearing and manners of the successful business man of the city. He may be quite as successful, but he cannot act the part, because he lives in a different environment. It is great folly for the farmer to try to imitate the business man's mode of living. He has a better way of his own, if he only knew it.

He can learn things from the business man—greater accuracy in keeping accounts, greater attention to details, a better use of the wastes of the farm—but he is foolish if he tries to adopt the social habits of the city, for the simple reason that there can be a much better social life in the country, freer from temptation, freer from vice, and freer from the things that sap character.

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32x3	6.40	6.90	2.10	34x4 1/2	15.45	16.75	4.15
30x3 1/2	7.45	7.95	2.30	35x4 1/2	15.85	16.95	4.25
31x3 1/2	7.85	8.30	2.35	36x4 1/2	16.25	17.35	4.35
32x3 1/2	7.95	8.50	2.40	37x4 1/2	16.70	17.75	4.45
34x3 1/2	8.50	8.95	2.55	35x5	17.05	18.25	5.00
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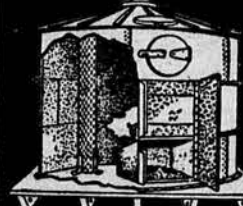
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# Plenty of Use For Windfalls

## Apple Cider, Jelly and Butter Uses Up the Waste

BY MRS. C. F. THOMPSON

**S**OWING wheat, cutting corn, and the like have kept the man of the house very busy. He has had that work to do by himself. But now that apple picking time is here we are all busy. In this orchard we have about 300 bushels of Wine-saps, Ben Davis and Gano apples, too many for local stores and not enough for a car load.



We have made an earnest effort to make good use of what might be called the by-products of the orchard—windfalls and culls. Early windfalls were hauled to the Lawrence cider mill. One may sell his apples there for 30 cents a hundred, or he may take his pay in 2 gallons of cider for each 50 pounds, or bushel of apples. We chose to take cider for most of our apples, as we find many uses for cider; and if we haven't cider of our own it seems hard to get any.

Every year we boil some of the cider with a good deal of sugar and make a few jars of cider sirup. This sirup has many uses, the principal one in this household being its use in apple pies. Those who use the juice from their cans of plums for jelly find the addition of cider sirup helps by giving the jelly a milder and more pleasing flavor.

We find we can keep the cider in cans best if we boil it a few minutes, seal the cans, and set them in some dark, cool place. At this season of the year the cellar answers all requirements. Served with popcorn this makes a fair treat for the winter evenings. Some claim that white mustard seed is an aid in retaining the fresh cider flavor. We never have tried it, being too well satisfied with the simple boiling method.

Such cider as is not needed for drinking and canning is converted into vinegar. One of our neighbors said he took his pay from the cider mill "out in vinegar" as he never could get the cider to make vinegar. It would get "hard," he said, or too sour to drink, but not sour enough for vinegar. We think this might be due to the fact that the cider did not have a second fermentation. It was our botany text book taught us that vinegar "mother" is a plant, and that this plant must be placed in cider if it is to make good vinegar. After the first fermentation warmth, plenty of air, a half gallon of vinegar and some "mother" added to a barrel of cider will prove a sure vinegar-making combination. Of course the plant continues to grow, under favorable conditions. It is best to strain the vinegar through several thicknesses of cheesecloth and pour into kegs or barrels so no air space remains.

Late windfalls are inferior to picked apples only in their keeping qualities. These find a ready market among those who make quantities of apple butter. One neighbor, a man of 45 not able to do hard work, clears an average of \$75 a month by supplying Kansas university boarding houses with chickens, butter, eggs and apple butter. He and his wife make more than 100 gallons of the apple butter each fall, for which they receive \$1 a gallon. They pare good windfalls and boil till mushy, using a little water to keep the apples from sticking to the big kettle. In the meantime they have cider on the stove, boiling down to half its bulk. When the apples are cooked they are pressed through a sieve, the cider and sugar are stirred in, and the whole is cooked to a "butter."

As our fruit cans are emptied of their contents of tomatoes, corn or berries we try to fill them with apple butter or canned apples. We do this throughout the winter, using the apples that are not keeping well in storage. Some have said, "What's the use of canning apples when you have the

fresh fruit?" Usually we haven't the fresh fruit in May and June, sometimes not in July; and we always find use for the canned apples.

There are some people who are minus apple crops this year. In some cases only the wild crabs have borne. We have gathered some of these because there are many ways in which one can use wild crabs to even better advantage than the tame apples. There is little work needed to keep these crabs. They are the best keepers of any apple we know. Dump them in a good box, and after months of storage they will be loud sound, if not sweet. For handiness, however, we boil some, strain and can the juice. This has good jelling qualities, and may help in making good jelly from cherry juice or the juice of too ripe berries. The crabs canned with cores removed are better for mincemeat than any apple, however good. Cooked and mixed with black walnut meats they make an excellent salad, by the addition of a little salad dressing. An old fashioned way of preparing these hard green crabs for sauce is to boil the whole crab till tender, then drop a pinch of soda into the kettle. This removes the green color and acid taste. Drained and covered with cold water it will be found that the cores can be pushed out with the fingers. We ask no better sauce than these make when sugar and good cream are served with them.

We always are getting ready for a change in temperature, it seems. We hustle in the spring to get our summer wearing apparel in shape; and in the fall we work as though a demon were pursuing us that we may have our homes—cellars, wood sheds, pantries, and clothes closets—ready for icy blasts. We used to think comforts had to have quilting frames to keep them in shape for tying. We have learned by experience that frames are unnecessary and in the way. We place our lining on the floor, lay the cotton on carefully, and then the cover, pin all around the edges and several times across, then begin at one side and roll smoothly and evenly. We can sit by a couch and tie this comfort whenever we have an hour to spare. When we have done as much as we have time for we lay it away, and rejoice in the fact that we do not need to sidestep around a large quilting frame.

We find our blue-flame oil stove a great convenience in both hot and cold weather. Chilly mornings we pull the oil stove into the dining room and cook the cereal and coffee without the trouble of keeping a second fire in the range. One fire in the heating stove is all we care to attend to while dressing the children and preparing the breakfast.

### Housecleaning Time's at Hand

The experience of many years has taught me there is nothing to be gained by turning the whole house into confusion, at housecleaning time, nor is it necessary to deluge the place with water. I have found it best not to clean house too early, either in spring or fall. I consider the cool, bracing weather of November best of any time in the fall, commencing early enough that everything may be in order for Thanksgiving. This gives you a clean, sweet house to begin the winter. It is important always to have a clean house, but doubly so when we are more or less closed in for the stormy season.

Begin with the closets. Hang the clothing out of doors so it may be well aired. Clean the shelves and floors with clear, warm water with a few drops of turpentine added. Turpentine is a purifier, and moths detest it. See that starch is washed from all summer clothing, as starch will rot the cotton fiber. Separate any clothing you do not intend

to use again, and dispose of it. Then when your closets are completely dry brush each garment and replace.

The next step should be to prepare plenty of eatables. Bread, pies, cake, cookies and meats may be stored in the pantry. And do not forget to bake a large crock of beans. They are good cold, as well as warm. Then proceed with your cleaning.

Do not make the mistake of trying to do too much in one day. One room a day is enough. By rising a little earlier one room can be cleaned in time to get dinner. After dinner lay your rug or carpet, and replace your furniture. Then put on a clean dress and rest until supper time. Meet your husband with a smile and get one in return, and you will find the work going on smoothly and your nerves will not be racked as they would be if the house were all torn up at once. You will be rested for the work of another day, and at the end you will be in much better condition to enjoy the fruits of your labors.

Minneola, Kan.

### How To Be a Boy Scout

Will you please give me full information about the Boy Scouts. We want to know how to start, what kind of officers to have, and what to do.—B. M., Otis, Kan.

The great aim of the Boy Scouts of America is to make every boy scout a better citizen. It aims to develop him physically, so he may be strong, and it teaches him how to guard his health. It seeks to develop him by observation, so that later on when he enters business life he may be alert and keen. It teaches him chivalry, and unselfishness, duty, charity, thrift, and loyalty. It teaches him life saving, so he may be able in time of accident to relieve others. It teaches him patriotism.

Before he becomes a scout a boy must make this promise: On my honor I will do my best—(1) to do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the scout law; (2) to help other people at all times; (3) to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

This is the law a Boy Scout promises to obey when he takes his scout oath: (1) A scout is trustworthy. (2) A scout is loyal. (3) A scout is helpful. (4) A scout is friendly. (5) A scout is courteous. (6) A scout is kind. (7) A scout is obedient. (8) A scout is cheerful. (9) A scout is thrifty. (10) A scout is brave. (11) A scout is clean. (12) A scout is reverent.

There are three classes of scouts, the tenderfoot, second class scout, and first class scout. To become a scout a boy must be at least 12 years old, and must pass a test in the following: (1) Know the scout law, sign, salute, and significance of the badge. (2) Know the composition and history of the national flag and the customary forms of respect due it. (3) Know how to tie certain knots.

To become a second-class scout a boy must have had at least one month's service as a tenderfoot. He must know the general directions for first aid to injuries, such as sprains, bruises, scalding, he must demonstrate how to carry the injured, and how to make a bandage. He must be able to track half a mile in 25 minutes; to go a mile in 12 minutes at scout's pace; use properly knife or hatchet; prove ability to build a fire in the open, using not more than two matches; cook meat and potatoes in the open without the usual cooking utensils; earn and deposit at least \$1 in a public bank; know the 16 principal points of the compass. A first-class scout must be able to do still more interesting and important things.

Boy Scouts go camping, swimming, hiking, make knots, turn hand springs, cut down trees, take care of the teeth, play games, study the history of America, learn how to track, trail, and signal, do all the things manly boys like to do and learn to do many things the average boy does not know.

A troop of Boy Scouts may be organized by the united effort of eight or more boys. Ordinarily a group of eight boys is called a patrol, one of whom becomes patrol leader. Three or four patrols make a troop. Every troop of scouts has a leader, a man who is known as scout master. This man must be at least 21 years old.

To know very much about the Boy Scouts of America you should send for the book, "Boy Scouts of America," which is the official handbook for boys. There is another book, "Handbook for

Scout Masters." Either of these may be obtained from The Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth avenue, New York City. If when organizing you can get the help of the scout master of a troop already organized it will be a little easier. If this is not possible send to the address just given, which is the national headquarters for the Boy Scouts movement, and they will gladly give their assistance.

### Grange Is Well Pleased

The patrons of Equity Grange at Lone Elm, who listened to an able address by Mrs. Ella Burton of Topeka, October 1, decided unanimously that the state Grange made no mistake when electing her state Grange lecturer. She is an unusually clever woman, bright and versatile; and her work in the educational field as teacher, county superintendent, and lecturer gives her a broad grasp of existing conditions which without doubt will lead to great results in the Grange. Don't fail to hear her if she comes within your range.

Adelia B. Hester.  
State Chairman Grange Woman's Work Committee.  
Lone Elm, Kan.



These patterns may be had at 10 cents each from the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Ladies' waist 7408 is cut in five sizes, 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

Dress 7438 is for girls 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Ladies' skirt, made to close at the left side of the front is in six sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.



Apron 7399 is for children 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years old. The apron slips on over the head.

Dress 7429 is in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Sleeves may be long or short.

### USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir—Enclosed find.....cents, for which send me the following patterns:

Pattern No..... Size.....  
Pattern No..... Size.....  
Pattern No..... Size.....

Name .....

Postoffice .....

State .....

R. F. D. or St. No.....

BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.



**Some Ways of a Busy Mother**

(Prize Letter.)

Most of the children in this dusty country wear black bloomers, and I hit on the plan of making those for my little girl out of old stocking legs. I cut off the wornout feet, and take two stockings for each bloomer. I spread out smooth and cut open on side, then cut two V-shaped pieces for the middle, put the point at top, and sew on the legs. The illustration shows (A) the shape of one leg, for which two stockings are needed, (B) the center piece, and (C) the finished garment. I use black sateen for a band, and run rubber through the bottom. These are cool for summer, and cost nothing but the time of making.

I have three boys and put in a good deal of time patching stockings. I use blue denim for the heels, sew it on smoothly, and it outwears the stockings. How many of the "Women Folks" know that baking soda is much better than potatoes for sweetening strong lard or butter? Use 1 teaspoonful for every gallon. Melt the grease and put in the soda; when it foams up skim off all the foam. Do this until it stops foaming. All the unpleasant taste will go off with the foam.

Only one thing more: When we send to a friend for any information we always should enclose a stamp. When I sent my baby shoe pattern to the Farmers Mail and Breeze a year or two ago I received 17 letters asking for the pattern, and only 11 sent stamps.

Daisy M. Fox.

R. 3, Snyder, Okla.

**Making Fall Pickles**

In the fall slice cabbage fine and pack in 2-quart glass jars. Put 1 teaspoon of whole mixed spices in the top of each jar, cover with vinegar and seal. It will come out in the spring crisp, tart, and spicy.

Elizabeth Hatch.

Gate, Okla.

**Pickled Cauliflower.**

Take 1 pint of vinegar, 6 cloves, 6 kernels of black pepper, 6 kernels of all-spice. Boil in a granite kettle for 10 minutes, then pour over cauliflower that has been steamed a few minutes. This will be ready for use in about two days.

May Peintner.

Newton, Kan.

**Have Some Sauer Kraut.**

I always have a large patch of cabbage of the Charleston Wakefield variety, planted early to avoid the worms. As soon as the heads show signs of bursting out I begin making sauer kraut. This usually is put in barrels. As soon as it attains the proper degree of acidity I take it out as needed, and put into small kegs or stone jars to sell to customers or stores at 3½ to 4 cents a pound. Weights must always be used to keep the kraut suspended in its own juice, when not sold from the open keg in small quantities, or it will spoil.

Mrs. A. W. S.

R. 1, Matfield Green, Kan.

**Asked, and Answered**

Will some reader of the household department send directions for crocheting lace with coronation braid?—Mrs. J. A. S., Abilene, Kan.

I would like to suggest to C. M. S. of Labette, Kan., whose daughter is having trouble with an irritation in her throat, that she get 10 cents worth of oil of tar. Put 3 or 4 drops on sugar and take as needed. She will find relief; or at least I found it so. I should be glad if C. M. S. will report results.—J. D. S., Americus, Kan.

**Quince and Orange Marmalade**

Seven pounds quince, juice of 8 oranges and peel of 2, 9 pounds sugar, 3 quarts water. Chop quince and orange peel fine. Boil skins and cores of quince in water till tender, and strain. Add this to the quinces and orange peel, boil till tender, add sugar and orange juice and boil till it jellies on a spoon.

Mrs. George P. Ernenwein.

Verona Station, N. Y.

This is a season of the year when the wife or husband will doubly appreciate a little of the treatment accorded in courtship days.

**Baking that is appetizing and digestible**



Good baking is largely a matter of care. Care in selecting your ingredients, care in putting them together, and great care in the selection of the leavener. The last is very important. Select Rumford Baking Powder and you have a leavener that raises the dough evenly, insures a tender, even texture, and makes the baking appetizing and digestible.

Let us convince you—send for a trial can.

Rumford Chemical Works  
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I enclose 4c. in stamps for sample can.

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**BAKING POWDER**

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290 Butler Bldg.  
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Grain Bins, Tanks, Silos. Write for booklet on Stock Fountains and Hog Furniture.

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at a small cost, by using our attachable outfit. Fits any Bicycle. Easily attached. No Special Tools Required.  
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W. M. Harrison, of Iowa, writes: "Certainly cheapest and best running machine I ever saw. Have ridden 300 miles at about 40c expense."  
FREE BOOK Write today for free booklet, describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles all makes, new and second hand, \$35.00 up.  
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Dept. P. Galesburg, Kansas.

**How to Make Prize Winning Soap**



PENNA. SALT MFG. CO., Dept. 1 Philadelphia, Penna.

Please send me Book giving prize-winning recipes for making soap.

Name.....  
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**Send in This Coupon and We'll Send You TWO Prize-Winning Recipes**

Of course you are going to submit *your* soap to the contest now being conducted by this paper, and of course you want to win one of the prizes. Then why not make your soap a combination of the *three* best recipes you can get—your own special recipe, the Lewis Recipe and the Mrs. Robinson Recipe. We'll gladly send you the latter two without any obligation on your part.

Now here's a hint. Be sure the grease in your soap is perfectly saponified. WHY?—because that is one of the things that the judges will look for. HOW?—by using

**Lewis' Lye**

The Standard for More than Half a Century

Lewis' Lye entirely saponifies the grease in home-made soap. It *always* does it because it is *always* the same and has been for over fifty years. Ask your mother about Lewis' Lye. The chances are she used it when she was a girl and does yet.

And now clip the Coupon and get it ready to mail this minute.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO., Manufacturing Chemists PHILADELPHIA





## Do You Know About Squabs

### Pigeons Are Money Makers For Some Poultrymen

BY A. HOFFMAN  
Iowa State Hospital

THE characteristics of pigeons, as a whole, are remarkably interesting, and furnish a broad field for the study of bird life.

Pigeons are monogamous, live in pairs, and share the duties of incubation and the work of feeding and caring for the young.

The young pigeons rely upon the parent birds for nourishment until they are able to care for themselves, which is at the age of about 6 to 8 weeks.

Nature has provided the parent bird with a process of changing the grain feed which it picks up and stores in its crop, into a chyme-like fluid, white in color, and termed "pigeon milk."

The parent bird takes its young's bill into its mouth, and by a spasmodic action of the crop, injects the milky food into the young one's crop. It is in this way that the offspring receives its nourishment during the first few weeks of its life.

A man who loves his flock of birds will find enjoyment in caring for them. With careful study and persistent effort, the difficulties will be overcome. The returns which may be expected from a flock will depend largely upon the feed, care and attention the birds receive. In answer to the question asked by so many as to whether the business is profitable, I wish to say that it, like any other business, requires time to learn. One must know the habits and characteristics of the birds, the mating, and the proper feeding and care.

#### Experience Is Necessary.

The breeding of high-class, expensive pigeons should not be attempted by a novice until he has had some experience with less expensive stock. No man can profitably handle 1,000 chickens who is not acquainted with the requirements of a smaller flock. The same is true of pigeons. The way to insure failure is to start with 100, 500 or 1,000 pigeons when one doesn't know how to mate, feed and care for one pair.

In breeding for market squabs, size and early maturity should be taken into consideration to a larger extent than color of plumage, as is the case in breeding for fancy points. In either case, the foundation stock should be purchased from a well-known breeder, and be large, have vitality, prolificacy, and a good pedigree.

The location of buildings and appliances must be given careful attention. Pigeon quarters vary from an ordinary box nailed to the gable of a barn to the most luxurious quarters. In any case, they should be dry, well ventilated and so constructed that plenty of light will strike the interior.

The greatest enemies of pigeons are rats and mice. Thousands of dollars are lost annually through the destruction which rats cause in pigeon quarters. Therefore, everything possible should be done to keep those blood-thirsty creatures out of the home of pigeons. For this purpose a concrete floor will be found superior to a dirt or wooden one. Furthermore, it is easily cleaned, and warmer.

#### Protect Against Rats.

Have the walls and partitions rat proof, and the openings for ventilation covered with fine meshed wire to ward off danger in that direction.

The arrangement of nests is of as great importance as that of other fixtures. By all means, they should be comfortably arranged, so that each pair will not disturb its neighbors. A space about 18 inches long, 10 inches wide and 6 to 8 inches deep, partitioned by a board, across the middle with a cleat to support the bottom, which can be removed for cleaning will be found satisfactory. The breeding pair, after the young are a few weeks old, yet are still occupying their nest, will prepare a new nest, and lay and incubate the eggs while caring for first young pair. A nesting place of the size mentioned will provide ample room for two nests.

To prevent the young from falling from the nest, fasten a 3-inch wide strip across the front of the apartment.

For the mating of pigeons, a cage of about 24 by 30 inches constructed of

light framework and wire netting, with a wire partition, and doors in front, should be used. The two birds which are to be mated should be placed in the cage one on each side of the partition. As soon as they become accustomed to the surroundings, they will, if of proper sex, begin to make love to each other, and wish for a chance to build a home of their own.

To fulfill their desire, put both of them in a vacant nesting apartment in the pigeon loft, and fasten some wire or cleats over the front, so as to keep them in. They will soon accustom themselves to their new home, and settle down to breed. After three or four days, the door may be lifted, and liberty given to the newly mated pair. From then on, they always will return to their assigned quarters. Mate only such birds as you think will produce favorable results.

#### Confine Then in Covered Fly.

An outdoor fly, consisting of frame work, covered with wire netting, should be provided. Openings 6 inches long and 4 inches wide should be made in the wall between the house and the fly. A platform about 5 inches wide should be constructed both on the outside and on the inside of the opening, so that the birds may light thereon instead of having to make a fly for the exit, which often causes injury. Roosting perches should also be provided in the fly where the pigeons may enjoy a family gathering. The perches should be located where they will not disturb the pigeons that are nesting.

Not only proper housing and mating are necessary to obtain satisfactory re-

Two years ago through political preferment, a man who had never had any business training or business experience in his life was put in charge of the Kansas State Penitentiary as warden. Last week an absolutely non-partisan committee after a long investigation, reported the prison was completely demoralized. It found "an entire absence of method or control" in its management and an appalling laxity of any semblance to order or discipline. Early reports that the state's "model mine" at the prison had become a wreck, were confirmed. Here is a sharp lesson for taxpayers everywhere. In reappointing former Warden Coddling, who has a record for efficiency never surpassed in that post, Governor Capper has directed that the new civil service rules be strictly applied and has notified every prison employe that politics has nothing to do with his job, that he need not fear dismissal if he is doing his work.

sults, but also a supply of wholesome food is of the greatest importance. The feeding of mouldy grain affects the health of the birds, therefore, their breeding qualities. The result will be weak, runty squabs.

There are two ways of feeding: hopper and hand. The advantages of the first are that enough feed may be placed in the different compartments of the feeding box or hopper to last several days. The birds will balance their own ration in this way, and the young, when leaving the nest, will do as they see the old birds do. In this way, they will get acquainted with their future food supply.

Stretching wires over the trough from one end to the other, about 1/2-inch apart, and from side to side, about 1 inch apart, so as to insure just enough space for the birds to get their bills into the feed, will prevent the throwing out of the grain.

When any of the hopper compartments are empty, they may be refilled by removing the lid of the hopper. The hopper, or feed box, should be placed about 6 inches from the floor, and its supporters covered with tin, in order to make it inaccessible to mice. A small

platform should be built on the side of the feed trough where the birds may light. This should also be elevated from the floor.

Provide a variety of grain to make up the bill of fare. Such grains as good sound red wheat, small Canada peas, buckwheat, kafir, millet and hulled oats are much relished. Fresh, clean drinking water should be supplied. During the warm weather, provide a water vessel large enough for the birds to bathe in. They will enjoy the bath greatly, and it will help to free them from dirt and lice.

#### Use a Catching Net.

When birds are to be caught for examination, or for other purposes, it is best to use a net, about 24 or 30 inches in diameter, fastened to a handle about 30 inches in length. Cotton netting is very suitable. This light affair can be cast over the bird you desire to catch without injuring it.

The person who is familiar with his birds usually can tell the males from the females by their actions. The cocks strut about with erect head, cooing loudly and frequently. With lowered wings and outspread tail, they sweep up to some inmate of the loft, as if to invite companionship. The hens, unless desirous of mating, stand quietly about, or, if approached by these lively males, coo softly, at the same time moving their heads back and forth. If approached too closely, however, they will strike with beak and one wing at the intruder, thus warning him to keep away, as his attentions are not acceptable.

But should the amorous little fellow on his parade about the loft meet a congenial spirit, she will reply to his attentions by bowing her head, winking her eyes, showing a trembling action of the throat, as if swallowing, fluttering her wings slightly, courtesying, raising the shoulders and spreading her tail, sometimes even reaching out the bill as if seeking to be caressed. After a liberal exhibition of this pretty coquetry, they seem to come to a mutual understanding as to their destinies. She accepts his caresses and the match is made.

Then they search for a nesting place. Usually the cock makes the selection and seeks to induce his mate to join him. When the hen is not ready to go to the nest, he will attempt to drive her to work, and both go trotting about the loft, the cock following the hen to strike her with his bill and sometimes punishing her severely. When such actions of the male and female are noticed it is a sign they are not well mated, and it is better to separate them, thus avoiding abuse and injury.

#### White Leghorns in the Lead

Single Comb White Leghorns, Oringtons and Barred Plymouth Rocks, stand one, two, three thus far in the egg-laying contest that commenced November 15, 1914, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. Fifty-eight pens, each containing 10 hens, are taking part in the contest, which is designed to indicate the relative egg productivity of the various breeds competing. Every individual in each pen must be of the same breed.

The relative standing of the first 10 pens on September 1 was as follows:

Stand-	Breed.	Eggs.
1.	White Leghorns (Oregon)	1434
2.	Oregons (Oregon)	1274
3.	Barred Plymouth Rocks (Oregon)	1227
4.	White Wyandottes (British Columbia)	1200
5.	White Leghorns (New York)	1136
6.	White Wyandottes (British Columbia)	1106
7.	White Leghorns (England)	1099
8.	Rhode Island Reds (California)	1073
9.	Barred Plymouth Rocks (Oregon)	1063
10.	White Leghorns (Washington)	1054

The Oregon is a new variety, developed by James Dryden, of the Oregon Agricultural college, whose successful experiments in poultry raising have distinguished him in the poultry world. It is a cross between the Single Comb White Leghorn and the Plymouth Rock.

#### Being Polite

Little Ellen, who was looking at the baby of a friend of her mother's wished to say something very complimentary, so she asked in polite tones: "How old is your baby?" "Eight weeks," replied the young mother, proudly. "Is that so!" responded Ellen, "she does not show her age."—Woman's Home Companion.

#### How to Prevent Roup

Dear Sir: Last winter I had 150 hens with the Roup and had lost 27 when I saw Walker's Walko Remedy recommended for this disease. I sent 50c (M. O.) to the Walker Remedy Co., L 22, Waterloo, Iowa (formerly located at Lamoni, Iowa), for a box, postpaid, and will say that it cured all that had the Roup and has kept the disease away ever since. I never had hens do better than last winter, and everyone knows what an awful hard winter it was on chickens. They have been healthier and have laid better ever since using this medicine. Mrs. Henry Farmer, Jerseyville, Ill.—Advertisement.

## Wheat Straw Worth \$100 a Stack

If you don't believe your wheat stacks are worth \$100 each write Manson-Campbell, 906 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for his new book "The Maker of Big Wheat Crops." Mr. Campbell is the inventor and manufacturer of the Simplex Straw Spreader—a machine that has been worth thousands and thousands of dollars to wheat farmers in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and the Northwest. Wm. Knopp made \$500 extra his first season. F. R. Cordry did even better. Several Oklahoma farmers say Mr. Campbell's Straw Spreader saved their wheat crops. Practically every farmer that uses a Straw Spreader says he increased his crop five bushel an acre.

Write for the Campbell book today—it tells all about it. It will be worth hundreds of dollars to you.

**THE BEST** \$45.00 strictly all oak tanned Western Double Team Harness on earth, with breeching, and collars for



Hame tugs, 1 1/2 in with three loops and patent buckle. Traces 2 1/2 ins. solid single ply, with cockeyes.  
**THE FRED MUELLER SADDLE & HARNESS CO.**  
1413-15-17-19 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

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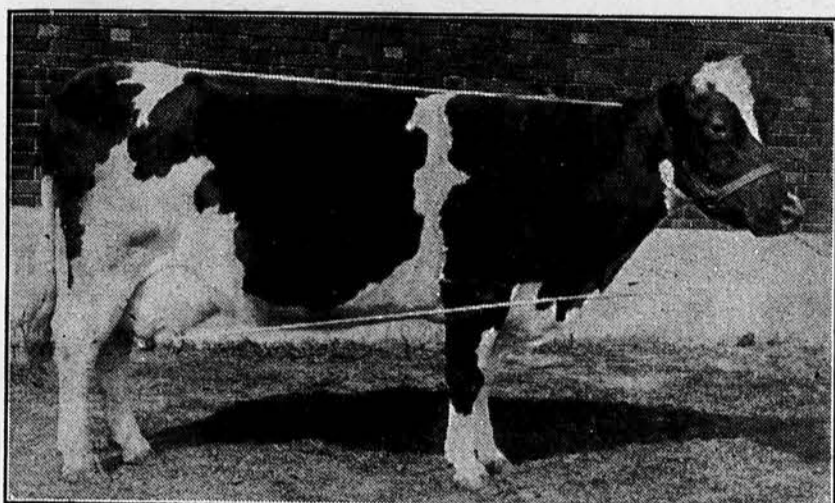


# Form Wedges of a Milk Cow

## Cow With Staying Quality

Third Article in Series on Judging Dairy Cattle

BY GILBERT GUSLER  
Ohio State University



This Shows the Wedge Form in Side View. The Wedge is Faulty Here, Because of Lack of Depth in the Rear.

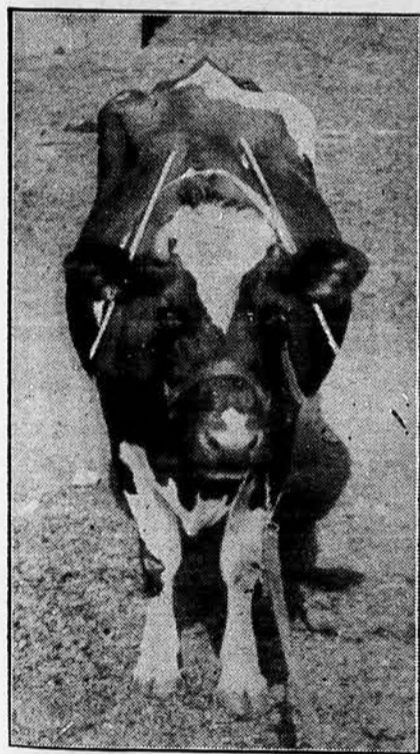
THE form of the dairy cow is determined by the work which she does. Provision must be made for the most ample development of the digestive and respiratory systems. The form must be typically feminine and there must be sparseness or angularity to show the absence of a fattening tendency. These requirements, if met, will result in a form that grows broader and larger toward the rear and lower part. Consequently, the term "wedge shaped" is descriptive and distinctive of the dairy cow, just as the term "blocky" or "rectangular" describes the conformation of meat-producing animals. Three wedges are discernible, hence the term "triple-wedged." A view of the cow from the side shows the side wedge, or triangle, with its sides formed by the top and under lines of the body, and the apex would be formed if these lines were con-

tinued forward until they met just in front of the body. This wedge is to be formed not by lack of chest depth, but by proper chest depth coupled with extreme depth through the rear of the barrel and udder, continued forwards by the light slim neck.

back ribs may constitute the base and the apex is formed by projection to the front of the side lines of the body. This top wedge is not to come from narrowness of chest. A blunt, or obtuse, side wedge due to shallowness of chest or bluntness at the top wedge due to a lack of spring of fore rib would not be satisfactory. It is plain that excellence in these wedges shape the animal for maximum production so far as abdominal and chest capacity and room for udder attachment are concerned. In addition these parts are developed in the proportions needed for most effective operation. Besides providing for great chest and barrel capacity, the form described is characteristically feminine and it involves sparseness or leanness, all important attributes of the dairy cow. Without sacrificing any of the foregoing, the conformation can be attractive and symmetrical, the carriage stylish and the appearance rugged and vigorous.

Udder capacity is one of the first things to be noticed. The fore udder is readily seen by the eye. The rear udder extends upward to that point between the thighs where the skin ceases to be more ample than on the other parts of the body. The hind quarters will be scant. This is caused by the depletion of the muscular system at the udder, and gives the ample space needed for complete udder development.

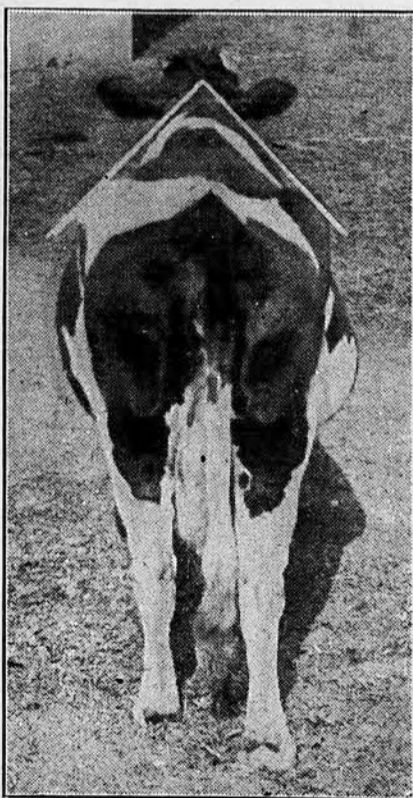
The udder should be fine-haired, as the continual flow of blood in great quantities for generations has produced animal heat in that part to the point of fining or expelling the hair.



Wedge Form From Front View.

A view of the cow from in front will show a second, or front, wedge with its apex at the withers and base formed by the width of the body at the shoulder by the joints. Or a wedge is formed by the ribs arching away from a prominent backbone. The more obtuse or blunt this wedge the better, since it involves well arched fore ribs with fineness of withers and sharpness of spine, the result of freedom from beef.

The third, or top, wedge is located with its base at the hips and apex at the withers, or the width through the



Wedge Form From Top View.

Lily of Willowmoor 22269, bred and owned by J. W. Clise, Redmond, Washington, has just finished her fifth consecutive official record for advanced registry, making a cumulative record of 84,991 pounds of milk, and 3,362.35 pounds of fat with 3.84 per cent fat average for the five years, making her the 5-year champion of the breed.

This record is worthy of study, in that it shows to a remarkable degree the staying quality of the Ayrshire cow, giving an average of 16,991 pounds of milk and 672.47 pounds of fat for five years. She now stands in first place as a long term cow.

She is due to freshen in October, and had she not been bred to calve within the cumulative requirement she would undoubtedly have again led the world's Ayrshire record for a single year, as her record under these conditions is only 426 pounds of milk less than the present record of the World's champion Ayrshire for milk and is 37.96 pounds more fat.

The record is valuable as showing the constitution necessary to give a remarkable milk and butterfat record, with a calf each year for five consecutive years.

To give that amount of milk annually and raise a calf each year, a cow must have constitution, which is characteristic of the Ayrshire breed.

C. M. Winslow.

### To Make Good Butter

Have all utensils used in handling the milk perfectly clean. After using they should first be rinsed in cold water, then washed in warm water and finally given a good scalding and sunning. Skim all cream while sweet, mix well as each lot is poured in the cream jar. Always churn before it wheys. At each churning a cupful of the sour cream should be kept out as a "starter" for the next batch of cream. Pour this into the first skimming and stir well. This gives an even texture and flavor to the butter.

Edna Dalton.

### Colt Shows For Kansas

As Kansas farmers have more money invested in horses than in any other class of livestock many persons have wondered why colt shows have not become popular long ago.

"Less improvement has been made in horses than in any other class of farm livestock," says Dr. C. W. McCampbell, assistant professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. "The colt show idea is spreading rapidly in Kansas. It is one of the best means of arousing interest. The college is always ready to make suggestions and arrange programs.

"The best time of year for holding colt shows is in October and the early part of November. There is now little time for preparation, but with the proper energy and backing a creditable show may be put on this season.

"At this time of year the colts usually are weaned and broken to halter, and can be displayed to the best advantage." Special stress is placed upon the importance of having a competent judge.

"Any Tom, Dick, or Harry, should not be picked up just because he is a good fellow," Doctor McCampbell says. "The colt show manager should remember that the colt class is the most difficult class of horses to judge. The judge should be required to give the reasons for his judging.

"Adequate accommodations for the colts should be provided. Exhibitors should not be compelled to tie them to wire fences or wagons."

In no case should there be fewer than six prizes in a class, but the prizes may vary to conform to local conditions. Doctor McCampbell suggests the following offerings:

- Draft colts sired by purebred sires—\$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.
- Mule colts sired by registered jacks—\$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.
- Farm teams (horses) weighing 2,800 pounds or more—\$8, \$7, \$5, \$4, \$3.
- Farm teams (horses) weighing less than 2,800—\$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.
- Farm teams (mules) weighing 2,300 or more—\$8, \$7, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2.
- Farm teams (mules) weighing less than 2,300—\$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.

The time to mention any changes in tomorrow's work schedule is today. The crew will work better and more loyally when they understand that the boss knows what he wants done and is planning the work ahead.



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Douglas Fir.....	6,340
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# Where Your Toys Are Made

## Old Santa Claus Has Helpers in Many Lands

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

IF SOMEBODY were to ask who is the busiest person in all the country these days I wonder how many of you boys and girls would guess Santa Claus? Most of you think, perhaps, this jolly, red-cheeked old gentleman works only one night in the year and has nothing to do the rest of the time but catch up on sleep and maybe give a little hay and corn to Donner and Blitzen and the other reindeer. But that isn't so at all; oh, dear me, no! He is busier than a whole hive of bees this very minute making toys for next Christmas and he has hundreds and thousands of men and women and even children helping him.

For years and years most of old Santa's helpers lived in Germany. Maybe you have had a mouth harp or a set of wooden soldiers or a wooden horse or some other toy that had "Made in Germany" stamped on it. In one large city called Nuremberg—get out your geography and see if you can find it—you could walk for miles and see nothing but buildings where toys were being made or houses where the toy makers lived. But all the toy makers in Germany did not live in cities. In the forests of Saxony and the Thuringer Wald are thousands of little cottages in which dwelt men who spent all their days whittling out toys with their knives from blocks of wood. The women helped by painting the toys and the boys and girls sat and watched the dolls or horses or soldiers growing into shape under the busy knives as the grown-ups worked. There were even schools in Germany where children were taught to make toys.

### The Dolls of Paris.

A great many of the dolls that Santa Claus has taken around to little girls in all parts of the world were made by his helpers in Paris. Who knows what country that is in? In the big factories where dolls were made, men cooked pasteboard and old paper and rags and a sticky kind of glue called gum tragacanth together in great iron kettles and stirred the mass and kneaded it till it was done and poured it into molds that formed bodies or hands or feet after it cooled and hardened. The heads were made of a finer, better sort of paste and after they came out of the molds were passed down long tables at which sat many girls. One girl would cut eye sockets in the head while it was still soft, and another girl would paint the rosy color in the cheeks and lips and still another would paint the black streaks that are eyebrows. At the end of the table the heads were taken and put into an oven to be baked hard. In another room more girls made eyes for the dolls out of melted glass. Each girl had a long hollow stick or blow pipe which she dipped into the melted glass and then she would blow through the pipe till the tiny drop of glass on the end was shaped into an eye. After the dolls were all put together they were taken to the dressmaking shops to have their clothes sewed and fitted.

The cruel war in Europe put an end to nearly all the toy making there and for more than a year Santa Claus has had to find most of his helpers in other countries. There were ever and ever

so many persons ready and waiting to do it. He moved the capital of Toyland from over in Nuremberg to a town in our own Massachusetts. Winchendon is the name on the map but most of the persons who live there call it Toy Town. Almost a million dollars' worth of toys are made here every year. Isn't that lots? You would know it was Toy Town the very minute you saw it, too, for right beside the railway station close to the tracks is a huge rocking horse 17 feet high. Wouldn't that be a "whopper" to find by your Christmas stocking?

Lots of smaller rocking horses are made in Toy Town. Some of them are covered with real hair like a sure-enough horse, but if you only knew the truth it isn't horse hair at all. It's calf skin stretched tightly over a wooden frame and tacked into place and the manes and tails that wave and ripple so proudly are made from the tails of cows. There are other horses with only painted bodies that are just as good to ride on though they may not look so pretty and still others with bodies covered with a kind of plush. The bodies and legs are all cut out by knives attached to a machine but parts of the head must be hand carved.

### Can You Beat It?

If you find a new drum on the Christmas tree this year it is more than likely it was made here in Toy Town for every year Winchendon puts out enough toy drums to form a row 44 miles long if they were placed side by side on the ground. Enough toy trunks are made in a year to form a pile 24 miles high if some Toy Town baggage man heaped them up on top of one another. Quantities of doll furniture and thousands of Noah's arks and miles of building blocks, and big families of dolls are made here also, besides other and newer kinds of toys.

The queer little brown people over in Japan have enlisted in the army of helpers for Santa Claus, too. They are especially good at making dolls' dishes and other toys of chinaware, and of course they make those funny, black-haired, slanting-eyed dolls you see sometimes. The Japanese are very clever at copying and if they once get a toy to use for a pattern they can make any number of them. Other toys are being made for Santa Claus in Switzerland, one of the few countries in Europe that is wise enough to keep out of war.

Perhaps you didn't know it, but the toys you play with today are just about the same as the toys other children have played with all the way back through history times. In a museum in a city in Europe is a mummy case in which was found the body of a little girl who lived 6,000 years ago, and in the case with her was a toy crocodile that opens and shuts its jaws just as some of your mechanical toys do. There have been dolls as long as there have been little girls to play with them, and the little Greek children who lived hundreds of years before the world knew Christmas had a hollow Trojan horse which was filled with wooden soldiers much on the order of your Noah's ark with its interesting figures of Mr. and Mrs. Noah and all their menagerie.



Here is a Picture of Ralph Bomgartner and His Little Brother Hugh of Palco, Kan., With Their Pony, Daisy.

## Safety First

"Safety First." How many of you boys and girls know what that means? Bob and Betty Dalton didn't know what it meant till Colonel Sure Pop, the Safety Scout told them. Colonel Sure Pop was the spryest, quickest little old chap you ever did see and he had a truly wonderful way of knowing when accidents were about to happen and then preventing them. There you see what Safety First is—keeping your eyes open for danger so that accidents will not happen. Bob and Betty joined the Safety Scouts too and had Safety buttons to wear on their coats. They had to turn the buttons upside down every day until they had done "one good turn for safety." Wasn't that fun? You'd be surprised to see how many ways those two found to help the Colonel in his work and how many lives they saved. You can read all about it in a wonderfully interesting little book called "Sure Pop and the Safety Scouts." It is written by Roy Rutherford Bailey and published by the World Book Company, Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y. It will cost you only 42 cents postpaid.

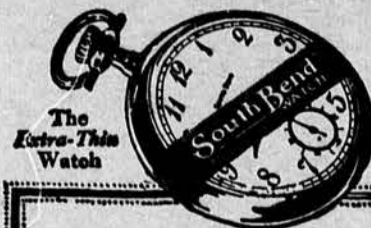
## Wanted, a Boy

- A jolly boy.
- A boy full of vim.
- A boy who is square.
- A boy who can say no.
- A boy who scorns a lie.
- A boy who hates deceit.
- A boy with "stick to it."
- A boy who despises slang.
- A boy who is aboveboard.
- A boy who saves his pennies.
- A boy with shoes always black.
- A boy who is proud of his big sister.
- A boy who has forgotten how to whine.
- A boy who thinks hard work no disgrace.
- A boy who does chores without grumbling.
- A boy who believes that an education is worth while.
- A boy who is a stranger to the street corners at night.
- A boy who thinks his mother above all mothers is a model.
- A boy who plays with all his might—during playing hours.
- A boy who does not know more than all the rest of the house.
- A boy who does not think it inconsistent to mix playing and praying.
- A boy who does not wait to be called a second time in the morning.
- A boy whose absence from the Sunday school sets everybody wondering what has happened.—Better Farming.

## A Real Curiosity

How would you like to be able to change colors whenever you felt like it—have your hands turn green when you placed them over a green cloth or bright red when you laid them on a red paper? You could have lots of fun doing this trick for the fellows at school, couldn't you? There is a real, live creature that can do this but it doesn't do the trick to show off. It changes color either to protect itself from enemies or to catch its food. Have you guessed what the creature is? It belongs to the lizard family and its name is the chameleon.

In ancient times people used to think chameleons could turn any color in the rainbow but it has been learned now that they can manage only yellow, brown, green, gray and nearly black and combinations of these colors. But then these are the colors it is most likely to need in its business of insect catching, for they are the hues of grass, rocks, tree trunks and soil. Its method of catching insects is interesting. It has a long hollow tongue with a knob on the end which is covered with a sticky substance. When an unfortunate fly alights within five or six inches of a watchful chameleon the creature measures the distance with its queer, rolling eyes and then darts out its sticky tongue so quickly that the insect is caught and rushed down the lizard's long throat before it realizes what has happened to it. But the tongue is not the only queer thing about this unusual creature. Its two eyes are very large but are almost covered by lids which have a small hole in the center over the pupil. It can move either eye without moving the other. The feet of this curious creature have five toes. Wouldn't you like to see one?



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The Dishwashing Game

On Monday, before I go to school, I wash the dishes—it's mother's rule— So Bridget can sort the clo'es. To help me get them quickly done, I've made up a game that's lots of fun. And here is the way it goes: The forks are voyagers, and their wives Are the tablespoons and the silver knives; The teaspoons are babies wee; Each platter, saucer and cup's a boat In which from the dish-pan port they float— They're shipwrecked when out at sea. The soap-sud breakers dash fierce and high, But all hands are saved and rubbed till dry; The wrecks are towed in to shore; In closest harbor they safely stay Till sailing date on another day, They bravely embark once more. And washing dishes in this way Is nothing but fun. And I always say— And mother agrees with me— "If work's on hand it's a splendid plan To do it the jolliest way you can." Just try it yourself and see. —Good Housekeeping.

How Sheppie Saved the Pig

Sheppie is my dog. One cold morning last spring when I went to look for Sheppie to give her some breakfast I found her curled up in one of the chicken coops with three of the cutest little puppies I ever saw huddled up close to her. I made her a house on the south side of the shed, and after putting a good bed in it I moved the family in. Out in the hog lot that morning papa found some little new pigs all chilled to death but one, and it was almost stiff from cold. I took the little pig and put it in with the little pups. Sheppie smelled the pig all over. Then she growled. I told her she must not do that and after I had scolded her a little she did not growl any more. The little pig slept with the puppies till it was quite warm and then it ate breakfast with them. I am sure it did, because I noticed closely, and I think it got more than its share because the little pups whined as if they were hungry. By this time the pig was good and warm, so I took it back to the pen and gave it to its mother. It has grown to be a big pig now and it belongs to me because Sheppie saved its life and Sheppie is my dog. Charley Shaw. Lenora, Okla.

This Rooster Flies High

The pet I like best is a Leghorn rooster I call Pete. I have had him for a pet since he was a tiny chicken and he is nearly 2 years old now. I kept him in a box when he was small, and every time he was let out he would run after me wherever I went. He comes and eats out of my hand and flies up on my shoulder. He is fond of petting, and lets my sister and me pick him up any place among the other chickens. One of his favorite places is on the porch, where he likes to stand and crow. If I open the door he will walk into the house where he always expects something to eat. As soon as he gets it he crows with all his might as if he was well pleased. If we let him he will fly upon a chair or table and crow. We have several pictures of him that my sister took with her camera, but the best one is of the rooster on top of my uncle's head. Uncle put him on his shoulder, but Pete always likes to get up high so he took a jump to the top of uncle's head and stood there as still as the man while the picture was being taken. I wouldn't sell my pet for any amount of money, for I don't think I ever could get another like him, or get along without Pete. Arthur Peterson. R. 1, Falun, Kan.

How Pet Squirrels Play

We had two pet squirrels once. They were very little when we got them and did not know how to drink so I took a fountain pen filler and filled it with warm milk. We put the end of it in the squirrel's mouth and he would sit up and hold the fountain pen filler with his front feet and drink just as if it was a bottle. We put their cage in a tree near the house. They lived in it a while and then they went to work one day and built a nest in the top of the tree. When the nights were cold we took our squirrels into the house and put them into a big pocket in an overcoat. Whenever they came into the house they would hunt for their pocket. We had a big black cat and he and the squirrels used to play together. The dogs never tried to hurt them and the squirrels were not afraid of the dogs.

When the squirrels washed their faces they would take their forepaws and lick them and then rub them over their faces as hard as they could. Then they would wipe their faces with the ends of their bushy tails. The squirrels used to sit up in our hands and eat nuts. They were very greedy. In the evenings they used to get up on the house and play. They would lie down and roll over and over till they came to the very edge and then they would scamper up the roof again. On a windy day they would climb way up on the highest limb and hold on while the wind rocked them to sleep. They knew their names and came when we called them just as a cat does. Verlyn Wilson. Loring, Kan.

A Cat Bank

Once we had a cat named Stubby. It was a bluish colored cat and we thought lots of it. Mamma gave my sister Ollie a penny one day for washing the dishes and just to tease her I took her penny and told her I was going to make Stubby swallow it. Of course I didn't intend to, but when I opened Stubby's mouth and tried to put the penny in it slipped out of my hand and when I tried to get the money I tipped the cat's head up and down went the penny. We were scared and ran right away and told mamma and papa about it and asked if it would hurt our kitty but Stubby never acted as if she were hurt at all and we girls were surely glad. Another time I was up in the haymow and I had all the kittens and the mother cat in my lap. I happened to look up toward the peak of the barn and I saw a snake up there just curled out of a hole

A little home neglect has such far-reaching consequences. The boy with the mother who fondly "picks up" after him and waits on him from childhood to youth, is spoiling some other woman's husband. The girl not trained by her mother in the many important details of home management, will some day become some man's wife, and what a wife she will be in these times of struggle to make income equal outgo and provide for emergencies. The boy trained to observe no order will be as disorderly and careless in business as in home life. The girl who slumps through girlhood will become the slatternly woman. So are life's failures created.

between the sheathing and the roof, I put the kittens down quickly and ran up to the house and told mamma there was a snake in the haymow and it would eat the kittens. I was afraid to go back myself to get them, but it wasn't very long till my big brother came home from the field and he killed the snake. Hanna Rohlfis. R. 2, Hollenberg, Kan.

Asking Too Much

A school janitor threw up his job the other day. When asked the trouble, he said: "I'm honest and I won't stand being slurred. If I find a pencil or a handkerchief about the school when I'm sweeping I hang or put it up. Well, a little while ago I seen wrote on the board, 'Find the least common multiple.' Well, I looked from cellar to garret for that thing, and I wouldn't know the thing if I met it on the street. Last night, in big writin', on the blackboard, it said, 'Find the greatest common divisor.' Well, I says to myself, 'both of them things are lost now; and I'll be accused of takin' 'em, so I quit!'"—University Nebraskan.

Good Recommendation

"So," said the old general, "you think you would make a good valet for an old wreck like me, do you? I have a glass eye, a wooden leg, and a wax arm that need looking after, not to mention false teeth, and so forth." "Oh, that's all right, general," replied the applicant, enthusiastically; "I've had lots of experience. I worked six years in the assembling department of a big motor-car factory."—Tit-Bits. Blood will tell. We have a dachshund that is always looking for a place in the sun.—Chicago Tribune.

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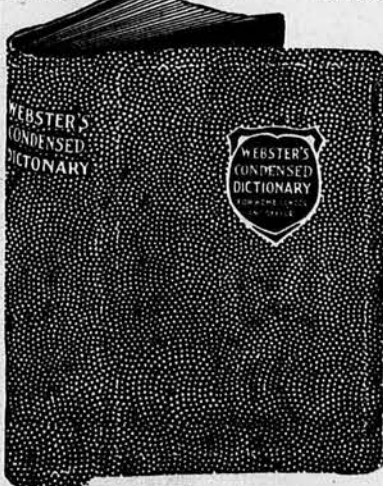
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### Hides and Skins You Can Tan

Every Farmer Should Save These Recipes for the Future

BY TURNER WRIGHT  
Livestock Editor

THERE are a few hides and skins on almost every farm every year which can be made into good leather, fur, or rugs. The labor and expense of tanning these hides and skins will not be very great and the product usually will be much better than any that can be bought. We have had a large number of requests recently for methods for tanning different hides. The recipes given here have been selected partly for the purpose of answering these inquiries. One of the most frequent requests is for a recipe for tanning hides with the hair on either for caps or rugs. This method has been recommended several times. If the hide is a dry one it should be soaked in warm water until it is pliable. Scrape off all the fat on the skin side. This should be done with a blunt knife. The work will be facilitated if the hide is stretched over a log which has legs on one end like a trestle. The surface of the log must be perfectly smooth otherwise the hide may be cut or some of the flesh may be left on it. Oil or lard should be worked into the hide after the fat has been scraped off to make it pliable. Mix 1 tablespoon of powdered alum and 2 tablespoons of saltpetre and sprinkle the mixture on the flesh side. If the hair is greasy it can be cleaned with a little weak lye. Yellow ochre mixed with the oil will give a fine color to the under side. This process is good for sheepskins, deerskins, and all small furs.

#### Wash the Skin.

Another method which is recommended often, is to wash the skin thoroughly in warm water and remove all the fleshy matter from the inner side. Clean the hair or wool with warm water and soft soap and rinse it well. Mix ¼ pound of common salt, ¼ pound of ground alum, and ½ ounce of borax; dissolve the mixture in hot water and add enough rye meal to make a thick paste. Spread the paste on the flesh side of the hide. Fold it lengthwise with the flesh side in and let it stand for 10 to 14 days; then scrape the paste off, wash the hide, and dry it. Work the flesh side of the skin when it is almost dry to make it pliable. The softness of the fur or rug depends on the amount of working it receives.

The hair must be removed from any hide which is used for leather before it is tanned. Dry skins must be soaked in water until they are as pliable as green ones. Place the hide in a solution of limewater and let it stay until the hair slips easily. One quart of unslacked lime dissolved in 5 gallons of soft water will make a good solution. The skin probably will have to stay in the solution two to four days and it should be aired occasionally. It may be necessary to weight the hide down so it will stay under the water. Take it out of the solution when the hair slips, scrape off the hair, and wash it to remove all the lime. Make a solution of 6 gallons of water, 2 pounds gum gambir, ½ ounce of extract of wild cherry, 1 ounce of hops, 1 ounce of gum accacia, ½ ounce of ammonia, and ½ ounce of salsoda. Boil all together until the gambir is dissolved. Allow the solution to cool, place the hide in it, and allow it to stand from three to 15 days. The length of time the hide should stay in the solution will depend on its thickness. This method can be used for tanning heavy hides for harness leather.

#### Prepare the Bark Carefully.

This method for tanning with bark was given by R. S. Wheeler in the Country Gentleman not long ago. Any bark which has plenty of tannin in it will tan leather. Hemlock, chestnut, any of the oaks, and even willow will do. Red and black oak give a pleasing, dark color. Remove most of the outer bark as there is very little tannin in it. Pound or grind up, the finer the better, about one-half a peck of the inner bark. Put it in a tub or any vessel, which is not rusty, and pour 3 gallons of boiling soft water over it. Cover and let it steep until it is cool. Take out the bark and put in the skin from which the hair has been removed. Work the skin in order to get all the air bubbles from under it. Add about one-half peck of ground bark. Weight the hide down and set it in a

cool place. The hide should be wrung out, the liquor warmed and fresh bark added three to five times according to the size of the hide. A small calf-skin will tan in 12 to 15 days and should be heated no less than three times during that period. Cut a thin shaving from the thickest edge. If it shows a light streak put it back until the color shows clear through.

The hide should be worked well while it is drying. A small light hide will be soft enough but a heavy hide will be a little stiff. Bear in mind that a wet skin burns very easily. All the liquid used should be only lukewarm. Liquor that is only uncomfortably warm to the hand will ruin a wet skin or a green hide so it never will be soft. A stiff hide can be made soft by working in a very little neat's foot oil or even fish oil. This method when done properly will give a very beautiful piece of dark red leather, very soft and tough, and better than any that can usually be bought as it has not been eaten with acids.

#### Oil Emulsion Is Valuable.

If a very soft white leather or Indian-tan buckskin is wanted the oil emulsion probably will give the best results. The recipe for this method also is given in the Country Gentleman. Boil 1 quart of soft soap, and 1 big teacup of tanners oil—fish oil—until the oil cuts the soap, add 1 cup of coal oil and 2 gallons of soft water, and boil a few minutes. The solution is ready for the hide when it is cooled to a lukewarm temperature. This amount is enough for a deerskin or a small calfskin. Work the hide well to be sure all the air is out from under it. The more a skin is worked while tanning the better. Weight it in the solution so it will be entirely under the liquor. Let it stand in a warm place. Take it out every two or three days and wash it thoroughly in warm soapsuds. Pull it and stretch it until it is almost dry. Heat the tanning liquor every time the hide is put back into it. It should be done in 10 days or two weeks. The skin should be washed thoroughly the last time it is taken from the tanning liquor. It should be washed in warm soapsuds, wrung as dry as possible, and hung up. Begin working it by pulling and stretching or whipping it round a post. This working of the hide while it is drying is an important part of the process as it will be a little stiff if it is not worked perfectly dry. The hide should be white and soft as kid when it is dry. If it is not soft warm the tanning liquor, add a pint of soap, and let the skin soak three or four days longer. It will eventually come out soft provided it hasn't been burnt.

If Indian-tan buckskin or similar leather is wanted the hide must be grained before it is tanned. The grain is a very thin parchment-like skin next to the hair. All of it must be scraped off with the hair for if any is left on the "velvet" cannot be raised.

#### Contagious Abortion

I have a young cow that has lost two calves at about six months. She gives milk just the same as if she had carried the calf her full time. She is in good flesh, 3 years old, and never has carried a calf the full nine months. M. A. Doniphan County, Kansas.

Your heifer undoubtedly is affected with contagious abortion. As a general rule animals affected with this disease acquire an immunity to the germ of contagious abortion, so that they do not abort a third time, though they still are able to transmit the disease to newly introduced members of the herd. Such a cow would, therefore, be a constant source of danger if kept in a large herd, though no longer aborting herself. Dr. R. R. Dykstra. Kansas State Agricultural College.

Mr. Bryan says his next statement will be divided into three parts. Instinctively we recall the announcement of a mountaineer preacher who said to his flock:

"Brethren, I hev decided t' divide my sermon in three parts. Th' fust part I'll understand an' you won't. Th' second part you'll understand an' I won't. Th' third part nobody'll understand."—Montgomery Advertiser.

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# Keep Your Farm Productive

## Silos, Kafir and Cattle Will be More Profitable Than Wheat

BY W. E. BOEHME  
Stafford, Kan.

"WHAT use do I have for a silo?" some farmers say to me, "I have only one old cow, and I have every acre of my land in wheat."

That is just the trouble. Every acre of land in wheat! If farmers in western Kansas continue to put all their land to wheat they soon will be paying \$5 a day for harvest hands who will work only 8 hours a day, and not very hard for that time. The price of harvest hands has gradually increased until there is little profit in growing wheat and selling it for the prices that usually prevail at harvest time. Many farmers are forced to sell at that time.

It is a common thing to see a farmer come to town and buy his butter and meat, horse feed, both hay and grain, and even watermelons. If you ask him how it is that he must buy butter, he will tell you that he has all his land in wheat. He wished to put in about 300 acres of wheat he will tell you, so that he would have enough for a decent harvest. A man must have a large harvest in order to be able to hire a crew of good men.

The remedy that I would suggest is that each of two neighboring farmers build large silos, and keep some cattle. Each of them can put 100 acres in corn or kafir. They can join forces at harvest time and cut both crops of wheat with one crew. I will guarantee that they will both make more money than they will if they put all the land to wheat.

F. O. Bunyan of Turon, Kan., bought a Champion cressote and oil treated silo last year. It was 20 by 34 feet, and held 216 tons. He filled it with corn, and then after he planted his wheat last fall he drove the country for a few days and bought 50 head of cattle. A few of these were cows, but most of them were yearlings. I drove down to his place a short time ago to see how things were going with him. He has his silage about one-half fed. His horses and cattle all are looking fine. He has three or four troughs 16 or 18 feet long. He put the end of the first trough against the silo door, the next trough against the first one, and so on. He does not use a team in feeding. The silo and troughs are in the pasture. He drives the cattle in the corral while he puts the silage in the troughs, and then he turns both the cattle and horses out, and you should see them eat.

He has a small corral with a trough in it, and a creep hole so that the smaller animals that have trouble in getting their share can go in there and eat undisturbed. Mr. Bunyan tells me that it takes him about 45 minutes to feed 50 head of cattle and 12 or 14 head of horses, morning and night.

I have lived in Kansas for 37 years, and to the best of my recollection enough roughage always has been grown to make plenty of good silage. The

year of 1912 was the only possible exception, and even then I saw thousands of acres of corn that was a total loss that would have made good feed if it had been put into silos.

There is another big argument in favor of a silo and some cattle. If you grow one crop all the time you are gradually taking the fertility from the soil, and putting nothing back. When this land falls into the hands of your children, it will take them years to get it into productive condition. If you have a silo and a few cattle, and haul the manure out on the land, you can with a very little effort keep up the fertility. You will at the same time make more money than you would by growing nothing but wheat.

### Build a Silo.

Dairy feeds are soaring high,  
Build a silo.  
Summers seem a going dry,  
Build a silo.  
Cows go dry too, fed on hay;  
Sort of seem to fall away,  
They need silage every day,  
Build a silo.

Pasturage costs quite a heap,  
Build a silo.  
Winter feeds are never cheap,  
Build a silo.  
Build it wide and build it deep,  
Cording to the cows you keep;  
Then for milk you'll never weep,  
Build a silo.

That's the burden of my song,  
Build a silo.  
If you've cows you can't go wrong,  
Build a silo.  
Milk will flow and smiles 'll come,  
And you'll shout, "I'm glad, by gum,  
I built a silo."

### Alfalfa and Cane

November 3, 1906, I turned 85 head of Panhandle steers into the stalk fields with crabgrass and weed patches. The steers did well until they were in the last field. By that time heavy freezing had dried up all the vegetation and they had only the stalks to eat. One morning one steer was down. When lifted he was very stiff and went at a staggering gait. The next day another was down. I immediately began giving the herd one feed a day of good alfalfa hay or bright cane and had no further trouble. My theory is that they need to combine the dry feed of the cornstalks with some laxative feed, with plenty of salt and good water.

R. I. Howard, Kan. Subscriber.

### A Greater Surprise

"Where are you goin', ma?" asked the youngest of five children.  
"I'm going to a surprise party, my dear," answered the mother.  
"Are we all goin', too?"  
"No, dear; you weren't invited."  
After a few moments' deep thought:  
"Say, ma, then don't you think they'd be lots more surprised if you did take us all?"—New York Sun.



WHEN you know the tobacco joy there is in a little nibble of pure, rich mellow tobacco, you naturally feel sorry for the man who spends more money for ordinary tobacco, and gets less satisfaction for it.

It makes a fellow with a heart in him feel like putting his friends wise to the little chew that satisfies and cuts out so much grinding and spitting.

A little chew of pure, rich, mellow tobacco—seasoned and sweetened just enough—cuts out so much of the grinding and spitting.



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The taste of pure, rich tobacco does not need to be covered up. An excess of licorice and sweetening makes you spit too much.

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Notice how the salt brings out the rich tobacco taste.

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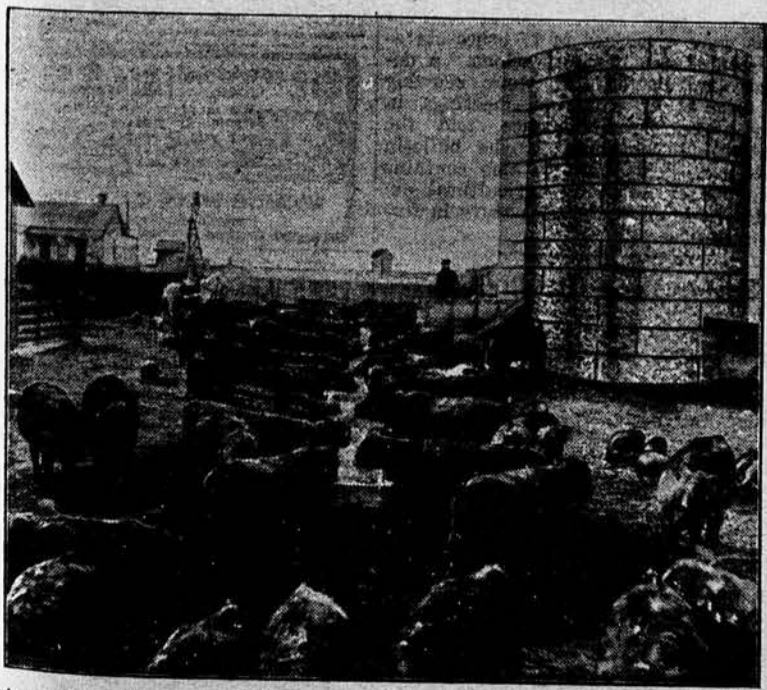
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This new style thin model coin Purse is heavily silver plated and opens with push spring just like a watch case. It has a beautiful engraved design on both sides as shown in illustration. The illustration also shows the arrangement of the inside of the case. On one side are two coin compartments 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 3/4 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.

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Western Kansas Farmers Who Grow Kafir for Silage Make More Money in the Long Run Than by Raising Nothing But Wheat.



# Kansas Has Artesian Water

## Irrigation From Underground Water in Meade County Pays

BY VICTOR SCHOFFELMAYER

THE utilization of the vast lake of water which underlies Meade county, Kan., extending over an area of about 300 square miles, is one of the notable irrigation projects in the Southwest. Meade and Fowler are the two principal towns in the artesian belt. The first gusher was brought in near Fowler about 19 years ago on the farm of Andor Eliason. In all there are 11 artesian wells on the Eliason farm, varying in flow from 150 to 250 gallons a minute. The wells range in depth from 130 to 160 feet.

The principal crop raised is alfalfa. In many cases high power engines and centrifugal pumps have been attached to artesian well casings and the flow has been greatly increased. In other cases the full importance of the artesian wells has not been grasped and they are allowed to waste themselves without coming in contact with growing crops. It is safe to say that this condition will change in a short time.

### A Centrifugal Pump.

One of the best equipped pumping plants installed in the artesian district is on the farm of C. E. Hawley, who has a centrifugal pump of 1,200 gallons capacity a minute. The well is 250 feet deep and water rises within seven feet of the surface. The plant cost \$6,000 and irrigates between 100 and 130 acres. It is planned to irrigate 200 acres in all. The chief crop is alfalfa, which yields five cuttings of about a ton to each cutting an acre.

A 16 horsepower Olds engine and a Gould centrifugal pump of 470 gallons capacity a minute have been installed on the farm of Howard Norman near Fowler. Water is taken from an artesian well which flowed freely for years. Forty acres of alfalfa, yielding five crops a year, are irrigated. The well is 160 feet deep and the pumping plant cost \$600, the well costing \$400. A windmill pumps water from the same well into a reservoir when a stiff wind is blowing. There are six artesian wells on the Norman farm, the largest flowing 150 gallons a minute.

About 300 acres of alfalfa, milo, kafir and corn are irrigated on the farm of A. D. and Paul E. Walker northwest of Fowler. The well is 150 feet deep. Hundreds of acres of alfalfa are irrigated on Crooked L ranch near Meade with water from artesian wells.

Irrigation in the Artesian valley has raised farm values. Land which some years ago brought a comparatively low price today is quoted at from \$75 to \$100 an acre. The presence of water has doubled and trebled values. On the R. L. Sawyer ranch there are several artesian wells which irrigate 800 acres, mostly alfalfa. On the J. F. Miller farm five wells supply a reservoir which irrigates a large acreage. The reservoir is stocked with fish and there is a large orchard which also is irrigated. There are flowing wells on almost every forty of the 800 acres. There are 200 acres of alfalfa which was cut five times and yielded about a ton or more an acre each time. Corn and kafir are also raised. The artesian lake is stocked with bass and surrounded with a fine orchard and catalpa grove.

### They Have Silos, Too.

Silos are being built in which to store the crops of kafir, corn and milo. With such an abundance of water at hand the farmers of the Artesian valley are turning their attention to more intensive cultivation and the growing of crops which return large incomes. At present millions of gallons of water is wasted because no adequate system of utilization is employed. The water is looked upon as a gift. It is not unusual to see a gushing artesian well throwing water ten feet into the air and then finding its way to a ditch which it has gradually worn and ending its journey in the lowlands of the Cimarron river.

There has never been a crop failure in the Artesian valley. When drouth did such great damage throughout the West last summer the farmers of the Fowler and Meade district were getting \$16 to \$20 a ton for their alfalfa, and they had plenty of it to sell. There is an alfalfa mill at Fowler which pays

from \$7 to \$9 a ton for the hay direct from the windrow. The demand for alfalfa has increased every year and there is no fear of overproduction. A large alfalfa field owned by W. P. Bunyan of Fowler netted him \$25 an acre as his share on the half-crop basis. Two out of five cuttings yielded two tons of alfalfa an acre. This valley is sub-irrigated by an artesian underground flow characteristic of the low spots in the valley.

The discovery of artesian water on the Fowler and Meade district is credited to Ben Cox, a Meade county pioneer who settled there in 1884. A drill was engaged to sink a hole 150 feet deep. At a depth of 142 feet a strong flow of water rose above the casing. The well cost just \$187.50 and it was one of the sights of Meade county for years. A remarkable geological formation is responsible for the artesian flow, the strata narrowing suddenly and taking a decided dip downwards a few miles from Fowler. It is believed the water of the Cimarron and other rivers which "go dry" during the summer finds its way into the underground lake beneath the Artesian valley and the contraction of the sand and gravel strata forces the water to rise to the surface and above it.

### Bad Habits in Horses

BY V. G. STAMBAUGH.

Horses that have been properly handled and trained are not balky, neither do they have bad habits. When horses with bad habits are encountered a careful study of each case should be made in order to ascertain the cause, and, if possible, to remove it. The most common cause of balkiness among horses is punishment to make

Kansas is about to take a decided epochal step toward better government. A notable commission will establish its new civil service and put in force its new civil service law, considered the best law of its kind in the United States. Three high-grade, supremely well-qualified men, who will serve on the commission without salary, have been named by Governor Capper. They are W. L. Burdick, professor of law at the State University; James L. King, state librarian, and J. E. Caton, Kansas' new state accountant. Dr. Burdick is an authority on civil service law. He is also a strong believer in the merit system of employing employes for the public service and of protecting competent, industrious and well-trained men from dismissal by spoilsmen officials who would make room for mere place hunters. Mr. King is known for his sterling integrity and ability; Mr. Caton, as an expert public accountant. Three better men for putting the new law in practical operation could hardly be found in Kansas.

them do something that they cannot do or that they do not understand how to do. Another common cause is the forcing of horses to draw heavy loads without allowing them to stop occasionally to rest and regain their breath. The use of the whip or spur in such instances should be avoided, as the pain inflicted will be very likely to provoke further and more stubborn rebellion. If a horse balks the bearing of the harness should be examined to see if it is hurting him. If a heavy load is being drawn and the horse is not allowed to rest and regain his breath and strength he may become sulky and refuse to pull. Give him a short rest, and while he is resting rub his nose, pick up a front foot and tap the hoof a few times, or adjust the harness, and he may forget his grievance. Take the lines and give the command to go ahead, turning slightly to the right or left to start. If the horse does not start it is either a case of overload or a chronic balker. If the load is so heavy it cannot be drawn, unload. If the horse is a chronic balker a course

of training will be necessary to overcome the habit.

In older horses where the habit of balking is fixed the horse should be trained to obey all commands with promptness without being hitched to the wagon. First put on the double trip ropes and use them until the horse stops and stands when he hears "whoa." Next put on the guy line, which should be managed by an assistant, while you drive and attend the trip ropes. The guy line is a rope fastened around the horse's neck and a half hitch over the lower jaw. It is very severe and should not be used to excess. If the horse shows any tendency to balk, give the command "whoa" before he stops of his own accord. When ready to start, the assistant should take a position in front of the horse and smartly jerk him forward with the guy line at the same time you give the command "get up." Repeat the process of stopping and starting until the horse shows no signs of self-will. Use the guy line, and use it severely, on the slightest intimation that the horse is going to balk. After a few of these lessons the horse may be hitched to the wagon. The trip ropes and guy line should be kept on until he is well broken of the habit.

A horse that kicks when something touches his heels is dangerous to drive. To overcome the habit, put on the harness and the trip ropes. Take a stick and pole him all over. After he becomes submissive to the pole, tie sacks of hay to the traces and breeching, and continue the lesson until he pays no attention to them.

Fasten a long pole on either side with one end to drag on the ground, the other end to be fastened to the shaft carrier. Drive him around with these, and if he attempts to kick command "steady" and pull him to his knees. The lessons should be continued until he submits to the poles dragging between his legs and all around him. This is a good lesson to give before driving single.

### The Institutes Are Popular

Both the number of farmers' institutes held every year and the attendance at these meetings is steadily increasing, according to a report on farmers' institute work just published by the United States Department of Agriculture as Bulletin No. 269. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the report states, 25,238 of these institutes were held throughout the country, with a total attendance of 3,656,381. This is an increase in attendance of 26 per cent over that of any previous year. On the other hand, the expense of conducting the work was nearly \$63,000 less than last year, the total cost for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, being \$447,897.

The farmers' institute organization conducts its work under many different forms so that it is almost impossible to summarize its activities briefly. For example, in addition to the ordinary meetings, there were movable schools in 13 states which had a registered attendance of 112,498 different persons. Field demonstration meetings were also held in 15 states, although no record of the attendance was kept. Special railroad trains were organized in 17 other states for lectures and demonstrations. A detailed analysis of this work showing the number of kinds of meetings in every state, the attendance, and the duration, is contained in the bulletin mentioned. This bulletin also contains a number of notes on agricultural extension work of a similar nature in foreign countries.

### Saving Labor By Blasting

I used black blasting powder in digging my silos. Probably this saved me one-half the labor of digging. I tried dynamite, but it was my experience that powder was better for this purpose. I put in three charges in a triangle, with the charges about 3 feet from the wall. I found it advisable to dig a trench 18 inches deep near the wall before blasting, to prevent loosening the wall. One and one-half inch holes 3 feet deep were used for the charges. I put a fuse in the hole, then put in about a foot of powder and tamped earth into the hole above the powder. H. S. Dern.

Gray County.

As a food, beans are a substitute for meat in the daily ration.

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Southwest Kansas, along the Santa Fe, offers much good land at low prices and on easy terms.

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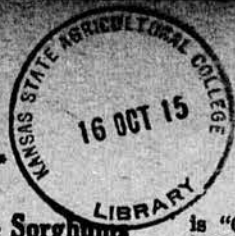
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Results With the Sorghums

Here are three grain sorghums that are noteworthy because they are the three most dwarf erect headed varieties grown. You will, of course, readily recognize the plant on the extreme right in the picture as Dwarf Blackhull kafir and also the one in the middle as Dwarf Whitehulled—but the one on the left? Were a person to see it growing he would say it is a good selection of a brown seeded milo—but it is a Dwarf kaoliang. This is a rare variety little known here, which was brought from China.

At the time I first tried it, in 1912, I was on the lookout for a successor for milo, because milo was too late, stooled too much and tended toward pendant heads. This variety seemed to be just what I wanted, as it filled all of these requirements. But the following season I found that it, like all other dwarf growing varieties, was affected by the hot winds which killed the bloom. Again in 1913 I saw the value of the Dwarf Blackhull kafir. Were I to choose between the dwarf kaoliang and



Grain Sorghums Grown at McCook

the dwarf milo I would take the kaoliang because it has outyielded milo in the two years they were grown side by side, and it is much easier to handle. Since I need forage along with grain I have turned my attention more to the kafirs.

For the farmer needing a forage-grain plant that is much earlier than milo and perhaps earlier than feterita I believe the Dwarf Whitehull kafir is satisfactory. My work with it has covered but three years, yet I think it a coming crop. It ripened by September 1—from May 25—in 1913, and by August 22 in 1914. There is a chance to increase this earliness a few days by careful breeding.

I have isolated a forage and an early strain of Dwarf Blackhull kafir. The early head row last year ran from three to seven days earlier than the other 45 head rows—but it didn't yield up to some others in either forage or grain. The forage strain grew perhaps a half foot taller than the other 45 head rows and made almost a half ton more forage to the acre than the next highest head row. It yielded up well on the grain too. This variety is very leafy and if untopped it makes a good feed for stock. Of course, Dwarf kafir never will take the place of tall growing varieties on forage, but it is noted for grain production.

McCook, Neb.

"Old Homesteader"

Life would be a sorry adventure if it weren't for our unidentified correspondents—Old Homesteader and Pro Bono Publico and Taxpayer and Constant Reader. What a family! It doesn't matter what the world may be discussing, politics or religion or war or crop systems, this family is opposed to it. In the opinion of Taxpayer everyone in the country is crooked, after bribes; every man has his price. Old Homesteader believes that every cent he grudgingly pays the tax collector is used to support state institutions, and he believes no one on earth except the farmer pays taxes anyway. He and his whole family are "agin the gov'ment." Everything is crooked. There are no honest men. The press of the country is controlled by predatory wealth. The "white collar farmers" at the agricultural college are a lot of dudes with as much farm sense as a pigeon. Farm papers are edited by several kinds of Yaps and every one of the said Yaps should be placed under restraint. This

is "Old Homesteader's" idea of withering sarcasm.

The strange thing, possibly the strangest thing about this family, is its reluctance to sign its own name. The whole world, regardless of color or tongue, has only one characterization for this kind of person. His letters seldom have any value, but often injure an innocent person, as a bullet from some untraceable source slays its victim.

What sort of creature is it who finds pleasure in poisoning a neighbor's dog, in stealthily posting a poisonous letter, in striking some one in the dark! We find an excuse for the man who asks a question anonymously. He fears ridicule. The man who tries to hurt some one and himself evades the responsibility isn't much of a man. He isn't even a coward. Some of the best fellows have been proved cowards in the presence of danger. The writer of anonymous letters never gets into danger. He hasn't enough moral backbone. He is just a sneak.

All editors have had to contend with this kind of thing. Mostly they brush it aside as they would strike at an annoying insect. "Old Homesteader's" letter, referred to a moment ago, isn't worth any intelligent reader's attention or it would be printed. He is, in this case, a petulant old man whose family is much to be pitied, whose children will have only one pleasant memory to recall in later years—Old Homesteader's funeral.

Guard the Grade Crossings

BY W. S. GEARHART.

Serious railroad grade crossing accidents occur almost every day, and with the increasing motor traffic these accidents are certain to be more numerous in the future, unless every possible means is used to make grade crossings less dangerous. The Public Utilities Commissions throughout the country are taking up this matter, and are doing what they can to improve conditions.

In a sparsely settled prairie country, like Kansas, it is not practicable to build overhead or underground driveways on account of the heavy expense. The Pennsylvania Railroad has plans and estimates prepared for the elimination of all highway grade crossings on its main lines, and is doing this work as rapidly as possible, but, of course, it will require many years. There seems to be little opportunity for extensive improvements of this kind in Kansas, and therefore a cheaper method must be devised.

The worst crossings are generally those where the railroad track or the highway is in a deep cut and the earth excavated from these cuts has been piled up along the sides, and obstructs the view; however, there are a large number of dangerous crossings where hedge fences and brush along the highway are the only obstructions. At all such places, the hedges should be cut to a height of not to exceed four feet, back at least 500 feet from the railroad; the hedges along the railroad right of way should also be cut back from the crossing a similar distance.

Where there are high spoil banks of earth either along the railroad or along the highway, they should be removed so as not to obstruct the view. The townships and counties can do a great deal of work along these lines, and the railroad companies will be glad to assist in every way possible.

Many of our roads could, and should be relocated and the railroad grade crossings avoided entirely. This is especially true where the railroad runs diagonally across the sections. The public highway often crosses the railroad twice in a very short distance, simply because it follows the section lines, when by paralleling the railroad a better road could be obtained and two dangerous crossings avoided.

This matter should be brought to the attention of the township and county boards at once, and everything possible done to make these crossings safe, or at least less dangerous. Electric bells should be installed at the worst places.

An officer was showing an old lady over the battleship. "This," said he, pointing to an inscribed plate on the deck, "is where our gallant captain fell." "No wonder," replied the old lady. "I nearly slipped on it myself."

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Advertisement for Mantle Lamp Company featuring a kerosene lamp. Text includes: 'We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 nights. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at 33 leading Universities and Government Bureau of Standards show it Burns 50 Hours on One Gallon. Awarded GOLD MEDAL at World's Exposition San Francisco. common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed. \$1000 Will Be Given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin (details of offer given in our circular.) Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to merits of the Aladdin? We want one near in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Be the first and get our special introductory offer under which you get your own lamp free for showing it to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write quick for 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial. Send coupon to nearest office. Name, P.O., Address. MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 148 Aladdin Bldg., Chicago, New York City, Portland, Ore., Montreal or Winnipeg, Can.

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Puzzle advertisement featuring a star with the word 'WINFIELD' inside. Text includes: 'Can you find the hidden word in the star? Try it and see. The word appears three times in this advertisement. Send in your answer with your name and address, at once. You will then be entitled to be considered for the awarding of the \$275.00 Indian Motorcycle and fourteen other Grand Prizes which we will give away FREE on January 15, 1916, in addition to the Cash Rewards and other Prizes. If your answer is correct we will send you 1,000 votes toward the \$275.00 Indian Motorcycle and other Prizes. In case of a tie, each tying contestant gets a prize same as the one tied for. Whether you win the Motorcycle or not, if you answer this advertisement and take part in this contest you will get a VALUABLE PRIZE AND CASH REWARD for everything you will do. More than \$5,000.00 in valuable prizes and cash given away in this contest. Send name, address and puzzle solution. FARM LIFE, Dept. D-9, Spencer, Indiana.

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Advertisement for a mechanical device. Text includes: 'Put \$25 in your own pocket as a clear saving over what you would pay elsewhere and still have the best spreader in the neighborhood. Get a Galloway and save the gold in that machine pile. Double chisel drive, end-less apron, force feed. Low draft. Flexible rake and other valuable improvements. Send for Spreader Book "A Streak of Gold" free. Wm. Galloway Co., Dept. 49, Waterloo, Iowa.

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Full weight 40 lbs., 6-lb. Pillows to match \$1.15 a pair. New, Live, clean, Feathers. Best Ticking. Sold on Money Back Guarantee. Write for FREE catalog. Agents wanted. American Feather & Pillow Co., Desk 95, Nashville, Tenn.

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Advertisement for a razor. Text includes: '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. OUR FREE OFFER. We will send this razor free and postpaid to anyone who will send us one dollar to pay for a one-year subscription (new or renewal) to Farmers Mail and Breeze. Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Dept. M.R.



**How Alfalfa Is Graded**

The markets of the country place a good premium on high class alfalfa hay. It is important that the plants should carry all the leaves when they arrive on the market, and that they should have a good color. These are the grades of alfalfa that have been established on the Kansas City market:

**Fancy Alfalfa.**

Shall be pure alfalfa, fine stemmed, bright green color, with clinging foliage, and well baled.

**Choice Alfalfa.**

Shall be reasonably fine leafy alfalfa of bright green color, properly cured, sound, sweet, and well baled.

**No. 1 Alfalfa.**

Shall be, if coarse, of bright green color, and may contain 1 per cent foreign matter. If of finer stem, being of a medium texture, green in color, but not necessarily as bright as the previously described coarse alfalfa. It may contain 3 per cent foreign matter. Or it may be of fine stem, heavy clinging foliage of a dull green color, and may contain 5 per cent foreign matter, sound, sweet, and well baled.

**Standard Alfalfa.**

May be of green color, of coarse or medium texture, and may contain 5 per cent foreign matter. Or it may be of green color, of coarse or medium texture, 20 per cent bleached and 2 per cent foreign matter. Or it may be of greenish cast of fine stem and clinging foliage, and may contain 5 per cent foreign matter. All to be sound, sweet and well baled.

**No. 2 Alfalfa.**

Shall be of any sound, sweet, and well baled alfalfa, not good enough for Standard, and may contain 10 per cent foreign matter.

**No. 3 Alfalfa.**

May contain 25 per cent stack spotted hay, but must be dry, and not to contain more than 8 per cent of foreign matter. Or it may be of a green color and may contain 50 per cent foreign matter. Or it may be set alfalfa and may contain 5 per cent foreign matter. All to be reasonably well baled.

**No-Grade Alfalfa.**

Shall include all alfalfa not good enough for No. 3.

In speaking of alfalfa hay from the standpoint of a buyer, G. Peters, the secretary of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' association, said: "Ninety per cent of our inquiries are for pea green hay, and of these inquiries only about 5 per cent can be satisfied. This causes buyers to pay \$3 to \$4 a ton premium for color, and until such time as they learn that color is not the most important element, it is to your interest to preserve the color, if possible. Frequent cuttings will materially aid in this and insure the desired quality.

"People who pay these high prices for fine stem, leafy alfalfa, to a very large extent, are dairymen. They want color especially, but alfalfa is new to them, and they have had little experience and do not understand that well cured alfalfa hay of right quality, even if it has lost most of its color, yet retains almost all its original percentage of protein.

"The protein in alfalfa is contained largely in the leaf, so you should cut your hay early in the life of the plant, before the stems become woody and fibrous, and in this way put your hay into the stack with all the leaves on it, instead of cutting it later and curing it at a time when a large percentage of the leaves rattle off in the harvesting operations.

Now, why not have all your alfalfa hay fine stem, leafy and green? The earlier you make your first cutting, the earlier you will make your second cutting, and if you will follow this rule with every cutting, your alfalfa will make one or two more cuttings a year. Your tonnage will be greater from five cuttings, cut early in the life of the plant, than from three cuttings cut from ten days to two weeks later. The additional cost to you is only the expense of the work incidental to making two extra cuttings, while your tonnage is greater and your net returns, by reason of having alfalfa that will sell at highest market price, will be very much greater. You can readily see that three

cuttings of alfalfa, showing a less tonnage, and which sells at a lower average price on the market, is a wrong business proposition for the alfalfa grower, as against five cuttings of fine stem, leafy, green alfalfa, that will top the market."

**An Early Day Tragedy**

This monument was erected in the courthouse square at Lincoln, Kan., in 1909, through the efforts of C. Bernhardt, one of the pioneers of that region. The monument commemorates the Indian raids of 1864 and 1869 in



The Pioneer Monument.

Lincoln county and bears upon its polished surface the names of those who were massacred. The whole story has been interestingly written by Mr. Bernhardt and put into book form by the Lincoln Sentinel print shop.

**Smutty Cane for Silage**

I have a large acreage of listed cane on my stock farm in Hansford county, Texas. The heads look heavy, but if you mash the grain it is nothing but a black dust. How about using this cane for silage? J. K. W. Texas.

As a general rule it is not advisable to feed animals on anything that is at all unwholesome. It has a tendency to produce digestive disturbances. Smutty cane or sorghum should be included under the head of unwholesome food. It is, nevertheless, a fact that in many instances cattle thrive on such fodder without apparent ill effects. At the same time occasional instances have been recorded where the death of cattle was ascribed to the consumption of smutty fodder. It has never, however, been positively demonstrated that the smut was the actual cause of the trouble. I would suggest that this cane be fed to a few animals, and if it does not affect them deleteriously it may be given to the remainder of the herd.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.  
Kansas State Agricultural College.

**The Farm Workhouse**

Next to the machinery house nothing on a farm is so valuable as a workshop. No woman would try to cook without a pantry, would she? Why, then, should a farmer try to conduct his business without the insurance that lies in ability to keep his machinery and his men moving all day long, especially in harvest time? A shed 20 by 30 feet is large enough for all the machinery on most 160-acre farms, and a workshop 8 by 10 or 12 by 12 will do. A forge doesn't cost much. You can buy one for \$18 to \$20, and with it and a few tools—provided you take care of them—you can keep your machinery and your harness in condition for immediate use. At the end of the week, anyway, and certainly at the

end of the season, every machine should be taken to the workshop and inspected. It doesn't take long. It saves money. If it is the final inspection the parts should be oiled or greased before being put away, and notes should be taken of the repairs needed. That would seem like the worst kind of fussing to some men; but it is business.

Here is a list of tools that ought to be found in the workshop of every farm:

Forge hand blower	.....	\$20.00
Anvil, 150 lbs. wrought steel at 9c	.....	13.50
Hammer, ball pein, 1 1/2 lb.	.....	.90
Hardie	.....	.30
Cold cutter	.....	.35
Hot cutter	.....	.35
Tongs, one pair 20-inch straight lip	.....	.45
Tongs, one pair 20-inch curved lip	.....	.45
bolts	.....	.45
		\$36.30

In addition to the foregoing these tools are desirable if you can afford them:

Drill press, with a set of drills	.....	\$12.00
Blacksmith's vise	.....	5.00
Top fuller 1/2 inch	.....	.30
Bottom fuller 1/2 inch	.....	.30
Set hammers 1 1/2 inch	.....	.40
Flatter	.....	.55
		\$18.55

Of course you'll want such things as saws and hammers and planes, and other ordinary carpenter tools; but these are on nearly every farm. If they are cared for—if the boys are taught to put them where they belong after using them—these tools will last as long as you will care to use them. I've worked on a lot of ranch-farms, and next to a good cook and a good bed and a kind-hearted boss, I don't believe anything ever was so welcome as sharp, clean tools, ready for service when needed. They smooth over the rough places of rural living. They prevent unnecessary damage to the nation's language. They are, like well-oiled, well-repaired machinery, a joy and a blessing forever.

C. J. D.

**A Lesson From Europe**

Just as American cities first learned from Europe the value of creosoted wood blocks for street paving, so may the American farmer learn a lesson from rural Europe in the use of creosoted wood for farm buildings. In times of peace England, France, Germany and Italy consume enormous quantities of American lumber, principally southern yellow pine, much of which is creosoted and employed in building farm structures. The Europeans have discovered that the southern pine, impregnated with creosote by modern methods, is practically impervious to decay, making the most economical of building materials, even though the first cost is necessarily much higher there than in this country. Much of the rural building abroad, especially on large estates in England, is done under blanket maintenance contracts, and the large construction companies working under such conditions employ creosoted southern yellow pine (or "pitch-pine," as it is called over there) almost exclusively, because of its enduring qualities.

Another virtue of the treated wood is that the creosote with which it is impregnated is a powerful disinfectant and repellent of vermin and insects. Stables, barns, hog houses and other farm buildings of creosoted pine not only are sanitary, but the animals occupying such structures are freed of the annoyance of flies, knots, and vermin of all kinds. Rats and mice have a strong aversion to the smell and taste of creosote oil, and will not inhabit a structure of wood treated with the preservative.

There is a growing demand for creosoted lumber and building timbers in this country, and the market already is such that treated pine and other woods are available everywhere. Sooner or later American farmers generally will come to appreciate the value of creosoted wood for use on the farm.

**He Knew Not Mercy**

A fish peddler was whipping his slow but patient horse in a residential street the other day, and crying his wares at intervals: "Fresh mackerel! Fresh mackerel!" A woman, seeing his acts of cruelty, put her head out of the window, and called to him: "Have you no mercy?" "No, mum," he replied; "nothin' but mackerel."—Our Dumb Animals.

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**Livestock Pays in Cowley**

BY P. E. McNALL.

Some interesting facts concerning the livestock industry were brought out in a recent farm management survey in Cowley county. Especially was it shown that the man who makes a success of his farm does not quit the business because cholera, blackleg, drouth, or insect enemies attack his choice enterprise. He considers both livestock disease and crop enemies as issues to be met and realizes that to quit a proposition because of its enemies would soon leave him out of the farming business. There were 78 farms in this area that averaged less than \$400 gross receipts from livestock. Their average labor income was \$337. The 80 farms where the gross livestock receipts were between \$400 and \$1,000 averaged \$630 labor income. This would tend to show that the more livestock the farmer has the greater are his profits.

Another interesting feature was brought out in this survey in reference to the livestock. The 209 farms in this area averaged 12 livestock units a farm. By a "livestock unit" is meant one mature horse, or cow, 5 hogs, 7 sheep, 100 fowls, or twice that number of the respective young stock. This classification is made with reference to the amount of feed consumed. A livestock unit of any of the various animals is supposed to consume practically the same quantity of feed.

These same farms spread an average of 38 tons of manure each year. The 45 better paying farms averaged 15 livestock units a farm and spread 58 tons of manure.

The following table shows the yields of the various crops of these two groups of farms.

Yield An Acre.	
	On 209 farms. On 45 farms.
Corn . . . . .	13.28 bu. . . . . 16.36 bu.
Wheat . . . . .	24.8 bu. . . . . 26.2 bu.
Sorghums . . . . .	14.1 bu. . . . . 20.9 bu.
Alfalfa . . . . .	1.46 ton. . . . . 1.97 ton

If we figure on the amount of manure produced a year from this number of livestock, we find the average farm has spread about 30 per cent of the available manure while the average of the 45 better paying farms was practically 40 per cent. This shows that the loss on the farms which spread the greater amount of manure is more than 50 per cent of the original value of the manure, while the average farm of that area lost approximately 70 per cent. Since the quantity returned is less than the amount removed by the various crops, it is but a question of time until the need of greater fertility will be felt.

Along this line it is interesting to note the various factors that contributed to the success of the 45 better paying farms beside the main enterprises of wheat, cattle and hogs. One out of every four of these farms sold poultry and eggs to the amount of \$254, while one of every 15 of the farms of the whole area had poultry and egg receipts equal to that amount. The most striking factors of this area were not in the number of livestock kept, a farm, nor the acres in crops, but the quality of the livestock enterprises as shown by the cattle receipts a cattle unit. The series of the better paying farms averaged \$76.47 gross receipts a cattle unit, while the whole area averaged \$37.87.

This also is true of hogs to a lesser degree. The average receipts in hogs for every dollar invested in swine for the whole area was \$1.91, while the 45 better paying farms averaged \$2.

**Breeding and Feeding**

BY W. L. BLIZZARD.

Good breeders must be good feeders as this is the basis of the business. You can take good animals that have been developed for a few generations, until established in great size and quality combined, so that the offspring inherits it. Then place them in the hands of a poor and indifferent breeder and feeder and in a few generations you will have them back to their original position, losing all of the improvement and gain.

Good blood is not everything and not every animal that can show a pedigree is desirable for a breeder, although his breeding may be of the very best. His individual qualities are what count and should equal the excellence of the pedigree. There may be exceptions, but life is too short to take chances on the exceptions. Many men will hang on to a

sow because she has a splendid pedigree, when in conformation she is not a good representative of the breed, but usually cases of this kind are a detriment to the herd.

On the other hand, those who think a pedigree is of little value, will never get very far in purebred livestock pro-

hence the greater opportunity for success in the hog business.

Then again, you must feed and care for what you have already. They become finer in spite of all you can do and will soon go back to the scrub stage. Do not cross breeds, the best cross for any breed is the feed bin.

All feeding must be done with good judgment. Changing feed must be done gradually. Avoid radical changes. If a radical change is made, it is likely to disturb the condition of the animal and if she is a sow that is suckling pigs, it is very likely to be a serious damage to the litter. Therefore, make all changes of feed carefully, moderately and gradually, so as not to injure the litter, or the sow.

**Heaves Cannot Be Cured**

A 6-year-old mare of mine has the heaves. It began with a bad cold she took last winter. At times she gets better, but when she is worked she is in distress again. I have been feeding her alfalfa a great deal.

I. R. R.  
Greenwood County, Kansas.

Heaves in horses is incurable. The symptoms may be much relieved, however, by the following treatment: If possible feed the animal grass only for roughage. If you must feed hay or dry fodder it should be sprinkled with lime water. As medical treatment I suggest that you mix 2 drams of trioxide of arsenic and 2 ounces of bicarbonate of soda. This mixture is to be divided into 12 powders and the animal should receive 1 powder daily in the feed until 6 powders have been given. Then discontinue the treatment for a week after which the remaining powders at the rate of 1 daily should be administered.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.  
Kansas State Agricultural College.

**How He Saved His Stock**

For thirty years I pastured my cattle on the aftermath of my timothy meadows. Then, when the corn was gathered, the gates between the fields were opened and the cattle went in and out at will. And I never had sickness among my stock. Removing from there to a prairie-pasture country at a date when the grass was killed by frost I turned my cattle from the pasture field into the stalk fields, and inside of a week had lost \$300 worth of stock. The water was different and I judge they had not drunk well. Taking the rest of the stock out of the field I salted them heavily; saw that they got water they would drink; fed them hay for a few days; gave them a full feed before putting them in the stalk fields again and for a week allowed them to remain in for only an hour at a time. For 23 years I have had no further trouble.

Wichita, Kan.

J. M. Rice.

**Little at a Time**

Before I turn my cattle into the stalks I see to it that they are well fed. I feed either from a rack in the lot or in the stable. I give plenty of salt and see that they have plenty of water. When they have eaten what seems a full meal I turn them into the stalks and leave them there for an hour or two; then drive them back to corral or pasture. I increase the time half an hour a day for a week. By that time they become accustomed to the feed and it does not hurt them. I never have lost an animal in the cornstalks. The whole secret is feeding plenty of good, wholesome feed beforehand.

Enterprise, Kan. L. K. Markley.

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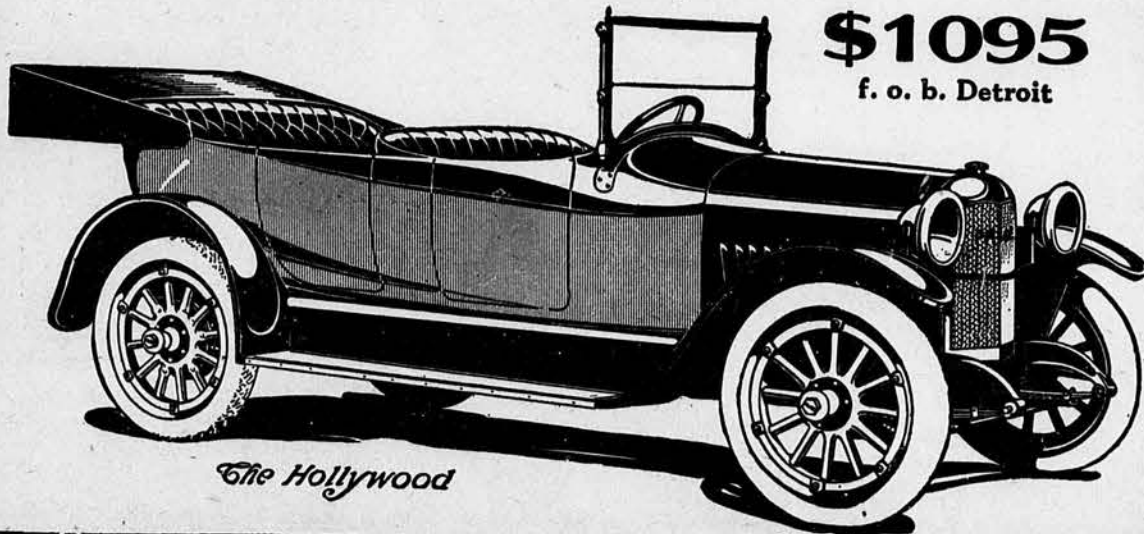
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*The Hollywood*



A Royal Show Was Held

(Continued from Page 3.)

that the change will have a beneficial effect on the attendance. Temporary quarters were provided for the cattle this year, but it is believed that permanent structures will be built later. In speaking of this, Overton Harris of Harris, Mo., president of the American Hereford Breeders' association, said: "I think that the change to the new location is a good thing and I hope that it will be possible to get permanent quarters here." Robert Hazlett of Eldorado, Kan., vice president of the American Royal Livestock show, also is in favor of this plan. No matter where the show is held it is certain that the great record made this year will insure an excellent list of entries and a large attendance.

A show such as that at Kansas City contains much that inspires the visitors on to better things in livestock. More than that, it is a hopeful event in the progress of farming in the West when a show of that kind can be held. It indicates that the Middle West, of which Kansas City is the center, is rapidly becoming the greatest livestock region in the world, and that the time is here when the herds and flocks from this section can win against worldwide competition. This will bring a greater increase in prosperity than even the visitors of last week realize.

The classes contained many animals that will occupy an important place in the developing of the breeds in the future. Therefore the placings deserve far more than ordinary study. The cattle awards follow:

Herefords.

Exhibitors—William Andrews & Son, Morso, Ia.; R. W. Christie, Wood Lake, Minn.; W. N. Collier, Fulton, Mo.; J. M. Curtice, Kansas City, Mo.; W. H. Curtice, Eminence, Ky.; W. A. Dallmeyer, Jefferson City, Mo.; W. J. Davis & Co., Jackson, Miss.; Jesse Engle & Sons, Sheridan, Mo.; O. S. Gibbons & Son, Atlantic, Ia.; Giltner Brothers, Eminence, Ky.; O. Harris & Son, Harris, Mo.; Robert H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kan.; A. H. Haring, Walnut, Kan.; M. J. Jones, New-castle, Ky.; Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.; Luce & Moxley, Shelbyville, Ky.; E. P. Pendleton, Princeton, Kan.; J. C. Robinson & Sons, Evansville, Wis.; W. H. Roe, Shelbyville, Ky.; L. J. Smith, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; E. H. Taylor, Jr., Frankfort, Ky.; University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; W. L. Yost, Kansas City, Mo.

Judge—George M. Boles, Lubbock, Tex. Aged bulls (5 shown)—1, Harris, Repeater 17th; 2, Davis, La Vernet Prince 2d; 3, Taylor, Gay Lad 9th; 4, Gibbons, Good Lad 5; Christie, Jerome Fairfax. Bulls 2 years old (16 shown)—1, Hazlett, Beau Blanco; 2, Andrews, Bonnie Brae 60th; 3, Robinson, Maples Lad 48th; 4, Taylor, Maples Lad 40th; 5 and 8, J. M. Curtice, Don Perfect 2d and Don Perfect 1st; 6, Davis, Vernet King 4th; 7, Harris, Gay Lad 16th.

Senior yearling bulls (10 shown)—1, Giltner Brothers, Beau Bourbon; 2 and 5, Hazlett, Rialto and Hazard Lad 3d; 3, J. M. Curtice, Don Perfect 4th; 4, W. H. Curtice, Beau Perfect 44th and Beau Perfect 101st; 8, Andrews, Bonnie Brae 84th.

Senior bull calves (20 shown)—1, 2 and 3, Harris, Repeater 63d, Repeater 57th and Repeater 66th; 4, Giltner Brothers, Roland's Columbus; 5, Taylor, Woodford 1st; 6, W. H. Curtice, Beau Perfect 57th; 7, J. M. Curtice, Don Perfect 9th; 8, W. H. Curtice, Beau Perfect 48th; 9, Engle, Beau Blanchard 5th; 10, Robinson, Maples Lad 65th.

Junior bull calves (12 shown)—1, 6 and 7, J. M. Curtice, Don Perfect 12th, Don Perfect 13th and Don Perfect 14th; 2 and 5, Andrews, Bonnie Brae 93d and Bonnie Brae 90th; 3, Davis, Vernet Prince 40th; 4, Taylor, Model Woodford; 8, Christie, Warren Fairfax; 9, Hazlett, Beau Bouchelle; 10, Dallmeyer, Roland Dare.

Senior champion bull—Harris, Repeater 7th. Junior champion bull—Harris, Repeater 33d. Grand champion bull—Harris, Repeater 7th.

Aged cows (8 shown)—1 and 3, Harris, Defender's Lassie 2d and Miss Repeater 11th; 2, J. M. Curtice, Donna Perfect 9th; 4, Robinson, Maples Lass 28th; 5, Mayne & Brazie, Kate 2d; 6, Davis, Madeline; 7, Gibbons & Son, Priscilline; 8, Christie, Venetia.

Heifers 2 years old (9 shown)—1, Harris, Miss Gay Lad 15th; 2, Davis, Vernet Queen 8th; 3 and 4, J. M. Curtice, Vivian Donald and Mischief Maker 38th; 5, Robinson, Maples Lass 32d; 6, Collier, Sunshine Donald; 7, Mayne & Brazie, Fly; 8, Gibbons, Mischief 41st.

Senior yearling heifers (14 shown)—1, Davis, Vernet Princess 15th; 2 and 4, Harris, Miss Repeater 28th and Miss Perfect 9th; 3, Giltner Brothers, Lady Columbus; 5 and 9, J. M. Curtice, Donna Perfect 8th and Bell Perfect; 6, Hazlett, Zetyna; 7, Robinson, Maples Lass 40th; 8, Andrews, Miss Brae 58th; 10, Dallmeyer, Mildred Dare.

Junior yearling heifers (12 shown)—1, Davis, Vernet Princess 23d; 2, Harris, Miss Perfect 10th; 3, J. M. Curtice, Donna Perfect 10th; 4, Giltner Brothers, Rosy Britisher; 5, Andrews, Miss Brae 59th; 6, Engle, Sunny Sue 2d; 7, Dallmeyer, Dorothy Dare; 8, Robinson, Maples Lass 48th; 9, Hazlett, Nama; 10, Roe, Dorothy Donald 8th.

Senior heifer calves (21 shown). Owing to the superior quality of this class, the American Hereford Breeders' association added 10 prizes to the published list, making 20 prizes in all.—1, Harris, Miss Gay Lad 32d; 2 and 20, Davis, Vernet Princess 26th and Primrose; 3 and 19, J. M. Curtice, Donna Perfect 16th and Betty Perfect; 4, 7, 8 and 11, Robinson, Maples Lass 53d, Maples Lass 57th, Maples Lass 55th and Maples Lass 56th; 5, Hazlett, Zaita; 6, Giltner Brothers, Lady Britisher; 9 and 14, Roe, Dorothy Hampton 4th and Dorothy Hampton 6th; 10 and 17, Belle Blanchard and Belle Blanchard 2d; 12 and 15, Andrews, Miss Brae 71st and Miss Brae 65th; 13 and 18, Dallmeyer, Rose Dare and Belle Dare; 16, Gibbons, Good Lady 8th.

Junior heifer calves (10 shown)—1, Hazlett, Toyah; 2, 7 and 9, Harris, Miss Repeater 58th, Miss Repeater 59th and Miss Gay Lad 37th; 3, Roe, Dorothy Hampton 18th; 4, Giltner Brothers, Miss Britisher; 5, Andrews, Donna Perfect 17th and Donna Perfect 18th; 10, Gibbons, Pauline Mischief. Senior champion female—Harris, Miss Gay Lad 15th. Junior champion female—Davis, Vernet Princess 23d. Grand champion female—Harris, Miss Gay Lad 15th.

Aged herds (5 shown)—1, Harris; 2, Davis; 3, J. M. Curtice; 4, Robinson; 5, Gibbons. Young herds—1, Harris; 2, Davis; 3, Giltner Brothers; 4, J. M. Curtice; 5, Hazlett; 6, Robinson; 7, Dallmeyer; 8, Andrews; 9, Roe; 10, Gibbons.

Calf herds—1, Harris; 2, J. M. Curtice; 3, Giltner Brothers; 4, Robinson; 5, Hazlett; 6, Davis; 7, Roe; 8, Andrews; 9, Dallmeyer; 10, Engle. Produce of cow—1 and 3, Harris; 2, Davis; 4, Hazlett; 5, Robinson; 6, J. M. Curtice; 7, Giltner Brothers.

Get of sire—1 and 2, Harris, Repeater and Gay Lad 6th; 3, Davis, King Comfort 14th; 4, Hazlett, Clara 2d; 5, J. M. Curtice, Donna Perfect; 6, Robinson, Bonnie Brae 8th; 7, Dallmeyer, Paragon 12th.

Shorthorns.

Exhibitors—Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.; Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, O.; W. B. & James H. Dale, Louisville, Ky.; Frank R. Edwards, Tiffin, O.; W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo.; William Herkelmann, Elwood, Ia.; Hillcrest Stock Farm, Zarah, Kan.; E. D. Jones & Son, Rockland, Wis.; Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.; Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.; J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill.; Charles E. Leonard & Son, Bunce-ton, Mo.; Massad & Wheeler, Fairfield, Ia.; MacMillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis.; Theodore Martin, Bellevue, Ia.; J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo.; Joseph Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo.; L. C. Oloff, Ireton, Ia.; Rapp Brothers, St. Edwards, Neb.; Howell Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.; John Regies, White-water, Kan.; University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Ia.

Judge—Harry Smith, Exeter, Ont. Aged bulls (7 shown)—1, Edwards, Pride of Albion; 2, Rees, Whitehall Rosedale; 3, Uppermill Farm, Sultan's Last; 4, Carpenter & Ross, Maxwalton Renown; 5, Herkelmann, True Cumberland 3d; 6, Leonard, Wood Dale Stamp; 7, Martin, Diamond Gloster.

Bulls 2 years old (4 shown)—1, Carpenter & Ross, Maxwalton Revolution; 2, McDermott, Gainford Marquis 2d; 3, Uppermill Farm, Village Crest; 4, Rees, Sultan Goods. Senior yearling bulls (5 shown)—1, Carpenter & Ross, Maxwalton Commander; 2, Kilgour, Champion Goods; 3, Miller, Choice Cumberland; 4, Rapp Brothers, Village Lad; 5, Leonard, Cicely's Count.

Junior yearling bulls (6 shown)—1, McDermott, Golden Count 2d; 2, Carpenter & Ross, Maxwalton Coral; 3 and 4, Rapp Brothers, Village Sultan and Village King; 5, Anoka Farms, Crystal Stamp; 6, Rees, Silver Goods. Senior bull calves (14 shown)—1, McDermott, Village Marshall; 2, Kane, Dale Conqueror; 3, Rees, Violet's Dale; 4, Miller, Correct Cumberland; 5, Anoka Farms, Venus Stamp; 6, Carpenter & Ross, Maxwalton Destiny; 7, Edwards, Missie's Pride; 8, Uppermill Farm, Village Ordens.

Junior bull calves (13 shown)—1 and 3, Anoka Farms, Village Escher and Missie's Stamp; 2, Herkelmann, Cumberland Goods; 4, Rapp Brothers, Silver Secret; 5 and 6, Carpenter & Ross, Maxwalton Leader and Maxwalton Lord 4th; 7, Rees, Rosedale's Choice; 8, Kane, Dale Chieftain. Senior champion bull—Edwards, Pride of Albion. Junior champion bull—Carpenter & Ross, Maxwalton Commander. Grand champion bull—Edwards, Pride of Albion.

Aged cow (4 shown)—1, Herkelmann, Mildred of Oakland; 2 and 3, Carpenter & Ross, Maxwalton Roan Lady and Maxwalton Rosebud; 4, Oloff, Lady Fortuna. Heifers 2 years old (9 shown)—1 and 8, Carpenter & Ross, Maxwalton Mine 8th and Cityton Princess; 2, Rees, Maxwalton Jubilee; 3, Kilgour, Fair Acres Nell; 4, Uppermill Farm, Maxwalton Crown Rose; 5, Kane, Dale Lady; 6, Carpenter & Ross, Maxwalton Gloster 7th; 7, McDermott, Blanche.

Senior yearling heifers (14 shown)—1, Rees, Lady Violet 7th; 2, McDermott, Fair Gift; 3, MacMillan & Macmillan, Evu-Cumberland; 4, Kilgour, Bonnie Belle 14th; 5 and 7, Rapp Brothers, Maude 6th and Village Lady; 6 and 8, Carpenter & Ross, Maxwalton Jealousy 6th and Maxwalton Avonda. Junior yearling heifers (15 shown). Note: Owing to the excellence of this class 5 additional prizes were added by the American Shorthorn Breeders' association.—1, 9 and 10, Anoka Farms, Dorothy Mine, Moss Rose 42d and Anoka Rose 2d; 2, Macmillan & Macmillan, Princess Cumberland; 3 and 4, Uppermill Farm, Village Blithesome 3d and Village Adelaide 4th; 5 and 8, Carpenter & Ross, Maxwalton Rosewood 4th and Maxwalton Lavender 3d; 6, Kilgour, Silver Nell; 7, Rees, Cressie Belle 2d; 11, Herkelmann, Princess Maid; 12 and 13, Kane, Silver Crest and Lady Fragrant 7th.

Senior heifer calves (18 shown)—1, Martin, Woodlawn Ruby; 2, McDermott, King's Gift; 3, 5 and 6, Anoka Farms, Anoka Blossom, Anoka Clipper 2d and Anoka Lovely 2d; 4, Kane, Forest Queen 7th and 9, Kilgour, Gloster's Duchess and Sweet Maid 21st; 8, Leonard & Son, American Countess; 10, Miller, Gipsy Cumberland.

Junior heifer calves (14 shown)—1 and 2, Uppermill Farm, Village Clara 6th and Village Venus 2d; 3 and 8, Rees, Gay Lady 2d and Nonpareil E.; 4, McDermott, Ruberta's Image; 5 and 7, Anoka Farms, Anoka Augusta and Moss Rose 43d; 6, Miller, Oakdale Augusta. Senior champion female—Carpenter & Ross, Maxwalton Mina 8th. Junior champion female—Anoka Farms, Dorothy Mine. Grand champion female—Carpenter & Ross, Maxwalton Mina 8th.

Aged herds (8 shown)—1, Rees; 2, Carpenter & Ross; 3, McDermott; 4, Uppermill Farm; 5, Herkelmann. Young herds—1, Kane; 2, Uppermill Farm; 3, Kilgour; 4, McDermott; 5, Carpenter & Ross.

Calf herds—1, McDermott; 2, Uppermill Farm; 3, Kane; 4, Anoka Farms; 5, Miller. Produce of cow—1, 2 and 3, Carpenter & Ross; 4, McDermott; 5, Kilgour. Get of sire—1 and 2, Carpenter & Ross, Avondale; 3, Kane, Double Dale; 4, McDermott, Cumberland Marshall; 5, Anoka Farms, Sultan Stamp; 6, Kilgour, Fair Acres Sultan.

Aberdeen-Angus.

Exhibitors—O. V. Battles, Maquoketa, Ia.; H. M. Brown, Hillsboro, O.; C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo.; Charles Escher, Jr., Botna, Ia.; D. K. Robertson & Sons, Madison, Neb.; J. S. Caldwell & Sons, Chillicothe, O.; Charles E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kan.; Escher & Ryan, Irvin, Ia.; Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.; University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; F. J. Roberts, Atlantic, Ia. Judge—Silas Igo, Indianola, Ia.

Aged bulls (6 shown)—1, C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Imported Evreux of Harvestoun; 2 and 5, Charles Escher, Jr., Ben Hur of Lone Dell and Imported Prince Felzer; 4, Robertson, Vala's Knight; 5, Sutton, Glen Avon Blackbird Lad 2d; 6, Brown, Black Judge of Home Dale. Bulls 2 years old (3 shown)—1, C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Blackcap Star; 2, Battles, Barbarian of Rosemere; 3, Caldwell & Sons, Quay Lad.

Senior yearling bulls (4 shown)—1 and 3, C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Blackcap Bertram and Blackcap Star 2d; 2, Battles, Knight of Rosemere; 4, Roberts, Prince Keliz. Junior yearling bulls (9 shown)—1 and 5, C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Everytyme and Quettif; 2, Battles, Laddie of Rosemere; 3 and 4, J. S. Caldwell & Sons, Don Pronto and The Regent; 6 and 7, Brown, Royalist 6th and Rex Advice; 8, Sutton, Wakarusa Heatherson 8th; 9, Robertson, Black Ensign of Twinburne 4th.

Senior bull calves (8 shown)—1 and 2, Charles Escher, Jr., Black Right and Fro-mote E.; 3 and 7, Roberts, Baldoras and Eusebius; 4 and 6, Kinsman 2d of Highland Co.; 5, Sutton, Duke of Heatherson; 6, C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Baronial; 8, Battles, Prizemere. Junior bull calves (6 shown)—1, Battles, Idolmere; 2, C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Epistos; 3 and 4, Roberts, Black Crown 2d and Eston's Last; 5, Sutton, Barbara's Heatherson; 6, Brown, Malapprop.

Senior champion bull—C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Imported Evreux of Harvestoun. Junior champion bull—Caldwell, Blackcap Bertram. Grand champion bull—Caldwell, Imported Evreux of Harvestoun. Aged cows (8 shown)—1 and 4, C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Pride Petite and Erito C.; 2 and 3, Charles Escher, Jr., Myra of Rose-mer and Key of Indianapolis 4th; 5, Robertson, Pride's Rose; 6, Brown, Susie 2d of Highland Co.; 7, Battles, Brookside Quality Queen 2d; 8, J. S. Caldwell & Sons, Erica Dean.

Heifers 2 years old (9 shown)—1 and 5, Charles Escher, Jr., Eulima 28th and Blackbird of Rosemere 10th; 2 and 3, C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Eritus and Esthonia 12th; 4 and 8, J. S. Caldwell & Sons, Majesty Queen and Ito's Pride C.; 6, Battles, Glenmore Blackbird 13th; 7, Brown, Kate 5th of Highland Co.; 9, Robertson, Twinburne Pride 2d.

Senior yearling heifers (6 shown)—1 and 2, Charles Escher, Jr., Ellassona Erinna and Belle Eclipse of Newhall 3d; 3, C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Pride of Autumn; 4, Battles, Erica of Rosemere; 5, Brown, Alva 2d; 6, J. S. Caldwell & Sons, Maplehurst Price 26th. Junior yearling heifers (10 shown)—1 and 7, Charles Escher, Jr., Eulotta and Blue Ribbon Lady; 2 and 5, J. S. Caldwell & Sons, Hilldale Pride and Ito's Pride C. 2d; 3 and 6, C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Blackbird Jam 2d and Blackbird 15th; 4, Robertson, Twinburne Pride 5th; 8, Brown, Lady Pride of Highland; 9 and 10, Battles, Idessa of Rosemere and Black Lola of Rosemere 3d.

Senior heifer calves (10 shown)—1, 2, 3 and 10, Charles Escher, Jr., Blackbird Perfection 6th, Kensington Lady E., Pinkie Pride and Eline E. 4th; 4, C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Elvetal 4th; 5, Battles, Erica 6th of Rosemere; 6, J. S. Caldwell & Sons, Minetto; 7, Roberts; 8, Brown, Black Ida B.; 9, Robertson, Blackbird Beauty R.

Junior heifer calves (6 shown)—1 and 4, Battles, Pride of Rosemere 9th and Heather of Rosemere 4th; 2 and 3, C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Britus 2d and Blackbird 18th; 3, Brown, Crabstone's Beauty; 5, Sutton, Heatherstone's Queen 2d. Senior champion female—C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Pride Petite. Junior champion female—Charles Escher, Jr., Ellassona Erinna. Grand champion female—C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Pride Petite.

Aged herds—1, C. D. & E. F. Caldwell; 2 and 3, Charles Escher, Jr.; 4, J. S. Caldwell & Sons; 5, Robertson; 6, Battles. Young herds—1, C. D. & E. F. Caldwell; 2, Sutton; 3, Battles; 4, Brown. Calf herds—1 and 2, Charles Escher, Jr.; 3, Battles; 4, C. D. & E. F. Caldwell; 5, Sutton; 6, Brown.

Produce of cow—1 and 3, C. D. & E. F. Caldwell; 2, Charles Escher, Jr.; 4, J. S. Caldwell & Sons; 5, Battles; 6, Robertson; 7, Brown. Get of sire—1 and 4, C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Unalata Blackcap Ito 2d; 2, Charles Escher, Jr., Earl Eric of Ballindalloch; 3 and 5, Battles, Oakville Quiet Lad; 6, Brown, Royalist.

Galloways.

Exhibitors—H. & G. Croft, Bluff City, Kan.; O. H. Swigart & Sons, Salisbury, Mo.; C. E. Talley, Meade, Kan.; Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.; University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. Judge—A. M. Thompson, Nashua, Mo. Aged bulls (3 shown)—1, Croft, Choice Master; 2, Swigart, Othello of Avondale; 3, Swigart, Marquis. Senior yearling bulls (3 shown)—1, Croft, Enow; 2, Swigart, Nettie's Medalist; 3, Talley, Standard Meade.

Junior yearling bulls (4 shown)—1 and 2, Swigart, Captain 2d and Minnie's Medalist; 3, Talley, Standard A.; 4, Croft, Omar. Senior bull calves (3 shown)—1 and 2, Croft, Clarence 4th and Ross of Greenbush. Junior bull calves (2 shown)—1, Swigart, Worthy Medalist; 2, Croft, Kingsley Jr. Senior champion bull—Croft, Choice Master. Junior champion bull—Swigart, Worthy Medalist. Grand champion bull—Croft, Choice Master.

Aged cows (3 shown)—1 and 3, Swigart, Nellie Melville and Dora 2d of Kilquhanity; 2, Croft, Lady Love of Maples. Heifers 2 years old (3 shown)—1, Croft, Pet of Green Bush; 2 and 3, Swigart, Ideal of M. G. and Sunflower Maid of C. V. Senior yearling heifers (2 shown)—Easie M. 2d; 2, Swigart, Moie's Pride of C. V. Junior yearling heifers (3 shown)—1, Swi-

gart, Ladylike of C. V.; 2 and 3, Croft, Lady of Greenbush and Ellen Brown 2d. Senior heifer calves (3 shown)—1, Swigart, Nettie's Best; 2 and 3, Croft, Gwendoline 2d and Lady 2d of Greenbush. Junior heifer calves (3 shown)—1 and 3, Croft, Floss 6th of Greenbush and Flo of Greenbush; 2, Swigart, Crimp 3d of C. V. Senior champion female—Swigart, Nellie Melville. Junior champion female—Croft, Easie M. 2d. Grand champion female—Swigart, Nellie Melville.

Jerseys.

Exhibitors—E. J. Bannister, Kansas City, Mo.; Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Mo.; J. E. Jones, Liberty, Mo.; Wainscott & Klumph, Nevada, Mo.; Lena L. Blakely, Kansas City, Mo. Judge—John A. Lee, Shelbyville, Ky. Aged bulls (4 shown)—1, Jones, Financial Countess Lad; 2, Longview Farm, Queen's Raleigh; 3, Bannister, Beatrice's Stockwell; 4, Blakely, Majesty's Jolly Lad. Bulls 2 years old (1 shown)—1, Bannister, La Cima's Don Ramon. Yearling bulls (2 shown)—1, Bannister, Flora's Queen Raleigh; 2, Longview Farm, Perfection's Raleigh.

Bull calves (8 shown)—1, Bannister, Golden Fern's Pathfinder; 2, Jones, Countess Lad's Silver Boy; 3, Longview Farm, Rosel's Raleigh Boy; 4, Longview Farm, Cressy's Golden Fern. Senior champion bull—Jones, Financial Countess Lad. Junior champion bull—Bannister, Golden Fern's Pathfinder. Grand champion bull—Jones, Financial Countess Lad.

Aged cows (7 shown)—1 and 4, Longview Farm, Raleigh's Fairy Glenn and Raleigh's Leda; 2 and 3, Bannister, Beechland's Champion Lily and Flourette's Queen. Cows 3 years old (8 shown)—1, 2, 3 and 4, Bannister, Agatha's Maiden Fern, Noble's Fair Nerissa, New Year's Golden Fern and Warder's Fern Blossom. Cows 2 years old (6 shown)—1 and 4, Longview Farm, Viola's Majesty's Foxy and Queen Rose of the Raleighs; 2, Jones, Pi-rouette's Golden Belle; 3, Bannister, La Cima Dolores.

Yearling heifers in milk (1 shown)—1, Longview Farm, Viola's Majesty's Daisy. Yearling heifers, not in milk (11 shown)—1, Jones, Countess Lad's Indian Maid and Countess Lad's Gipsy Queen; 2, Bannister, Sultana of Zanibar; 3, Longview Farm, Raleigh's Foxy Karnak. Junior heifer calves (7 shown)—1, Bannister, Cowslip's May Day; 2 and 3, Longview Farm, Raleigh's Hopeful Finance and Oxford Lady Manora; 4, Jones, Countess Lad's Marjoram.

Senior champion female—Bannister, Agatha's Maiden Fern. Junior champion female—Bannister, Cowslip's May Day. Grand champion female—Bannister, Agatha's Maiden Fern. Aged herds—1, Bannister; 2, Longview Farm; 3, Jones. Young herds—1, Jones; 2, Bannister. Get of sire—1, Bannister, Golden Fern's Noble; 2, Jones, Financial Countess Lad; 3, Longview Farm, Queen's Raleigh.

Fat Cattle.

An excellent showing was made in fat stock classes by the cattle from the Kansas State Agricultural college. In some classes and breeds they took all of the awards. Every animal in this herd was raised on the college farm. W. A. Cochel, the head of the department of animal husbandry, established a record that will stand for a while. The awards follow:

Herefords.

Judge—George M. Boles, Lubbock, Tex. Aged steers—1 and 2, Kansas State Agricultural college, Beau Hazen and Beau Frick; 3, University of Missouri, Dispatcher; 4, R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kan., Jerry. Senior yearling steers—1, K. S. A. C., Royal Beau; 2, Hazlett, Docina. Junior yearling steers—1, E. H. Taylor, Jr., Frankfort, Ky., Bradley; 2, K. S. A. C., Beau Fancy; 3, William Andrews & Sons, Morse, Ia., Bonnie Boy; 4, University of Missouri, High Mark.

Senior calves—1, Hazlett, Hazardford Lad 6th; 2, K. S. A. C., Beau Hessler; 3, W. A. Dallmeyer, Jefferson City, Mo., Spinster; 4, University of Missouri, Distinction. Junior calves—1, K. S. A. C., Bonnie Donald. Champion steer—E. H. Taylor, Jr., Bradley. Groups—1 and 3, K. S. A. C.; 2, University of Missouri.

The Kansas State Agricultural college had the only entries of Hereford grade and cross bred steers. Prizes were awarded to the entries shown.

Shorthorns.

Judge—Harry T. Smith, Exeter, Ont. Aged steers—1, Kansas State Agricultural college, College Dale; 2, Macmillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis., Meadowview Lou (spayed heifer); 3, K. S. A. C., Golden Dale. Yearling steers—1, William Herkelmann, Elwood, Ia., Robin; 2, L. C. Oloff, Ireton, Ia., Elmlawn Victor; 3, K. S. A. C., Secret Dale. Steer calves—1 and 2, K. S. A. C., Barmpton Dale and Gallant Dale; 3, Macmillan & Macmillan, Meadowview Prince. Champion steer—K. S. A. C., College Dale. Groups—1 and 3, K. S. A. C.; 2, Macmillan & Macmillan.

Aberdeen Angus.

Judge—Silas Igo, Indianola, Ia. Aged steers—1, Escher & Ryan, The Ford; 2, K. S. A. C., Queen's Prince 5th; 3, University of Missouri, Ross of Edgewood. Yearling steers—1, Escher & Ryan, Erin's Lad; 2, K. S. A. C., Erwin's Best; 3, University of Missouri, Prince of View Point. Steer calves—1, Escher & Ryan, Erin's Lad; 2, K. S. A. C., Glen; 3, University of Missouri, Censor. Groups—1, Escher & Ryan; 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, University of Missouri.

Galloways.

Judge—Silas Igo, Indianola, Ia. Aged steers—1, K. S. A. C., Jake Holmes; 2, University of Missouri, Redland. Yearling steers—1, University of Missouri, Wildwood; 2, K. S. A. C., Panama Royal. Steer calves—1, University of Missouri, Foreman; 2, K. S. A. C., Medallion. Groups—1, K. S. A. C.; 2, University of Missouri.



**Why Farm Boys Go to Town**

(Continued from Page 12.)

think of life. I'm going to Chicago or New York, if I have to walk."

"Mother gave up her life to this farm; I'm not going to give up mine, here or on any other farm," said a girl of 17 years, in Iowa. "I'd like to return in another generation and see if the men have learned how to divide the work and when to quit it so the women can have an hour or two to themselves."

Where I have met in my travels a farmer who allowed his boys and girls to have a share, however small, in the proceeds of the farm; who let them have a definite sum for pocket money, after they had earned it; who set aside a horse or two for family use; who subscribed for magazines and weekly and daily papers; who ran his farm as a man should run his business—then I have found a farmer who had no desertions to report. And I meet many of just that kind.

Charles Dillon.

**Some Things Not To Do.**

When a boy is 10 years old begin hammering him over the back. Send him out to hoe half an acre of potatoes; it will take only two or three days. Of course two hours with a cultivator would do the job, but the boy must earn his board; and don't beslow about telling him that he is hardly earning it. Give him to understand that everything belongs to you. He might just as well pump water for 50 head of stock; it will keep him out of devilment and save \$65.

When he asks for a new pair of shoes, growl at him, or give him a surly look; it will make his shoes last longer. When you have been away several days and don't find things done just right give him another round-up. Keep him scared all the time; he will move around faster. When he is 18 years old give him 25 cents on the Fourth. Be liberal with him.

If you have two or three boys you can soon accumulate two or three farms, then you can blow about what you have done. Boys are only worth what you can get out of them. If you can possibly spare them you should send them to school a little, but don't urge them, as it is expensive.

When the boy is 21 years old he is his own boss. Start him out with a team of horses, giving him to understand that they cost hard-earned money. Whatever you do to help him, you should figure out some way to make every dollar's worth of help pay you back about two dollars in the end. Mayetta, Kan. Mead Early.

**Boys Who Won't Leave Home.**

I have two boys, one 15, the other 16 years old. They have been running a team for six years. We have all riding tools, and they like the farm. They can fix almost anything a farmer can fix. We teach them about city life, and the difference between that and life on the farm. We furnish them a good way to go and let them go, always in good company. When they want to play ball, pitch horse shoes, play checkers, jump, or have a party I am Johnny on the Spot. After the chores are done, at 6 o'clock, we play until bedtime. I will guarantee you can't hire one of my boys to go to town. You have to show a boy a good time on the farm as well as work. Teach him to like his home better than anything else. He is going to be busy, so be busy with him.

W. H. Fager.

Carbondale, Kan.

**Control of Grain Insects**

BY GEORGE A. DEAN.

During the last six weeks many reports have come every day to the department of entomology of the Kansas State Agricultural college of insects seriously injuring stored grain. As considerable grain was not threshed until late much of it became infested with the weevil or the Angoumois grain moth while in the stack or the shock. Conditions also have been very favorable this season for stored grain insects to multiply rapidly.

It is very important to destroy the infesting insects at once, for if left unchecked they can easily cause a loss equal to from 5 to 15 per cent of the

total value of the grain. If the insects are not destroyed before the weather becomes cold it will be too late to fumigate, because good results from fumigation cannot be had when the temperature is below 60 degrees F.

Fortunately, it matters little what species may be causing the trouble, for all succumb to the same treatment. The simplest, most effective, and least expensive remedy for all insects infesting the farmers' grain and grain products stored in tight bins is careful fumigation with carbon bisulphide.

The amount of liquid to be used depends on the temperature, size and shape of the building, and on its tightness. Since temperature is a very important factor in the success of fumigation it should always be given careful consideration. At a temperature below 60 degrees Fahrenheit the amount of carbon bisulphide required and the results obtained are so unsatisfactory that it is impracticable to attempt fumigation. If the building is reasonably tight and the temperature is above 70 degrees Fahrenheit, 1 pound of the carbon bisulphide is sufficient for every 25 bushels of grain. All space above the grain in the bins or building should be figured in at the rate of 1 pound of carbon bisulphide to every 250 cubic feet

of space. In case the bins or building is not sufficiently tight to allow thorough fumigation, the amount of the liquid should be increased.

Since the vapor is heavier than air and settles to the lower parts, the liquid should be placed in shallow pans at the top of the bins or building. It should be well distributed, not more than a pound in a place, and even less than this amount where it is practicable to have it distributed in small quantities. If larger amounts are used in one place, it should be placed in pans having considerable evaporating surface. In large bins, to hasten and to equalize the operation, it is well to put a quantity of the liquid in the center of the grain by thrusting into it a gas pipe, loosely plugged at one end, down which the carbon bisulphide may be poured, the plug being then loosened with a rod. The plug should be attached to the rod in order that it may be withdrawn. The liquid may be applied or sprinkled directly upon the grain. Unless used in excessive quantities the liquid will not injure the edible or germinative qualities of the grains or seeds.

The bins or building should be allowed to fumigate 36 hours. If the grain is not to be used for germinating purposes, it is well to subject it to the

fumigation for 48 hours. The best plan usually is to apply the liquid on a Saturday afternoon and leave the building closed until the following Monday.

The vapor of this liquid is highly inflammable and explosive. No fire or light of any sort should be allowed about the building while the fumigation is in progress. The application should always be made in daylight, for artificial light of any kind is dangerous.

**Bury Cabbage for Winter**

A Topeka family has found a most satisfactory way of putting cabbage away for the winter. A trench is dug, 18 inches deep, the cabbage is laid in this trench head down, and dirt filled in solidly around and banked up a little. The tips of the roots are left exposed to the weather. This cabbage is taken out as needed all winter long; it keeps in good condition till spring. The family which has proved this method a success makes a practice of buying the winter's supply of cabbage in the fall, and burying it in the back yard of their city home.

Either one's neighbors are too good to quarrel with or they are not worth one's attention and loss of temper.

# Given Away Free

3  
3  
1

**Electric Starter and Lights**



**Freight Prepaid**

## Missouri Valley Farmer Will Give An Overland and Ford Touring Car in Popular Contest Closing Dec. 18

Have you been wishing for an automobile? If so, here is your opportunity to earn one in your spare time. The Missouri Valley Farmer is going to give away, on December 18th, 1915, a \$750 1916 model Overland Touring Car as first prize, a \$440 Ford Touring Car as second prize, and a \$250 Harley-Davidson Motorcycle as third prize, besides twenty-seven other valuable rewards. Any man, woman, boy, or girl is eligible to compete for these prizes. All you have to do is take subscriptions to our paper. The regular subscription price of Missouri Valley Farmer is 25c a year, 50c for three years, or \$1.00 for six years. Each yearly subscription counts 500 points, each three-year subscription 2,000 points, and each six-year subscription 4,000 points. During the first part of the contest, or until November 20th, a special offer of double points will be in effect. In other words all subscriptions sent in between now and November 20th will count just twice as many points as our regular point scale. This is the largest number of points that will be allowed during the contest. In case of a tie for any of the prizes a prize exactly like the one tied for will be awarded to each contestant\*so tied.

### Thirty-Nine Others Have Won Autos!

During the past three or four years we have given away 39 automobiles. These cars have ranged in price from \$400 to \$1800. We are making this contest one of the most liberal we have ever conducted, giving two automobiles instead of one, and thus doubling the chances of the contestants to win an automobile. We will gladly furnish you with the names of our past winners so that you can investigate our contests if you wish to do so. We have sent automobiles to almost every state in the Union, and have many enthusiastic letters from our past winners, praising our contests. These lucky persons, who are now enjoying their cars, would not have been able to own an automobile had they not taken advantage of our liberal offer. Surely you can do as well as these past winners. No experience is necessary. Just a little perseverance is all that is required. Don't you think a prize as valuable as an Overland or a Ford automobile is worth a little effort in your spare time in taking subscriptions to our paper?

**Mail the Coupon**

All you have to do to enter our popular contest is to mail the information coupon below with your name and address. We will send you immediately upon receipt of this coupon full information about our contest and also our booklet entitled "Auto Dreams," which contains illustrations and descriptions of the automobiles and testimonial letters from our past winners. The signing of the coupon does not obligate you in any way, even though you never secure a single subscription. A rare opportunity is open to you in this contest. If you want an automobile, don't delay but mail the coupon right now—today. It's absolutely free.



SECOND PRIZE \$440 FORD TOURING CAR. The above is an exact reproduction of the Ford Touring Car which we will give as second prize. This is the very latest model, having all of the regular equipment which includes electric lights. It will be sent free of cost, freight charges prepaid, to the contestant having the second highest number of points at the close of the contest.

## MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER

801 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas

MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, 801 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen—Please send me full information about your auto contest. The signing of this coupon does not obligate me in any way.

Name .....

Town .....

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

**Mail This Coupon Today**

**Mail This Coupon Today**



# FARMERS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Farmers Mail and Breeze is the greatest classified advertising medium in the farm paper field. It carries the most classified advertising because it gives the best results. The rate is low: 5 cents a word; four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word. Here is a splendid opportunity for selling poultry, livestock, land, seeds and nursery stock, for renting a farm, or securing help or a situation. Write us for proof that it pays. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a classified advertisement now.

## LIVE STOCK

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE. Terms. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

TWO REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS for sale. C. E. Whittlesey, Mound Valley, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE Down ram lambs. R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kan.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 3-4 weeks old. \$17 each, crated. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—1 BULL, 2 HEIFERS. ALL thoroughbred Holsteins, no relation. R. C. Roseboom, Girard, Kan., R. R. No. 3.

FOR SALE—HIGH-GRADE NICELY-MARKED Holstein heifer calves three weeks old, \$15 each, crated. Edw. Yohn, Watertown, Wis.

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD OF GRADE RED Poll cows with calves by side; 4 year olds; good color; no horns. Lyons Bros., R. 3, Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR SALE. BLUE RIBBON LADD, NO. 96395; 3 yrs. old; black stallion; weight 1800; good breeder. Also good cattle pony. C. E. Olson, Solomon Rapids, Kan.

100 HOLSTEIN GRADE HEIFERS AND cows. Splendid cattle at right price. Must be seen to appreciate. In writing state ages and number wanted. Paul E. Johnson, South St. Paul, Minn.

ON NOV. 3 I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE all my dairy cows of which you see records in the Pioneer Cow Testing association reports; also 1 2-year-old Holstein bull from some of the best milk producers of the state and 1 high grade Holstein bull calf. Jno. T. Leshar, 3 miles N. W. of Abilene, Kan.

## POULTRY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$1.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

ANCONA COCKERELS FOR SALE CHEAP. G. W. Skinner, Baxter Springs, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS ONE dollar. James Hollister, Quincy, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. EXTRA GOOD QUALITY. Chas. Koepsel, White City, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITE COCKERELS cheap. Quick. Kate Carr, Selma, Kan.

WANTED—300 YOUNG GRADE HENS OF laying breeds. O. D. Clark, Belpre, Kansas.

BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.00 each. Mrs. Lucy Lowe, Pierceville, Kan.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—12 PULLETS FOR sale. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kansas.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. COCKERELS \$1.00 each. W. Groux, Concordia, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—A FEW HENS AND MALES to spare. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.00 each. Mrs. Rachel Hind, R. 4, Madison, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS; BEAUTIES; 6 for \$5.00. J. M. Jarvis, Newton, Kan., Rt. 2.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.00 each. Leonard Williams, Hadam, Kan.

TURKEYS, CHICKENS, GUINEAS WANTED. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka, Kansas.

DUCKS, BUFF ORPINGTON, WHITE RUNNER, Penciled. Mrs. T. N., Beckey & Son, Linwood, Kan.

NICE BUFF ROCK PULLETS FOR prize stock, \$1.25 each. W. F. Alden, Ellsworth, Kan.

LARGE, DARK ROSE COMB REDS. COCKERELS, pullets. Bargains. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING BROWN Leghorns; cockerels and pullets. O. P. Duncan, Iola, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING WHITE LEGHORN cockerels for sale cheap. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

FINE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$5. Imported Carey stock. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

CHOICE STOCK—HENS AND COCKERELS, Single Comb White Leghorns for sale. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

DUFF'S MAMMOTH BARRED ROCKS Choice breeding and exhibition quality. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

EXTRA EARLY PURE BREED S. C. COOK strain Buff Orpington from prize stock. Chas. O'Roke, Fairview, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL, THOROUGHbred ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds exclusively. Rich dark velvety Reds. Bean strain. Cockerels \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Route 3, Erie, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTES—FANCY COCKERELS from the best blood in the state, \$1.50. I. B. Pixley, Wamego, Kan.

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB Golden Wyandottes. Cockerels \$1 each. Mrs. Della B. Bilson, Eureka, Kansas.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON COCKS AND cockerels for sale. Exhibition or utility. Write W. W. Mollhagen, Lorraine, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels. Early hatched. Cheap, if taken at once. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

S. C. RED COCKERELS AND ROUEN ducks and drakes \$1.50 each, if taken soon. Good quality. D. H. Hauck, R. 3, Newton, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS—6. \$6.00 and up. Upland geese, Pekin ducks at reasonable prices. Henry Hankey, Goessel, Kan.

VIGOROUS BARRON-FRANTZ WHITE Leghorn cockerels. March hatch \$1.50. May hatch \$1.00. Violet Hunt, Coffeyville, Kan.

EARLY HATCHED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels and pullets, big boned, strong breeders, low price. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—DARK, RICH, EVEN colored birds. Will sell for one-half what you will have to pay in the spring. Mrs. Chas. Hill, Toronto, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTES. 50 HUSKY UTILITY cockerels, also pullets, hens and a few cock birds, at \$2.00 and \$3.00 if sold this month. Mrs. Evans, Abbyville, Kansas.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, cockerels \$1.00, 6 for \$5.00. Can supply old customers as we have a new strain. Mrs. W. A. Thompson, R. No. 2, Logan, Kan.

BREEDERS CHEAP IN ALL VARIETIES Leghorns, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, Langshans, Cochins, Brahmans, Rocks, Bantams, ducks, geese, turkey and Pearl and White guineas. Bare Poultry Co., Box 819, Hampton, Iowa.

BUTTERCUP POULTRY YARDS. I WILL mate you a trio of beautiful Buttercups (200 egg strain) for \$10 and ship November 1. Book your orders now and avoid disappointment. No better Buttercups in United States. Prosperity and happiness with this breed. W. C. West, R. No. 5, Topeka, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2.00 PER 1000, list free. J. Sterling & Sons, Judsonia, Ark.

20 APPLE OR 20 PEACH \$1. CHERRY, plum and berries. Waverly Nurseries, Waverly, Kan.

NOT IN THE TRUST. SEND FOR FALL list of dependable nursery stock at reasonable prices. The Riley Co. Nurseries, Manhattan, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—HOME GROWN NON-irrigated alfalfa seed six and \$8.50 bu.; sacks 25 cts. Samples sent on request. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan.

PLANTERS TREES—NEW WAY. SAVES more than half. Pay after you see trees. You the judge. Fall special price list mailed free. Planters Nursery, Box D, Winfield, Kansas.

TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR fall planting. Ground never in better condition than this year. Buy direct. Save agents' commissions. Fruit book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box B, Wichita, Kansas.

## LANDS

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FOR SALE—160 A. IMPROVED FARM. Good crops. Best soft water. A. F. Whitney, Morland, Kan.

AT AUCTION, NOV. 10, TO SETTLE estate, good 320 improved, central Kan. N. Everson, Irving, Kan.

YOUR CHOICE OF A 160, 320 OR 640 A. farm. Possession now. Easy terms. W. C. Blattler, Belpre, Kan.

80 ACRE KANSAS FARM, 25 MILES FROM Kansas City. Address P. Hindman, 2618 E. 30th, Kansas City, Mo.

320 A. WELL IMPROVED STOCK FARM 1 mi. town, \$50 per a. H. J. Brogard, owner, Toronto, Kansas.

FOR SALE—100 A. WELL IMPROVED farm in Leavenworth Co., Kan. Address Wm. Somers, Jarballo, Kan.

LIST YOUR TRADES, LARGE OR SMALL. Trades made everywhere. Progressive Realty Co., Greeley, Colo.

160. GOOD SOIL, COMMUNITY, CLIMATE and crops. Rural route, school. \$2,400.00. Dan'l Ough, Benkelman, Neb.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS; CROP PAYMENT or easy terms along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minn., N. D., Mont., Idaho, Wash. and Ore. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 48 Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

ONE HUNDRED FARMS FOR SALE IN Saline county, garden spot of Kansas, by Fred A. Reed, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—160 ACRES OF Wallace Co. land. This land is good and will sell right. Box 345, Oakley, Kan.

100 ACRE FARM IN ARKANSAS; GOOD creek; good fruit and poultry farm. Write for particulars. P. Cairns, Gove, Arkansas.

GOOD IMPROVED 40 A. FOR SALE OR exchange; entirely fenced with woven wire. In Mo. Mrs. Wm. Norris, Sedgwick, Kan., Rt. 1.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash. No matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 5, Lincoln, Neb.

OWNER MUST SELL FOUR QUARTER sections western Kansas lands. An extremely low price for quick sale. Box 990, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR EXCHANGE—12 ACRES, FRUIT AND berry ranch. Water and soil fine. Land near Topeka preferred. Taylor Cooley, Grand Valley, Colo.

HALF SECTION HOMESTEADS NOW open; Valley land, shallow water, home markets, free coal, timber, near railroad. Orville Frazer, Gillette, Wyo.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 160 ACRES, CREEK bottom, well improved; wish to sell to settle estate. For full particulars address Wm. or John Finley, Concordia, Kan.

HOMESTEAD LAND, BONANZA VALLEY, Colorado. Hay and wheat land, close to timber, mild winters. Send stamp. Colorado Homestead Co., 1624 Curtis St., Denver, Colo.

FREE EASTERN COLORADO HOMESTEADS almost gone. Your last chance to secure free land. Fine, smooth chocolate land. Write Smoke & Ray, Box 595, Pueblo, Colorado.

SEND DESCRIPTION OF YOUR FARM OR ranch! We have cash buyers. Don't pay commission. Write National Real Estate Exchange Association, Dept. No. 34, Peru, Illinois.

THREE "MODERN" RENTAL PROPERTIES in Winfield, Kan., near colleges; photos; also good farm in central Okla., all for ranch. Littleton, 0120 Mass. St., Winfield, Kan.

320 ACRE HOMESTEAD, UNIMPROVED; 5 miles to postoffice and store; for \$500.00. 80 acres homestead, unimproved, adjoining school land, for \$100.00. H. K. Haynes, Vona, Colo.

WHEAT LAND AND GASOLINE TRACTOR plowing outfits, to rent with the land. Also will sell fine wheat land on easy terms. In Wallace county, Kan. J. E. Fitzgerald, owner, Jamestown, Kan.

160—ALFALFA, DAIRY, FRUIT AND truck farm; mile from school or church. Fenced and cross fenced. Permanent improvements. Close market. Rural Carrier No. 2, Little River, Kan.

FOR SALE—315 ACRE STOCK FARM, 40 in cultivation, balance pasture, mowland and timber. Improved, in Elk Co., Kansas. \$20 per acre, terms. Write owner, Alfred Olson, Independence, Kansas.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE. 316 ACRES in Pottawatomie Co., Kan. Good improvements. Best blue stem pasture. Never failing water. Price less than \$40 per acre. Write me. T. N. Martin, Owner, Olsburg, Kan.

FARMS AND RANCHES \$4.50 UP. STOCK, dairying, and farming. Corn, maize, kafir, sorghum, wheat, etc., raised. Good climate. Schools and churches. Write for particulars. Amistad Realty Co., Amistad, Union Co., N. Mexico.

115 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED FARM, joining city of Englewood, river bottom alfalfa land, private irrigation, easy walking distance to school, church and business center, for sale. Address M. L. Dickson, owner, Englewood, Kan.

FOR SALE—LANDS EASTERN COLORADO, the new rich dairying and stock country. Everybody is now talking Eastern Colorado. Best cheap lands in the West. Special bargain in 6 sections. J. A. Nye, Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA—CHEAP, FERTILE land; easy terms. Excellent climate, sweet water, good markets. Grasses grow luxuriantly. The ideal cattle country. Write for information. Northern Minnesota Development Association, Mail & Breeze Department, Duluth, Minn.

WANTED. GERMAN LUTHERANS TO locate near large church with parochial school of forty children. Number of farms within two miles of church; also large ranch. Price \$30 to \$60 an acre. Small payment, long terms. Questions answered conscientiously. Wm. Lessman, Olpe, Kansas.

SUBURBAN FARM AND HOME FOR sale. 10 acres near Washburn College, all splendid soil, brick house, fine old shade, excellent outbuildings. Fine orchard and small fruits, 1 1/2 acres alfalfa, pasture for 2 cows. Price \$7,500, easy terms. R. B. Nelson, 1245 Mulvane St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, BEST CROOKED Creek land, none better anywhere, fine alfalfa and corn land, most all fenced hog tight, 140 acres cultivation, 24 acres alfalfa, good house and granaries, stable poor, 4 miles from town, in Grant county, Oklahoma. Belongs to non-resident, must sell to settle partnership, \$3,000 cash will handle it, balance long time at 6%. C. W. Straughan, Wakita, Okla.

## FARMS WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

WANTED: TO HEAR DIRECT FROM owner of good farm or unimproved land for sale. C. C. Buckingham, Houston, Texas.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—TO BUY WESTERN LAND, 500 acre tract or more, south of Arkansas River; would prefer running water. J. T. Hourrigan, Langdon, Kan.

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

FARMS WANTED. WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 28 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

## FOR SALE OR TRADE

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

HARDWARE, \$5,400; IMPLEMENTS, \$1,300; stone double room, \$5,600; want farm or rentals. Box 269, Iola, Kansas.

CASE 20-40 GAS TRACTOR CHEAP OR for cows or young cattle. Address M. A. Kindig, R. F. D. No. 2, Plains, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PATENT ON cotton chopper; big improvement; works on any kind of land; chopping controlled by feet. W. A. Baker, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—4 ROOM HOUSE, 4 lots, nicely located, in Sylvia, Kan., to trade for western land. Hardware store doing good business, for trade for western land. I have several Reno county farms for sale or trade. Write me your wants. W. T. Miller, Langdon, Kan.

## FOR SALE

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

ALFALFA HAY, ALL GRADES, DRY AND in shed. Priced right. John Ryman, Dunlap, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES. 25 PUPPIES FOR sale by Parbold Fox. Western Home Kennels, St. John, Kan.

FOR SALE—5 FOX TERRIER RATTERS—None better. Also White Wyandotte ckl. Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE DEMPSTER LARGE NO. 14 well machine; nearly new; price reasonable. E. S. Rhodes, Tampa, Kan.

FOR SALE—A NEW COMPLETE STOCK of hardware and implements, in good Kansas town of 1500. Address L., in care Farmers Mail and Breeze.

ONE RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND AND RUS- sian stag pups from wolf killing parents. These pups are extra good. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Segebartt, Argonia, Kan.

PRAIRIE HAY. WE HANDLE HAY IN large quantities and can make shipment any day. Ask for delivered prices. The Osage City Grain & Elevator Co., 416 Main street, Osage City, Kansas.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 6 1/4 by 205 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E., care Mail and Breeze.

## FARM MACHINERY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

\$160 BUYS A SMALL GASOLINE TRACTOR. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kansas.

FOR SALE—CHEAP IF TAKEN SOON, 38-60 Rumely Sep, and 9 horse gas engine. Harry Dyck, Moundridge, Kan.

SMALL POWER THRESHERS FOR GRAIN, maize, peanuts, peas, etc. Hand and Pony hay presses. Particulars free. W. H. Stoppie, Dallas, Texas.

## CREAM WANTED

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







# BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

**Special Notice** All advertising copy must be received at the Real Estate Department of this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

THREE farm bargains. Write for description. T. J. Ryan, St. Marys, Kansas.

NEMAH COUNTY, KAN., farms, improved. 40 a. up. E. L. Horth, Centralia, Kan.

WRITE PAPES, Mulvane, Kan., for list of dairy farms near big milk condensary.

190 A. IMP. 46 alfalfa, bal. wheat, corn, pasture, \$12,000. Lindholm & Son, Kingman, Kan.

320 A. Hamilton Co. Raw grass land. \$4.50 a. No trade. Walter & Patton, Syracuse, Kan.

1920 A. 10 mi. Meade, 700 a. farm land, bal. pasture. \$12.50 a. G. W. Day, Meade, Kan.

IMP. FARMS, alfalfa, corn and wheat lands \$50 up. Mott & Kohler, Herington, Kan.

FREE! Illustrated booklet describing richest Co. in Kan. Hoey Land Co., Columbus, Kan.

480 A. ALL GRASS. Every acre can be cult. \$12.50 per acre. Box 215, German Colonization Co., Plains, Kansas.

FOR BUSINESS, homes or farms at Baldwin, Kan., seat of Baker University, write D. E. Houston & Co. Some trades.

1/2 SEC., 200 cult., 20 alfalfa, bal. pasture, well improved, spring and well. \$18,000. Terms. Hill & Murphy, Holsington, Kan.

BARGAINS in imp. alfalfa, corn and wheat farms. Right prices, easy terms. Proctor & LeGrande, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.

WHEAT, OATS, CORN, ALFALFA lands. Famous Sumner County, Kansas. 1/2 wheat with farms. H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.

FOR SALE: 240 acre improved farm; 1/2 plow land, balance grass at \$20 per a. J. H. King, Cawker City, Mitchell Co., Kan.

FARM AND RANCH. 160 a. close in, nicely imp. \$6,000; terms. 1760 a. ranch, imp. \$19 an a. Best bargain in Kansas. G. Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

IMPROVED choice 240 a. 4 mi. Preston, Pratt Co., Kan. 219 a. wheat, all goes to purchaser. Price \$14,500. \$7,500 cash, no trades. Chas. E. Dye, Preston, Kan.

LOOK: 320 acre improved farm, where cattle, hogs, corn, and alfalfa grow to perfection. \$30.00 per acre. Ask about this and other farms. "Greene," Longton, Kan.

BEST BARGAINS on earth. North Lyon Co. improved corn, alfalfa, and stock farms. 140 a. up. All sizes. Some trades. For the truth, write E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

FOR SALE. Grocery and meat market in a good town in Eastern Kansas, doing good business and making money every day; for sale by owner. Address "Mise," care Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

IMP. 80, 3 1/2 mi. out, \$3300. A snap. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

FOR RENT. 158 acres, for wheat. \$250.00. John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

800 ACRE TRACT NICE WHEAT LAND. \$1000. Terms. J. A. Jackson, Syracuse, Kan.

160 A. well impr. 1 mi. town. \$15,000. 240 a. fine improvements. \$24,000. J. Jensen, Hiawatha, Kansas.

WANTED—To hear direct from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. American Land Bulletin, Baldwin, Wis.

1,440 ACRE ranch, improved, \$10 per acre, terms. 890 acre ranch near city, \$15. Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kan.

NORTHEAST KAN. Good improved farms in bluegrass section, \$60 to \$100. Send for list. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE: 75 a. farm, Coffeyville. Terms. Also raw quarter Dent Co., Mo. G. W. Alford, Hutchinson, Kansas.

120 A. second bottom, well improved. Nice home, \$4,000; incumbance \$1600. Oliver Gaines, Owner, Howard, Kansas.

80 ACRES, well improved. High state of cultivation. 3 1/2 miles of Wellsville. Price \$7300; \$1500 cash, bal. 5% long time. Moherman & Bivins, Wellsville, Kan.

CLAY COUNTY improved 160 acres; 6 1/2 mi. Clifton. 110 a. under cult. 6 acres alfalfa; rest fine pasture land. 50 a. in wheat. Possession at once. Price \$9,000. Frank Mares, Clifton, Kan.

ONE 160 a. creek bottom farm; 400 acres good hay and pasture land; 320 a. farm close to Reading, Kan. Will sell cheap for cash or take part trade on every place. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kan.

160 A. 2 mi. Osage City; 80 a. corn, 10 a. alfalfa, 30 a. hog pasture, bal. grass. 8 r. house, large barn, cow barn. 1000 catalpa trees; well, mill, cistern, cave. \$65 a. Rosenquist & Renstrom, Osage City, Kan.

760 A. RANCH and farm, 10 mi. south of Fowler, 15 mi. east Meade, 300 a. cult.; fine stream, 50 springs, 200 a. alfalfa land. Artesian water. New house, 18 a. timber. 2 a. orchard. \$15,000. Write R. C. Mayse, Owner, Ashland, Kan.

120 ACRES, 3/4 miles of Richmond, Kansas, a town of about 700 people, all good smooth, tillable land, 75 acres in pasture and clover meadow, 2 story, 8 room house, good barn. Price \$75.00 per acre. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

YOUR CHANCE. 160 acres, 4 mi. from Peabody. All extra good land under plow; good 7 room house. Good barn 40x60; scales, granary, etc. Nice shade. School 1 mi. Bargain for short time at \$70 per a.; time on \$7000. Mollohan Land Co., Peabody, Kan.

160 A., 3 1/2 MI. OUT. IMP. FAIR. 130 cult., 50 grass, good water, fenced. Second bottom. \$10,500. Mig. \$4,000. 6%. Ed A. Davis, Minneapolis, Kan.

80 A. 2 1/2 MI. FROM CLIFTON, KAN. All tillable, well improved, all hog tight. No. 1 soil, good neighborhood, good water, best of terms. If interested, write J. H. Harris, Owner, Clifton, Kan.

WE OWN 13,600 ACRES IN FERTILE Pawnee valley, smooth as a floor; best alfalfa and wheat land on earth; five sets of improvements; shallow water; will sell 80 acres or more. Frizzell & Ely, Larned, Kansas.

2—Rare Bargains—2 Choice level 160 a. farm, \$4 a. cash. Also well imp. alfalfa farm 168 a. Perfect title. Immediate possession, \$50 a. Terms. Western Real Estate Exchange Co., Syracuse, Kan.

80 ACRES ONLY \$1,000 South of Wichita near Wellington; all good loam soil; dandy dairy farm; good bldgs.; only \$3600; \$1000 cash. Be quick. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE A SNAP Improved 160 acres, 30 miles from Wichita, 4 1/2 miles from railroad town. \$1000 payment will handle it, balance long time at low rate of interest. Address owner, H. C. Whalen, 412 Bitting Building, Wichita, Kansas.

Biggest Ranch Bargain in Kansas 5,274 acres, Butler Co. Over 3,000 acres beautiful, level, rich, tillable and all finest blue stem, limestone pasture, one body. Timber and everlasting water. \$21. V. A. Osburn, El Dorado, Kansas.

ONLY \$700 DOWN Balance on easy terms, for this 160 acres, all rich, level wheat land; 90 acres cultivated; good well; 4 miles to railroad station. \$20 per acre. One crop will pay for it. The John Landgraf Land Co., Garden City, Kansas.

A Fine Stock Farm 720 a., lays fine, practically all tillable, about 500 acres in fine blue stem pasture and meadow, never failing supply water, 1 mile to town, good house and barn. Price \$50.00, liberal terms. Write D. H. Wallingford, Mound Valley, Kan.

Eastern Kansas Stock Ranch 1340 acres, 35 miles east of Wichita, 1/2 mile from station and shipping point; partly rich bottom land, balance fine pasture land; 25 acres in alfalfa—excellently watered. A money maker for anyone wanting to go into the stock business. Price \$45.00 per acre. Will take a small farm as part payment. Stern & Stern Land Co., 500 Victor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LANE CO. If you want to buy a farm or ranch, in the coming wheat, corn and stock county of the West, write me as we have bargains from \$8.00 to \$25 per acre. Both improved and unimproved. Let me know what size farm you want and how much you want to pay on the same. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

WE SELL WELL IMPROVED FARMS growing big crops in Central New York, for less money than you pay for raw, inferior land out West. Come now and see for yourself. McBurney & Co., 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York. Or ask McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill., to mail you free list of New York farms for sale.

CHASE COUNTY STOCK RANCH 640 acres 2 miles from shipping point. 100 acres best creek bottom, 75 acres alfalfa, timber, creek. 540 acres best bluestem pasture, running water, splendid improvements. No overflow, no gumbo, best combination in the county. Price \$25,000.00, liberal terms. J. E. Bocoak & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

FINE STOCK RANCH Square section, 8 mi. town in Ness Co. 120 a. in cultivation, bal. fenced pasture. 350 a. smooth alfalfa land, 18 ft. to sheet water. Walnut creek runs through, never dry. 3 room house, stable for 12 horses, cow shed, double frame granary, with driveway; stone chicken house, well, windmill and high tank. Nice young orchard. Several quarters grass land adjoining can be leased. \$8000; terms on \$4000. Send for list. V. E. West, Ransom, Kan.

Ness County Lands Good wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Fine crops of all kinds in 1914 and better crops in 1915. No better soil in Kansas. Land in adjoining counties on the east \$40 to \$75 per acre. Buy here while land is cheap. Write for price list, county map and literature. No trades. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

MISSOURI WRITE J. H. Wright, Marshfield, Missouri, for farm lists of good farms.

STOP! LISTEN! 80 a. impr. farm \$885. Views; other farms. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

BARGAINS in high class farm near Kansas City. Some Exc. L. W. Kircher, Cleveland, Mo.

For Sale—Splendid farm 160 a., close in, \$4500. Other farms R. F. Campbell, Lebanon, Mo.

KERAN & WEGNER, real estate, Lockwood, Mo. Write for information, English or German.

160 A. well imp. Well and spring. 60 a. cult., bal. timber. R. F. D. and phone. \$17.50 a. Terms. J. A. Hunt, Marshfield, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys 40 acres good land; near town; some timber, healthy location. Bargain price \$200. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

5 AND 10 ACRE TRACTS on county road, close to Branson, on Lake Taneycomo, all in cultivation or part timber. Terms to suit. York Development Co., Branson, Mo.

PLEASANT HOMES IN MISSOURI OZARKS 80 acres, house, barn, spring; only \$700. I own and control 10,000 acres, any size tract. Easy terms, good water, climate unexcelled. Frank Hays, Ava, Mo.

WHY PAY RENT, when you can buy eighty acres eleven miles out with fifty acres in cultivation, 2-room frame house, barn, outbuildings, spring, rural route, 1 1/2 miles to store, close to school and church. Price only \$1,600; terms; also other bargains. Write for booklet and list; we have the State Fruit, State Poultry Experiment stations, second largest creamery in state. J. A. Wheeler, Mountain Grove, Missouri.

NEW YORK

WE SELL WELL IMPROVED FARMS growing big crops in Central New York, for less money than you pay for raw, inferior land out West. Come now and see for yourself. McBurney & Co., 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York. Or ask McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill., to mail you free list of New York farms for sale.

NEW MEXICO Wheat Land \$7.00 an Acre—Easy Terms Located northwest of Clovis, New Mexico. Wheat on adjoining land averaging 25 to 41 bushels to the acre, high test. Corn, kafir, feterrita, and other crops equally as good. Best combined farming and stock raising proposition in this country. Healthful climate. An abundance of pure soft water. Over 10,000 acres sold in the past thirty days. Arkansas Valley Town & Land Co., 421 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

OKLAHOMA OKLA. LANDS. 40 to 500 a. tracts. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

FOR INFORMATION about lands and loans write Jordan Land & Loan Co., Pauls Valley, Oklahoma.

BUY NOW from owner, best 650 acre farm in Oklahoma, 2 miles from Vinita. Well improved; strong, level land. 3 sets of buildings. W. M. Mercer, Aurora, Ill.

F. M. TARTLTON & CO., will mail you list of farms in northeast Oklahoma. Write them. Vinita, Oklahoma.

350 ACRES, 200 cult., 150 rough timber pasture, imp. Joins station. Good water. \$27.50 a. C. M. Smith, Crowder, Okla.

240 A. BOTTOM and second bottom. No waste. 140 a. cultivation, fair improvements. Corn make 50 bu. per a. \$31 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

WE HAVE 40 FARMS TO SELL; 10 a. to 1000 a. Three ranches, cheap land, 1000 to 20,000 acres. Correspondence solicited. Ref. any bank in Pittsburg County. Crowder R. E. Co., Crowder, Okla.

FOR RENT: 100 to 500 acres fine bottom land joining town of Chickasha, Okla. Price \$5.50 to \$6.25 per a. cash rent. Half down, balance November 1st. Address Box 254, Chickasha, Okla.

FOR SALE: 100 acres fine bottom land joining town of Chickasha, Okla. Ideal corn, alfalfa and wheat land. Also well located for townsite property. Price \$100 per a. Half cash, balance five years. Address Box 254, Chickasha, Okla.

Cheapest GOOD Farm Land in Oklahoma, is in McCurtain County. Write for my "War Special." Some real bargains. C. R. O'Neal, Box 75, Idabel, Okla.

Oklahoma Land For Sale Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma; price from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.

Central Oklahoma farms \$5.00 to \$8.00 per acre. Free list and map. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

Good Okla. Farm \$17.50 Per Acre 240 acres, five miles north of Elk City, Oklahoma. All rolling land, but good deep soil. 120 acres in cultivation. Rest in pasture. First class livestock and grain farm. Good roads to town, good community. Running water in pasture. Price \$17.50 per acre. Terms to suit purchaser. Frank Winters, Elk City, Okla.

QUICK PROFITS The big crop, the big war and everything points to another of the booms in land such as have made thousands of men rich. Good land is yet to be had at ten dollars per acre and up in Oklahoma, youngest of the agricultural states. Come and see. Frank Meadows, Hobart, Okla.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF OKLAHOMA STATE AND School Lands Beginning November 8th, 1915, the Commissioners of the Land Office of the State of Oklahoma, will sell at the highest bid on forty (40) years' time at five (5%) per cent. approximately 173,081 acres of its public lands in tracts of 160 acres, according to the Government Survey thereof.

Said lands are situated in Major, Blaine, Canadian, Lincoln, Kingfisher, Logan, Cleveland and Oklahoma Counties and will be offered for sale in respective County Seats of said counties at the door of the County Court House thereof where County court is held as follows:

Fairview, (Major county), November 8th to 12th, 1915, inc.; Watonga, (Blaine county), November 13th to 17th, 1915, inc.; El Reno, (Canadian county), November 18th to 20th, 1915, inc.; Chandler, (Lincoln county), November 22nd and 23rd, 1915; Kingfisher, (Kingfisher county), November 29th and 30th and Dec. 1st to 3rd, 1915, inc.; Guthrie, (Logan county), December 6th to 8th, 1915, inc.; Norman, (Cleveland county), December 9th to 11th, 1915, inc.; Oklahoma City, (Oklahoma county), December 13th to 16th, 1915, inc.

For Further Information, Address

G. A. SMITH, Sec'y. OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

A MODERN FARM HOME Worth \$150 Per Acre—Our Price For Quick Sale \$112.50



Live Here and Enjoy the Combined Advantages of Country and Town.

This 160 acres adjoins the thriving town of Peabody, Kan., on the main line of Santa Fe and Rock Island. This farm home of eight rooms, bath, toilet, cement cellar, etc., is equipped with furnace, hot and cold water, electric lights, both in house and barns. Every acre of this land is tillable; a smooth, well-drained, deep, rich black soil that will grow large crops of corn, alfalfa, wheat and the various things that Kansas soil and climate are adapted to grow.

This farm has barns for horses, cattle, hay and hogs; chicken house, wells, cisterns and other improvements too numerous to mention here. Has 40 acres of good growing alfalfa, 35 acres meadow grass, good young orchard; is fenced and cross fenced. The fact is This Farm Must Be Seen To Be Fully Appreciated

You have here the full advantages of a modern home and farm; city schools, churches, lodges and other conveniences, yet without the high taxes of the city dweller. 18 passenger trains stop daily at Peabody, Kan. Wire, phone or write when you will come. \$9,000 cash, terms on balance. This is too good a bargain to last very long. W. N. TRUMBO, Owner, Peabody, Kansas



ARKANSAS

GOOD ALFALFA, corn and stock farm for sale. F. Chrane, Gravette, Ark.
FOR CHEAP CORN, alfalfa and truck farms write W. L. Perkins, Ashdown, Ark.
WRITE Dowell Land Company for bargains in Arkansas lands. Walnut Ridge, Ark.
800 ACRE RICE FARM, equipped, \$35,000. Holman Real Estate Co., Little Rock, Ark.
200 A. Impr. Part valley; 60 a. cult., 2 1/2 mi. railroad \$20.00 acre. Terms. C. L. Kraft, Little Rock, Ark.
NEW RAILROAD, new town, cheap lands in the Ozarks. For information write C. C. Feenster, Immigrant Agent for the Ozarks Railway Co., Mountain Home, Ark.
160 A. black sandy loam, 1/2 in cultivation Grow corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, cotton \$40 acre. Pike and railroad. Polk Real Estate Co., Little Rock, Ark.
800 ACRES in Yell County, Ark., upland. 100 in cult.; all good grass land. Close in. Ideal for stock raising. Price \$3200. F. H. Thompson, Ft. Smith, Ark.
478 A. STOCK and grain farm, 100 bottom cultivated, houses, barns; water power. \$10.00, terms. Farm list free. Ward, The Land Man, Mtn. Home, Ark.
WRITE FOR FREE "WARRANTY DEED" of farm bargains, improved, \$4.00 per acre and up. New Home Land Co., Opposite Union Station, Little Rock, Ark.
167 A., 85 a. cult., 30 can be cult., little stone, bal. timber and grazing; good orchard, good springs. Well imp. 4 mi. town of 1400. W. J. Copp, Calico Rock, Ark.
1000 ACRES splendid land, Drew County, Ark., 5 miles from town; no rocks, wasted land nor overflow. Excellent stock proposition. \$25 per acre. Terms. L. P. Coleman, Little Rock, Ark.
ARKANSAS—5,000 acres, fine level valley land; any size tract \$6 to \$12 per acre; third cash, bal. 9 yearly payments. Write for literature. Shaeffer Land Company, 641 Reserve Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
FARMS as low as \$5 and \$10 per acre, located at the foot hills of the Ozark Mountains, in Independence Co., Ark. Description sent for the asking. Wright Half-acre Real Estate Co., Batesville, Ark.
880 ACRES, near Little Rock. 80 cultivated; rich, level land. 1/4 mi. school, graded road. 200 a. fenced; some timber. Land has produced 60 bu. corn per a. \$11.50 per acre. Terms. Dr. Strangways, Little Rock, Ark.
320 ACRES WELL IMPROVED. 6 miles of Clarksville, the county seat of Johnson Co., Ark. All under fence, about all in cultivation, 3 sets houses, barns; 3 fine ever-flowing springs; ideal grass and farming land. Good for stock farm. Price for quick sale, \$4,000. M. S. Park, Clarksville, Ark.
WE PAY RAILROAD FARE To Arkansas special land sale. Sell 40 a. or more. 14,000 a. in tract. Good level land, near large city. Good market, railroad, automobile pike. No rock, no swamps; very healthy. \$10 per a., easy terms. Refund money paid any time during purchase period if dissatisfied, or will loan purchase money 3 years 6% int. for improving land. Bank guarantees fulfillment of contract. Alexander & Son, Little Rock, Ark.
Arkansas 160 acre farm, 40 a. in cultivation; bal. in grass. One 4 room house. 1 1/2 mi. from town. Every acre can be cultivated. \$7.50 acre. Clouds Land Co., Ashdown, Ark.

MICHIGAN

A POSTAL to Hanson & Son, Hart, Mich., brings farm list in best county.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

240 ACRES all bottom land, well imp., to trade. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Kan.
E. KANSAS farms in Catholic settlements. Exc. Frank Kratzberg, Jr., Greeley, Kan.
IMP. FARMS, some in Catholic settlement. Exc. Severn & Hattick, Williamsburg, Kan.
BEST exchange book in U. S. 1,000 nonest trades. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.
HEADQUARTERS for best wheat and alfalfa lands in Kansas; will exchange and assume. Jones Land Co., Sylvia, Kansas.
BIGHAM & OCHILTREE sell and trade best corn, alfalfa, wheat land in U. S. Write for list. 116 N. 8th, St. Joseph, Mo.
GOOD productive quarter, Woods County, Okla. 1 1/2 mi. state line. No incumbrance. Will trade for equity in Central Kansas farm. W. G. West, McPherson, Kansas.
170 ACRES for exchange for city property. John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.
\$9000.00 GENERAL MERCHANDISE stock. Want to exchange for wheat land. Guy Mansfield, Ottawa, Kansas.
RENO CO FARM, well improved. Fine alfalfa, for western Ks. land. Hugh Conner, Hutchinson, Kan.
FINE ALFALFA, wheat, corn and pasture land for sale or trade, cheap. Write L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kan.
FOR TRADE: Two cottages, Stafford, Kan., close in, for clean stock groceries. G. W. Alford, Hutchinson, Kansas.
IMPROVED and unimproved farms and ranches for sale or trade. Send for list. Bader & Webster, Junction City, Kan.

COLORADO

FINE homestead relinquishments and deeded lands cheap. Write E. Parks, Glen, Colo.
FOR SALE: Fruit tracts and irrigated farms in Northern Colorado. Write me what you want. A. H. Goddard, Loveland, Colorado.
FOR SALE: 320 acre stock and farm ranch, 8 miles from Co. seat; corn making 35 bu. Wheat 25. Price \$10 per acre cash for quick sale. H. J. Maurice, Owner, Eads, Colo.
COLORADO—Biggest land bargains going. Irrigated farms \$50, up; rainbelt farms \$15, up. One crop pays for land. Agents wanted. Colorado Colony Co., Sterling, Colo.
FOR SALE. Sugar beet and winter wheat land, under ditch, close to railroad, in Logan Co., Colo., at \$10 to \$30 per acre. William Tew, Sterling, Colo.
320 A. 10 ml. Yoder; 1/2 ml. school, store and P. O. Adjoining land held at \$25; on line proposed interurban Ry. Price \$12.50. Horace Meloy, Calhan, Colorado.
175 ACRE DAIRY RANCH, 1 mi. out; 3 room house, barn, hogs, registered Jersey bull, cows, work stock, implements, power churn, household goods, crops; everything goes at \$15,000. Clear. Part trade. W. H. Allison, Rye, Colo.
SOME GOOD COLORADO FARMS. 260 a. improved, some timber, snap, \$4200. 75 a., 3-room house, barn, living water, joins town, 2 R. R., creamery, sacrifice \$2600. 5 a. choice alfalfa, suburban home \$750. Write Keen Bros., Pueblo, Colo.

WISCONSIN

20,000 ACRES cut-over lands; good soil; plenty rain; prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Brothers Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.
WISCONSIN FARMERS. We offer you partially improved farms. Small house, small clearing, \$30 an a. and upwards. We also will loan you money to buy cows and pigs. Rich soil, good roads, neighbors, schools; near best of markets. Send for free map and price list. Feast Land Co., Conrath, Rusk Co., Wis.
NEBRASKA
I HAVE FINE ALFALFA FARMS in tracts from 160 acres to 1000 acres, and best corn and wheat land at prices from \$8 to \$30 per acre. These prices will not last long. Write me today. A. T. Cowings, Benkelman, Neb.

FLORIDA

FREE—The truth about Florida in Florida Highlands Progress, illustrated; 6 months subscription free. Johnson & Tut, 838 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

CALIFORNIA

PLACER COUNTY, CALIF. Lands, improved and unimproved. For fruit or stock raising. Large or small tracts. Write to W. W. Rodehaver, East Auburn, Calif.

SOUTH AMERICA.

YOU CAN GET free ranch in South America by assisting in paying expenses to secure million acre concession. Rich soil, fine climate. Highest references. Map 25c. Box 498, Sawtelle, Calif.

Hog Prices Holding Firm

Cattle and Corn Also Are Worth a Little More Money, If They Are of First Rate Quality

STOCKER and feeder demand is strong. More buyers were here than a week ago, and there is not much change in prices. Best grades are firm, but medium and cheap cattle are weak. The class of steers selling at \$7.25 and downwards two weeks ago may now be bought 60c to 60c cheaper, but above that price reductions have not been material. It is figured here that demand will increase as cold weather approaches, there being a large number of stockmen who have not yet made their purchases. Prices range from \$5.50 to \$8 on stockers and feeders. Receipts this week have included large shipments of cattle from South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Utah and the intermediate states.

Hogs also are benefiting by the increased order buying demand. Sales steady to strong, top \$3.25, bulk of sales \$2.75 to \$3.20. The large proportion of the receipts order buyers are getting here, coupled with the moderate supply, insures a very strong market on all kinds. Sheep and lambs are holding steady, at recent advances. Best lambs sold at \$3.75. Good fat ewes bring around \$5.50, and yearlings \$6.25 to \$6.50. Breeding ewes sell at firm prices, young ewes \$6.25 and upwards, feeding ewes \$5 to \$5.65. Prospects favor light receipts and strong prices.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Price. Includes Fat Steers (Prime heavy, medium, good to choice), Cows and Heifers (Prime, good to choice, fair to good), and Quarantine Cattle (Steers, meal and cake fed).

Table with 2 columns: Category and Price. Includes Feeders and Stockers (Selected feeders, good to choice, medium to good), and Hogs (Choice hogs, light hogs, pigs, rough to common, bulk of sales).

Table with 2 columns: Category and Price. Includes Sheep (Spring lambs, yearlings, wethers, ewes, feeding lambs, goats).

Table with 2 columns: Category and Price. Includes Receipts of Wheat Fall Off (Primary receipts at all markets fell off last week).

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Receipts of Wheat Fall Off. Primary receipts at all markets fell off last week. The total at five principal

Ship Us Your Stock That You Want to Market. Our twenty years' experience on this market will save you money. Each department is looked after by competent men. Our weekly market letter will be sent free upon request. See that your stock is billed to us. Ryan-Robinson Commission Co. 421-5 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

TEXAS. 20,000 ACRES for sale; all or part; owned by Ogden Estate. Must be sold at once. Write N. B. Knight, A. Vann, Houston, Tex.

MINNESOTA. 500 IMPROVED FARMS in the famous Red River Valley, Minnesota, from \$40 to \$100 per a. 10,000 acres of cut-over lands in Pine County, from \$15 to \$25 per acre in tracts to suit, on very easy terms. Crop failure unknown to the oldest inhabitant. Thousands of sturdy homeseekers are pouring into Minnesota. "The land of the golden grain." Call on or write W. J. Westfall Land Co., 740 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn., of the Minnesota Farm Lands Ass'n.

FARM LOANS. FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow. Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan. FARM LOANS, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, low rates, liberal privileges, most favorable terms. No delay. You get all you borrow. The Deming Investment Co., Oswego, Kan. Branch offices: Wichita, Kan.; Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Durant, Okla.; Little Rock, Ark.

Homes in the Ozarks. 160, well improved, \$2400. 120, well impr., \$1200. 40 a. well improved, \$600. 4400 acres best unimproved land in state for sale cheap or exchange. Write us for lists and particulars. Ozark Realty Co., Ava, Mo.

points, 8,283 cars, was 6,695 cars less than the preceding week's and 1,432 cars less than a year ago. The largest decrease was at Duluth, but there was a reduction at every point. The movement of wheat to consumers continued as fast as it could be handled. There was a small decrease in Kansas City stocks compared with an increase of 700,000 bushels a year ago, and total stocks here are only about 600,000 bushels, compared with over 8 million bushels a year ago. Stocks of wheat in Minneapolis increased only 1/2 million bushels, and the total is only about 1 1/2 million bushels, compared with 10,089,000 bushels a year ago. Chicago's shipments about equaled receipts. Seaboard points sent out about a million bushels more than they received. The visible supply increased 5 1/2 million bushels to 57 million a year ago. The present visible supply is the smallest on record at this time of year.

Excellent Spring Wheat Prospects. The Agricultural Department's October estimate of the spring wheat crop is 145,163,000 bushels, 23 million bushels more than the estimate a month ago and 189 million bushels more than a year ago. With the September revised winter wheat figures of the Agricultural Department, the total officially estimated crop of the country is 1 billion bushels, 109 million bushels more than in 1914 and 314 million bushels more than the 5-year average previous to last year.

Corn Prices Advance. Corn for future delivery was bought rather extensively owing to frost over most of the corn belt. Prices rose 3/4 cents in Kansas City and 5 1/2 cents in Chicago, for December delivery. The fact that new corn is moving to this market from Oklahoma and that the crop generally is safe from frost in Kansas City territory accounted for the relatively smaller advance in Kansas City. Complaints to injury to the crop come from various sections and it is possible that later developments may reveal material loss in yield. The government's October estimate, compiled before correspondents had an opportunity to report the effect of frosts, showed a probable crop of 3,026 million bushels, 39 million bushels more than the September forecast, 354 million bushels more than harvested last year and the second largest crop on record. No doubt there will be a great deal of soft corn in Iowa, Nebraska and the Northwest, but probably 90 per cent or more of the total crop of the country was fully matured before frost came. Kansas City received its first new corn of the season, from Oklahoma, and gradually enlarged movement is expected.

Hard wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1@1.13; No. 3, nominally \$1.05@1.12; No. 4, \$1@1.02. Soft wheat—No. 2 nominally \$1.13@1.15; No. 3, nominally \$1.05@1.12; No. 4, \$1@1.06. Mixed wheat—No. 3, 96c@1.06. Corn—No. 2 white, nominally 57 1/2@58c; No. 3, 56 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, nominally 59@60c; No. 3, nominally 58@59c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 57 1/2@58c. No. 3, 58c; No. 5, 56c. Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 37@38c; No. 3, 35c; No. 4, 34c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 34@35c; No. 3 nominally 33@34c; No. 4 red, 32c. Kafir—No. 2 white, \$1.06; No. 3, \$1.02 1/2. Barley—No. 4, nominally 47@48c. Bran—Nominally 86c. Shorts—Nominally \$1@1.12. Corn chop (city mills)—\$1.13@1.17. Rye—No. 2, nominally 91@92c. Seed—Per cwt., alfalfa, \$14@16.50; clover, \$12.50@16; flaxseed, \$1.74@1.80; timothy, \$5.50@6.50; cane seed, 90c@1; millet, German, \$1.30@1.50; common, \$1@1.15.

The Kansas City Hay Market. Total receipts of hay this week were 661 cars, compared with 667 cars last week and 547 cars a year ago. Quotations follow: Prairie, choice, \$10.50 @11; No. 1, \$9@10; No. 2, \$7.50@9; No. 3, \$5@7. Lowland prairie, \$4@5. Timothy, No. 1, \$12@13; No. 2, \$9.50@11.50; No. 3, \$6.50@9. Light clover mixed, \$10@11; No. 1, \$8.50@9.50; No. 2, \$6.50@8. Clover, No. 1, \$9@10; No. 2, \$7@8.50. Alfalfa, choice, \$14.50@15; No. 1, \$13@14; standard, \$10@12.50; No. 2, \$8@9.50; No. 3, \$6@7.50. Straw, \$6.50@7. Packing hay, \$4@5. Butter, Eggs and Poultry. Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 26c a dozen; firsts, 24c; seconds, 19c. Butter—Creamery, extra, 27c a pound; firsts, 25c; seconds, 24c; pound prints, 1c higher; packing stock, 19c. Live poultry—Broilers, under 2 pounds, 15@15 1/2c; springs, 2 pounds or over, 13c; hens, No. 1, 12c; roosters, young, 11c, old 8 1/2c; turkey hens and young toms, 15c; old toms, 13c; ducks, 12c; geese, 6c.

"I can't swim!" shouted the man in the water. He went under, and when he came up he shouted again: "I can't swim!" The man on the bank watched him with languid interest. The man in the water sank again. When he came up he gasped: "I can't swim!" "Well, my friend," commented the man on the bank, "this is a queer time to be boasting of it."—Tit-Bits.

Be liberal with the garden sass, and chary of the verbal kind.



# WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

**FRANK HOWARD,**  
Manager Livestock Department.

## FIELDMEN.

**A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and West Okla.,** 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.  
**John W. Johnson, N. Kansas and S. Nebraska,** 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.  
**Ed R. Dorsey, North Missouri, Iowa and Illinois,** Cameron, Mo.  
**Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska,** 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.  
**C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan., So. Mo. and E. Okla.,** 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

## PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

### Jacks and Jennets.

Oct. 25—**P. H. Summers, Callao, Mo.**  
Nov. 6—**J. W. Strahan, Hiawatha, Kan.**  
Nov. 15—**W. H. Romjue, Atlanta, Mo.**  
Nov. 23—**Hutchins & Hineman, Sterling, Kan.**

### Percheron Horses.

Nov. 3—**H. L. Harvey, Kincaid, Kan.**  
Nov. 10—**L. W. Peters, Richards, Mo.**  
Nov. 10—**H. L. Harvey, Kincaid, Kan.**  
Dec. 16—**J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.**

### Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 18—**E. E. Carver & Son, Gullford, Mo.**  
Oct. 27—**Henry H. Kuper, Humboldt, Neb.**  
Oct. 28—**E. E. Dowel & Son, Hiawatha, Kan.**  
Nov. 9—**Park E. Salter, Augusta, Kan.**  
Jan. 20—**Richard Roenigk, Morganville, Kan., at Clay Center, Kan.**  
Feb. 5—**Frank Uhlis, Falls City, Neb.**  
March 23—**Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., Abilene, Kan.**

### Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 19—**T. A. Gierens, Lincoln, Neb.**  
Nov. 11—**John Leidy, Robinson, Kan.**  
Nov. 17—**J. U. Howe, Wichita, Kan.**  
Nov. 18—**Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan.**  
Dec. 16—**John Weinert, Falls City, Neb.**

### Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 25-26—**W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.**

### Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 18—**E. E. Carver & Son, Gullford, Mo.**  
Oct. 19—**Sigel Brown, Nevada, Mo.**  
Oct. 20—**H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.**  
Oct. 20—**Frank B. Boyd, Jamesport, Mo.**  
Oct. 21—**H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.**  
Oct. 22—**Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.**  
Oct. 23—**J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.**  
Oct. 23—**Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.**  
Oct. 27—**Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.**  
Oct. 27—**Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.**  
Oct. 28—**T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.**  
Oct. 29—**J. D. Gurthel, Patonsburg, Mo.**  
Oct. 30—**J. F. Foley, Oronoco, Kan., sale at Norton, Kan.**  
Nov. 3—**Chas. M. Scott, Hiawatha, Kan.**  
Nov. 3—**J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.**  
Nov. 4—**J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.**  
Nov. 9—**W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.**  
Jan. 18—**D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb.**  
Jan. 21—**A. F. Blinde and Geo. Brown; sale at Auburn, Neb.**  
Jan. 25—**A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.**  
Jan. 26—**J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.**  
Jan. 28—**S. E. Wait, Blue Mound, Kans.**  
Feb. 2—**Frazer Bros., Waco, Neb.**  
Feb. 3—**H. J. Beall and Wisel Bros., Roca, Neb.**  
Feb. 4—**J. A. Godman, Devon, Kan.**  
Feb. 11—**S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.**  
Feb. 15—**K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.**  
Feb. 16—**Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.**  
Feb. 17—**H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.**  
Feb. 17—**Ed Sheehy, Hume, Mo.**  
Feb. 18—**H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.**  
Feb. 18—**J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.**  
Feb. 23—**F. E. Moore & Sons, Gardner, Kan.**  
Feb. 25—**A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.**  
Feb. 27—**Ben Anderson, Lawrence, Kan.**  
Feb. 29—**E. M. Wade, Burlington, Kan.**  
March 23—**Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., Abilene, Kan.**

### Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Nov. 2—**Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan.**

### Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 19—**Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.**  
Oct. 27—**Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.**  
Oct. 27—**J. A. Weishar, Elmo, Kan. (Dillon P. O.)**  
Oct. 29—**Robt. C. Iles, Everest, Kan.**  
Nov. 3—**Martin Kelley, Verdun, Neb.**  
Nov. 4—**E. M. Getchell, Lamont, Kan.**  
Nov. 8—**E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.**  
Nov. 17—**J. U. Howe, Wichita, Kan.**  
Nov. 17—**Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan.**  
Jan. 24—**Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.**  
Jan. 25—**J. C. Boyd, Virginia, Neb.**  
Feb. 2—**Martin Kelly, Verdun, Neb.**  
Feb. 4—**W. M. Putman, Tecumseh, Neb.**  
Feb. 5—**J. H. Proett & Son, Alexandria, Neb.**  
Feb. 15—**K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.**  
Feb. 24—**J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.**

### Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 24—**J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.**

## S. W. Kansas and W. Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

**Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.,** breeds the large type kind. His ad this issue will give you the right idea of what he is offering. Turn to it and see what is offered that interests you. Catalogs are now out. If you have not done so, send your name today and arrange to be present sale day, Saturday, October 23. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

### Graduate Col. Herd Boars.

**G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.,** the well known breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine, is

in position to supply his patrons with high class registered boars. At the head of this herd for several years was the great Graduate Col., whose get has done wonders for the breed. This great sire is now gone, but Mr. Norman still has a number of his choice sons, that are ready to head good herds. He can also supply you with other good young boars. He has saved only those from matured, tried sows of known breeding qualities. One of these yearling boars he now offers is from a litter of 17. Write him today and let him send you one of these good boars. The price will be right. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### Large Type Poland Sale.

Saturday, October 23, will be the big Poland China day at Howard, Kan. F. B. Caldwell will sell, on that date, 50 head of large type Poland Chinas, including 30 head of spring boars, show prospects, eight choice spring gilts and 12 big fall yearling gilts, the kind that make good herd sows. Most of this offering is sired by the great breeding boar Elkmore's Jumbo, by Mammoth Jumbo out of a good A Wonder sow. The dams of the offering are sired by Big Harter, Gold Medal, M's Giant Wonder, Expansion, Tecumseh and other noted sires. This offering is selected from a large number of hogs that have been bred and fed with a view to their future usefulness. Those wanting size and quality should arrange to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

### Great Two Days' Hereford Sale.

In the W. I. Bowman & Co.'s Hereford sale at Ness City, Monday and Tuesday, October 25 and 26, will be sold 40 young bulls, many of which if purchased of a well advertised breeder would be considered a handsome herd header prospect and highly appreciated at double the price you are likely to pay for one of these. Also 80 females, 68 bred cows and heifers and 12 handsome yearling heifers. These 120 registered Herefords are selected from this herd of over 700 purebred Herefords as sale attractions and they have selected the kind that will attract regular buyers to their regular annual sales. These cattle have been bred for scale, bone and quality. These cows and heifers are the kind that you, who need more herd cows, can depend on as producers of merit. They are bred to bulls that produce show type calves. It is hard for breeders and buyers of good Hereford stock to believe what they will find in a sale to be held in western Kansas, but if you miss this sale you will miss a chance to buy as good Herefords as will perhaps sell at auction anywhere this season and the chances are that they will sell, owing to this western location, far below their value. Read display ad in this issue and write today for illustrated catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze, and arrange to attend the sale.—Advertisement.

## N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

**W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.,** offers 12 great March Duroc-Jersey boars for sale to be shipped on your approval. No money down until you see the pig and say he is all right. These pigs will weigh 250 pounds, or better, and are by Col. Advancer, by Gilbert Van Patten's Royal Advancer. They are out of big mature dams of Defiance breeding. These boars are dandies and will be sold at a very reasonable price as Mr. Jones wants to move them soon. Write him today and get his prices.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for the Thos. F. Walker & Sons' sale at Fairbury, Neb. Fifty-one head will be sold, 40 boars and 11 gilts. Twenty of the boars are by the great Blue Valley, with a reputation for siring herd headers. It is an offering that is as good as the best and you can't miss it by attending this sale if you want a herd boar or a few gilts. Remember the date, October 22, at the sale pavilion, Fairbury, Neb. Bids may be sent to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Walker at Fairbury, Neb.—Advertisement.

**J. W. Strahan, Hiawatha, Kan.,** has decided to sell his jacks and jennets and has claimed November 6 as the date upon which he will disperse his entire herd. All of them have been raised on his farm and will be sold on their merits. Many of them have been in active service and some of them are too young for service. All of the jennets old enough will be bred. It will be a great place to buy for those in the market for jacks and jennets. The sale will be advertised in this paper soon. You can write today, mentioning this notice, for further information, which Mr. Strahan will be pleased to give you by return mail. Address him at Hiawatha, Kan.—Advertisement.

**J. A. Proett & Son, Alexandria, Neb.,** Duroc-Jersey breeders, recently changed the date of their annual bred sow sale which will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze from February 11 to February 5. The sale will be held at the farm. Their big herd boar, Big Lincoln Valley Chief, is a big, massive fellow that will go to the 1,000 pound mark by sale day. He is a splendid breeder as well as individual and his get is the kind that sells for the high dollar. At the Jefferson county fair last season he won sweetstakes over all breeds and this year he won the same honors at the Thayer county fair.—Advertisement.

### Big Bob Wonder Sale.

**H. B. Walter's big Poland China** sale will be held at his farm near Effingham, Kan., next Thursday, October 21. This is the last call for this sale and everyone in the market for an outstanding boar should attend this sale. Fifty head will be sold. Twenty-nine February and March boars and 19 gilts the same age. Twenty of these are by Big Bob Wonder, the great yearling at the head of this famous herd. Every breeder of big type Poland Chinas should be interested in this great sale and either be there in person or be represented. There is herd header material in this sale that can't be duplicated in any other sale in

the West this season. Look up the advertising in this issue. Everything is cholera immune and in the best possible condition. There are several attractions in this sale, two of them being tried sows of proven value as producers. One of them has eight great boars and gilts in the sale. Bids may be sent to J. W. Johnson in care of H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan. You still have time to write for the catalog. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

### Klusmire's Duroc-Jersey Sale.

This is the last call for the George M. Klusmire Duroc-Jersey sale at Pleasant Home Farm, near Holton, Kan. Free hotel accommodations for breeders from a distance at the Southern hotel in Holton and you will be taken out and returned in time for evening trains, in free autos. Everything will be free sale day but the pigs. Col. E. Z. Russell, one of the best known Duroc-Jersey auctioneers and authorities in the West, has been engaged to conduct the sale with the assistance of Lum Pool, the local auctioneer. Bids sent to E. Z. Russell in care of George Klusmire, Holton, Kan., will receive the best of attention.—Advertisement.

### Ask For This Catalog.

**Richard Roenigk, Morganville, Kan.,** has claimed January 20 as the date of his big dispersion sale of Shorthorn cattle. The sale will be held in Clay Center in comfortable quarters to better accommodate his customers coming from a distance. Mr. Roenigk is one of the best known breeders and stockmen and for years has been interested in Shorthorns and has built up a herd of good, useful cattle. In the sale on January 20 everything will be sold. They will be in just ordinary flesh and not highly conditioned. There will be cows bred and a lot of good yearling and 2-year-old heifers, with a few good young bulls of serviceable ages. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in plenty of time. Catalogs will be out about the first of the year and you can ask him to book you for one any time.—Advertisement.

### A Very Good Average.

The W. W. Jones and R. R. Miller combination sale of Duroc-Jersey boars and gilts held at Clay Center, Kan., last Wednesday was not very well attended. Those who did come were there for business, were liberal bidders and bought boars and gilts as long as they came in the ring. Among the visitors from a distance were J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.; E. L. Bramwell, Concordia; Peter Miller, Morganville; John Dayne, Rice; and E. P. Clear, Hoxie, Kan. The sale was conducted by Jas. T. McCulloch and Charles Hagenbuch. It was one of the first sales of the season and indicated that there was a good demand for purebred hogs. Farmers were very busy putting in wheat and filling silos and for that reason there was not a large attendance. Thirty days later the same offering would have brought considerably more money.—Advertisement.

### Graner's Annual Poland Sale.

This is the last call for H. C. Graner's annual Poland China sale at his farm near Lancaster, Kan., Wednesday, October 20. In this sale Mr. Graner is selling 50 head of March farrow and it is an exceptionally strong offering of well grown boars and gilts. The are by Long King's Best, A Wonder's Equal, Moore's Halvor, Big Bob Wonder and Superba, the junior champion boar last season. Mr. Graner is one of the pioneer Poland China breeders in Atchison county and has been one of the good buyers of that section for a number of years. His boar and gilt offering on next Wednesday is without question the best offering he has ever put up at auction. The breeding is there and everything has been carefully handled and their usefulness is assured. It is not too late to get the catalog if you write at once. The sale will be held at the farm 2 miles north of Lancaster. You can go to Atchison on up on a passenger train at noon. From there arrangements have been made to take you to the H. B. Walter sale at Effingham the day following. Bids may be sent to J. W. Johnson of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in care of H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.—Advertisement.

### Iles' First Duroc Sale.

In this issue will be found the announcement of Robert C. Iles' draft sale of Duroc-Jerseys which will be held at the farm one mile south of Pierce Junction. In this sale he will sell 45 head, 20 boars and 20 gilts of March and April farrow, sired by Billy Wonder. They are out of a choice lot of herd sows which will be on exhibition sale day. To make the offering as attractive as possible Mr. Iles has decided to place in this sale five choice sows; three are yearlings that have raised one litter each and two are 2 years old. There will be the tops of two litters in the sale, not by Billy Wonder. A choicely bred sow bought of O. S. Larson, farrowed and raised eight pigs by Redeemer 140831, a famous Iowa sire. Six of these pigs go in the sale. Another sow bought of Martin Kelly raised 10 pigs and the choicest of these are included in this sale. They are by Carnival Chief 129507. Mr. Iles is a young man that believes in doing things right and in laying a correct foundation for everything. In establishing this herd so far he has made an effort to buy and reserve only such breeding stock as he believed to be profitable. Write today for his catalog.—Advertisement.

### Herd Bull for Sale.

**S. B. Amcoats,** the well known Shorthorn breeder, at Clay Center, Kan., is starting his advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Every Shorthorn breeder who needs a herd bull should be interested in Mr. Amcoats' advertisement this week in which he is offering for sale his herd bull, Secret's Sultan 363333. He is keeping 15 or 20 of his heifers and has decided to sell this great bull. Secret's Sultan was bred by Bellows Brothers and they used him extensively in their herd before selling him to Mr. Amcoats at a good low price when he was 2 years old. He is a red bull and is now 5 years old and will weigh right now in just good flesh 2300 pounds. He is kind and will be sold fully guaranteed in every respect. It is very seldom that a herd bull of this character is offered for sale. The evidence of his ability as a sire is right there in the heifers that are being retained in the herd and in the young bulls that will be offered for sale this fall and winter. He will be sold at a price that will make him a cheap herd bull for the man that needs him. Mr. Amcoats will be glad to describe him more fully by letter

if you are interested. Mention his advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze this week.—Advertisement.

### Weishar's Big Stock Sale.

**J. A. Weishar, Dillon postoffice,** but who lives near Elmo, Kan., starts his advertisement for his big Duroc-Jersey sale in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. In this sale he is selling 250 head of Duroc-Jerseys. Forty head of tried sows go in the sale. Twenty-five of them will farrow in November and 10 of them will be sold with litters at their sides. There will be 80 spring and summer gilts and 40 spring and summer boars. In addition to these that will be sold for breeding stock and that are registered and eligible will be sold 90 shots that are also purebred but that will be sold without the papers and in lots to suit the purchaser. Also eight head of horses that are up to the minute, 40 tons of alfalfa hay, 15 tons of prairie hay and 2,000 bushels of corn. This is a big clean up sale and everything will sell. The Duroc-Jersey breeding stock that goes in this sale is as good as will be found in any sale this fall. The entire herd was immunized by a competent man early in the season. Look up the advertisement in this issue and write for catalog. Come to Elmo on the Missouri Pacific or Abilene on the Union Pacific and register at the National hotel where arrangements have been made for getting to the sale.—Advertisement.

### Dispersion Shorthorn Cattle Sale.

In order to close a partnership E. E. Dowell & Son of Hiawatha, Kan., will make a dispersion sale Thursday, October 23. The sale will be held at the sale pavilion in town and will include the entire herd, together with the big Scotch 2-year-old herd bull, Prince Imperial, by Snowstorm, a son of the great Snowflake. Snowstorm had for a dam the imported cow Bessie 51st and the dam of Prince Imperial was sired by Royal Lad, son of Imp. Spartan Hero. The 22 head of young bulls and heifers that go in the sale are all the get of Prince Imperial. They are very uniform for type and prove their sire to be a breeder of great merit. The older cows are mostly descended from the Marr, Alexandrian family. They have some excellent top crosses and many great sires appear in these crosses. Among them are Royal Pride, Baron Lavender, Snowflake, etc. These cows have unusually nice level udders and among them are some extra heavy milkers. All females of breeding age will be bred to Prince Imperial and many of them will have calves at foot sale day. Hiawatha is 40 miles west of St. Joe on the Grand Island, and 100 miles south of Omaha on the Missouri Pacific. Descriptive catalog will be sent upon request and both buyers and visitors will be made welcome sale day.—Advertisement.

### Gronniger's Big Poland Sale.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of Herman Gronniger & Sons' big annual Poland China boar and gilt sale, which will be held at the farm, which is near Denton on the Topeka and St. Joe line of the Rock Island and Severance on the Grand Island railroad. Four of Mr. Gronniger's six sons are associated with him in the Poland China business and you can ask either of the five any question about the herd and he can answer it without consulting any other member of the firm. But it is to tell you about this particular sale that this field note is written. There will be 52 head in this sale. Two of them are tried boars that are of proven value and that will have boars and gilts in this sale. Eight choice fall boars by Tecumseh Ex. and Exalter's Rival. They are real herd header material. The 42 spring boars and gilts are by these two boars, Futurity Rexall, the junior champion boar at the Nebraska State Fair last year and first in open and futurity show at the same place and first at St. Joe and Springfield, Ill., Melborn Jumbo and Big Wonder. The dams of the entire offering are of great size and have been carefully selected and retained for their real value. It is a splendid offering and if you buy here you are buying from one of the oldest, if not the oldest breeder in Kansas. Bids may be sent to J. W. Johnson in care of the Gronnigers. Catalogs ready to mail.—Advertisement.

## N. Missouri, Iowa and Illinois

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

There will be no better sale pulled off this fall than the sale of Poland Chinas owned by J. B. Gurthel of Patonsburg, Mo., October 29. He is selling 14 fall yearling sows by Long King's Equal 2d and Big King's Equal 2d, 18 spring gilts, nine spring males, by Lawson's Jumbo, Long King's Equal 2d, Orange Wonder, Model Wonder and the great, Big Orange; three outstanding fall yearling males, two herd boars, Long King's Equal 2d and Model Wonder. Four herd sows about as good as ever went down the pike, Miss King, by Orange Wonder, Mammoth Lady, open, Mollie Wonder, Long A Wonder and Hadley's Beauty.—Advertisement.

### Closing Out Jack Sale.

It is unusual to hold a jack sale at this season of the year but a change in business

## Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I have received more inquiries concerning the farms to rent which I advertised in your paper the past three issues than I can answer. I am well pleased with the results of my advertisement. Very truly yours,  
H. R. HEDGE.  
Caney, Kan., Sept. 15, 1915.

Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I certainly wish to thank you for service given in your advertising department. The 300 sheep are sold at advertised price and went to Chase county. I received about 100 letters and many telegrams.  
R. O. CLAYCOMB.  
Guymon, Okla., August 14, 1915.

Every week for years the Farmers Mail and Breeze has printed voluntary letters from its advertisers and different letters are printed every week.



LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

FLOYD CONDRA, Stockdale, Kansas  
Livestock auctioneer. Write for open dates.

R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.  
Selling all kinds of pure bred livestock. Address as above

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

John D. Snyder AUCTIONEER, successfully  
sells pure bred live stock, real estate and general sales. HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan.  
Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

WILL MYERS, Livestock Auctioneer  
SELOIT, KANSAS. Ask the breeders in North Central  
Kansas. FOR DATES ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

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

BURNETT BROS. LIVESTOCK AND FARM  
SALES. CHERRYVALE, KANSAS

Learn Auctioneering  
At World's Original and Greatest School  
and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch  
of the business taught in five weeks. Write today for free catalog.  
JONES NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING,  
Carey M. Jones, Pres., 50 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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.

Missouri Auction School  
Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres.  
818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Sell your farms and city property at auction,  
as well as your pedigreed livestock. Write  
either for dates. Also instructors in  
Missouri Auction School

HORSES.

HOME-BRED PERCHERON, BELGIAN, SHIRE  
Stallions and mares for sale at \$250 to \$400 each except two.  
Also Imported Stallions. Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa

Pure Bred Sale, Formoso, Kan., Thurs., Oct. 21  
One 5-year-old Imported Percheron Stallion, No. 94041 (90391). One 6-year-old Percheron Stallion, American bred, No. 89149. One 6-year-old Belgian Stallion, American bred, No. 6121. One Mammoth Jack, 9 years old, Registered No. 2141. One last spring colt. This is my entire bunch of breeding stock. They are good breeders. John Brennan, Auct. J. A. LIBHART, FORMOSO, KANSAS

DAIRY CATTLE.

JERSEYS Car load of heifers  
fresh and heavy  
springers. CHAS. H. REDFIELD, Bucklin, Kan.

Fine Yearling Bull, Holstein with A.R.O. back-  
ing. Well marked,  
mostly white, kind and gentle. E.J. Castille, Independence, Kan.

Sunflower Herd Registered Holsteins  
50 in herd. Attractive prices on springers, bred cows and  
heifers. Bull calves. F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

QUIVERA PLACE JERSEY CATTLE  
Duroc-Jerseys. 3 young bulls of choice breeding for  
sale. Address E. G. MUNSELL, Herington, Kansas.

Jersey Cattle Dornwood Farm  
Chester White Hogs Topeka, Kansas

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas  
Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three  
months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

Jersey Bull Calves for Sale  
Grandsons of the \$15,000 Noble Oakland, and out of Island  
and American bred cows, at farmers prices. GEO. H.  
COMBS, 508 Benton Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

MAPLEWOOD HOLSTEINS  
Herd headed by Canary Butter Boy King. You are  
invited to visit our herd of Holsteins. Write for general  
information, as to what we have for sale.

Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kansas

Registered Brown Swiss Cattle  
I have some extra fine bull and heifer calves, also  
some fresh cows and heifers. Write me your wants  
or call and see my herd.  
J. C. Hildrith, Billings, Missouri

Holstein Cattle  
Herd headed by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke.  
Average record of dam and sire's dam, butter 7 days,  
29.4 pounds, 80 days 117.3 pounds. Bull calves for  
sale from extra good producing dams.  
T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

Maplehurst Guernseys!  
Cholera registered and grade cows and heifers for  
sale. A registered herd bull for sale or trade.  
A. P. BURDICK, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

Some of the best Holstein breeding  
stock can be purchased at the  
TREDICO FARM, KINGMAN, KAN.  
PRODUCTION, BREEDING, Tuberculin Tested Herd

plans makes it necessary for P. H. Sum-  
mers of Callao, Mo., to disperse his entire  
herd. He will sell his jacks and jennets  
on October 25. The offering will include  
15 jacks and 25 jennets. Mr. Summers  
has been a breeder of jacks for 30 years  
and this offering will be worthy of his  
efforts as a breeder. Col. Gross will have  
charge of the sale. As this sale is what  
might be termed "out of season," there  
will doubtless be many outstanding bar-  
gains. Interested parties should by all  
means arrange to attend this sale.—Adver-  
tisement.

Hale's October Sale.

Remember October 26 is the Poland China  
sale date of A. B. Hale of Cameron, Mo.  
Mr. Hale's herd boar, Missouri Lad, the  
champion and grand champion of 1913, the  
1055 pound hog, is the sire of the best  
yearling sow we have seen in 1915. He  
now has a national reputation and is as  
good as his reputation. Mr. Hale is mating  
him with sows that will weigh over 800  
pounds. When visiting the sale which is to  
be held at his farm October 26, get off at  
Turney, not Cameron. Turney is nearer the  
breeding farm. If you have not received  
his catalog get one. Tell him you saw the  
announcement in Farmers Mail and Breeze.  
—Advertisement.

Missouri State Fair Winner.

T. E. Durbin of King City, Mo., made  
his first show at a state fair and won sec-  
ond on Trusty King 73716, by one of the  
greatest breeding hogs known to the Poland  
China breed and that is Blue Valley Ex.  
While Trusty King lacked the flesh he  
was such an outstanding good individual he  
was admired by everybody and in proper  
shape we doubt there being a better junior  
yearling out this season and if we were  
selecting a prospective grand champion for  
1916 we would as lief take the chance on  
Trusty King as any hog in Missouri. Mr.  
Durbin sells a lot of strictly first class pigs  
by Trusty King October 28. Write for his  
sale catalog, and mention Farmers Mail and  
Breeze.—Advertisement.

Nebraska

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

John Weinert of Falls City, Neb., claims  
December 16 as the date for his big Holstein  
cattle dispersion sale, to be held on his  
farm a few miles east of town. About 50  
head of choice young bulls, cows in milk,  
bred heifers and heifer calves go in this  
sale. Watch this paper for more informa-  
tion or write Mr. Weinert any time about  
the cattle.—Advertisement.

Don't forget the big Holstein cattle sale  
to be held at Lincoln, Neb., Tuesday, Oc-  
tober 19. T. A. Gierens is making this sale  
and it must not be confused with any or-  
dinary Holstein sale. Some choice cows  
and young bulls will be sold. Telephone  
the farm when you arrive in Lincoln and  
free transportation to and from the farm  
will be provided.—Advertisement.

Poland China Spring Boars.

For 15 years C. A. Lewis of Beatrice,  
Neb., has bred purebred Poland China hogs.  
For crops and other unfavorable conditions  
have caused him to cut down the size of  
herd from time to time but he is one of  
the breeders that has kept everlastingly  
at it and no discouragement no matter how  
great could induce him to part with the  
good lines of breeding that he has de-  
veloped. He believes in just selling out the  
very best for breeding purposes and the  
others go to market. The 25 boars that  
are advertised elsewhere in this issue were  
sired mostly by the big boar, Smooth Won-  
der, a grandson of Mable's Wonder. Others  
are by Big Jumbo, by Big King, he by  
Big Eric, Miller's noted boar. Mr. Lewis  
also offers a good yearling boar, sired by  
Beatrice Exception and out of a Big Price  
dam. This yearling was third in class at  
Nebraska State Fair this year. The pigs  
offered are out of sows sired by Mable's  
Wonder, Logan Chief, Top Chief, etc., all big  
breeding, but the pigs have plenty of qual-  
ity along with the size.—Advertisement.

Scotch Shorthorn Sale.

This issue contains the announcement of  
Henry H. Kuper's annual sale of regis-  
tered, Shorthorns, to be held at Humboldt,  
Neb., Wednesday, October 27. The offering  
consists of straight Scotch cattle and is  
Mr. Kuper's best offering so far and he has  
made some splendid sales. A few years  
ago he bought several head of imported  
cows representatives of the very best fam-  
ilies and up to last year he has never sold  
a single female from these cows. Quite  
a lot of the best females in this sale are  
daughters and granddaughters of the great  
imported cow Sobriety 2d. Fully one-third  
of the cows and heifers were sired by the  
great imported bull Strowan Star, the bull  
that did such good service for several years  
in the Kuper herd. Nearly all of the young  
bulls and heifers were sired by the pres-  
ent bull, Imp. Scottish Sentinel. All females  
in the sale, except two, will be daughters  
of Scottish Sentinel or have calves at foot  
by him or be bred to him. The females  
in the sale, sired by him, will be bred to  
Red Choice, a grandson of Good Choice.  
The bulls are the blocky, sappy kind and  
include some out of imported dams. The  
cows are a good, practical, useful lot and  
all richly bred. Only two are a bit aged.  
Not a bad one will be cataloged and every  
animal will be sold with the idea of giving  
full value for the purchase price. Mr.  
Kuper's sales are always conducted in this  
way and he invites all old customers and  
new ones on this basis. The sale will be  
held in the big sale pavilion in town and  
everyone will be made comfortable. Cat-  
alogs are ready, and will be sent free upon  
application. Please mention this paper when  
writing.—Advertisement.

Uhlig Announces Sale.

Frank Uhlig, Shorthorn breeder, of Falls  
City, Neb., authorizes us to claim February  
5 as the date of his Shorthorn sale. Mr.  
Uhlig in his quiet way has for several  
years been breeding some mighty good  
cattle. But he has said so little about it  
that only the chance visitor or the farmer  
attending his small sale held in town each  
winter realized how good they were. How-  
ever his kind have come to be in demand  
and last winter his bulls sold for an average  
of over \$130 a head. This winter's sale will  
contain his best offerings of bulls so far  
and some good females will be included.  
Mr. Hitchcock, the veteran breeder, will

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS A few choice registered young  
bulls for sale at prices that are  
right. Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kansas.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

First Register of Merit herd in Kansas. Est. 1878.  
Oaklands Sultan, 1st. Register of Merit sire in Kan-  
sas, is dead. Last chance to get one of his daugh-  
ters, \$100. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KAN.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

90 HEAD. I have an especially nice lot of young  
cattle to offer at this time, consisting of high grade  
heifers from 1 1/2 to 3 years, to freshen this fall and  
winter; young cows from 3 to 5 years old; a few  
registered females from 2 to 5 years of age, also reg-  
istered bulls from 6 months to a year old. Why not  
buy the kind that makes good. I sold the three  
highest record grade cows for both milk and butterfat  
in the State of Kansas. Will sell any number.  
IRA ROMIG, Station "B", TOPEKA, KANSAS.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Holsteins For Sale high bred regis-  
tered bulls ready  
for service. N. S. AMSPACKER, JAMESTOWN, KANS.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

20 years breeding, with better sires at every change.  
Write me for bull calves  
with this backing. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS

Bull calves all sold. We have 10 or 13  
high grade cows and heifers that we will  
sell. These are all first class. Selling to  
make room for purebreds.

SHULTHIS, ROBINSON & SHULTZ  
Independence, Kansas

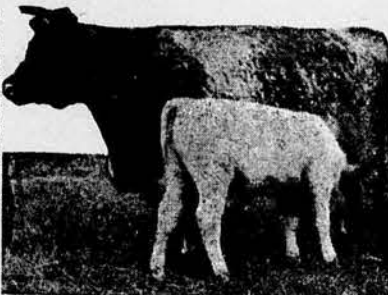
LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

The farmer's cow. Foundation stock that carry the blood of the very best  
Scotch families. Strong in the blood of the most noted sires of the breed.

300 Head From Which to Select  
60 Head Must Sell Next 60 Days

20 Extra Good Young Bulls and 40 Fine  
Young Heifers. 14 to 18 Months Old.

We guarantee satisfaction and any time within  
12 months when you buy two or more of these  
Shorthorns and feel you have bought them too  
high ship them back and get your money. 6 to 9  
months time if required. A written guarantee will  
also be given to pay you 50 per cent of purchase  
price of any female for her calf at a year old.  
We have recently purchased Fair Acre Sultan, by  
White Hall Sultan and 40 head of richly bred cows  
and heifers from the best herds of the north and  
east, to mate with him and our other herd bulls  
and hence this fall sale of Shorthorns to make room  
for them.



Every day, right now, is bargain day at Pleasant  
Valley Stock Farm. If you have been planning  
to give us a visit come soon. Write, phone or wire  
when to meet you.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLAHOMA



200—Holsteins—200

I am offering two hundred head of bred and unbred  
Holstein heifers for sale. They are bred up until practi-  
cally full bloods. They are from the very best milking  
strains of these famous dairy cattle. If you want HOL-  
STEINS see my herd before buying. I can supply you at  
the right price. Write for J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas  
prices and descriptions.

Girod's Holstein Cattle

REGISTERED OR HIGH GRADE. 250 head to select from. One  
hundred cows and heifers safe in calf to bulls strong in the  
blood of the best milking strains. Registered bulls from calves to 24  
months old. Bring your dairy cattle expert. The better judge you  
are of Holsteins, the easier we can deal. They are priced to sell.  
Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas



HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

Springers, coming 2 and 3 years, single lot or  
car loads. Also a few registered and high grade  
bulls, ready for service. Wire, phone or write.

O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS

Registered Percheron Stallions big frame, lots of bone.  
5 year olds, 13 coming 4's, 32 coming 3's, 17 coming 2's. Well fed and  
offered at growers' prices. Sound and from sound stock. Grandsons twice  
International Champion PINK and from BESIGUE mares. 20 young reg-  
istered mares for sale. Just above Kansas City.  
FRED CHANDLER PERCHERON RANCH, R. 7, CHARITON, IOWA.



Stallion Sale!

Galva, Kansas

Saturday, Oct. 23rd

1:00 P. M.

One Stallion, License No. 4589, French Draft, Dapple bay,  
weighs 1900 pounds. Good style. Extra good colt record.

One Brown Percheron Stallion, weighs about 1900 pounds. Has  
a good record in this community for colts.

One Black French Draft Stallion, weighs about 1900 pounds  
and O. K. in every respect.

One Good Road Stallion, age 2 years, sired by Diablo, time  
2:09 1/4.

These animals are all perfectly sound, and sure foal getters.  
This stock is being offered for sale as I have been appointed to the  
Mail Service, and cannot continue the business.

M. H. GRANT, Galva, Kan.



GALLOWAYS.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

Bulls from 6 months to 2 years; also a few females of modern and quick maturing type.

G. E. Clark, Topeka, Kan.

POLLED DURHAMS.

Double Standard Polled DURHAMS

Six yearling bulls. A number of under yearling bulls. 2 good French draft stallions and some jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Ks.

HEREFORDS.

Registered horned and double standard polled Hereford Bulls For Sale

Also a few horned heifers. JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KANS.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

Write for prices on breeding cattle. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Prices reasonable. HALLORÉN & GAMBRIEL, Ottawa, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE

BEST of BLOOD LINES and cattle that will please you. Cows, heifers and young bulls, at attractive prices. I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KAN.

Riley County Breeding Farm

75 Red Polls, 45 Percherons

A choice lot of young bulls for sale. 12 of them by a son of Crema, the 18 times champion. Visitors welcome. Farm near town. Address Ed Nickelson, Owner, Leonardville, Kansas

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Young stock sired by reliable herd bulls for sale, singly or in car lots. See our herd of cows and show herd at Lawrence or write us. Phone, Bell 8454. Sutton & Porteous, Route 6, Lawrence, Kan.

SHORTHORNS.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale!

Six heifers, two-year-olds. Reds and roans. L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Pure Bred Dairy Shorthorns

Double Marys (Flatcreek Strain) and Rose of Sharon families. Registered Poland Chinas. Breeding stock for sale. Address R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kansas

Shorthorns

20 bulls and heifers sired by Duchess Searchlight 348529, a 2500 pound bull, and from cows weighing 1400 to 1600 pounds. Good milkers. Come or write. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kansas

Herd Bull For Sale

Secret's Sultan (363833), got by Missie's Sultan, by Glenbrook Sultan, by White Hall Sultan. Five yr. old, wt. 2360, in good flesh. We are keeping 15 of his heifers and will sell him fully guaranteed. S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

Pearl Herd

Shorthorns

Valiant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 351942 in service on herd. Choice early spring bulls by Valiant for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch topped. Correspondence and inspection invited. C. W. TAYLOR ABILENE, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

150 gilts and 20 boars, all ages. Cholera immuned. Description guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs

The large prolific type; best of breeding. Special prices on young boars. Breeding stock for sale. BOY N. RUNYON, DECATUR, INDIANA

C. T. Drumm & Sons, Longford, Kansas.

Spring pigs either sex. Hampshires or Spotted Poland Chinas. Also a three-year-old Hereford herd bull. Address above.

Shaw's Hampshires

100 registered Hampshires, all ages, nicely baited, best of breeding, all immuned double treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price to sell. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.

consign some good bulls and cows to the sale. More about the sale will appear later. —Advertisement.

Wiebe Offers Immune Polands.

G. A. Wiebe, the successful Poland China breeder of Beatrice, Neb., comes back to our advertising columns this week. Mr. Wiebe is well and favorably known to many of our readers and it is always a pleasure to mention his good Poland Chinas. This time he offers 25 big, strong, well grown spring boars and a few fall yearlings. He has decided not to hold a public sale this year and offers his crop of spring gilts at private treaty, that is the tops of the crop which is about 30 head. The gilts will be sold open or will be bred to order, to one of his great herd boars. The boars and gilts that are for sale were principally by a number of different sires, but principally by the old standby, Taxpayer 2d, A Wonder Sampson and Orange Wonder, three splendid boars and all carrying the blood of the biggest hogs of the breed. Along with size Mr. Wiebe insists on quality and the Wiebe Polands are noted for their good smooth coats. The sow herd contains many very large, motherly dams. They are near descendants of Expansion, A Wonder, Blue Valley, Longfellow, Columbus, Big Logan and other history making big boars. Mr. Wiebe sold 48 boars last year and not one failed to be a breeder. He has shipped Polands to 10 different states and has received many nice letters complimenting him on the kind he breeds and sells. —Advertisement.

Foley Sells at Norton.

Breeders and farmers that watch out for the good ones will be interested in the J. F. Foley Poland China sale to be held at Norton, Kan., Saturday, October 30. No sale to be held in Kansas this year will have a greater lineup of boars and gilts that come direct from sows and boars bought at big prices from the most prominent Iowa breeders. Included will be boars and gilts by the noted Iowa boar, Iowa Kings. Five big type boars are featured as sires of the offering. These sires include the great boar Panama Giant, by The Giant. The Giant is no longer in the Foley herd but the fall yearling gilts that go in the sale are all by him, and some of his daughters are the dams of spring pigs that go in. The Foley herd has for years been noted for the big sows it contained. Foley has gone out and bought some of them at long prices and has bred some of them. Among them are daughters and granddaughters of Otis's Big Orange, Big Hadley, Jumbo Pan and Blain's Last Hadley, one of the best boars ever bred by John Blain. These sows are the dams of this offering and no reader of this note will have reason to regret his trip when he sees the offering. Mr. Foley has decided not to hold a bred sow sale so is putting in without reserve all of his fine fall yearling and spring gilts. His catalog is ready and will be sent to all that ask for it. Anyone who can't attend may send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson, in Mr. Foley's care at Oronoque, Kan. —Advertisement.

Scotch Shorthorn Sale.

This issue contains the announcement of Henry H. Kuper's annual sale of registered Shorthorns, to be held at Humboldt, Neb., Wednesday, October 27. The offering consists of straight Scotch cattle and is Mr. Kuper's best offering so far and he has made some splendid sales. A few years ago he bought several head of imported cows representatives of the very best families and up to last year he has never sold a single female from these cows. Quite a lot of the best females in this sale are daughters and granddaughters of the great imported cow Sobriety 2d. Fully one-third of the cows and heifers were sired by the great imported bull Strawn Star, the bull that did such good service for several years in the Kuper herd. Nearly all of the young bulls and heifers were sired by the present bull, Imp. Scottish Sentinel. All females in the sale, except two, will be daughters of Scottish Sentinel or have calves at foot by him or be bred to him. The females in the sale, sired by him will be bred to Red Choice, a grandson of Good Choice. The bulls are the blood, sappy kind and include some of the imported dams. The cows are a good, practical, useful lot and all richly bred. Only two are a bit aged. Not a bad one will be cataloged and every animal will be sold with the idea of giving full value for the purchase price. Mr. Kuper's sales are always conducted in this way and he invites all old customers and new ones on this basis. The sale will be held in big sale pavilion in town and everyone will be made comfortable. Catalogs are ready, and will be sent free upon application. Please mention this paper when writing. —Advertisement.

Hamilton & Son's Poland Sale.

J. H. Hamilton & Son, the successful Poland China breeders and showmen of Guide Rock, Neb., have decided to put all of their good spring pigs in their October 23 sale, and not make a bred sow sale. The offering for this reason will be an especially choice one. Included will be a pair of first class fall yearling boars, sired by Long Expansion. At least a dozen of the spring boars are first class herd boar material. They stand up on splendid feet and legs and are very growthy. Most of the spring pigs are either out of the big sow Long Satin, by Long Sam, with a dam by the thousands pound boar, Big Jumbo, or daughters of this sow, sired by Guy's Price Wonder. Most of the offering was sired by Young Hercules, their present herd boar. He was sired by Big Hercules, by Baird's Expansion. The dam of Young Hercules was by Sampson and when it is remembered that Baird's Expansion weighed 920 pounds one gathers something of the kind that go in this sale. Other sows in the herd carry the blood of Blue Valley Prince and other sires of note. This makes about 20 public sales this firm has made and they have furnished herd boars and breeding sows to some of the best breeders in Kansas and Nebraska. Guide Rock is near the northern line of Kansas and farmers and breeders of both Kansas and Nebraska who want the best should write at once for catalog and if unable to be present sale day send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson in care of Hamilton & Son at Guide Rock, Neb. The sale will be under cover, in town, and everyone will be made welcome whether they come as buyer or visitor. They also sell some good young Scotch topped Shorthorn bulls. —Advertisement.

Smiths Sell Top Polands.

Seventy head of spring boars and gilts, the tops from 125 head, is the lineup for Albert Smith & Sons' annual fall sale, to be held at the farm near Superior, Neb.,

DUROC-JERSEYS.

PURE BRED DUROC BOARS

Grandsons of grand champion Beauty's Babe, and College Jessie 1st. We guarantee satisfaction. Price \$20. Register Bros., Moundridge, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Bargain Prices

150 spring pigs, Crimson Wonder and Mo. Climax breeding. 30 gilts bred for fall farrow. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Nebraska

DUROC JERSEYS!

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Immuned Durocs!

Plenty of spring boars and gilts. Best of breeding. Stock guaranteed. F. J. MOSEK, GOFF, KANSAS

REED'S DUROCS

Choice young boars ready for service. Sows and gilts bred or open, fashionable breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kansas.

Royal Scion Farm Durocs

Choice fall and spring boars out of our best tried sows. One yearling boar, 17 in litter. Priced to move. G. C. Norman, Route 10, Winfield, Kan.

The Schwab Pure Bred Stock

50 Duroc-Jersey boars ready to send out on order. 85 Duroc sows bred for fall litter. Plenty of open gilts, etc. 6 Red Poll bulls ready for service. Percheron stallions and mares. Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

Rice County Herd Durocs

FORTY fine fall, winter and spring boars. Sired by Good Enuff's Chief Col., G. M.'s Crimson Wonder, Col. Chief, Otey's Dream, Illustrater II. From excellent dams. 30 days' special price. Write today; describe your wants. G. W. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Ka.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Spring pigs for sale, sired by Tat-A-Walla, Kant's Model Enough and A Critic; also two registered Holstein bulls, six months old. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

25 spring boars by such sires as Mary's Col. and Crimson McWonder. Big, stretchy fellows and out of prolific sows. They are the good kind and priced for quick sale. WESLEY W. TRUMBO, Peabody, Kan.

Jones Sells On Approval

12 picked Duroc-Jersey March boars. Shipped on approval. Weight 250 pounds, or better. Priced right. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

DUROCS '10

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

ROSE COMB CATTLE. Shipping point: Conway, Mo. R. W. BALDWIN, CONWAY, KAN.

POLAND CHINAS.

Spring Boars by King Hadley

Large, big-boned, growthy, smooth kind. Must sell quickly. Write J. S. MYERS, SALVA, KANSAS

Immune Boarson Approval

10 extra choice Poland China boars at \$25 each on approval. Write W. A. McIstosh, Courtland, Kan.

Wiebe's Immune Polands

25 Boars, 30 Gilts. Ship on approval. Have sold in ten states. G. A. WIEBE, BEATRICE, NEB.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

I will sell choice big boars and gilts at \$20 each, or three not related for \$50. Bred sows \$25 to \$35. Everything is immune and I guarantee absolute satisfaction. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

Fairview Poland Chinas

For sale: Choice fall boars; fit to head herds. Also select early spring pigs, both sexes. All priced to sell. P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas

Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

For Sale: One last fall yearling boar, two gilts to farrow in Sept. and Aug.; also March and April pigs, both sexes. No public sales. Address as above

Big Type Poland China Boars

I am offering big, stretchy spring boar pigs at reasonable prices. Some of the best blood in Mo. Come and see them or write B. F. HOCKADAY, PECULIAR, MISSOURI

Elkmore Farm Poland Chinas

Large type blood lines. Herd headed by the thousand pound Elkmore's Jumbo, assisted by O. U. Wonder, by Giant Wonder, by A Wonder. Breeding stock for sale, reasonable. Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.

Why Buy a Boar From Me?

Because I sell just the tops and my Polands combine size and quality. No Roly Pol's. Neither the rough coated, hard fleshed, slow maturing sort. 25 to select from. Accurate description guaranteed. C. A. LEWIS, BEATRICE, NEBRASKA

Enos Mammoth Polands

3 fall boars; herd headers. 6 of my very best herd sows, bred for early farrow by Mastodon King. 70 spring pigs; best I ever raised, by Orphan Chief and Mastodon King. Size, quality and prices just right. Write today. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS

Faulkner's Original Spotted Polands

300 original spotted Poland China pigs ready for immediate delivery. Highest Stock Farm in the head-quarters for the original spotted Poland Chinas and we sell more of this breed than any other firm in the world. We are not the originator but the preserver of the original spotted Polands. Write for particulars. H. L. Faulkner, Box B, Jamesport, Mo.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Durocs, Tried Sows

Gilts, bred or open. 10 extra fine boars. A. C. HILL, HOPE, KANSAS.

Walnut Grove Durocs

One herd boar, also several other boars. Spring pigs, either sex; also booking orders for bred sows. The Man with the Guarantee R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kan.

Crocker's Immune Duroc Boars

100 Duroc spring boars for sale. Guaranteed immune and shipped on approval. No money down before you get the hog. Prices \$35 to \$55 each. F. C. Crocker, Filley, Nebraska

Boyd's Big Immune Durocs

40 top boars by Crimson Col. and Big Jim. Few extra choice ones by Grand Model Agala and out of dam by Golden Model 5th. Reasonable prices. Shipped on approval. Also choice Red Polled bulls. J. C. BOYD, VIRGINIA, (Gage Co.) NEB.

Wooddell's Durocs!

The best lot of spring boars and gilts we ever offered—Good E Nuff Again King, Graduate Col., and other good blood lines. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

Maplewood Duroc-Jerseys

Everything immune. For sale: 15 tried sows to farrow in October. 25 fall gilts bred or open. Big boar and gilt sale Nov. 17. Holstein cattle sale day following. Write for further information. MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KAN.

Hillcrest Farm Durocs

Tried sows and gilts to farrow in Oct. Choice gilts \$25. Boars ready for service, \$20. Sows with litters at side at bargain prices. Write for full particulars. DR. E. N. FARNHAM, HOPE, KAN. (Dickinson Co.)

Elm Valley Farm Durocs!

Twenty-five boars by the junior champion, Select Muncie and out of splendid sows, by the three times grand champion, Grand Master Col. II. They are the broad and handsome headed kind, large, stretchy, good boned fellows, and include herd header and show ring prospects. We also have the farmers kind and at farmer prices. All immune and satisfaction guaranteed. Write today. J. H. SULLIVAN, Mangum, Oklahoma

BANCROFT'S DUROCS

Everything on the farm properly immuned. No public sales. For private sale: spring boars; also gilts open or bred to order for spring litters and September pigs, either sex, when wanted. Reasonable prices on first class stock. B. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Kans. (Shipping Point Downs, Kans.)

POLAND CHINAS.

Poland Pigs

sired by grand champions and out of prize-winning sows. Fame breeding I am fitting for the San Francisco show. W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI

Original Big Spotted Polands

BIG BOAR AND GILT SALE NOV. 2. Top March and April boars and gilts reserved for this sale. Fall pigs, both sexes at private sale. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KAN.

BLOUGH'S BIG POLANDS

I am offering a choice lot of big, growthy, heavy boned boars out of 700 and 800 pound sows of the best big type breeding. At most reasonable prices. Everything guaranteed cholera immune for life. JOHN M. BLOUGH, BUSHONG, KANSAS

BIG BONED POLAND CHINAS

100 early spring pigs by Jumbo Boy, Leon King, Orange Surprise, Ringold King, etc. Also a few bred sows and 2 good herd boars. Guarantee and pedigree accompanies each order. Manchester Bros., Leon, Iowa.

Original Big Spotted Polands

20 March boars—30 March gilts. Tops of 100 head. 15 fall gilts bred or open. The big litter kind. Address R. H. McCUNE, Longford, (Clay Co.) Kan.

Private Sale

75 big type Poland China boars and gilts of March farrow. Nothing but good ones offered. No public sales. Prices right. Address John Coleman, Denison, Ks. (Jackson County.)

Erhart's Big Type Polands

We will be pleased to meet all our old customers at the fair again this fall. Will have along a nice assortment of breeding stock for buyers. Look up our pens and talk big type with us. A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.



Wednesday, October 27. For a good many years those attending the Smith sales have noticed the splendid uniformity of type that is coming to be known as the Albert Smith type. Fine coats with lots of size and stretch and that good feeding sort that good hog men detect so readily. Fifteen of the 40 boars this year will be by Big Ben Amazon and 12 will be by Victor's Prospect. The boars by Ben have a trifle more size but just the same quality as those by Victor's Prospect for they have the blood of these sires on dam's side. The gilts are by the same boars with a few by Peter Expansion, the son of Peter The Great. Miss Harper, the sow that produced the sensational litter of boars sold in the sale last year, has five outstanding good gilts in this sale. A couple of good boars are out of Fancy Jumbo, full sister to the Beall & Jackson sow that produced the grand champion sow last year. Florence, a Long King's Equal sow, has five extra good boars in the sale sired by Moneter, a No. 1 yearling boar bred on the farm. The dams of the pigs carry much of the blood, in fact many of them are daughters of the great breeding boar Smith's Big Hadley. Every pig in the sale is immune and will go out and do good. Out of the 50 boars sold last year only one failed to make good. Write at once for catalog and either be there or send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson in care of Albert Smith & Sons, at Superior, Neb.—Advertisement.

**S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.**

BY C. H. HAY.

H. L. Harvey of Kincaid, Kan., has sold his farm and will disperse his small but good bunch of registered Berkshire, November 3. Display ads and other information will appear later. There are going to be some splendid horses in this sale and they are going to sell regardless of price as this is a genuine dispersion.—Advertisement.

**Laptad's Hog Sale.**

On Wednesday, October 27, Fred G. Laptad will sell 50 head of purebred registered hogs. This sale will be held at his farm just north of Lawrence, Kan. The offering will include 25 Duroc-Jerseys and 25 big type Poland Chinas. Mr. Laptad has had plenty of feed and his hogs have made an exceptionally good growth. These big, growthy boars look like service for this fall. Interested readers should write Mr. Laptad at once for his catalog which gives full description of each individual in the offering. When writing please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Sigel Brown's Poland China Sale.**

The new permanent sale pavilion on the Brown farm is nearing completion and by the 15th everything is going to be right up to scratch. Rock roads all the way to Carthage and the good new pavilion assures comfort regardless of the weather. But these are only minor details, the quality of the hogs and their extraordinary breeding is of course the main attraction. Never before was there a better line of breeding offered in this section, and stockmen and breeders of southern Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas and Arkansas are going to miss one of the opportunities of a lifetime if they fail to attend this sale. Just stop and consider what a great line of breeding is offered in this sale, the get of Longfellow Price, Big Smooth Price, Big Long Jumbo, Long Wonder, McGrath's Jumbo, Scribner's Best and to top it all 14 sons and daughters of the great grand champion, Big Timm, said to be the largest hog shown this year, weighing 1,125 pounds. These pigs have all been double treated and have all been recorded. This paper will have a fieldman at the sale who will be glad to assist any of our readers in their selections or handle in the most conservative manner any bids sent to him. Remember the date is October 19, and the place Reads, a few miles east of Carthage on the Frisco railroad.—Advertisement.

**Publisher's News Notes**

**"A Place in the Sun."**

The scientific study of the hog by skilled veterinarians, experts and practical farmers has revealed the fact that hogs require sunshine. It is an absolute essential to hog health and the best growth. This fact is a proven one—not a guessed-at hypothesis—and is extremely important to the hog-grower. Direct sunshine is a germ-killer—nature's own disinfectant—of tremendous value. It destroys the disease germs that lurk in damp, foul, chilly air and purifies the air. It is a health-maker and its warmth in winter enables the hog to make a better growth. It dries and warms the chilly air and makes the hog comfortable. Hogs, living in an atmosphere warmed by direct sunshine will put on flesh faster on the same ration because less of the feed is required to produce heat and more goes to flesh. It is a problem of some difficulty to get sunshine, because it means getting sunshine into the hog house in such a way that it will fall directly upon the pen-floor. The solution, of course, lies in properly designed and located windows, and the consensus of expert opinion points to roof windows. They are the only ones which admit sunshine during the late winter and early spring months when it is so desirable for the young pigs. Side wall windows are not adequate. In view of the real importance of sunshine and the problem of its admission to the hog house, we believe that our readers will be interested in considering a popular and successful type of hog house roof window—the Chief Sunshine Hog House Window. This window seems to solve the problem and fill the bill satisfactorily. These Chief Sunshine Windows are roof windows. The frames are of heavy galvanized steel and hold two 10x28 inch glasses. The glass is held by copper clips—no putty is used—and is protected from possible breakage by a heavy, half inch mesh, galvanized netting which completely covers it. The manufacturers claim for these windows absolute leak and storm-proof qualities—the centerpiece is grooved to form a trough which carries off the water and the flashing on each side is trough-shaped. Sunshine Windows are easily installed in any hog house, old or new, and cost but little, if any, more than wooden frame windows. All that is to be done, in installing, is to leave a space—or cut one—to fit the window, put the window in the opening and then shingle over the top and sides of the flashing. Flashing at the bottom laps over the shingles. This hog house is made by Shrauger & Johnson, 515 Walnut St., Atlantic, Ia. It will pay to ask for their free catalog and price list.—Advertisement.

**O. I. C. HOGS.**

**Immured O.I.C.'s** April pigs \$15; July pigs at \$10. Booking orders for Sept. pigs from my best sows. A. G. Cook, Luray, Mo.

**Western Herd O. I. C. Hogs** A splendid herd boar for sale. Also spring boars and gilts in pairs and trios not related. F. O. COOKIN, Russell, Kan.

**75 Chester White Spring Boars**

Chief Select and White Rock breeding. No culls. \$25 each. Also few choice gilts. Inspection invited. AMOS TURNER, WILBER, NEBRASKA, (SALINE CO.)

**Kansas Herd Chester White Hogs**

March boars, by grand champion boar at Topeka last season. Eligible to registry in all associations. Prices reasonable. Arthur Mosse, R.F.D. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

**Smooth Heavy Boned O.I.C.'s**

Pigs not akin from two months up. Boars not related to gilts and sows. Best of breeding at farmer's prices. Write today for circular. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MO.

**Pleasant Vale Herd O. I. C. Hogs**

Tried sows bred for September and October farrow. Fall gilts for sale, open. Also a few fall boars. Spring pigs, both sexes. Chas. N. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

**Alma Herd "Oh I See" Hogs of Quality**

A trial will convince you; anything sold from eight weeks on up. All stock shipped C. O. D. on receipt of \$10. Write for price list. HENRY FEHNER, ALMA, MISSOURI

**BERKSHIRES.**

**Hazlewood's Berkshires**

Spring boars, bred gilts—immune: priced to sell. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANS.

**High-Class Berkshires**

Winter and spring pigs of either sex and outstanding boars a specialty. Write J. T. BAYER, YATES CENTER, KANSAS

**25 March Gilts** Bred or open. 10 yearling and 2 two year old sows, bred to order or open.

R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

**MULE FOOT HOGS.**

**Registered Mule Foot Hogs**

Large, growthy kind. Some choice stock for sale. Write for prices. Freeland & Hildwine, Marion, Kan.

**HOG CHOLERA**

Our FREE BOOKLET explains—  
HOW TO TELL HOG CHOLERA  
WHEN TO USE SERUM ALONE  
WHEN TO USE SERUM AND VIRUS  
HOW AND WHEN TO VACCINATE  
Address: Wichita & Oklahoma Serum Co.,  
Stock Yards, Wichita, Kansas.

**Marshall Co. Pure Bred Stock Breeders**

Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes. It is economy to visit herds located in one locality. For the best in purebred livestock write these breeders or visit their herds.

**HEREFORD CATTLE.**

**Willowbrook Farm Herefords** Yearling and two-year-old heifers for sale. Also a choice lot of young bulls. B. M. WINTER, IRVING, KANSAS

**HEREFORDS—POLANDS** Herds established 30 years. 15 Herefords, 90 spring pigs, and 18 bulls, 11 to 15 months old, for sale. S. W. TILLEY, IRVING, KANSAS

**Sedlacek Herefords** A choice herd bull, Real Mystic 373028 for sale. JOS. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

**PRESTON HEREFORDS** Herd established in 1881. Come to Marshall county for Herefords. Address F. W. PRESTON, Blue Rapids, Kansas

**Choice Two-Year-Old Bred Heifers** and a Feb. bull for sale. Also 10 spring bulls. Address, GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas

**B. E. & A. W. Gibson, Blue Rapids, Kas.** Breeders of Hereford cattle. For sale: a good 10 months old bull and some choice young bulls. Address as above.

**Home of Parsifal 24th** 150 head. Write me about a good herd bull. 25 spring bulls for this fall's trade. C. G. STEELE, BARNES, KANSAS

**FIVE YEARLING BULLS FOR SALE!** 12 spring bulls for the fall trade. For prices and descriptions address, Tom Wallace, Barnes, Kansas

**Wm. Acker's Herefords!** About 25 spring bulls for this fall and winter trade. Address WM. ACKER, Vermillion, Ks.

**Clear Creek Herefords—** Choice last March bulls for fall and winter trade. 30 breeding cows in herd. J. A. SHAUGHNESSY, Axtell, Kansas

**HEREFORDS** Big and rugged. Farm 2 miles out. W. B. Hunt & Son, Blue Rapids, Kas.

**DAIRY CATTLE.**

**For Sale—4 Jersey Bulls** sired by Lorne, out of St. Lambert bred cows. Ready for service. C. H. MILLS, Waterville, Kansas

**WILLOW SPRINGS JERSEY FARM** Golden Fern's Lad's Lost Time 25592 at head of herd. Offers a few young bull calves. Joseph Krasny, Waterville, Kas.

**JERSEY BULL** By a grandson of Golden Fern's Lad, out of a 500 pound cow. Price \$50. Duroc-Jersey spring pig for sale. B. N. WELCH, Waterville, Kansas.

**HOLSTEINS** Cows and heifers for sale. Registered and grade. Address LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

**For Sale:** Two Pure Scotch bulls and a Scotch topped heifer. Farm near Irving, Kansas. On Union Pacific and Central Branch of Missouri Pacific. DR. P. C. McCALL, Irving, Kan.

**Eight Bulls** reds and roans, 6 to 12 months old. Scotch and Scotch topped. Write for prices. G. F. HART, Summerfield, Kan.

**Shorthorns, Polands** 1/2 r. bull for sale. 1 ried and April boars. A. B. Garrison & Son, Summerfield, Kansas

**10 Shorthorn Bulls** 5 yearlings in September. 5 March and April calves. Write for prices. H. A. BERENS, SUMMERFIELD, KANSAS

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS.**

**Registered Hampshires** Choice Spring pigs, pairs not related. Tried sows a price right and satisfaction guaranteed. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kansas.

**POLAND CHINA HOGS.**

**Albright's Polands** For Sale, Jan. 5 March and April pigs and gilts, 12 last fall gilts, 34 March and April boars and gilts. A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

**Copeland's Private Sale** Poland China boars and gilts. March farrow. Also fall gilts, bred or open. N. E. COPLAND, Waterville, Kan.

**DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.**

**Red Polls, Duroc-Jersey, and O. I. C.** hogs. Boars of both breeds at reasonable prices. Bred sow sale, Feb. 24. J. M. LAYTON, IRVING, KAN.

**10 September Gilts** bred for fall farrow, a few boars and gilts by Illustrator, 40 March and April pigs. A. B. SKADDEN & SON, Frankfort, Kansas

**W. J. HARRISON AXTELL, KAN.** Red Polled cattle, Duroc-Jerseys and white Leghorns. Breeding stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

**Bred Sows and Gilts** for Sept. and Oct. farrow. A nice lot of March and April pigs. Address HOWELL BROS., HERKIMER, KANS.

**FANCY POULTRY.**

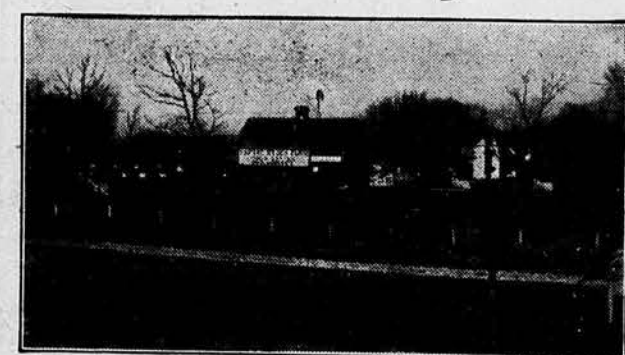
**Plymouth Rocks** Barred (Thompson strain) and white. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Address JOHN BYRNE, Axtell, Kansas

**AUCTIONEERS.**

**S. B. CLARK, SUMMERFIELD, KANS.** AUCTIONEER. Write or phone for dates, address as above.

**Jesse Howell, Herkimer, Kan.** of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates

**Laptad Stock Farm**  
**Semi-Annual Hog Sale** **Everything Immune**  
**Lawrence, Kan., Oct. 27, 1915**



LAPTAD STOCK FARM



LARGE AND PROLIFIC

**40-HEAD-40** 20 Poland China and 20 Duroc-Jersey  
20 Boars and 20 Sows

Send For Illustrated Catalogue. **Oct. 27, 1915**  
Come to the Sale, Rain or Shine.

Address **FRED G. LAPTAD, Box 10, Lawrence, Kan.**  
Auctioneers, Rule Bros., Ottawa, Kan. Clerk, Merchants Nat. Bank. Fieldman, C. H. Hay.



# Large Type Polands

At Auction, Elkmore Farms Near

Howard, Kansas

Saturday, October 23, 1915

**50 Head—50 Head**

30 Spring Boars, including show prospects.  
8 Choice Spring Gilts.

12 Big Open Fall Yearling Gilts, the kind  
that will make great herd sows.

They are nearly all by Elkmore's Jumbo, by Mammoth Jumbo. His dam was a daughter of A Wonder. He is a line bred A Wonder boar of unusual scale and breeding quality. They are out of sows that carry the blood of such sires as Big Hadley, Gold Metal, M's Giant Wonder, Expansion, Tecumseh and other noted sires.

This is an offering selected from our large herd, bred and fed for the purpose of both breeder and farmer.

If you want size, bone and quality, arrange to attend this sale. Write today for catalog. Address

**Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Ks.**

Auctioneers—R. L. Harriman, A. M. Boon.  
Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

## OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS

# Sigel Brown's Gigantic Poland Chinas

Reeds, Mo., Tuesday, October 19th

**The Get of Big Timm**

The Sensational 1125 Pound Grand Champion of 1915

The Get of Longfellow Price, Big Smooth Price, Big Long Jumbo, Long Wonder, McGrath's Jumbo, Scribners Best.

**40—HEAD—40**

An unexcelled opportunity to buy the get of the best sires in Iowa and Nebraska, at perhaps a fraction of what you would have to pay for much inferior individuals in the North. There will be 14 head in the sale by the famous 1125 pound champion Big Timm. Those who need a few gilts or an outstanding boar cannot afford to miss this sale. If impossible to attend this sale in person send your bids to C. H. Hay, fieldman for this paper. Write for catalog; mention this paper.

Fieldman—C. H. Hay. Auctioneer—Col. J. E. Duncan.

**SIGEL BROWN**  
Reeds, Jasper County, Missouri

Reeds is located on the Frisco R. R. just East of Carthage. Carthage will be the meeting point for out of town breeders.

# Herman Gronniger & Sons'

## Big Annual Poland China Boar and Gilt Sale

At their farm near Denton on the Rock Island and Severance on the Grand Island. Everything Immunized with 544.

**Tuesday, October 26, 1915**

2 tried boars, 8 fall gilts, 22 spring boars and 20 spring gilts. The two tried boars are Melborne Jumbo (61941) and Smooth Boy (55660). The 8 fall boars are by Tecumseh Ex. and Exalter's Rival. The spring boars and gilts are by the same boars and Futurity Rexall, Junior champion boar Nebraska, 1914, Melborne Jumbo and Big Wonder.



James Gronniger



Herman Gronniger



Lawrence Gronniger

The dams of the offering are a grand lot of sows by such boars as Banner Boy, Gold Metal, Big Hadley's Likeness, Moore's Halvor, Captain Hutch, Mammoth Hadley, Sampson's Chief and others. Catalogs ready. Send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of the Gronnigers. Address

**HERMAN GRONNIGER & SONS, Bendena, Kansas**

AUCTIONEERS—R. L. HARRIMAN AND C. M. SCOTT.

# ILES' BIG SALE

## Duroc-Jerseys

Everest, Kansas

**Friday, October 29th**

at the farm one mile south of Pierce Junction and three miles south of Everest. 20 boars and 20 gilts of March and April farrow. Three yearling sows and two that are two years old.

The entire herd is immune and in a thrifty and growing condition. The breeding is up to date and is a first class offering. I am in the business to stay and this is my first draft sale. Write for catalog and arrange to come. Send bids to J. W. Johnson in my care. Get off at Pierce Junction.

**ROBERT C. ILES, Everest, Kan.**

Aucts.—C. M. Scott, C. J. Foster, J. C. Dickison, C. G. Streeter.

## 250 Registered

# Duroc-Jerseys

### AT AUCTION

## Wednesday, October 27, 1915

Farm 13 Miles South of Abilene, 9 Miles Northwest of Hope.

40 tried sows, 25 that will farrow in November and 10 that will have litters at side. 30 spring and summer gilts, 40 spring and summer boars. 90 head of stock hogs or feeding shoats. This is a big clean up sale and everything listed will be sold. Catalogs are ready to mail now. Everything was immunized early in the season by an expert. Everything is in a thrifty and growing condition and is just as represented sale day. There will also be sold 1 team iron gray Percheron mares, wt. 2800, 4 and 6 years old; 1 iron gray team of geldings, wt. 2400, 6 and 8 years old; 1 team bay driving horses, wt. 2000, 8 and 10 years old. Also 40 tons alfalfa hay, 15 tons prairie hay and 2,000 bushels of corn. Catalogs ready to mail. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write. Address

**J. A. Weishar, Dillon, Kan.**

Auctioneers—Fred Reppart, W. C. Curphey. Farm Near Elmo, Kan.  
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman. Register National hotel, Abilene.

## Closing Out Sale of Holstein Cattle

### Lawrence, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 26

Consisting of 40 high grade Milk Cows, 20 head of young cattle and one registered bull, 2 years old. Take street cars at depot for Breezedale where transportation will be furnished to the farm.

**GEO. F. DERBY, Lawrence, Kansas**



## Graner's Boar and Gilt Sale

50 Good Ones—30 Boars—20 Gilts. At the Farm Near  
Lancaster, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 20



An August Picture of Six Great Gilts in This Sale.

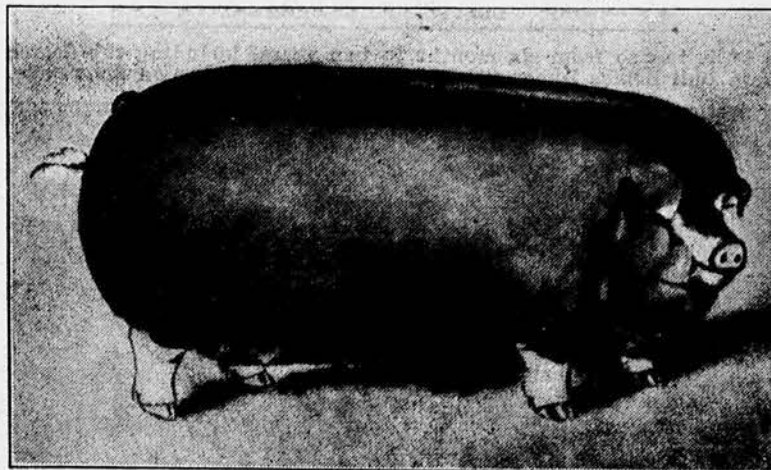
All are of March farrow and all are by Long King's Best, A Wonder's Equal and Moore's Halvor with the exception of two good gilts by Big Bob Wonder and four boars and two gilts by Superba, last year's grand champion junior yearling. The boars and gilts in this sale have been selected from a large number and are exceptionally choice. It is an offering second to none in the West this season. Not loaded but in splendid breeding form. Catalogs ready to mail. Send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Graner.

**H. C. GRANER, Lancaster, Kan.**

AUCTIONEERS—H. S. Duncan, C. M. Scott.  
H. B. Walter sells Poland Chinas at Effingham the day following.

## Hamilton's Immune Sale of Poland Chinas

Guide Rock, Neb., Saturday, Oct. 23



Long Satin, Grand Dam of Most of the Offering.

**55 Head—Our Entire Spring Crop  
After Culls Are Taken Out—55**

30 February, March and April boars. 25 gilts same ages. All sired by our herd boar Young Hercules. This is our best offering so far. We are making but one sale and this is the tops from our entire spring crop. A big per cent of the offering is out of the 700-pound sow, Long Satin and her daughters. She is a daughter of Big Jumbo, a 1000-pound boar. The offering includes a couple of extra choice fall boars, sired by Long Expansion. There will be ten or fifteen real herd boars in this sale. Remember they are the big kind and all immune. We also sell two choice Scotch topped Shorthorn bulls. Ask for catalog and come or send bids to fieldman or auctioneers.

**J. H. HAMILTON & SON,  
GUIDE ROCK, NEBRASKA**

Auctioneers—John Brennen, R. C. Peters, G. G. Denny.  
Fieldman—Jesse Johnson. Send him bids in our care at Guide Rock, Neb.

## Foley's Select Offering of BIG POLANDS

Norton, Kan., Saturday, October 30



**40 Without Reserve. Making No Bred Sow Sale. All Immune. 40**

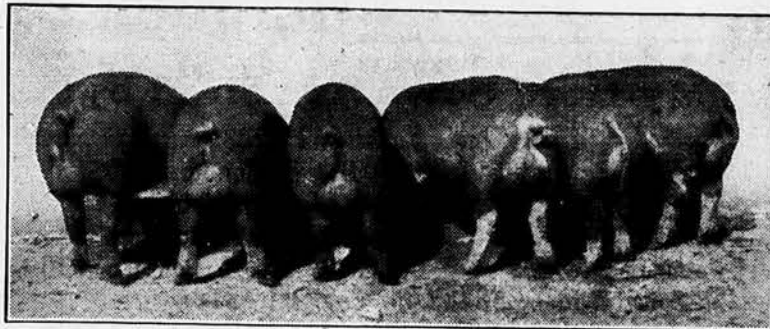
25 of the best boars I ever bred. Two fall farrow, rest spring boars. 10 big, smooth, broody fall yearling gilts. 5 of my best spring gilts. Sired by Five Great Boars. The Giant, Panama Giant, Iowa's King, Blue Valley Look and King Hercules. No sale held in the state this year will have more noted big Iowa breeding. Write now for catalog. Mention Mail and Breeze. Free entertainment. Stop at any hotel in Norton. If you can't come send bids to fieldman or auctioneer in my care.

**J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Kan.**

Auctioneer—Jas. T. McCulloch. Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.

## Smiths' Annual Sale of Immune Poland Chinas

At the Farm, near Superior and Cadams, Nebraska  
Wednesday, October 27



**70 Head—The Tops from 125 Head  
Not a Poor One Included—70**

40 boars, big, well matured fellows with plenty of quality. 15 of them sired by Big Ben Amazon, the others by Victor's Prospect, Jumbo Jr., and Peter Expansion.

30 selected spring gilts by the same boars and one of the very best and evenest offerings of gilts ever included in one of our sales. There will be some outstanding boars in this offering and they will be sold in a condition to go out and give results. We sold 50 boars last year and only one failed to make good. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Either come or send bids to Jesse Johnson representing Capper farm papers. Free entertainment at Goodhue hotel in Superior or Cadams Hotel. Free transportation from both places.

**Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.**

Auctioneers—John Brennen, W. C. Henderson.  
Fieldman—Jesse Johnson. Send him bids in our care at Superior, Neb.

## H. B. Walter's Annual Poland China Sale

Effingham, Kansas

Thursday, October 21st

**50 Head Cholera Immune**

29 February and March boars and 19 gilts same age. Two tried sows. 20 head by Big Bob Wonder. Special attractions: Big Lady Jones 553528, a half sister to Big Price, first in Junior class at the Nebraska State fair this year and grand champion at the Big fair at Topeka. She sells with a breeding privilege to Big Bob Wonder, Kansas Queen, a two-year-old sow that is the dam of eight of the offering. A fine litter of six, by Long Jumbo 2nd, the top boar of the World's record big type litter sold by Mr. Walter one year ago. Also a good litter by Long Jumbo Jr., of the same litter. Also two boars by Moore's Halvor and out of Big Lady Wonder, the dam of the World's record litter. Write for catalog.

Send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Walter.

**H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kansas**

Aucts.: H. S. Duncan, C. A. Hawk. Sale in Pavilion at the farm.  
H. C. Graner, Lancaster, sells the day before this sale.

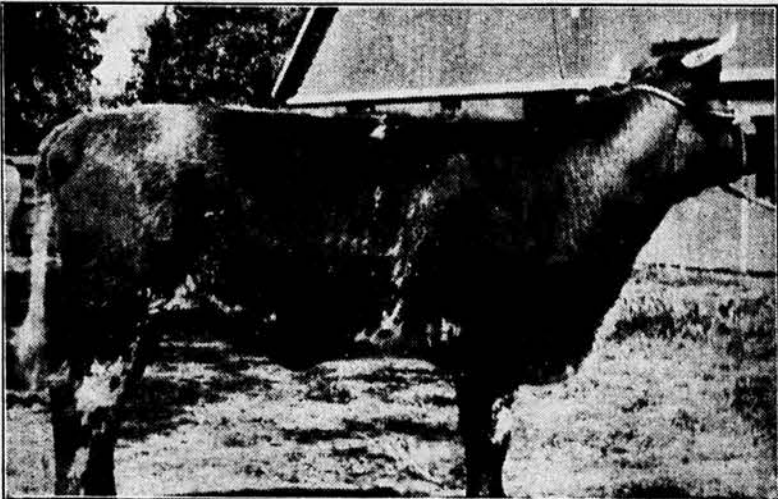


## Dowells' Dispersion Shorthorn Sale

In Sale Pavilion,  
Hiawatha, Ks. Thursday, Oct. 28

**44 Head—OUR ENTIRE HERD OF GOOD  
USEFUL, RICHLY BRED CATTLE—44**

6 bulls in age from six months to two years, including the Scotch herd bull Prince Imperial, a grandson of the Champion Snowflake.



16 mature cows in age from three to seven years, many of them splendid milkers and all having good Scotch tops such as Imp. Royal Pride, Snowflake and Baron Lavender.

12 heifers of breeding age, out of our best cows and sired by our herd bull. All females old enough will have calves at foot or be bred to Prince Imperial. This offering represents several years of effort on our part and includes many outstanding individuals both as to breeding and individuality. The cattle will be sold in nice breeding form but not fitted. Write for catalog giving all information including footnotes of every animal to be sold.

**E. E. Dowell & Son, Hiawatha, Ks.**

AUCTIONEERS—H. S. Duncan, C. M. Scott, N. T. Moore.  
FIELDMAN—J. W. Johnson.

## DISPERSION SALE

# Jacks and Jennets

Callao, Mo., Oct. 25

**40  
HEAD**

**15 Jacks  
25 Jennets**

**40  
HEAD**

**Thirty Years a Breeder of Jacks**

Among the Standard Jacks Are Black Eagle J. R. 4381, 15½ hands, works both ways. We refused \$1500 for him. Starlight Chief, 15½ hands standard; perfect in markings. One of the greatest of great jacks. Brigham Young 50562, 15 hands standard, full of style, good worker, great breeder. Gov. Nero, 15 hands standard; a grandson of Gen. Cluster Jr.

Five Yearling Jacks of the real Missouri make; one by Orphan Boy, two by Missouri King, one by Black Eagle J. R.

Twenty-five Jennets, nineteen bred; three with jack colts at foot; three with jennet colts at foot. I breed these jacks and jennets. No worn out stock, nothing but money makers.

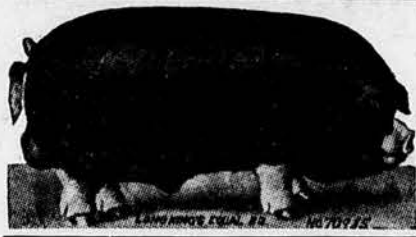
I have no help, am going to take the world easy and am selling a life experience on this date. As to my standing we refer you to any bank in the county.

Sale will be under cover. Col. P. M. Gross will have charge of the sale. You can come to Callao or Bevier, Mo., 3½ miles from Bevier or ½ mile from Callao.

**P. H. SUMMERS, Callao, Missouri**

FIELDMAN—Ed R. Dorsey.

## Poland China Sale



Pattonsburg, Mo.  
October 29

**My Herd Sows Are Sired by:**

Long King's Equal 2nd 70985

Model King 59285

Orange Wonder 74005

Major Blain 48356

A Wonder 47460

Big Orange 57394

Excellent Wonder 62731

Panorama 53423

Long King's Equal 53730

Missouri Wonder 58483

Colossal 58180

**My Herd Boars:**

Long King's Equal 2nd, 70985, bred by Jno. Lawson, got by Long King's Equal 53730. Orange Wonder 74005, bred by L. R. McClarnon, got by Big Orange 57394. Model Wonder 74004, bred by Fred Sievers, got by Big Bob 71948.

We are selling 55 head in all. Spring pigs by Long King's Equal 2nd, Orange Wonder, Model Wonder, Brown's Big Orange and Lawson's Jumbo.

Special Attractions. Long King's Equal 2nd and Model Wonder, also the following brood sows: Long A Wonder 167546, Miss King 168780 (best sow I have in herd), Molly Wonder 168784 and Hadley Beauty 123823; one Big Orange sow (not yet recorded).

The sale will be conducted by Col. P. M. Gross. Ed R. Dorsey, fieldman. Sale held in town.

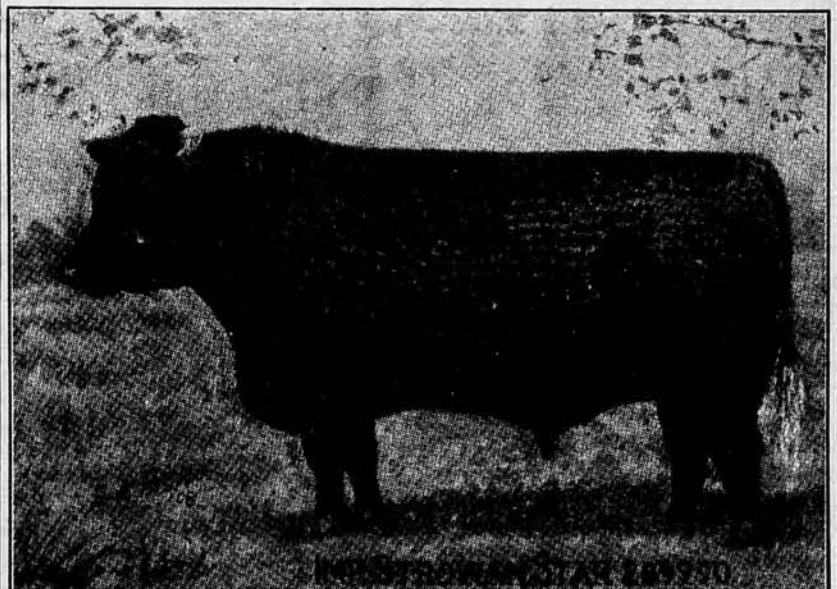
My catalog is free. Send for one now.

**J. B. Gurthet,  
Pattonsburg, Mo.**

## Kuper's Annual Shorthorn Sale

In Sale Pavilion

Humboldt, Neb., Wednesday, Oct. 27



**40—Head of Straight Scotch Cattle, My Best Offering—40**

10 choice young bulls in age from eight to nineteen months. 20 mature cows including some of our very best. 10 heifers from yearlings up to two-year-olds. Every female in sale will either be sired by, have a calf at foot by, or be bred to Imp. Scottish Sentinel. His daughters will be bred to Red Choice, grandson of Good Choice. All but two of the young bulls were sired by Scottish Sentinel. About one-third of the females are daughters of Imp. Strowan Star. A big per cent of the offering trace to the imported cow, Sobriety 2nd. We have gone into the herd and selected some of our very best cattle for this sale and feel sure they will be appreciated sale day. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper.

**HENRY H. KUPER, Humboldt, Neb.**

Auctioneer—H. S. Duncan. Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.



# Bowman & Co's Hereford Sale!

**Greatest Hereford Event of Kansas This Season**

FEATURING THE GET OF Generous 5th, College Count, Gladwyne, Beau Donald 33d, Marvel, College Militant, March On 8th, March on 24th, Prince Olaf and Albany.

## Ness City, Ks., Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 25-26

**40 Bulls**

**March and April  
1914 Bulls  
Halter Broke**



A Snap Shot of a Part of the 750 Purebred Herefords Owned by W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.

**80 Females**

**68 Bred Cows and Heifers  
12 Yearling Heifers**

The forty young bulls are strong, growthy fellows, weighing around 1300 pounds, with plenty of bone and substance, and with breeding and character, that make herd headers, a car load of like ages and breeding will also be offered at private treaty. The sixty-eight cows and heifers are safe in calf to such sires as Generous 5th, by Generous; Gladwyne, by Sailor and College Count, by Militant. The 12 yearling heifers are by these same sires. This offering has outstanding size, bone and breeding quality. Here is a rare opportunity to add a few good individuals to your herd, to start the foundation for a good herd, to buy a herd bull for your herd, or a car load of excellent bulls for the range. From our herd of over 700 registered Herefords we have selected generously of our best producing females. They are the kind that have sold many a time for double what we expect to get. They are the kind that will put you in the Hereford business right. Write for illustrated catalog today. Trains met at Ness City, and Ransom on Missouri Pacific. Address

**W. I. BOWMAN & CO., Ness City, Kansas**

AUCTIONEERS—Fred Reppert, Lafe Burger, Lester Lowe and home auctioneers. FIELDMAN—A. B. Hunter.  
NOTE—70 head of high grade cows bred to registered bulls and 80 yearling and two-year-old steers, sell in lots to suit the purchaser.

## Prize-Winning Big Type Polands

At Farm 2 Miles From Turney, Mo.  
**Cameron, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 26**  
Get Off At Turney, Mo.

My Entire Offering of Fifty Spring Pigs are by our two herd boars Missouri Lad and Young Columbus, except one litter. Missouri Lad is a grand champion boar and Young Columbus was by the grand champion, Columbus. Missouri Lad and Columbus are acknowledged to be the two sensational boars in Poland China history. The one litter was bred by E. E. Carver & Son by their herd boar Looks Tecumseh 72694, out of a daughter of their great show boar, Capital Reserve 164556, by Capital 53854, that won all our Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri prizes and is the largest hog of his age that has been out in years.

The Spring Pigs are out of daughters of Missouri Lad 61032, Columbus 67898, Capital 53854, King Hadley 57722 and King John 64099. Every one of the above hogs are grand champion State Fair and American Royal winners.

We are selling pigs out of daughters of Longfellow King 55743, Black Wonder 69010 and Star King 68982.

Our pigs are by no means pampered but we seldom have a complaint as non-breeders. My stock keeps growing. Missouri Lad weighed 1065 pounds, yet he could have been marketed at any age. We pride ourselves on having as good blood as any herd, if winnings at the State Fairs are the standard. Don't go to Cameron. Get off at Turney, Mo.

**A. B. HALE, Cameron, Mo.**

Auctioneer, T. E. Deem. Fieldman, Ed R. Dorsey.

## Old Trusty Poland China Sale King City, Missouri Thursday, October 28th

Product of Blue Valley Ex., Trusty King, Big Bob, Black Big Bone 2d and Long Big Bone. Out of daughters of

Blue Valley Ex. 58430	Col. Hadley 62648
Long King's Best 61555	Big Hadley 40832
A Wonder 47460	Jumbo Jr. 56602.
High Ball Look 58123	Ott's Big Orange 63128
King of All 67192	Big Nelson 70440
Big Bob 212613	Big Orange 57394
Big Wonder	Pawnee Price

The Old Trusty Breeding Farm is well known to the Poland China breeder. We are selling spring pigs of both sexes by six well known sires out of daughters of fourteen great herd boars. They are as good as Old Trusty ever produced. We move forward, not backward. If there is anything better we add it to the Old Trusty pig factory.

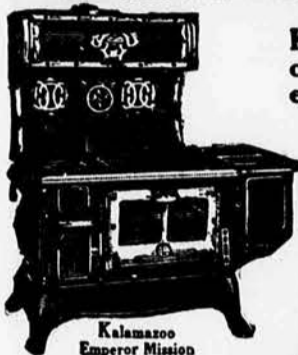
For attraction of this sale, we call your attention to Bob's Model 177593, yearling sow, sired by Big Bob, out of Siever's great Big Model sow that weighed 865 pounds. This sow will sell bred to my King of All yearling boar, weighing 700 pounds now, Sept. 10. Will also sell a King of All yearling sow, litter mate to Trusty King and will sell 50 head spring farrow, boars and gilts. Our catalog will give you a better idea than this special announcement. Send for one, we want YOU to have one on your desk.

**T. E. DURBIN, King City, Mo.**

Auctioneers—Col. Bob Harriman, Col. W. D. Gibson.  
Fieldman, Ed R. Dorsey.



# More Than 300,000 Satisfied Customers Say—Buy a Kalamazoo at Wholesale Price



Kalamazoo Emperor Mission Range For All Fuels



Kalamazoo Queen Range For All Fuels



Kalamazoo Royal Steel Range For All Fuels



Kalamazoo Monarch Range For All Fuels



Kalamazoo Special Soft Coal Heater



Kalamazoo Regal Oak Any Fuel



Kalamazoo Mission Radiant Base-Burner For Hard Coal



Kalamazoo Star Wood Heater

## Send for New 1916 Catalog Showing 500 or More Styles and Sizes

HERE we show a few of the 500 styles and sizes of stoves and ranges which we manufacture and sell direct from our big factory in Kalamazoo. Every one recommended by hundreds of satisfied owners. A stove or range of every size. For every need. For every pocketbook. Every one of highest quality material for lifetime wear—latest 1916 styles—all of the best work and time saving features. Any style or size sold direct to you at manufacturer's wholesale prices and on

**30 Days' Free Trial  
360 Days' Approval Test  
Easy Payments**

Think of having over 500 styles and sizes to choose from! By all means get our new 1916 catalog. See the new styles. There have been wonderful improvements—and Kalamazoo has them all. Why be content with an old stove—inconvenient, fuel wasting, work-making—when just for a small deposit as first payment you can be using the best that's made and pay as you use? Write for new 1916 catalog today and read all about this offer and also receive absolutely free our new 1916 souvenir—

### "Recipes in Rhyme"

—giving you the latest and best recipes in sparkling jingles—easy to read—easy to remember—and a wonderful help for the housewife.

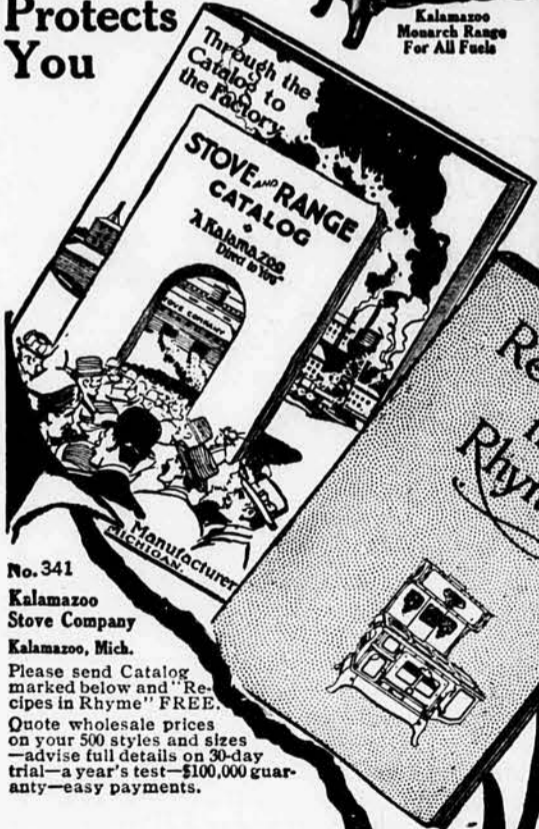
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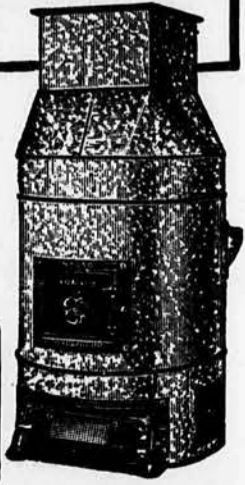
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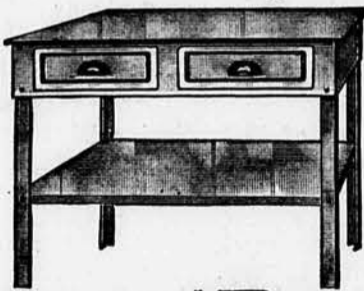
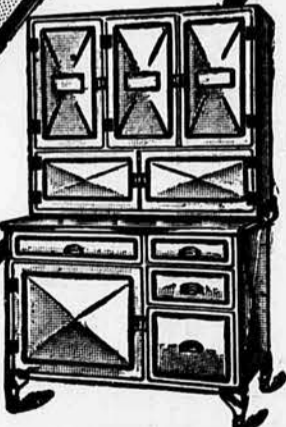
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