

September 23, 1916

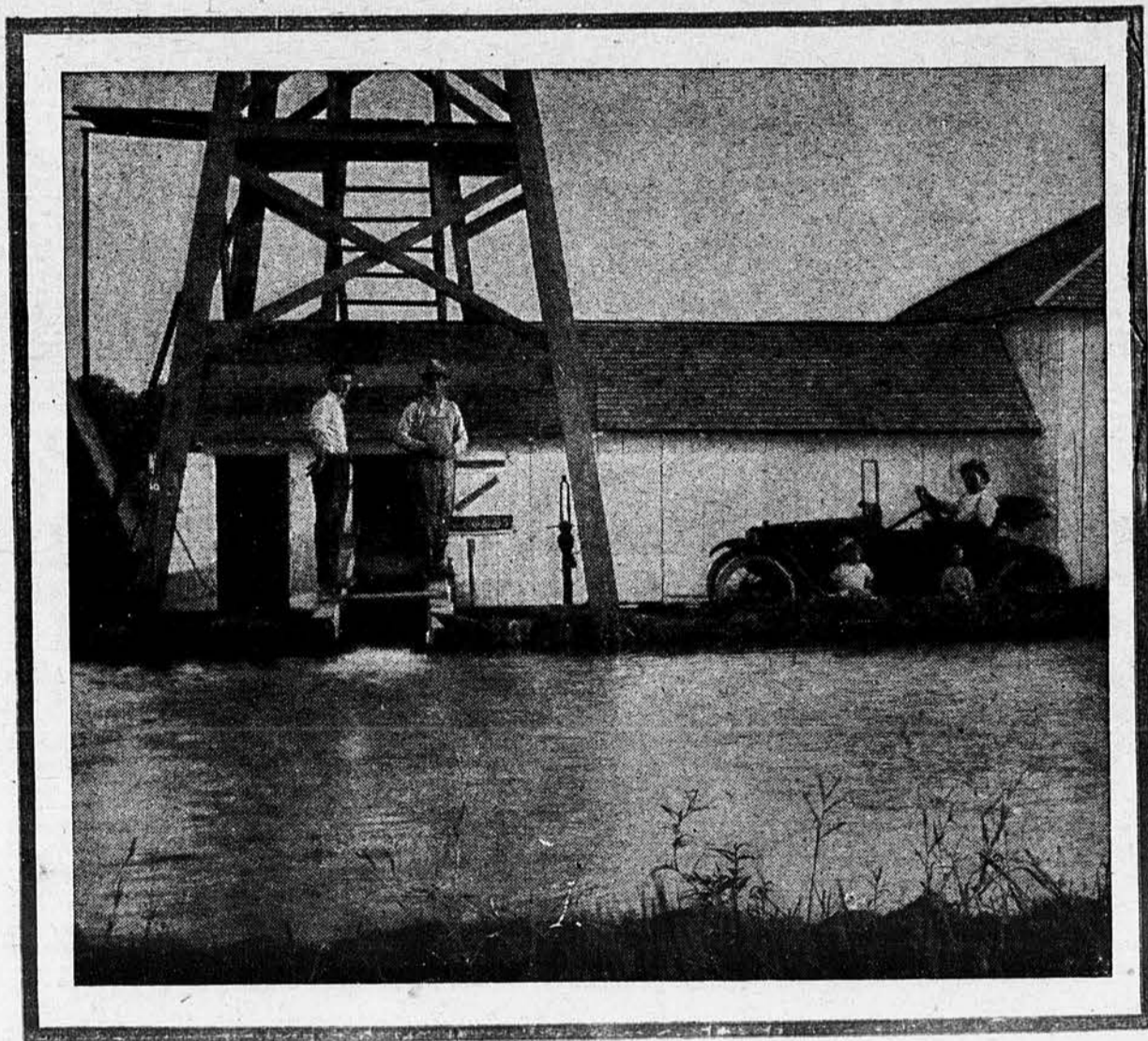
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The FARMERS MAIL

AND BREEZE

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PUMPING IRRIGATION IS WINNING

THE Kansas Irrigation Congress will meet at Larned September 26 and 27. Much interest is being taken in this meeting, and there will be a large attendance. An excellent program has been arranged by E. E. Frizell of Larned, the president, and H. B. Walker of Manhattan, the secretary. It was made with the idea of featuring the practicable principles of plant operation that would be of interest to a farmer just starting into irrigation. Considerable attention also will be paid to a review of the profits which have been obtained in the business. A trip will be made to the best plants in Pawnee county, and an opportunity will be given for all the visitors to learn of the success which has been encountered with irrigation in this section. A very cordial invitation has been extended to every farmer in Kansas who is interested in irrigation to attend this meeting. It offers an excellent opportunity to get in touch quickly with the practicable, vital principles of irrigation in Kansas.



THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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SUNSHINE FOR THE FAIR

Huge Crowds Saw Exceptionally Fine Displays in Topeka's Free Show

By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor



AN ABUNDANCE of exhibits, huge crowds and sunshine were features of the free state fair last week at Topeka. More than 200,000 persons attended during the week, it was estimated. The big day was Thursday, when the attendance was 60,000, a far larger crowd than in any previous year.

There was nothing in the exhibits to indicate that there had been any dry weather this year in Kansas. The display in the crops department had quality above the average, and this was true, also, as to fruit, especially the boxed apples. The gain made with the livestock in several departments well indicated the increasing interest in that kind of farming in Kansas.

In the hog department every pen was full, and there were several overflow exhibits. Futurity shows were held with both the Duroc Jerseys and the Poland Chinas, and this, perhaps, aided in getting entries. It certainly aided greatly in increasing the interest of the crowds in this department. There was a big Poland China show, the entries including such well known herds as those owned by A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City; Olivier & Sons, Danville; Fred B. Caldwell, Howard; H. B. Walter, Effingham; Stryker Brothers, Fredonia and Phil Dawson, Endicott, Neb. The grand champion boar of the show was Big Bob, owned by Mr. Caldwell. This animal is an excellent example of the good progress being made in the breeding of Poland Chinas. He is 18 months old and weighs 1040 pounds.

There were big crowds every day around the barn where the Poland China hogs were kept. The interest shown by the visitors in this breed indicates the high regard which Kansas farmers have for these animals. It also prophesies a happy future for the breeders in this line. The forceful demonstration of the great utility value of this breed will do much to encourage men now keeping ordinary scrub hogs to get better sires. A man who has had an opportunity to study and to appreciate the great producing value of a hog like Big Bob, for example, is not likely to be contented with an inferior boar.

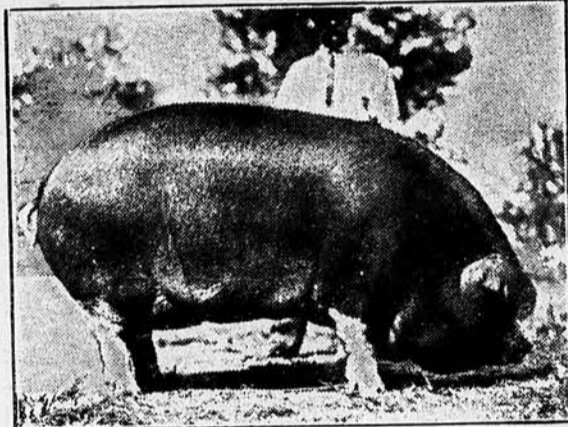
A big interest was taken in the futurity show in the Duroc Jersey breed. Searle and Cottle of Berryton had an outstanding herd in this breed, and took many of the prizes. There also was a big showing of Chester Whites, Hampshires, Berkshires and Tamworths.

One of the interesting features with the horses was the record of the farmer-breeders—of the men who make the raising of horses merely a part of their farm work. This was a real Kansas show. According to Dr. C. W. McCampbell, the superintendent, it was by far the largest show of draft horses ever assembled in Kansas, and yet all except 32 of these animals were from Kansas. The success of this department well indicates the big interest in better horses in Kansas.

The showing made by the Lyon County Horse Breeders' association had a high educational value. It was in charge of J. H. Armstrong, the president of this organization. This association is doing a great deal to improve the quality of the horses around Emporia. The herd entered at Topeka included Isola, a stallion owned by the association, several mares, and colts sired by Isola. The visitors thus had a chance to study the value of utility breeding—the colts indicated how important it is that mares should be bred to draft stallions that have real quality.

Among the dealers the showing made by Woods Brothers of Lincoln, Neb., had more than an ordinary value. This herd took the grand championship in the Percheron breed, and several other firsts. Woods Brothers entered 21 animals; they had the largest herd on the grounds.

"The big show this year is a hopeful thing in the progress of horse breeding



The Grand Champion Poland China Sow, Owned by H. B. Walter.

in Kansas," said Dr. McCampbell. "A big educational value has been obtained from this show. The interest taken by the visitors in the smaller herds has been very encouraging. For example, the showing made by the farmers from Lyon county has done much to indicate the value of a united effort in producing horses."

More than 500 animals were entered in the cattle department. The great increase in the size of the dairy cattle entries made it necessary to provide considerable overflow space. With the Shorthorns eight herds were entered. Much interest was taken by the visitors in the excellent animals shown by Tomson Brothers of Dover, especially in one of the bulls, Village Marshall, the grand champion of the show. Big gains have been made by the Shorthorn breeders in Kansas in the last year, and the interest of the crowds around the animals during the week indicated that this movement would be continued.

In the Herefords the herd from the farm of Robert Hazlett of Eldorado had excellent quality. The 2-year-old bull with this herd, Bocaldo 6th, is an animal of unusual merit. He was the grand champion of the show. This bull is making a great record on the fair circuit this year; he also was the grand champion at Iowa and Nebraska. There were several Hereford herds entered that had unusual qual-

ity of which another excellent example was the one owned by Klaus Brothers of Bendena.

With the Angus there were several exceptionally fine herds, of which the ones entered by Sutton and Porteous, Lawrence; L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.; and H. & G. Groft of Bluff City were good examples. Excellent Polled Durham herds were shown by Edward Stegelin of Straight Creek and Achenbach Brothers of Washington. The grand champion bull with the Polled Durhams was True Sultan, from the Stegelin herd. Achenbach Brothers took the grand championship for cows with Sultana.

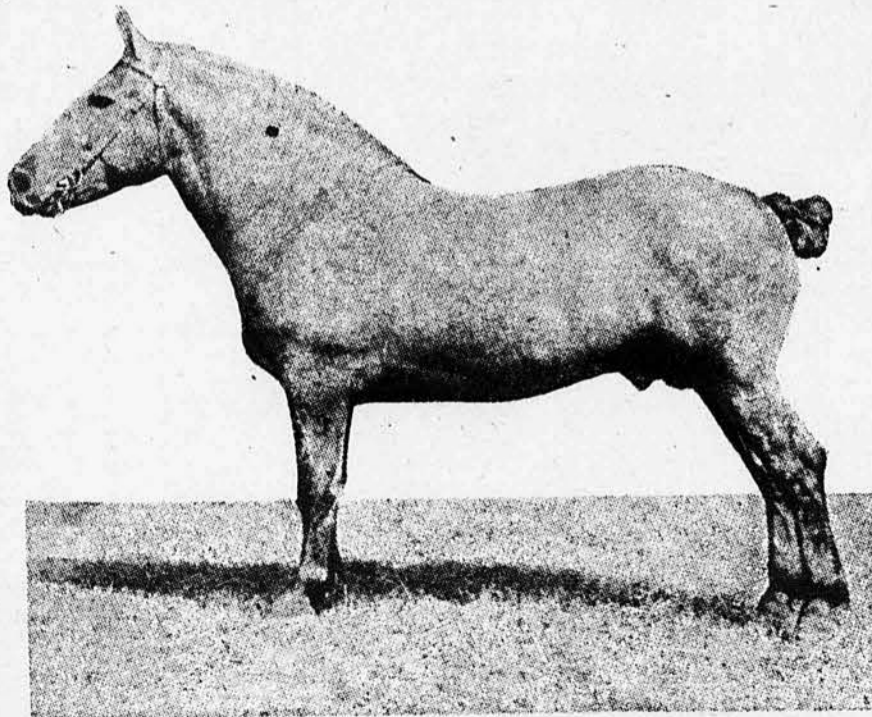
A decided sensation was created by the showing made with the dairy cattle. In addition to excellent Kansas herds there were many entries from other states, especially from Iowa and Nebraska. This well indicates the appreciation in other states of the rapidly growing interest in dairying in Kansas. Among the herds from outside the state were those owned by William Galloway, Waterloo, Ia., who exhibited both Holsteins and Ayrshires; W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Ia., Guernseys; Wilcox & Stubbs, Des Moines, Ia., Guernseys; and Hal Young, Lincoln, Neb., Jerseys. Mr. Young took the grand championship on bulls with Stockwell's Champion. Excellent Holstein herds from Kansas included those owned by David Coleman & Son and J. M. Chestnut & Son, both of Denison. Fred Laptad of Lawrence had some good Jerseys. Dr. F. S. Schoenleber of Manhattan showed Ayrshires. Dr. Schoenleber has been breeding Ayrshires for several years, and his herd includes some high producers.

There was a big overflow of sheep—a great deal of space was necessary in addition to that provided. According to Clarence Lacey of Meriden, who entered a good flock of Shropshires, this is an indication of a hopeful future in Kansas for the sheep business. C. E. Wood of Topeka had some quality Cotswolds. The other flocks were from outside the state.

In agricultural hall the exhibit of corn was surprising. It was far larger than ever, and in a year which was not the most favorable for corn, either. One exhibit contained 620 ears of 62 varieties. Excellent county displays were entered from Leavenworth, Douglas, Jefferson, Jewell and Franklin counties. George Kreipe and Paul Gilman had good individual farm exhibits. A very striking display was shown by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad of a train going thru Kansas, "the land of plenty." It was made mostly of wheat and corn. One of the very interesting things in Agricultural Hall was the interest taken by the visitors in the exhibits of the legumes, grasses and sorghums. The displays of alfalfa were especially good.

More interest was taken in light horses than in previous years. There was a good attendance at the races and huge crowds at the horse show. Among the leading herds of light horses were those shown by O. J. Mooers, Columbia, Mo.; Miss Loula Long, Kansas City, Mo.; Tom Bass, Mexico, Mo.; R. L. Davis, Kansas City, Mo.; Bruce Eaton, Eaton, Colo.; and Hamilton Brothers, Keota, Iowa. A feature of the show was the tight competition in the five-gaited saddle horse class. The first place finally went to Tom Bass on Sultan's Star. Miss Loula Long took first in the gig stallion class, in hard competition, on Illustration. O. J. Mooers took the harness horse championship on the Spring Maid. Much interest was taken in the fine work of the high school horse, Belle Beach, owned by Tom Bass.

The nation-wide restriction in the visible supply of white paper makes it impossible to print the awards this year, a feature to which the Farmers Mail and Breeze has heretofore given close attention. Breeders and other readers will, we believe, understand the present impossibility of improving this situation. It is feared the white paper supply may not be increased till the great war ceases.



Vandome, 2 Years Old, the Grand Champion Percheron Stallion of the Show, Owned by Woods Brothers of Lincoln, Nebraska.

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

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

SPECIAL TO ADVERTISERS.
 Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. We begin to make up the paper on Saturday. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday. The earlier orders and advertising copy are in our hands the better service we can give the advertiser.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. **T. A. McNEAL, Editor.**
CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. **F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.**
E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES, - - - - - One Year, One Dollar
ADVERTISING RATES.
 50 cents an agate line. 105,000 circulation guaranteed.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Women's Pages.....Mary Catherine Williams
 Children's Pages.....Stella Gertrude Nash
 Dairying.....V. V. Betzler

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ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED
 WE GUARANTEE that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

Proposed Legislation

I have been nominated as candidate for the legislature and should like to get a line on some of the proposed legislation that will come up next winter.

The man who can predict what legislation will be proposed by the next legislature is a wiser man than the editor of this paper. I have in mind some legislation which I think ought to be proposed and also enacted as well as proposed, but I have little faith that such measures will be proposed.

First: I should propose an amendment to the constitution abolishing one house of the legislature and substituting for the present two houses a single legislative body composed of four representatives from each congressional district. I should not limit the number of days this body ought to sit to 50 days, but I should limit it to 100 days at regular sessions with the power lodged in the governor to call the body together in case of emergency. I should give the single legislative house the right to consider as many bills as the members might choose, but I should limit the number of bills that might be passed and submitted to the people for ratification or rejection to not more than 20, and those 20 should be the 20 receiving the highest number of votes in the legislative body. I should provide by law that these measures be printed and distributed in every school district in the state at state expense and that on at least one evening in every week for not less than six months after the adjournment of the legislative body every schoolhouse in the state should be opened and lighted for the purpose of discussing these proposed measures. The laws which had been approved by the legislative body should be taken up one at a time in the various schoolhouses and discussed section by section until the voters of the state thoroly understood every proposed measure, and then an election should be called for the purpose of voting on these measures. If a proposed law should be rejected by the people at the special election it could not be reintroduced in the same form in which it was first submitted but might be reintroduced and again submitted in an amended form. This would furnish an excellent opportunity for the people to study government and legislative measures and it would familiarize every citizen with all the laws passed.

I should also propose an amendment to our text book law which would make text books in the schools free as well as the schoolhouses and grounds. I should provide for a general state school tax to take the place of the local school tax, provide for a uniformity of wages for teachers in a certain grade and class and as nearly as possible give every child in the state an equal opportunity with every other child. I should abolish restrictions in regard to place of attendance and give every resident the privilege of sending his children to the most convenient school.

These are some of the matters I should like to see considered; but I have little hope that they will be taken up.

Motor Trucks

The readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will remember perhaps that a year or more ago I said editorially that with properly graded and paved roads it would be entirely possible for farmers to transport their produce to market for 300 miles or more at considerably less cost than the products are transported for over the railroads, and that the products could be moved fully as rapidly and perhaps more rapidly over these paved highways than they can be moved over the railroads. That position taken more than a year ago seems to be about to be vindicated from an entirely unexpected source. In the Kansas City Times of September 7, I find the following news dispatch:

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 7.—The transportation of the First and Second Regiments of Kansas infantry from Eagle Pass to San Antonio in motor trucks practically was completed late this afternoon when the 132 machines bearing the two thousand men and their equipment rolled into Castroville, 23 miles out of this city. Camp was pitched there for the night so that the troops could arrive in San Antonio in daylight.

The trip proved such a success that Col. Harry L. Rogers of the quartermaster's department is considering sending some of the Northern troops home in trucks when demobilization of the national guard on the border takes place.

The outstanding feature of motor truck transportation of the Kansas troops was its low cost. It was said that the expense of the trip was only

about one-third of that which would have been entailed in railway transportation.

The long train left Eagle Pass at 12:40 p. m., yesterday and arrived at Castroville at 4:40 p. m., today. The distance covered was approximately 160 miles.

Now it should be kept in mind that these troops were not hauled over well paved and well graded highways, but over country roads and at that cost only a third as much as the railroads would have charged for the same service. Now, suppose that these troops and their equipment had been transported over well paved and well graded highways instead of over ordinary country roads with no established grades, is it not reasonable to suppose that the trip could have been made for very much less than it was made for?

The railroads are demanding higher freight rates which the general public will have to pay. If it is true that the public can get its transportation business done much cheaper some other way why should it be compelled to pay the higher rate just for the purpose of making profits for railway owners? There is great interest just now in public highway building. I should be glad to see the government build an experimental paved highway running from New York to Denver, touching the great central markets of Pittsburg, Chicago, and Kansas City. Just what such a highway would cost I of course do not know, but it certainly would cost less than the estimated cost of building a railroad. I should have it graded and constructed under the direction of the most skilled engineers and road builders. It would be broad enough to accommodate all the traffic and travel that would use it. It would be free for all the people to use in the transportation of their products to market. The pavement should be strong enough to bear the weight of the heaviest truck without injury to the surface of the road. This would act as a demonstration highway. If it was shown that farm and other products could be transported to the markets touched by this road for a less rate than the railroads charge then follow it up with other paved highways running east and west and north and south connecting all parts of the country with the best markets.

It is my firm conviction that over such a system of paved highways the people could transport their products to market at approximately half the present cost of railroad transportation and that within a few years the transportation problem would be settled without resort to strikes or the need for an expensive Interstate Commerce Commission. If we are to continue transportation of products by railroad then I am in favor of government ownership of railroads, but if, as I believe, the products of this country can be transported more cheaply over well paved highways than by rail, then I am in favor of building the highways and eventually giving up the expensive railroad system entirely.

Stands for Wilson

In your issue of August 26 you say some pretty hard things against Hobson and Vrooman et. al. which I am not going to affirm or deny. But how about Charles E. Hughes, who in his campaign of mudslinging across the country said, "President Wilson is solely responsible for the sinking of the Lusitania." Is not that as big a lie as anyone could tell? President Wilson did not want the vessel sunk; did not know it would be sunk, and could not have prevented it if he had known it.

Then in his speech to the business men of Denver Hughes said, "The business men of America are patriotic, broad, sound in their views and ambitious. The day of building private citadels along the highway of commerce by which the ordinary traveler is held up and made to pay tribute has passed. There is a new consciousness of what is due the public with respect to public rights and privileges, and because of that I look confidently to the future, where otherwise I should look with dismay."

Now, he knows there is no truth in all that statement. He knows there is more "graft" at the present day than ever. He knows the government has had to pass laws to prevent the sale of adulterated food and drugs; to prevent the sale of the honor of our women; and congress is going to build an armor plate plant to prevent our "patriotic" armor plate factories from robbing the government. Then he says we must pass laws to prevent the dumping of foreign made goods into our country to the injury of our industries.

Another big burden for our farmers to bear. He knows the "business men" always take "all the traffic will bear," and the consumer has to foot the bill. When Ex-President Roosevelt was stumping Kansas in 1912 he said, "An honest man could not vote the Republican ticket." Senator Lafollette said of the 1916 convention: "The same crowd controlled the convention and wrote the platform that controlled it in 1912. Mr. Hughes

says, "The Colonel and I are in complete accord." The Colonel (Roosevelt) says, "We will have to have compulsory military training," which means that every woman who brings a child into the world must spend 21 years of the best part of her life rearing a child to be shot down by a man whom some other woman has reared, or perhaps have an arm or leg shot away and made to drag out a miserable existence for the rest of his life.

Our own Governor Capper says, "Our farmers will eventually have all this to pay." Kansas is not a manufacturing state; neither is it a farming state, but all who are here must depend upon the farm for subsistence. Destroy the farm and weeds would grow in the streets of your cities. Then why heap such an additional burden upon the farmer? Give him a chance and he will ask no odds of anyone.

MRS. FRANCES A. DAVIS.
 Geuda Springs, Kan.

Gifford Pinchot's Opinion

I have received the following letter marked "personal" from Gifford Pinchot. There are a number of things in it which I do not agree with at all, but you can take it for what you think it is worth.

It is the duty of every American citizen to make and support openly his choice among the candidates for the Presidency. That duty is especially solemn this year because great events and great decisions are certain to confront us during the next administration. I am writing to give you my reasons for my own choice. If you care to lay them before your readers, please do so, but not before Monday morning, September 11. I am neither a Democrat nor a Republican, but a Progressive. Yet, there being no Progressive nominee, unless I choose to support a candidate who cannot be elected, I must vote either for Wilson or Hughes. For many months after his inauguration, I thought well of President Wilson. In many respects I liked what he said about what he was going to do. He talked well and made a good impression. It was only when I began to check up what he said by what he did that I was forced to change my view. In the end I came to see that President Wilson has a greater power than any other man in public life to say one thing but do another, and get away with it. The facts which justify this statement are common knowledge. We have all heard him tell Germany publicly that she would be held to strict accountability; and have learned afterward that he had actually let her know secretly at the time, by the mouth of his Secretary of State thru the Austrian Ambassador, that what he said he did not mean. We have all seen him prove that he did not mean it by his total failure to exact reparation, apology, or even disavowal for the murder of Americans on the Lusitania.

I do not say that Wilson should have thrust us into war. There was no need of war. But there was need of courage to give us peace with self-respect. If Wilson had shown courage this country would not have skidded from one crisis to the next, again and again narrowly escaping disaster. We have all heard him declare against intervention in Mexico, while actually intervening to dictate who should and who should not hold office there; and denounce war against Mexico while actually engaged in war. With war on every side of us, we all heard him, in his second annual message, solemnly assure the country that we had not been negligent of national defense. It was not true; and later on he himself proved that it was not true by proclaiming aloud the need for what he had solemnly assured us we already had. For more than a year after the world-war began, Wilson did not raise a finger to put us in a condition of defense. Only the proverbial good luck of America has kept us from paying the bitterest price for his unforgivable neglect. We have all heard him ridicule the idea of a greater navy, then declare for incomparably the greatest navy in the world, and then go back on that. We have all heard him declare for exempting our coast wide trade from tolls in the Panama canal, and have seen him show our own people and the English that he did not mean it. We have seen him elected on a platform which pledged him to a single term as President, and then become a candidate for another term. We have all heard him declare for the conservation of our natural resources; and have seen him neglect that policy, and refuse his help to defeat the Shields waterpower bill, the most dangerous attack on conservation since Ballinger's effort to turn Alaska over to the Guggenheims. We have all heard him set the efficiency in government, and have seen him set the pork-barrel first and throw efficiency away. I have known official Washington from the inside for six administrations. In that time the government business has never been so badly done and so extravagantly as it is now done under Wilson. We have all heard him announce himself as the champion of civil service reform; and have seen him turn the government departments over to the spoilsmen as no other President has done in 20 years. We have all heard him declare for pitiless publicity; and have seen him conduct the most secret administration of our time. We have all heard him announce himself as President of all the people, and have seen him, as the most partisan President of his generation, flout and oppose the Progressives whom now, because he needs them, he seeks to conciliate and enlist. Worst of all is this: When every principle of freedom and equality for which our fathers fought was at stake in the great war, when our whole country eagerly awaited the leadership of the President, Wilson dodged. He refused to take sides on the

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greatest moral issue of our time. He advised our people to be "neutral even in thought," undecided between right and wrong. While our friends abroad were fighting for the principles we held equally with them, he taught us that profits and ease were better than self-respect. President Wilson has done our nation the most serious injury that any leader can do to any people by making us flinch with him from a great moral decision. Thereby he weakened our hold as a nation on the principles which alone can make any people self-respecting, safe and strong. Having led us wrong on the ground that we must be neutral in the face of the deliberate breaking of the world's peace, he has just reversed himself again, and in his speech at Shadow Lawn now assures us that "No nation can any longer remain neutral as against any willful disturbance of the peace of the world." It is bad enough that Wilson's foreign policy has left us, as the war draws toward its end, without a friend among the great nations of the world, and without the respect of any one of them. What is worse is that he has kept us from standing up for what we know to be right. The ignoble standard of profit over principle which Mr. Wilson forced upon the country in our foreign relations, he has applied to himself as President. In what he has said, done, and left undone, the record shows him steadily dominated by political expediency.

These facts, and many others like them, have forced me to see that what Mr. Wilson says is no sign of what he has done, or of what he will do. The one thing his record shows is that what he stands for now he is not likely to stand for long. I do not care what his platform or his campaign declarations may be, because the common experience of us all has taught us that to him they are simply "molasses to catch flies."

Hughes, on the other hand, is a man of his word. His record as governor of New York proves that. It shows him to be honest, fearless, and free from the domination of special interests and corrupt politicians. So far as the conservation policies are concerned, both what he said and what he did could scarcely have been better. I am confident that under him these policies will be safe. He is a strong man who will dodge no moral issues, and he will give us an honest and an efficient administration.

As a Progressive I believe in Nationalism. So does Hughes. I am certain that under Hughes the progressive policies will fare better than under Wilson, and that the safety, honor, and welfare of the country will be immeasurably surer hands. I cannot vote for Wilson because I cannot trust him. He does not do what he says. Hughes does. Therefore my choice is Hughes, and I shall work and vote for him. GIFFORD PINCHOT.
Philadelphia, Pa.

At 160 Percent

The following communication has been sent me by a subscriber, who does not desire his name to be made public. He lives in St. Joseph, Mo.:

In your edition of August 26 you refer to certain farmers being charged 40 per cent for money, but farmers are not the only ones inveigled into paying an excessive rate on money borrowed. I send you herewith printed matter and computation showing that certain loan companies or banks are actually obtaining 160 per cent on the money actually lent, or actually used by the borrower. Here is how the trick is turned without the knowledge of the borrower:

Judging from the organization and operation of the company here the scheme is started by publishing a series of articles extolling and applauding the operation of similar banks in other cities, attributing philanthropic value to such organizations to individuals of small means, men working on salaries. After this campaign of publicity a promoter or organizer appears on the scene. This man interests some of the leading men of the city. Twenty or more of such men he obtains for officers and directors. Here in St. Joseph he obtained leading capitalists, wholesalers, bankers, lawyers and physicians as directors. Then selecting a man well known in banking circles as cashier, a bank or loan office is opened for business. With these well known officers and directors to recommend the bank or loan company the unsuspecting borrower, believing that he will receive just treatment, naturally turns to the loan company for his loan. This is how he is buncoed:

Suppose you wish to borrow \$50. You will be required to give certain information concerning yourself as to occupation and salary. If satisfied as to your ability to pay the loan a note for \$50 will be handed you, due in one year with interest at 6 per cent in advance. This note you will be required to sign and have signed by two approved securities. You will then receive a so-called certificate for you to sign that requires you to pay one dollar a week for 50 weeks to redeem your note. You will then get the \$50, less the \$3 interest and \$1 for looking up your responsibility, or \$46. This \$46 you will have the use of for one week and then according to the terms of your payment certificate you pay the bank back one of the dollars that it gave you. This leaves you the use of \$45 for the second week, \$44 for the third week, \$43 for the fourth week. The money you have the use of thus gradually decreasing, a dollar a week, till at the end of the 46th week you have none of the \$46 left to use. Adding the payments together you will find that you have had the use of an equivalent to \$1,081 for one week. This equals \$7,567 for one day or \$20.73 for one year. This \$20.73 is then the average or actual amount that you have had the use of for the year. And, for the use of this \$20.73 you have paid the \$3 interest, the \$1 investigation fee and the \$50 in weekly payments or a total of \$54. Taking the amount that you actually used \$20.73 from this \$54 leaves the bank a profit of \$33.27 on an investment of \$20.73 or 160 per cent on the investment. Besides this you have been obliged to make more than 50 trips to the bank, and if you have defaulted for even a few days, we understand that a penalty is added to your payment so that you will be extremely lucky if you do not have to pay 175 or 200 per cent, and all your trips to the bank besides. Larger sums than \$500 might cost 1 or 2 per cent less than the 160 per cent, but sums less than \$50 should cost more: \$25 borrowed after this manner would cost more than 440 per cent.

We have reason to believe that few, if any, of the officers and directors of our company here in St. Joseph are aware that such excessive rates are exacted. Their local attorney, a well known, and well respected, former circuit judge, and other directors say that they are not aware of such interest being charged. Evidently they have not solved the problem.

From the printed circulars we see that there are more than 40 such banks or loan companies in cities in the United States and that they have lent about 15 million dollars at this excessive rate. These loans are said to have been made to clerks, employes of transportation companies, teachers, farmers, preachers, people who can ill afford to pay

such ruinous interest. The money is said to have been borrowed on account of sickness, to pay off "loan sharks," for improving property, for buying property, clothes and automobiles.

St. Joseph, Mo. ACCOUNTANT.
Now, I am not holding any brief for any bank, much less a bank over in Missouri, but it occurs to me that the subscriber is rather wild in his figures. He does not seem to take into the account the fact that the bank let the borrower have \$50 and adds it to total interest paid. Now, what the borrower has had according to the figures given by the writer was \$46 for an average period of 25 weeks for which he has paid the sum of \$4 or at the rate of a little more than 8 and 7-10 per cent. Perhaps the rate of interest charged is a trifle high but as interest rates go it is not high and the plan outlined so long as the government does not do what I think it ought to do, take over the banking business of the country, strikes me as about as good a plan for encouraging saving as any I have seen and at a rate that is about as moderate as any I have seen.

Defends the Red Card

J. M. Stoke seems to have a pick at the Socialist party for the reason that he has read Bellamy's "Looking Backward" and "Equality," and some other works and after having read them sees that the Socialist party has so far stepped aside from the formalities practiced by the Republican and Democrat parties that they have adopted the plan of organizing locals and demanding that nominees for offices on the Socialist tickets must be red card members of the party and because they have done this they are destined to "spring up in a night and perish in a day." You seem to be of the same opinion, stating that an increased vote for the Socialists at the coming election would be only a protest against the mill-ristic policies of both the old parties, despite the fact that the Socialists may reasonably expect, judging by the history of the party, to double their vote this fall over that of four years ago.

Mr. Stoke says that we contend that surplus value has been transferred to the possessing class by means of interest, rent and profit, and that we desire to establish a co-operative commonwealth in which wealth will remain in possession of those who create it. Now, in the very nature of things neither you nor Mr. Stoke would expect those who have been benefited by the processes of interest, rent and profit to contribute very liberally toward a movement or party that recommended the abolishing of such practices. For the most part those who really desire the establishing of the co-operative commonwealth will have to foot the bills of educating the people as to the desirability of such a form of government and they realize that without a well established organization they can make no headway and for that reason they are willing to join the locals, take out a red card and pay their 15 cents a month toward keeping up the state and national organization.

We scarcely expect to have three-fourths of the voters of the United States join our locals. A great many of us scarcely dare to hope for the time ever to come when the Socialist party will hold the reins of national government, but we do hope that our organization which we consider one of the most efficient in the world, will help to educate the voters of this country and of the entire world until they will demand the things for which we stand. When that time comes, no matter what political party is in power we expect that party to deliver the goods.
When Socialism shall have been established, then the function of the red card locals will have been completed and there will no longer be any need of them. As conducted at present they are a detriment to nobody, except those who are selfishly interested in keeping the people of this country in ignorance of the facts connected with our industrial system. You who have for years been studying our actions and methods know that we are continually carrying on an educational propaganda and to say that because we are doomed on account of our organization is about the same as to say that the work of the Christians since their first small organization was established, has been in vain, or that the labor unions have failed to accomplish anything on account of their not having allowed those outside their organization to hold office or dictate to them their methods of procedure.
W. W. JONES.
Clay Center, Kan.

Evidently I did not make myself plain. I have no criticism to offer of the Socialists because they have organized their forces into locals. I have no objection to the plan of raising money by monthly payments by such as may desire to join one of these locals. In fact I like the idea of having funds raised by small payments from the many in order to pay for the distribution of propaganda and for the payment of other necessary political expenses. That is a better way of raising money than by getting large contributions from a few who expect political favors after election, the plan followed by the managers of the Republican and Democratic parties.

What I do object to is the apparent attempt or purpose to make a close communion party out of it and admit none to party fellowship except such as not only carry the red card but who agree not to scratch their ticket.

I have a friend who is a very intelligent and conscientious Socialist. He once occupied a rather high office as a member of another party. In speaking of a certain candidate he intimated that he would like to vote for him and would vote for him if he believed it was really necessary for the candidate to have his vote in order to be elected, but said that it was a part of the Socialist doctrine that a member of the party should vote for no other candidates than those nominated by the Socialist party, which meant of course that none is to be voted for except those nominated by the red card members. I have here also a leaflet sent me by a Socialist subscriber in Oklahoma on which is printed an extract from the well known Socialist writer and lecturer, Edward Russell, in which he virtually insists that no man can be a Socialist who scratches his ticket at all. In the course of his remarks he makes this remarkable statement: "Under the

capitalistic organization, the best man that ever lived is, in office, just like the worst."

Now, it is difficult to understand how any man of brains and experience, and Mr. Russell has both, can say that. It is equivalent to saying that there is no difference between an ignoramus and an intelligent, competent official. It is the same as saying that under our present system it is just as well to have a thief and rough neck and libertine in office as an honest, clean minded, painstaking and accommodating gentleman.

Mr. Russell knows perfectly well that is not true. Under any system of government that ever has been or ever will be devised the personality of the officials counts tremendously. My father, who was one of the most democratic men I ever knew, used to say that if it were possible to get exactly the right kind of a czar the autocratic government of Russia might be the best kind of government, but he did not believe it possible to get the right kind of czar. Neither do I; but this much is certain: an autocratic government with a wise, humane and fair minded ruler is vastly superior to such a government ruled by a cruel, corrupt and incompetent tyrant.

The logic of Mr. Russell is that men are just what the system under which they live makes them. That I deny. Men are influenced largely by their environment it is true, but we know in our personal experience that a vast number of persons are better than their environments, and a good many are worse. I scarcely think that even the most enthusiastic Socialist will say that all of the men and women in that organization are honest and competent and fit to hold office if elected. Also I suppose that the most enthusiastic Socialist will admit that it might be possible to nominate one of the unfit members for some office. But Mr. Russell says that having been nominated, however unfit he may be, it becomes the duty of every Socialist to support him even if there might be a thoroughly competent and honest man running against him on one of the capitalistic tickets. Now that sort of doctrine will do no particular harm so long as the Socialist party is a minority party, but if it ever becomes sufficiently powerful to control the country or state, then such a doctrine becomes dangerous. It is the same nefarious doctrine that used to, and to a very considerable extent does yet, control the old parties and which has enabled many a grafter to get into office and rob the public.

I am not running the Socialist party and presume that a suggestion from me will not have much, if any weight. I am in sympathy with a good many things that are called Socialistic and would like to see them put into practice. It may be that the best way to do that is thru the medium of a political party. So I have no prejudice against a Socialistic party but it is my firm conviction that a party cannot be built up on the close communion plan. You cannot hold thoughtful men to the theory that individual character counts for nothing and that system and party solidarity counts for everything.

I have heard men boast that they never scratched a ticket. They had all their lives, since reaching majority, voted either the straight Democratic or the straight Republican ticket. It always made me weary to hear a man talk that way, because I knew that such men always played into the hands of political bosses and grafters. If the Socialist party follows the policy of ruling out of the party every man who scratches his ticket it can never win and ought not to win, because if it did it would as certainly become boss ridden and graft ridden as that night follows day. Keep up the red card locals for the purpose of raising the necessary means to spread the doctrines of Socialism if you will, but if you make the red card the sine qua non of Socialism the party will never come into power.

Efficiency the Need

(From Gov. Capper's Speech, August 31, at Olsburg, Kansas.)

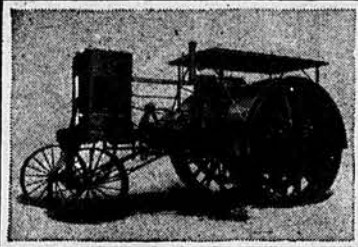
The people, more than ever before, are demanding genuine public service. We have been too ready to take it for granted that a public contract is a "fat contract." We have been accustomed to look upon public office as an "easy snap," and we have often distributed the offices to party workers as rewards for political service, or too often have elected men because they were "good fellows," without regard to their qualifications. And the result has been poor public service—not always because of positive rascality, but more frequently because of inefficiency, extravagance and wastefulness in the conduct of public affairs, in local as well as state and national government. The day is at hand when no public servant can "get by" on the strength of good intentions. He must be onto his job. He must give efficient service. He must keep the cost of his service within the bounds of standard business economy.

The people of Kansas are not stingy. They want their educational, reformatory and eleemosynary institutions to equal those of any state. They want their state to rank with any in the Union in all things that tend to make a people happy and prosperous. But they want and they are entitled to and they must and will have, a dollar's worth of genuine service, a dollar's worth of actual value for every dollar of the public money they pay as taxes.

Get a Logical System

More Study is Needed of the Adaptations of the Different Crops

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

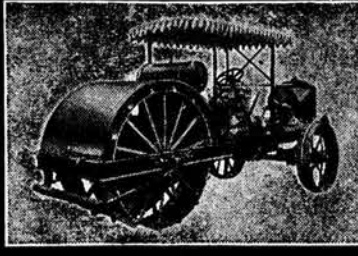


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THE BIG lesson shown by the crop yields in Kansas in the last five years is the need for more study of crop adaptations. Great differences in the rainfall and other climatic conditions have been observed in this time, which has produced much variation in the results. These things have brought forcefully before farmers the realization of the importance of getting a system that will produce at least some return even if the conditions are somewhat unfavorable.

One of the big lessons has been the forceful demonstration of the fact that this state is not adapted to one-crop grain farming. Kansas produced the greatest wheat crop ever grown by any state in 1914, but the wheat crop the year before was very small, and it has been low since then. The corn crop in Kansas last year was big, but it was a failure in 1913, and the results this year were unfortunate, to say the least. The yields of grain in Northwestern Kansas were very large last year it is true, but some of that section, take around Colby for example, passed thru some very dark days, especially when the "blown strip" was in motion. In all sections the danger of one-crop farming has been shown.

The poor results which can be obtained from one-crop farming have been indicated so forcefully that the need for universal diversified farming is generally admitted. Many of the men who believe in better crop rotations are somewhat at a loss to know how to plan a system adapted to their needs. The fact that Kansas is a state of such great differences in soils and rainfall makes this matter still more complicated. There frequently is a fearful variation in the crop adaptations found on the individual farms, such as in the hardpan sections in Southeastern Kansas for example.

These many soil types have great differences in the crops they will produce, and until these are worked out one is of course somewhat at a loss to know just what to do. It is not necessary in every case that these should be worked out on the individual farm, but they should be on similar soil types. The co-operative crops work of the Kansas State Agricultural college is doing a great deal to help in solving these problems, and the results of this work are now available in almost all sections. Excellent help in planning crop rotations can be obtained from L. E. Call, Manhattan, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college, who is in general charge of this work.

Several big things stand out in the consideration of the crop growing needs of Kansas. The greatest of these is the need for a larger acreage of the legumes, especially alfalfa. There are but mighty

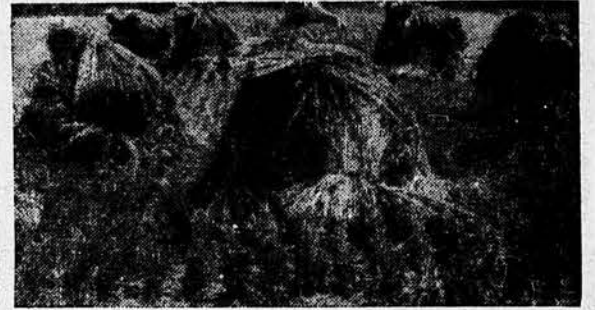
few fields of this legume that did not produce at least two good crops this year, while there are thousands of acres of wheat and corn that gave no profit. Year after year alfalfa will give larger returns than any other crop in Kansas on the soils to which it is adapted, and this will hold true until the acreage is several times larger than it is now, if there is a proper increase of the livestock, as there should be.

There is a great deal of the soil in Kansas that will not grow alfalfa, but the proportion that will not grow a legume of some sort is small. Red clover is well adapted to some of the heavy soils where alfalfa will not do well, such as on the clay and hardpan lands in Woodson county. Sweet clover also is especially well adapted to the hardpan conditions, such as those encountered in Allen county. Cowpeas is an annual crop that has an excellent adaptation to much of the eastern half of the state, and it ought to be grown much more extensively. It is an especially good catch crop to plant when other crops have failed.

Most of the land that seems not to be adapted to legumes of any kind is found in Western Kansas, on the uplands. So far the acreage of alfalfa in that section has been largely on the bottoms, and there is some bottom land on which it has not done well. The rapid extension in pumping irrigation is doing a great deal to increase the acreage of alfalfa. Most of the land in that section contains a high proportion of the mineral elements of plant food, and it will produce remarkably good crops of alfalfa when it has a chance, as the excellent record made by J. W. Lough at Scott City well indicates.

If pumping irrigation is not available on a large scale it frequently is possible to grow at least some alfalfa in other ways—and even a small acreage of this protein supplying crop has a high value. Frequently a small field can be irrigated from the overflow of the windmill if the water is conserved properly. Fine results have been obtained by subirrigation from water held by dams across the draws on some of the farms around Ness City, take on the land owned by J. C. Hopper. The alfalfa is grown in small fields along the draws, and high yields are obtained. There ought to be a great increase in the use of dams for the storage of water in the western half of the state, and to a smaller extent in the eastern half.

And it is obvious that this increase



High Wheat Yields are Necessary.

is coming; judging from the interest that has been aroused in this method of storing water there will be a good many hundred dams made before next spring. As with the pit silo in the silo world the dam across the draw is an efficient poor man's irrigation system. All that is required is a little work—make a dam of dirt across the draw, and then build a breakwater of rocks or planks—or other good material—on the upper side to protect the dam from the waves.

But no matter whether irrigation can be used or not, the question in cropping, after increasing the acreage of the legumes, is to add to the acreage of the sorghums. These crops, because of their great drought resistance, have a much larger place in Kansas than they have so far been called on to fill. This is true in all parts of the state, except perhaps in a few counties in the northeastern part, which are especially adapted to corn.

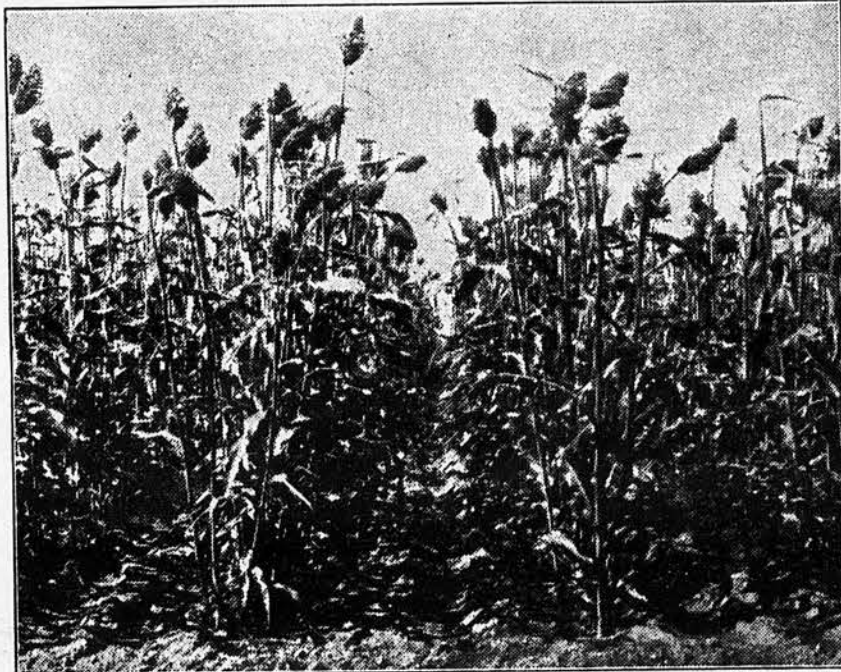
It should be understood that the sorghums are grain crops—that they will produce high yields of grain as well as forage. I think this has not been appreciated properly in Kansas; there has been too much of a disposition among many farmers to look upon the sorghums merely as forage crops, and to fail to have a proper regard for their grain value. Kafir, for example, has almost as high a feeding value as corn.

If the acreage of the grain sorghums and the legumes is increased properly it will make it necessary to reduce the acreage of some of the other crops of course. This would be a good thing, for a decrease in the acreage of some of the grain crops, such as wheat and corn, is needed greatly. There is too much of this one-crop farming—especially is this true in wheat growing.

No man should forget, in establishing a cropping system the equipment that one has to handle the crops after they are grown. Of course it is an axiom that the most profit can be made in Kansas in some form of livestock farming; this has been demonstrated forcefully a great many times in Kansas. That idea being established, it is evident that the question is to equip a farm so it will make the best profits possible with the livestock.

There must be more old-fashioned economy on Kansas farms in the saving of products that otherwise would go to waste. This is true especially with the younger men who do not yet own farms, if they wish to become land owners they must make use of all the methods of saving which are available. There is a fearful waste of farm crops in Kansas today, and there always has been. This has been shown forcefully in the dry years in the waste of crops that have been injured by dry weather, which will give fairly good silage, but have little value other than this.

The vital thing is to get a system that will work the best in an average year, and not one founded on what has occurred in the especially favorable years. There are some very plain fundamentals on which one can depend in this connection: it pays to be a livestock farmer; to grow legumes; to increase the acreage of the sorghums; to combine all these into a logical rotation, and then to make the best possible use of the crops after they are grown, which means that they must be cared for properly.



Western Orange Sorghum, Grown on the Garden City Experiment Station, Which Indicates the Profitable Yields from Drouth Resistant Crops.

Drain the Wet Ground

Care Must be Used in Installing a Tile System in Kansas

By A. H. Leidigh

WHEN soil is too wet, free water stands in it. The prevalence of such a condition in Kansas for any great length of time during the growing season is unfavorable to the best development of ordinary crops. Such soils need to be drained. Two methods of draining agricultural land are in common use. These are:

- By means of ditches.
 - By means of underground tile.
- Drainage improves a soil in the following ways:
- Removes surplus water and admits air.
 - Enables roots to go deeper.
 - Aids in the pulverization of the soil.
 - Increases the drouth resistance of soils.
 - Makes manure and decaying matter available as plant foods.
 - Makes the soil warm up early in the spring.

Removes alkali.
Briefly, the manner in which drainage brings about these conditions is as follows:

The soil is made up of very small grains of sand, silt, clay, and so forth, which rest one against another. Water clings to the soil grains. Between the soil particles are many very small spaces. In the spaces are air and water, and into them the roots grow. Now if too much water is present it fills up the air spaces, but this surplus water will immediately run out again if it has an opportunity. The water which the force of capillarity holds in the soil will not run out. This capillary water is beneficial to plants and they use it.

The roots of crop plants do not develop extensively in standing water. This is mostly because the water shuts out the air. Drainage lowers the level of the surplus water in a wet soil. This brings into use much more of the soil than formerly, since before drainage only the soil near the surface was available for root growth. Roots of most crops need about 3 feet of soil for proper growth.

Air in the soil aids in the cracking and pulverizing of the soil and as rapidly as this progresses the air is brought into contact with other parts of the soil, which in their turn gradually become pulverized.

A very important result of drainage is that the drouth resistance of the soil is increased. This increase in the drouth resistance of a soil is due to a change in its capillary structure. A poorly drained soil is close and compact and the capillary channels are small but continuous. It will be seen that when hot, dry weather comes, such a soil will lose water rapidly by evaporation. When a better structure is brought about and the soil is more completely pulverized the capillary channels are more plentiful, but they run in every direction. Thus while they have more capacity they are much shorter and less effective in causing evaporation. In other words, because of drainage the soil becomes of a more granular or mulch-like structure. The condition thus brought about extends deeper than just the surface soil. This pulverizing is not to be compared to the mulch we make with the plow.

It is a fact, however, that we plow and cultivate to break up the capillary structure of soils and thereby save moisture.

As regards drouth resistance, drainage has a double function. It increases the space available for both surplus and capillary water, but because of the more porous structure of the soil, the surplus water is free to run at once into the tile. The capillary water is less free to move up to the surface and become lost. The final result of all these changes is that water available for crops is held in the soil for a longer time.

The forming of available plant food in the soil must be a continuous process. This is not the case in a water-logged soil, because air is needed and must circulate in the soil during the liberation of plant food. Manure and all other organic matter in the soil must have air for its decomposition and conversion into plant food. In a very wet soil these constituents are almost valueless. When the soil is too wet, certain food compounds are rendered unavailable or changed to injurious compounds; likewise, injurious acids accumulate and injure the roots. These various conditions seem to be due to a lack of air. This is caused by the air spaces being filled with water.

The first point to be considered in the installation of a tile drainage system is the outlet. To secure an outlet it is sometimes necessary to run the tile thru another man's field. After deciding where it should be, the next thing is to determine where the mains and laterals should run. In this work a farm level, costing about \$15, may be used. Complete instructions come with each instrument. After the location of the ditches has been determined, the grade line is established. Most tile lines are laid with a fall not greater than 3 inches to 100 feet. If greater than a 3-inch fall is given, the water in the tile has such a high velocity that it will cause eddy currents at each joint in the tile. This will dissolve the soil around the joints, causing the ditch to cave in. If less than a 1-inch fall is given, the flow or velocity of the water in the tile will be so slow that the tiles will fill up.

The ditch should be laid with a line and stakes driven every 50 feet. The depth the ditch is to be dug should be marked on every stake. When one is ready to dig the ditch a second set of stakes is driven on what will be the edge of the ditch; a line is fastened on these stakes in such a manner that it will be parallel with the bottom of the ditch. All of this explanation contemplates the use of a level. Where the topography of the land is such that an experienced laborer can tell that his ditch will drain, it will not be necessary to mark the depths on each stake.

In many places the land is so wet that the laborer will be able to get his grade



An Open Creek Channel.

from the water in the bottom of the ditch. Under such conditions the man who is to dig the ditch can start at the outlet and follow the line of stakes, letting the water that seeps into the ditch give the grade line. While it is necessary that the bottom of the ditch be uniform it is not so difficult as one might suppose to get a ditch that will receive the tile and convey water away successfully. Water will run thru tiles that are in an uneven ditch, but the tiles are likely to clog up. Tiles laid with irregularly placed joints will not carry the water away so fast as a system that has smooth joints.

The tools used in digging the ditch are ditching spades, bar spades and tile scoops. The ditching spades have short handles, and blades 4 to 6 inches wide and 18 to 24 inches long. In wet, sticky soils a bar spade may be used; this is a spade having a cutting blade welded on three bars. Such a spade is light and will not lift water with each spadeful of earth. A tile scoop is used for cleaning out the bottom of the ditch. This is in the form of a half-cylinder and is sharpened on both ends. It is hung in the center on two brackets, to a handle 6 to 8 feet long. The laborer can stand on the bank and clean out the bottom of the ditch, giving it a smooth, semi-circular form. The ditch will be ready to receive the tile after it has been cleaned out with this tool.

In a section where a large area of the land needs drainage a ditching machine can be used to good advantage. A machine that will dig a ditch 4 1/2 feet deep, 11 1/2 inches wide, and dig from 50 to 100 rods a day, can be purchased for about \$1,500.

The tiles should be strung along the bank of the ditch and if the ditch is not more than 3 feet deep they can be laid to the best advantage by the laborer standing in the ditch and working backward. He can place the tile in position with his hands. If the ditch is more than 3 feet deep the tile can best be laid with a hook. The hook can be made of 1/2 inch rod fastened to the end of a hoe handle. The rod is bent at right angles to the handle, and the hook should be 1 foot long. The tile is put on this hook and lowered into the ditch. Care must be used in making the joints of the tile butt snugly against each other. The efficiency of the system will depend on the care used in laying the tile.

If regular "Ts" and "Ys" cannot be secured to join the laterals to the mains, it is possible to cut holes in the drain tile. Many men believe this method is the most satisfactory manner of joining intersecting lines. To cut a hole in the drain tile a hammer and sharp cold chisel should be used. An outline of the hole is cut in the tile by tapping the cold chisel with the hammer. Follow this outline, cutting in deeper each time until the piece finally cracks and falls out. Whether or not a union is made with "Ts" and "Ys" or by cutting the tile, it is always advisable to cement the joint so formed, since eddy currents are always present at such a point and if the joint is open the earth will be cut out around the tile line, resulting in either a clogged line or a caved-in ditch.

It is important not to have much of the ditch open at any one time. Just as soon as the tiles are laid enough fine dirt should be shoveled into the ditch to cover the tiles 2 to 4 inches deep. The

(Continued on Page 14.)



It is natural for a hog to wallow. Provide a wallow close to the feeding grounds, to which add Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant occasionally. The hogs will constantly pass back and forth from the wallow to the feed trough; while the DIP will kill the lice and cleanse the skin, the DRIP will destroy the germs of disease and the worms that pollute the ground.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

One gallon makes 70 to 100 gallons solution is excellent for sheep dipping; it is a guaranteed remedy for sheep scab and ticks; it destroys germs and foul odors—in short, its use as a disinfectant around your farm will keep away disease. Invaluable for disinfecting sinks, drains, troughs, garbage cans, outhouses, etc. Good alike for home and stable. Sold in pint bottles, quart, half-gallon, gallon cans and barrels.

1 gallon can \$1.00
Smaller pkgs. as low as 25c
Except in far West and Canada

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser
Does not gum, color or blister. Makes stock comfortable.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio



Poor Crop Yield

No farm can afford to take chances on the year's work and crop being spoiled by water-soaked soil.

Wet land should be tiled. Tile is crop insurance. It is just as reasonable as hail or fire insurance. Write for booklet (not an advertisement) on "Proper Methods and Results of Draining Land." "Hints on Farm Drainage," mailed free, postpaid, by

HUMBOLDT BRICK MFG. CO., HUMBOLDT, KAN.



Don't blame your land and the drouth with a short crop for it may have been caused by dirty and shriveled seed. A healthy stand is insured by good seed and guarantees big profits at harvest.

The Watkins-McCabe Seed Grader

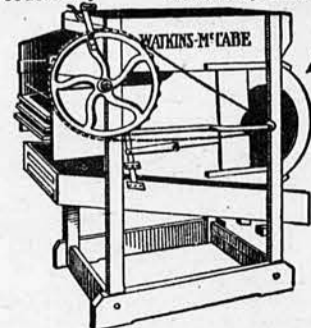
Not only cleans but grades all kinds of grain, from alfalfa to corn. Seventeen different screens. Sold on a positive guarantee.

Manufactured in the Southwest and especially designed to meet the conditions in this territory. Constructed of good wood and metal work. Will last for years. Simple and nothing to get out of order. Easy to adjust to different kinds of seed. Capacity 35 bushels per hour. It is making a big hit with the wheat farmers of the Southwest.

With the Watkins-McCabe Grader you can become a leader in your county—make a reputation for big yields which will increase the value of your farm and enable you to sell seed grain to your neighbors at high prices.

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More Tile Drainage is Required in Kansas, as the Big Damage from the Excessive Moisture in 1915 Quite Well Demonstrated.



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FOR EVERY FARM USE SINCE 1852

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It Looks Like a High Priced Car

—almost without exception this is the first remark passed by those who have seen the new Allen Classic. Never before, except in high priced cars, has so much beauty of line and finish—so much mechanical perfection been offered to car buyers.

It is a real "Classic." Words cannot picture the handsome "smoke brown" color with its fine gold striping and the rich, Spanish Brown upholstery which gives the finishing touch to this decidedly distinctive and attractive car.

Or if you prefer, it can be had in two other finishes—gray or rich blue. All three body colors are furnished with light cream wheels—completing a combination of striking beauty.

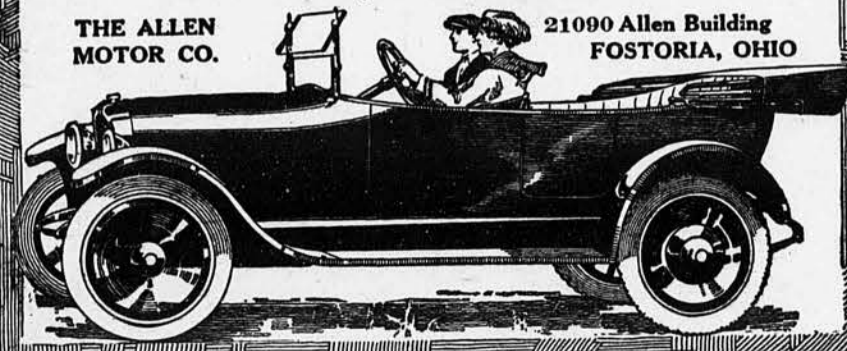
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Two unit electric starter and lights
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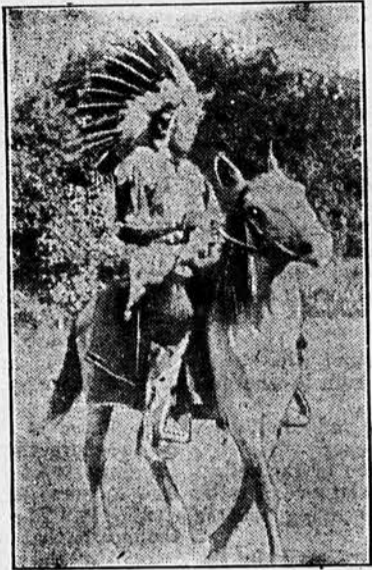


Spend a Day at an Indian Fair

See Parades in Costume, Broncho Riding, LaCross and Dances

BY V. V. DETWILER

IF YOU never have attended an Indian fair, and have an opportunity to go to one, be sure to do so. The Indian farmers will put on all sorts of interesting shows for your benefit. They will dress up in costume with all the feathers and paint and beads that used to indicate the well-dressed and prosperous Indian. They are there to give you thrills, and if such things as hard riding, Indian dances, and stage coach hold-ups will do the work, you will not be disappointed.



Snyder has authority. During the three days of the fair there was no indication that anyone had found anything stronger to drink than could be bought at the hot coffee booth.

An excellent display of corn was made at the fair this year, considering the unfavorable season. Other grains and farm products were on display. The Indian women exhibited cakes, jellies, and various sorts of canned stuff. The space at one side of the building was devoted to various sorts of Indian fancy-work, beadwork and trinkets the white visitors would have been glad to buy if they had been for sale.

The fair I attended this year was held by the Potawatomi Indians on their reservation 2 1/2 miles west of Mayetta, Kan., September 7, 8 and 9. This is the second year that a fair has been held by these Indians. The first day of the fair a rain cut down the attendance, but the second and third days more than 4,500 persons were on the grounds.

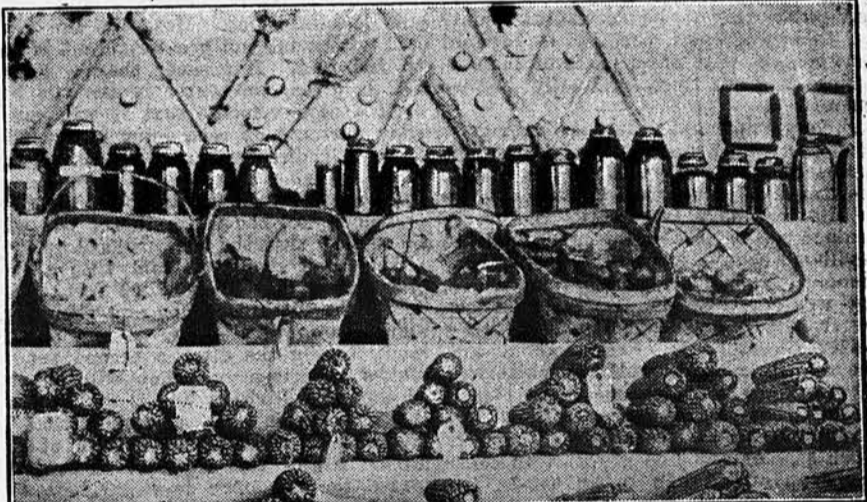
The superintendent of the Potawatomi agency is A. R. Snyder. He has been in charge for two years. A great effort has been made by him to have his Indians practice up-to-date methods of farming. Institutes have been held by representatives from the Kansas State Agricultural college. These meetings have been well attended, and more interest has been shown than in many other communities in Kansas.

One thing that Snyder has insisted on since he came to the Potawatomi reservation two years ago, is that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold on the reservation. He has enforced the ruling, too. If a bootlegger wishes to do business with an Indian, he first has to entice him from the reservation. It is too dangerous to be found on territory where

A baby show was one of the features of the show. A prize was offered for the prettiest Indian baby not more than 18 months old, another for the healthiest Indian baby, and another for the baby with the neatest clothes. Josephine Bunch was awarded two of the prizes, one for being the prettiest baby, and the other for being more neatly dressed than the other babies. Kenneth Provo was chosen as the healthiest baby.

Broncho riding, la cross, stake races, Indian dances, and parades in costume were the things that interested the visitors the most.

The Potawatomi fair was important enough to receive attention from Washington. The day before the fair started Snyder received the following telegram from Cato Sells, Indian commissioner at Washington: "During the last year wonderful advancement has been made by the Indians in farming and stockraising, and I hope you will have a gratifying exhibit of their accomplishments. I am greatly interested, and trust that you will have a successful fair."



A Corner of the Farm Products Exhibit, Showing Samples of Corn, Vegetables, and Canned Goods.

The Royal to Open October 2

Contests among breeding herds at the state fairs this year are more exciting than they have been for years. Breeders who have been in the business only a few years, have been winning some of the highest prizes. The hottest rivalry seems to be in Herefords; and a new king of the breed is to be crowned this year. Walter L. Yost of Kansas City, who is out with an exhibition herd for the first time, won many firsts at Nebraska and Iowa. E. F. Caldwell of Burlington Junction, Mo., long known as an Angus exhibitor, will meet interesting competition from the East at the Royal, particularly the entries of his uncle who established a herd two years ago. The Shorthorn futurity stakes, ten prizes in each of four classes, with a trophy for the champion, is attracting more entries than any event of recent years, and will be of very great importance to the men in the business, or about to enter it. The Galloway breeders will have an unusually large exhibit in the show, and

are making a careful selection of offerings for the sale October 4. The Shorthorn sale will be October 5, the Hereford sale October 6.

Entries are being received for the Frontier Days' Contest, and the evening entertainment in Convention Hall will be filled with thrills. The program of horse show numbers is being increased. Draft horses will have several classes. The livestock show starts Monday, October 2, breeding classes in Convention Hall and carlot classes, for fat cattle, stockers and feeders at the stock yards. The night programs begin October 3, Tuesday evening.

Some hens will lay an egg once in a while during the moulting period, but the great majority of them will not lay from the time they begin to moult until they have finished.

Another advantage of dairying is that it provides a steady income throughout the year. You harvest corn and wheat once a year. You harvest milk twice a day and turn it into ready cash.

No Rats at Jayhawker Farm

Emmeline and Crystabel are Efficient Granary Guards

BY HARLEY HATCH

I NOTE that Dr. Lerrigo in his very interesting column in this paper asks me to give a method of killing rats a trial. I should be glad to do so if we had any rats around the premises, but we have not been troubled with rats for 20 years. I attribute our immunity from this pest to the fact that we keep some very fine cats that make life miserable for any rat that happens to try to make a settlement around the buildings. We have no good harbor for them, no floor in crib or stable under which they can live away from dog and cat visits. Our crib floors are high enough from the ground so cats and small dogs can move freely about under them. Once in a great while we find a rat skin lying in the yard some morning which means that some vagrant rat has met old Emmeline, our cat, or her daughter, Crystabel. I approve everything Doctor Lerrigo has to say against the rat; next to a snake the rat is our pet aversion.

We think we now have corn fodder enough cut to carry us thru until grass comes again. More than this we probably shall not cut because there does not seem any prospective sale for it. We picked on the corn having the least grain to cut for fodder and there will be little husking from the shock this winter for us. The last eight acres cut would make about 10 bushels an acre and we probably shall take a little off that.

The failure of the railroad strike to materialize suited everybody here. The farmers who have stock which must be sold before the pasture season breaks up did not view with pleasure the prospect of keeping the stock until a long drawn out strike was settled. Even those who had poultry to sell were confronted by the embargo of the roads on perishable goods and poultry was construed as coming under that head.

Our chickens are now getting kafir and oats. In the morning they have a feed of kafir in the head and at night are given oats. I do not think very highly of oats as chicken feed but we are feeding some because we have more of that grain on hand than any other. A part of the chickens eat with the hogs and in this way get some corn, and I notice that these cornfed chickens are plumper, larger and better in every way than the chickens which get oats and kafir instead of corn. Corn may not be an egg laying diet but it certainly makes large, fat, fine looking fowls.

One of our cows was not with the others one evening this week when we went for them at milking time. Her calf was with the others and seemed to be considerably disturbed because she could not find her mother. We at once set out to search thinking perhaps she had made her way thru the fence and would be found in the corn. Darkness put an end to the search and when the cow did not appear at the yard the next morning we knew something had happened to her. A short search the next morning disclosed her lying with her head doubled under her, dead. She had stumbled on level ground and had fallen in such a manner as to break her neck. This is one of the penalties a stock owner must pay; despite all he can do there is a certain loss which must be taken into account in casting up the profit or loss in keeping stock.

Some of the readers of this column may remember that last spring we planted three kinds of kafir in our main field, a strain of Blackhulled white selected for earliness for a number of years by J. W. Berry of Jewell county, some African kafir which had been grown in Kansas two years since importation and some common homegrown Blackhulled white. Well, the results are now beginning to show. The Jewell county seed made a very thick stand; on two acres there are enough plants to make a good stand on eight, but despite this thick stand this kafir is now heading and will mature. In fact, some of it on the best land is now white. The African is heading; it is a thin stand and the heads are large but it is scarcely setting grain yet. The homegrown kafir has not yet headed but it had to be replanted

and so probably will not make any grain. You may know what we think of the three kinds when we say that our seed for next year will be selected from the Jewell county strain sent by Mr. Berry, and that we count ourselves lucky to have it. We may save some of the African but not to make any large planting of it.

H. W. Smith of Garden City sent me a number of seed varieties of the kafir and sorghum families last spring to try in this soil and climate. Included with them was some Hindu cowpeas. This variety has a very small seed. I should judge that one bushel would sow or plant twice as much ground as one bushel of New Era. These Hindu cowpeas found it very hard sledding at first because of the 11 inches of rain which fell here in June. But with dry weather they picked up and now stand more than waist high. If a man had 10 acres of them as good as our test patch it would keep him haying for a week. From this small trial I like them very much and should sow 10 acres next year were it not for the fact that we have 18 acres of alfalfa which is starting up nicely since it was cut for seed. Should anything happen to the alfalfa this winter we shall sow some of the Hindu cowpeas next year for we must have some hay of that nature.

The kafirs sent by Mr. Smith received such a setback from the wet weather of June that they never recovered but the varieties related to cane and given such names as Kanserita, Dually and the like did well and are now ripening and will make about such a crop of grain as cane would. They are hybrids of cane and kafir but have been bred long enough to come fairly true to the seed. In a year like this they are ahead of kafir, just as cane is, but in an ordinary year I do not think they would be equal to kafir in this climate. In a very dry climate they would make grain wherever cane would, and I think the grain would be considerably superior to cane seed in feeding value. But for Eastern Kansas I think nothing of this sort equal to Blackhulled white kafir.

If Coffee don't agree use POSTUM

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Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

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By means of a well conducted game farm you can greatly increase the cash return from your land.

Game farming is profitable for many reasons—the chief of them being that the demand for game birds and for eggs is much greater than the supply.

A game farm may be made to pay not only by the sale of birds and eggs but also, if you wish, by leasing the right to hunt over your land to sportsmen who will be glad to pay for the privilege.

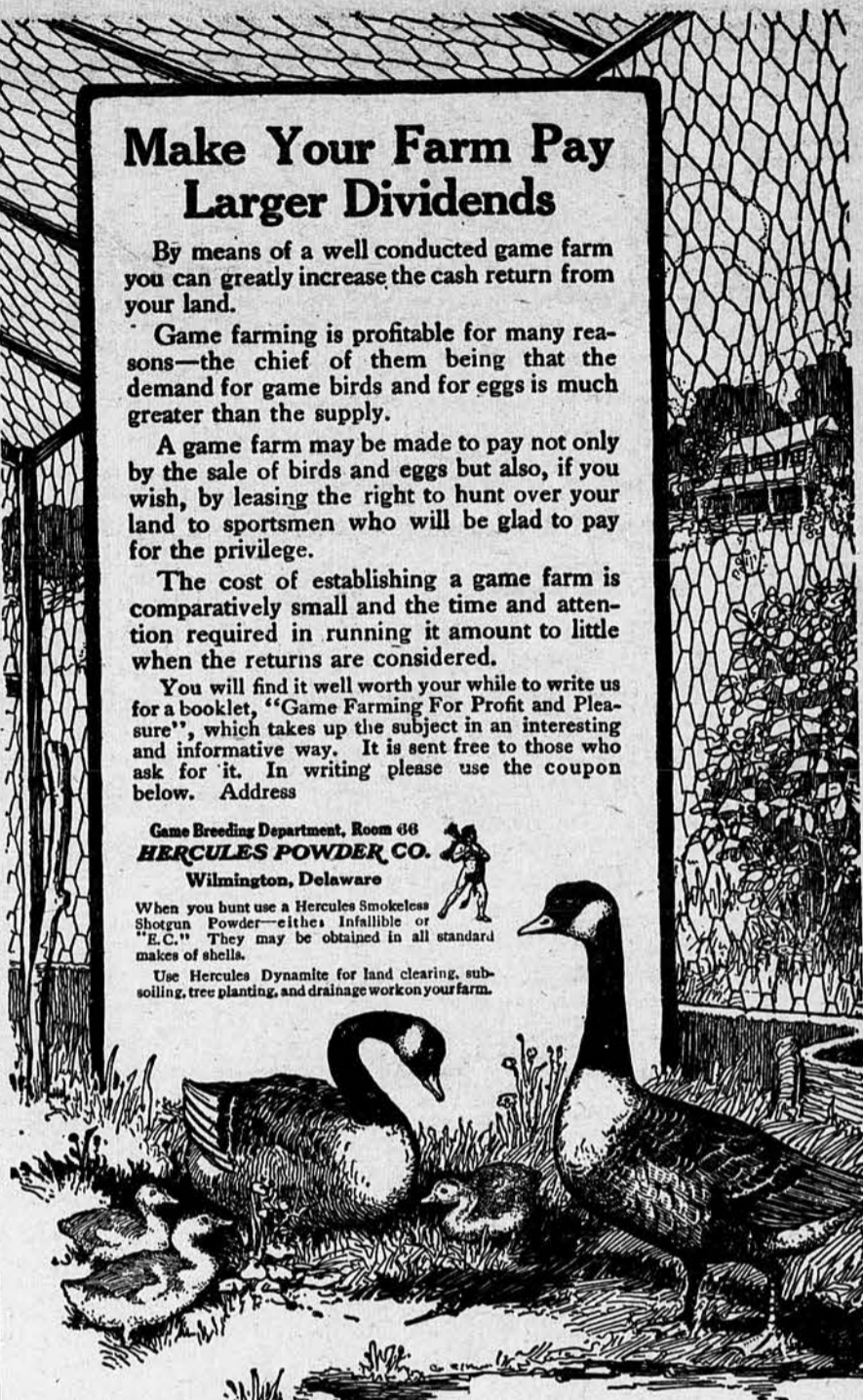
The cost of establishing a game farm is comparatively small and the time and attention required in running it amount to little when the returns are considered.

You will find it well worth your while to write us for a booklet, "Game Farming For Profit and Pleasure", which takes up the subject in an interesting and informative way. It is sent free to those who ask for it. In writing please use the coupon below. Address

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When you hunt use a Hercules Smokeless Shotgun Powder—either Infalible or "E.C." They may be obtained in all standard makes of shells.

Use Hercules Dynamite for land clearing, subsoiling, tree planting, and drainage work on your farm.



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Gentlemen:—Please send me a copy of "Game Farming for Profit and Pleasure". I am interested in game breeding from the standpoint of

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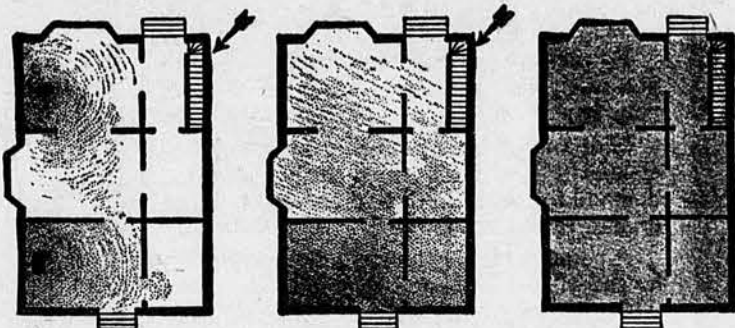
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JUDGE, AS A COMMITTEE OF MASTER CARPENTERS, WE PRESENT A SILVER CUP TO SHOW OUR APPRECIATION OF YOU TELLING US ABOUT W-B CUT TOBACCO--RICH TOBACCO, FLAVORED WITH SALT AND CUT FINE, SO A SMALL CHEW LASTS AND SATISFIES.

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No. 2. One-sided heating by hot-air furnace
No. 3. Evenly warmed by an IDEAL Boiler

The shaded portions of the rooms above show how much a house is heated when a cold northeaster is blowing

Study the above diagram! It is one of the best explanations ever produced as to just what you can expect from different kinds of heating—and it tells you *why* Radiator Heating is the best.

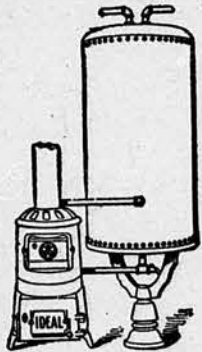
AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

These diagrams show results and you will agree that the radiator warmed house (shown in No. 3) is the one way you want your house to be heated.

There is a direct rapid circulation of the heat from the fire to the Radiators—no matter how the wind blows! Then too, the IDEAL Boiler can be run with a low fire for chilly days or with a very bright, glowing fire for blizzard weather. Plenty of heat all over the house without coal-gas, ash-dust, lugging coal hods, or worry about the fire.

Basement or water pressure not necessary

IDEAL Boiler is set in cellar, side-room or 'lean-to'; and same water is used for years. Put an IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators in your house *this* year. Call up the nearest heating contractor and ask him to give you an estimate. Don't put off any longer, suffering the chills of old-fashioned heating methods during these severe winters.



Our IDEAL Hot Water Supply Boilers will supply plenty of warm water for home and stock at small cost of few dollars for fuel for season.



A No. 5-19-W IDEAL Boiler and 450 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.



IDEAL Boiler fuel pots mix the air and coal gases as in a modern gas mantle, extracting ALL the heat from the fuel.

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REGULAR size, 5 inches long, nickel plated. Complete with eraser, pocket grip, and 2 extra leads. Should last a life-time. Always sharp and ready for use. No broken points. This offer open to men, women, boys and girls. MY OFFER: Pencil Complete sent, postpaid, for names and addresses of 8 reliable boys, ages 8 to 15 years, living on R.F.D. routes, in any of the following states: S. D., N. D., Minn., Neb., Kan., Okla., Mo., Ia., Ohio, Indiana, Ill., Wis., or Mich. Must all be country boys. Send list **SUCCESSFUL FARMING**, 27 Success Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa today. You will receive pencil by return mail.

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Crocheting Took the Lead

A Wonderful Array of Fancy Work was at the Fair

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

KANSAS women can well be proud of their part in the big State Fair at Topeka this year. The art building where most of the women's work was exhibited was crowded every minute. It was a whole fair in itself and reminded one of the wonderful treasure room in the North Pole palace where Mrs. Santa Claus keeps the Christmas presents for well behaved mothers. The bedspreads and the centerpieces and the doilies and the other lacy or embroidered things dear to the feminine heart were well worth being good for a whole year to get.

The only trouble with the fancy work display was that there was not room enough for it. Altho all one side of the long art building was given up to

booth. The blue ribbon cake was covered with white frosting with a delicate tracery of flowers in pale pink, green and yellow. The decorating is done by forcing frosting thru a pastry bag or a tube of stiff paper. The second prize cake was all white with a large pond lily on top, the petals being made of fondant so that they stood out like a real flower. Bunches of pale lavender and green candied grapes decorated the top of the third prize cake which was entered by Mrs. Susan Eudaly of Topeka. Mrs. Eudaly had 77 entries including cakes, breads and canned fruits and jellies. She won a number of first prizes also.

But decorated cakes were not the only interesting features of the culinary booth. The display of other cakes, pies, breads, rolls, cookies, canned vegetables, fruits, jellies and pickles was the largest and best in years. Miss Frances Brown of the Kansas State Agricultural college who judged the entries, declared the arrangement of the booth and the entries was so excellent it might well serve as a model for other fairs. Credit for the artistic appearance of the department is due to the superintendent, Mrs. Harry Forbes, and her assistant, Miss Virginia Meade. Miss Brown has had wide experience judging cooking exhibits. She uses a set of score cards arranged by the home economics department of the college. These score cards may be obtained by writing to Miss Brown in care of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan.



Judging Jellies in Cookery Department.

needlework, there was scarcely half enough space to display the 5,000 or more entries. Hand knitting was much in evidence. One knitted bedspread was valued at \$500. Hardanger embroidery and tatting were displayed in profusion but the most popular kind of fancy work seemed to be filet crochet. There were scores of filet yokes, filet trimmed shirtwaists, filet sofa pillows, filet luncheon cloths, tray cloths, table runners and even window curtains trimmed with bands or insets of filet. One interesting corner was given up to needlework done by men and boys. A quilt on display here was made by a little fellow only 7 years old who went to the store himself and bought his own materials for his patchwork. The youngest girl exhibitor was only 5 years old. The best hand work, according to Mrs. J. F. McCormick, superintendent of the textile exhibit, was in the section devoted to articles made by women more than 60 years old.

The School for the Blind in Kansas City, Kan., sent a display of beautiful crocheted doilies and towels that would have done credit to experienced needleworkers blessed with perfect sight. With the display was a little blind girl about 10 years old who crocheted and wrote the alphabet for the crowd to see how it is done. She did her writing on strips of heavy paper placed under a piece of metal full of rows of small square holes and fastened on a board so it would not slip. The pen was a sharp pointed instrument which pricked tiny holes in the paper.

The Boys' Industrial school at Topeka sent an excellent display of manual training work including baskets of raffia and reeds, trays, chairs and tables of wood, and woven rag rugs. Shoes in various stages of the making were seen at one end of the show case. The State Hospital for Epileptics at Parsons also had an attractive display of fancy work, as did Haskell institute, the Indian school at Lawrence. Washburn college was represented by a beautiful exhibit of painting, drawing and clay modeling. A dining room fitted up in perfect taste by the department of house decoration was a feature of the exhibit. Sunday schools over the state were represented by a large exhibit of cards and various forms of busy work for the primary departments, as well as lesson books, maps and the like prepared by older classes.

A showcase filled with decorated cakes attracted much attention in the culinary

Fashion Says Coat Dresses

Dresses in coat effect are in good style this fall. The waist of the costume shown here is made separate with a plain vest and collar and a peplum cut with a modified ripple flare. The skirt



7922

is a one-piece model. The pattern, No. 7922, may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

A teaspoonful of lye to a gallon of boiling water will take the smoky black from the bottom of kettles and pans. Allow the pan to set in the boiling solution for a few minutes, then rub with a brush or cloth and the black will disappear.

In preserving or jellifying, place a sterling silver spoon in the jar or glass, and you need fear no danger of the hot sirup breaking your glasses.

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Has Your School a Kitchen?

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

Many country schools have now been at work for several weeks. Already, we have heard of two little girls who were obliged to go home from school on account of illness. The mothers believed the cause in each case was the sudden change from warm, cooked dinners to cold luncheons.

Warm luncheons at noon for country school children are not impossible. It has long been the practice of many city schools to have their domestic science departments serve warm luncheons, charging only for materials used. Any teacher might well undertake to serve with the children's help at least one warm dish such as a bowl of soup. She would find a better spirit of co-operation in all lines of school work, would result from this way of working together. Such an effort doubtless would raise the standard of school work as a whole. Experiments have shown that the children who had a warm noonday meal attained higher averages in their studies. This probably was due to better health and fitness. The most ardent advocates of such an innovation should be the mothers who wish above all to have strong, healthy children.

We have the subject of furnishing a school kitchen under discussion in our district. We expect to continue our get-together meetings. At the first one, we shall plan definitely the equipment of the kitchen. It probably will be a part of the main room curtained off by a screen. We know of one school in which the boys made cupboards from large boxes. A school entertainment provided the means for buying an oil stove and a few kettles and pans. Suggestions for making a fireless cooker were found in a farmers' bulletin. The teacher was well enough acquainted in her district to know what every child could bring. This enabled her to give a definite assignment for every day.

One teacher wrote that she served a warm dish at noon to her 22 pupils from Thanksgiving until Easter of last year. Some of the extras were: Beef soup, cocoa, canned corn with milk added, mashed potatoes, buttered toast, graham pudding with cream and sugar, tapioca and cream. The work was planned carefully and managed so that it was well distributed among the children. All took turns in helping to prepare the food. The washing and wiping of the dishes was spoken for days ahead!

Mothers who study the farmers' bulletin on school luncheons will find many excellent suggestions for a balanced meal in the dinner pail. Paper napkins make good wrappers for the whole luncheon. Waxed paper makes an excellent wrapper for sandwiches or cake. Small jars, such as those in which mints or small candies are often purchased, make the best of sauce jars. Some mothers put the small overflows from fruit cans in these little cans and so have a shelf of them ready for school luncheons. If the screwcap is tin, it is wise to place a piece of waxed paper over the jar top before screwing on the lid.

A Woman Who Believes in You

The game may be a hard one and the cash come slow; You may be hoeing bravely on a long, long row; Perhaps the goal you're seeking seems so far away That you wonder if the effort can be made to pay. But just when you are weary and the world seems vile, There's something happens to you and it's all worth while; For love comes in the picture, and your dreams come true When you find a little woman who believes in you.

When the world is blind and careless thru the long, long years; When it doesn't seem to bother with your hopes or fears; When your friends are very doubtful and your foes are grim, And everybody jeers you till your hopes grow dim; Still, you can make the raffle, you can come out best In spite of many doubters and of all the rest. There's nothing under heaven that a man can't do If you have a little woman who believes in you.

—American Co-operative Journal.

If anything boils over on the stove, sprinkle salt liberally on the spot, and it will remove smoke and the burnt odor.

All bacon is improved by having hot water poured over it, before cooking.

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There are no failures with Royal Baking Powder or Dr. Price's; hence they are economical in practical use.



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MANSON CAMPBELL, President
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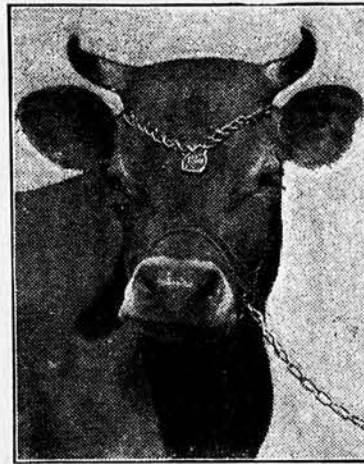
30 DAYS FREE TRIAL!

No Dairy Breeds Missing

Quality of Animals Exhibited this Year was Excellent

BY V. V. DETWILER

ALL DAIRY breeds were represented at the Topeka State Fair this year. The total number of animals entered was smaller than last year, but the quality was exceptionally good. No Topeka breeders showed stock.



bull was Stockwell's Champion, shown by H. C. Young of Lincoln, Neb. The junior champion bull was Blue Bell Noble Stockwell, owned by Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. Young also won senior, junior and grand champion honors on his cows.

A butterfat contest was held again this year. Cows were entered from all the dairy breeds, and the Red Polls also were represented. Not a very large number of cows competed, however, and the scores were not high. No cow can make a milk and butterfat record at a fair that will do her justice. For this reason breeders do not like to enter their animals in a contest of this kind. Galloway, for instance, had cows here from Waterloo, Ia., that have made big records at home under ideal conditions. It would be foolish to enter such cows in a contest where conditions were such that they would make much inferior records.

Some exceptionally good butter was shown this year. The Beatrice Creamery company had a tub that scored 95. The Ottawa Condensery company took second in the tub class, and the Topeka Pure Milk company third. Mrs. A. T. Dustin of Topeka, was awarded first prize for farm butter. Second prize went to Nellie Peck of Tecumseh. First prize for cheese was won by the Roser Cheese company, and the best display of cheese was made by Hotze Brothers.

According to the rules of the contest the owners of the cows were allowed to feed as they pleased, and milk as often as they liked. Of course the milking was done under the direction of an inspector, who weighed and tested the milk from every cow every day.

Excellent samples of milk were exhibited. The Dornwood Farm of Topeka, entered milk that tested 94½. F. B. Fritts & Son took second prize on milk, and N. E. Marken third.

To Make Buttermilk Cheese

Buttermilk cheese is said to be superior in flavor and texture to cottage cheese. It has the same food value as lean steak and sells for half the price. It is not only an economical, says Rural Life, but a palatable food, and can be made at the farm or in the creamery. The Wisconsin Experiment station gives this recipe to be followed in making the cheese from ordinary buttermilk:

When this butterfat contest first was planned it was thought that many cows would be entered by Topeka dairymen. These men declared, however, that they could not spare the milk during fair week. Almost every dairyman near Topeka was hustling all week, trying to get enough milk from his neighbors to supply the increased demand of his patrons.

Heat a quantity of buttermilk to 130 or 140 degrees (about scalding hot) and then let stand for half an hour. Most of the curd will rise to the top and the whey may be drawn off. The curd is collected in a cheesecloth bag, and left to drain for from one to four hours. When dry enough, the curd should be evenly salted, one ounce of salt being about the right amount for five pounds of curd. The cheese is then ready for immediate use. It may be kept in a refrigerator for a week or more without losing in quality.

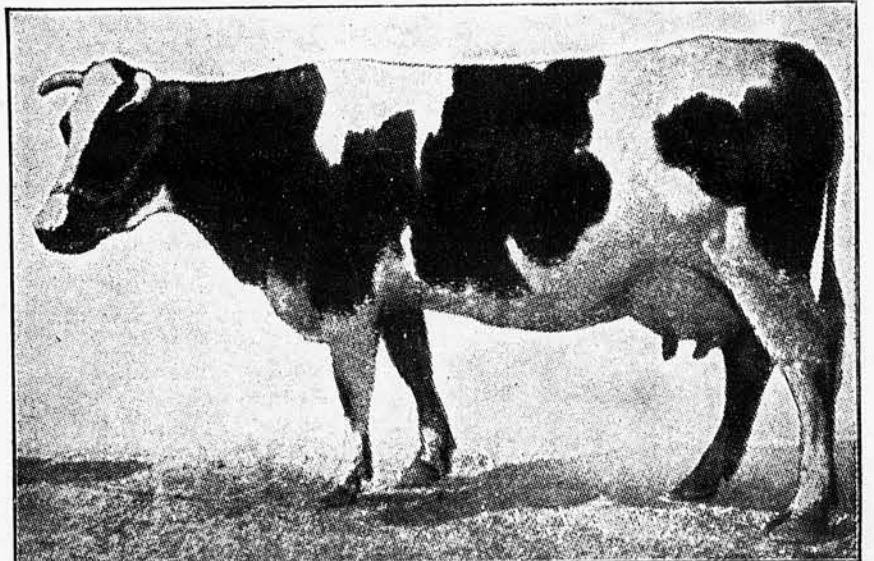
There was mighty keen competition in some of the classes. J. W. Chestnut and Sons of Denison, Kan., have been following the same fair circuit with their herd of Holsteins that the Galloway herd has been making. At the Topeka State Fair Chestnut took a grand championship on his cow Beatitude Wayne De Kol, and second on his bull Johanna Bonheur Champion II; while Galloway took second on the cow Jewell Walker of Cedar-side Gerben, and a grand championship on the bull King Segis Johanna Ormsby. At Lincoln, Neb., where they showed just before coming here these placings were reversed all the way around, Galloway taking first on aged cow and second on 2-year-old bull, and Chestnut second on cow and first on bull.

Buttermilk cheese may be eaten alone, or like cottage cheese, mixed with cream. For use in sandwiches, or salads, it may be mixed with butter, Spanish pimento, paprika, chopped pickles, olives or nuts. Two creamerymen report the sale of 28,000 pounds of buttermilk cheese during the past season.

The junior champion Holstein bull was from the Genoa Indian school, Genoa, Neb., and the junior champion cow from the Galloway herd.

Engine "WHY?" Book. One of the cleverest little books on engines that has ever been published, has just been printed by Mr. Ed. H. Witte, a Kansas City engine expert. He says that while the supply of books lasts, he will be glad to send anyone who is interested a copy of this book, which is called "Why?" Just write "Why" with your name and address on a postal or scrap of paper and address Mr. Witte, 154-S Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

Dahlen and Schmidt of Eldorado, Kan., exhibited the only Brown Swiss cattle at the fair. They had a herd of excellent quality this year. W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Ia., took all of the senior, junior and grand champions in the Guernsey class. William Galloway of Waterloo, Ia., did the same thing in the Ayrshire class.



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Birds at the Fair—1,314

Only one year has the poultry show at the Topeka State Fair been larger than this year. That was in 1911. Thomas Owen, superintendent of the poultry department, and G. D. McClaskey, judge, are authority for this statement.

A count of the entries on the secretary's book shows that 1,314 specimens competed for honors. This number includes the many varieties of chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl and bantams. In addition, there were numerous entries of rabbits, pigeons and guinea pigs, all of which were shown in poultry hall. Aside from the more than 1,300 poultry entered in competition for prizes, fully 200 other birds were on display. These 200 specimens were not entered for competition on account of prizes not being offered on the varieties represented by them.

McClaskey worked nearly three days to complete the judging. The work of the judges was handicapped by the people who crowded the aisles.

Notwithstanding the fact that this year's showing of poultry was the second largest in the history of the fair, at least 800 or 900 of the birds exhibited are owned by four exhibitors. Modlin's Poultry farm, of Topeka, showed 317 birds, Buck & Floyd, of Oklahoma City, 200; Hanson Bros., of Dean, Ia., 150, and Erle Smiley, of Beaver Crossing, Neb., 400. These four exhibitors make the fair circuit, starting out at the opening of the fair season early in August and winding up at the southern fairs in November. Buck & Floyd, Hanson Bros. and Smiley show a great many rare and ornamental varieties of poultry. With the exception of Polish and bantams, Modlin's farm discontinued handling odd varieties three years ago and is now breeding a number of the popular varieties, with which this farm demonstrated its ability to win honors in competition with specialty breeders.

With few exceptions, the classes of the best known varieties were well filled and the quality was good. Some of the individuals were unusually good and were shown in excellent condition.

The largest class this year was the Buff Orpington, in which 52 birds were entered. Charles Luengene of Topeka took all the firsts for this breed. He also took all the firsts on Black Orpingtons, but this did not mean so much because he did not have competition there. The second largest class was the Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Forty-eight birds were entered. The Modlin farm of Topeka had the first cock and the first cockerel, Erle Smiley, Beaver Crossing, Neb., first pullet, and O. L. Trebble, Little Rock, Ark., the first hen.

No place on the fair grounds was visited by larger crowds than the poultry hall. For two or three days the aisles were so crowded that it was impossible to view the exhibits with comfort. Yes, it was a successful poultry show.

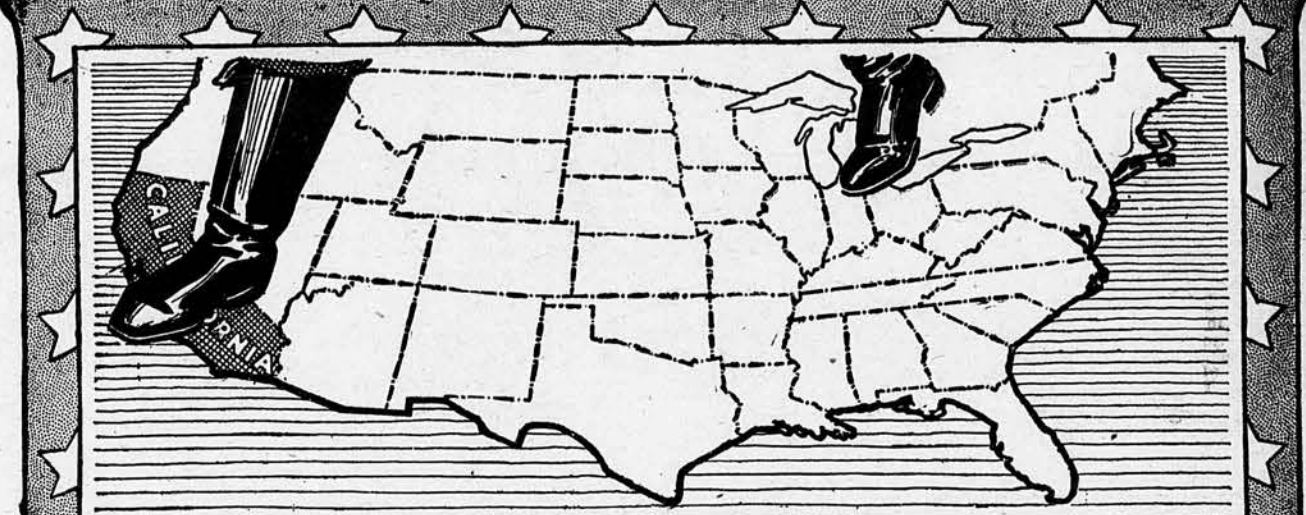
Cut Out the Waste

(From Gov. Capper's Good Roads Speech in Topeka, September 13.)

But it is folly to talk now about permanent roads. No one, I suspect, knows what IS a permanent road. What we should do is improve the roads we now have with the method best suited to the district, county or township whether the method be macadam, gravel, or brick, oil or the common sense dragged and rolled earth road. Our road work in every township and county should be in the hands of men who are trained and experienced in road building. We should cut out the waste and graft. We should have uniformity of construction under the direction of supervisors who are thoroughly qualified. We should take advantage of every road law on the statutes. We should see to it that our roads are properly classified according to law. We should give all the aid possible to any properly managed national or cross-state highway and with it encourage the building of feeders. We are spending 5 million dollars a year right now for roads and bridges but we are wasting much of it. We can overcome this defect by giving more attention to the selecting of road officers. Too many of those now employed fail to distinguish between overseers and overlookers.

Weeds, manure piles, old tin cans, filthy closet vaults, are all disease breeders. Swat all of them.

If your town, or your community, or your home is unclean whose fault is it?



A Good Step in the Right Direction

Thousands of good, practical people are going this fall to live in California and work out plans they have long been making. Agriculturists find wonderful opportunities in this delightful climate of no extremes, where Nature is most bountiful and soils suitable to almost every diversified crop. You need less acreage. Investigate.

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How to Join the Dish Club


If you wish to become a member of the Household Dish Club, send us your name and address and we will then send you illustration of the dishes in colors and full information about how to secure these beautiful dishes free.

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FAMILY RECORD To introduce our art picture FREE Family Record to all who send us 4c in stamps to cover mailing expenses. Address W. W. Rhoads, Mgr., Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan.

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We have never attempted to build a car that will go faster than 60 miles an hour. But we have always taken the pains to build a car that will go twenty-four hours in the day—seven days in the week.

You see, we are old fashioned enough to believe that rugged strength—staying power—is the best thing that a manufacturer can put into his car. And, so do you.

Are you interested in proof—the kind of proof that is based on actual performance? Then, consider the recent mountain-climbing record established by a Paige "Fairfield Six-46" at Mount Hood, Oregon, on July tenth.

Starting with a large field of competitors, the "Fairfield" was the first car of the year to reach Government Camp, where it was awarded the Pridmore Silver Trophy. This is a gruelling climb in itself—the classic event of the northwest.

But that is not all of the story by any means. Despite the earnest warnings of everyone at the Camp, that same Paige then turned its nose toward the clouds and battered its way to an elevation of 9,500 feet above the sea level—more than a quarter of a mile beyond the timber line—three miles further up Mount Hood than any motor car had ever climbed before.

There never was a more terrific battle in the annals of mountain climbing. At times, the "Fairfield" was completely sheathed in ice, and, when it finally came to a halt, that stout-hearted champion was resting on a sixty per cent grade.

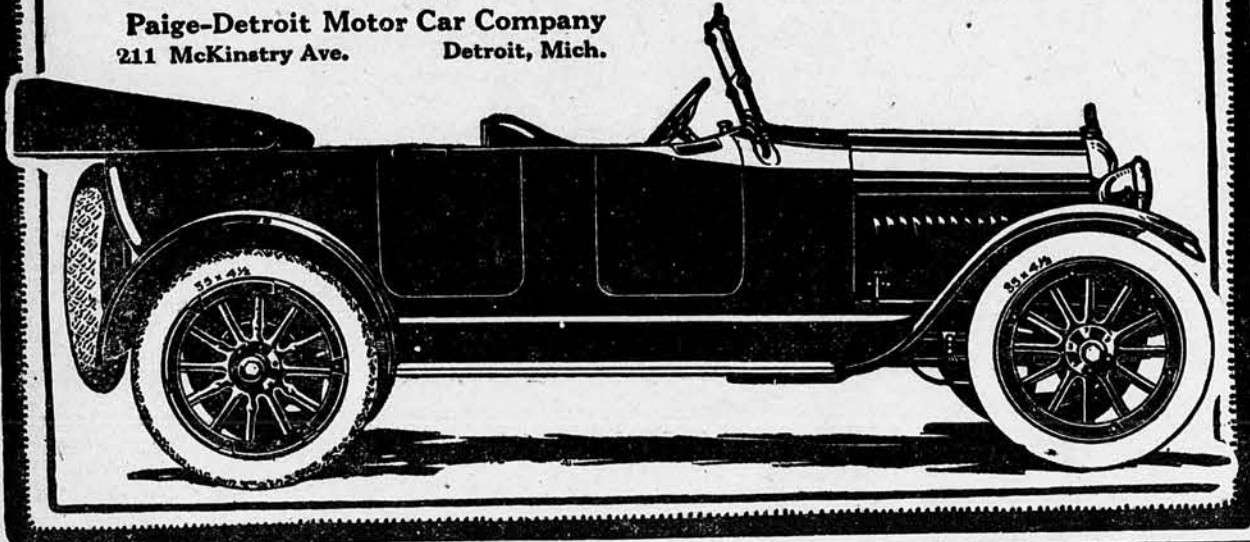
Impossible, you say. Then, please consult the official records as published in every newspaper on the coast. And a little bit later, perhaps, you may have an opportunity to actually witness this thrilling climb on the screen at your favorite moving picture theatre.

But, best of all, make it a point to see this New Series Paige "Fairfield" at the sales room of the local dealer. One glance will convince you that it is a thoroughbred. A single demonstration will settle your particular automobile problem for all time.

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Preparing a Seed Bed

BY W. H. COLE

The recent rains have put the ground, which had been disked for wheat, into fine condition for seeding. But not all the farmers were thru with their disk-ing and that which is turned up since the rains will need to be well worked down to be in fit condition to drill. We never thought it was a good idea to drill wheat on late disked ground without first thoroly working it down. Wheat will not make a vigorous growth if the seedbed is too loose. With seed wheat selling at \$1.50 a bushel it behooves one to prepare the ground so thoroly that the danger from freezing out will be reduced to a minimum.

One of our recent jobs was the making of a concrete roller to aid in packing our disked ground. For this purpose we secured a heavy galvanized tube 15 inches in diameter and 7 feet long. This was filled with 800 pounds of sand, 2 sacks of cement and about 50 or 60 pounds of steel rods of various sizes and shapes for reinforcement. An inch and a quarter steel shaft running thru the center answers the purpose of a spindle. The tubing was stood on end and the shaft driven into the ground the length we wished the bearing to be. An old disk was dropped over it, convex side down to form an end to the roller. Then the wagon was run alongside of the tubing, after it had been plumbed, and the concrete was mixed in the wagon box. This made it an easier matter to get the concrete into the tubing. When the tube was filled another disk was placed over the top end and a smooth finish was the result. The frame was made of 4 by 4 stuff. The cost of the entire machine, painted will not exceed \$15.

When we planted our kafir last spring we thought we were using pure seed. It was seed we had saved from our own raising. It was hand-topped and hand-threshed, and yet as we walked thru the field today we noticed quite a number of feterita heads in the rows. The kafir and feterita have, of course, received the same advantages in the way of rainfall and cultivation yet their appearance would not indicate it. The kafir heads, where there are any, are small and inferior while the feterita heads are well formed and filled and are of good size. We have never been a very ardent booster for feterita but when a grain will develop under such unfavorable conditions it just naturally makes a fellow take notice.

The recent rains have revived the pastures to such an extent that stock is already beginning to show the benefits of it. Of course their gain is not due to the grass alone but the absence of the flies is having its effect also. With the flies absent cattle can make very satisfactory gains on very ordinary grass but let the flies appear in countless numbers, as they frequently do, the best grass available will not produce much fat. The cattle do not have enough time to eat. The flies evidently do not observe an 8-hour working day and for this reason the time which the cattle have to graze in peace is exceedingly limited.

Drain the Wet Ground

(Continued from Page 7.)

rest of the ditch may be filled with a plow and team. For this purpose use a long doubletree and place one horse on each side of the ditch. The ditch should be filled as quickly as possible and the ground ridged over the tile to prevent washing.

The outlet of the system should be protected in a permanent manner. The end of the tile can be covered by a swinging cover or a grating that will prevent rats and rabbits from crawling into it during dry times when water is not running thru the tile. This can be done by drilling holes in the end of the tile and putting 1/4 inch carriage bolts thru the holes. The last tile or outlet should be held in place by a masonry or concrete bulkhead.

If the average man performed half as well or as much as he talks there would be mighty little "unfinished business" in the average community.

Be sure there is enough cool air enters the chicken house at night. Tightly closed coops or houses in hot weather are disease breeders.

Extra Fine "Name-On" Knife



Your Own Name on Knife—The finest knife you ever saw in all your life. Two fine razor steel blades of best quality. German silver tips, brass guides, nickel rivets. New transparent handle showing your own name underneath, same as if you were looking thru glass. The knife is 3 3/4 inches long. Just the right size for a pocket knife. It's a beauty, strong and serviceable; no better knife made at any price. Send for yours today.

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John W. Bate, the great efficiency expert, has built a new plant for the Mitchell. He has equipped it with 2092 up-to-date machines.

In this model plant, covering 45 acres, he has cut our factory costs in two. He builds here, under his efficiency methods, 98 per cent of this car. Even the bodies are built here.

In an ordinary plant a car like this would cost too much to sell at rivals' prices. In this plant all these Mitchell extras are paid for by factory savings.

The Hidden Extras

The Mitchell embodies 26 extra features which other cars omit. Our latest model—the Mid-Year Mitchell—brings out 73 new conceptions.

You can see these things. And they make the Mitchell the most complete car, the most up-to-date car you'll find.

But the greatest things Mr. Bate has accomplished are hidden in the chassis—the things that mean most to you.

Here is a car built almost without castings. There are 440 parts which are drop-forged or steel-stamped.

Here is a car where the margins of safety are never less than 50 per cent. Every part is stronger than it need be. It is built for a lifetime car.

Six of these Bate-built cars have averaged 164,372 miles each—over 30 years of ordinary service. One has run 218,734 miles without yet wearing out.

Mr. Bate's 17th Model

Our latest design—the Mid-Year Mitchell—is Mr. Bate's 17th model. It shows the results of 700 improvements which Mr. Bate has made in this car.

You will see here 73 new conceptions, new ideas and touches. Our experts examined 257 models, European and American, before this was completed.

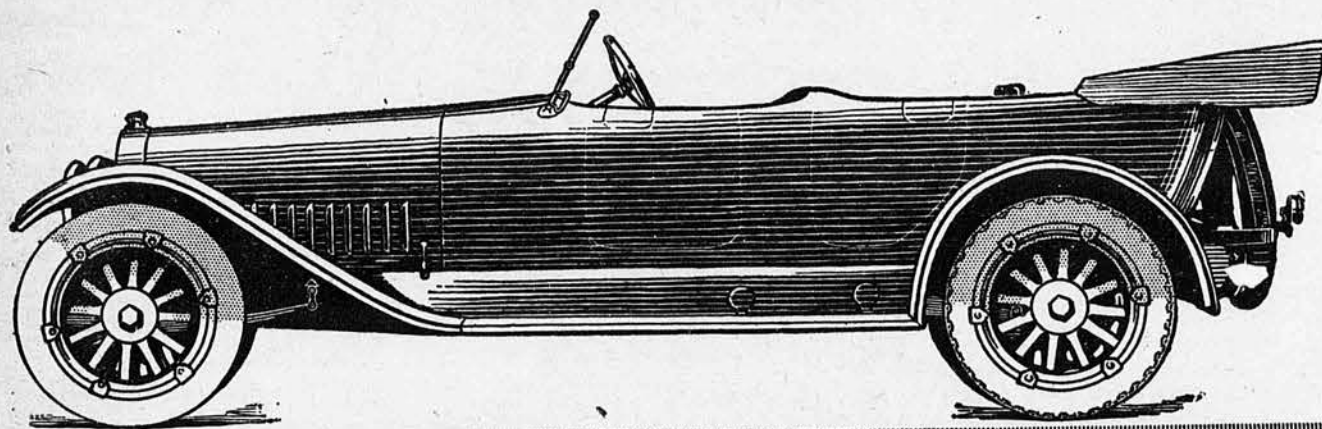
You will find a power tire pump on it. You will find Bate cantilever springs, not one of which ever has broken. There's a light in the tonneau, a locked compartment, an engine primer at the driver's hand. There is a ball-bearing steering gear for ease of driving. There is a new type of control.

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For 5-Passenger Touring Car or 3-Passenger Roadster
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High-speed economical Six. 48 horsepower—127-inch wheelbase; complete equipment including 26 extra features.



Hessian Fly Survived

BY GEORGE A. DEAN.

Within the last few days many inquiries have been received in the department of entomology at the agricultural college asking whether the dry, hot weather of a few weeks ago killed the Hessian fly that was left in the flaxseed stage in the stubble at harvest time. Many of the growers believe the flies have perished. Again, a large number of persons believe that because there is so little volunteer wheat in most parts of the state this year, there will be no Hessian fly to injure the coming crop of wheat. The department has kept in close touch with the situation and can state positively that most of the fly is still alive. The dry, hot weather which has prevented volunteer wheat from coming up in nearly all parts of the state has also prevented the emergence of a summer brood of Hessian fly. However, the majority of the flaxseeds in the stubble are still alive and, in the districts of the state that have had rain they are transforming to and emerging as flies. The flies will continue to emerge up to the first week in October in the Northern part of the state and to the middle of October in the Southern part. The females will lay their eggs on the early sown wheat or any volunteer wheat that may come up. In the districts of the state that are still dry, very few of the flies have emerged. Should it continue to remain dry, they may not emerge this year but probably will remain alive in the flaxseed stage to emerge next spring during the first weeks in April; and thus late sown wheat that has escaped the fly in the fall may become infested in the spring.

The fact that there is so little volunteer wheat this year should help very much in the control of the fly because the destruction of all volunteer wheat is one of the essential things in preventing Hessian fly injury. Had it been possible to plow the stubble under early in the season, covering it with at least 3 inches of soil, the fly would have been unable to emerge. The methods of control to practice now are to keep all volunteer wheat down and to delay the sowing just as long as one can without taking too much risk of sowing too late for good yields. The fly-free date varies from September 30 in the North part of the state to October 12 in the South part. It should be remembered that the better the seedbed is prepared, the safer it is to wait until the fly-free date. Again, it should be understood that wheat sown on ground plowed in September cannot be expected to yield so well as the wheat sown on ground that was plowed in July and early August and a good seedbed prepared. Many that sow late on poorly prepared seedbeds are apt to blame a decrease in yield to the late sowing and not take into consideration the poor preparation of the seedbed.

The Rain in Dickinson

BY H. A. HUFF.

We had the first rain September 7 that amounted to anything since June 23. We had two small showers of less than a half an inch in July and August. We had more rain September 10 and 11 so that the ground is well soaked. There has been nearly 4 inches of rain. This will put the ground in fine condition for sowing wheat and for plowing. Most of the farmers here have a good share of their plowing done altho there are some that still have quite a bit to do. About the average amount of wheat will be sowed here this year. A number of farmers are going to cut off their corn and plant wheat on the ground. Wheat is selling here for \$1.50 a bushel and that will have a tendency to make people put in all the wheat they can.

The alfalfa crop here this year has been about as good as the average. The first and second cuttings were fine and some of the pieces made as much as 2 tons to the cutting. The second crop was the better of the two. Several farmers here let the second crop go for seed. For some reason the seed did not set on so well as it did some years. Many persons let the third crop go for seed, and this crop seems to be doing a good deal better in the matter of seed than the first one they left.

It is hard to tell a water glass egg from a fresh egg, if the former is properly kept.

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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for October 1: A Plot that Failed. Acts 23.

Golden Text: They shall fight against thee; but they shall not prevail against thee; for I am with thee, saith Jehovah, to deliver thee. Jer. 1:19.

Claudius Lysias, the highest Roman military authority in Jerusalem, was alarmed for in his treatment of Paul he had been guilty of a gross violation of the Roman law. The Sanhedrin which Lysias commanded to meet the next morning in order that he might learn from them the real facts as to what Paul had done to excite and anger the Jewish people, was the supreme Jewish authority as to Jewish laws and customs.

When Paul was taken before the council the next morning, he began his address to them, the councilors of the Jewish nation, and not to the Roman officer. His statement of right living was met with an insult from Ananias, the high priest, who ordered him struck in the mouth. Paul's framing indignation and knowledge of the law gave back a hot retort which roused a cry of horror. Paul immediately made an apology. He said that he knew not that the one who insulted him was the high priest. This could easily have been the truth, for in all probability the Roman commander had charge, and the high priest, without his peculiar garments, was mingled with the other members of the council. It is well to note that no one struck Paul and that his apology was not for his words but only for having spoken to the high priest.

Paul had seen enough to be convinced that there was no prospect before this council of a fair inquiry and a just decision. He therefore adopted a measure for enlisting the sympathies of one section of the Sanhedrin.

The Sanhedrin was made up of two factions, the Sadducees, who did not believe in the resurrection, and the Pharisees who did. Thus when Paul declared that it was for his hope of a resurrection that he was being judged, the effect on the assembly was instantaneous.

The Pharisees' hatred against the Sadducees was even greater than their hatred of Christianity. The council chamber became a scene of violent contention. Claudius Lysias, fearing that Paul, whom he was bound to protect, would be torn in pieces between the contending parties, took him back into the soldiers' quarters of the fortress.

After a morning of violent excitement Paul was isolated both from Jewish enemies and Christian friends. The uncongenial sights and sounds of a soldiers' barrack surrounded him and depressed his heart. The prospect of his long wished for visit to Rome seemed farther off than ever, and he looked with dread on the vague future before him.

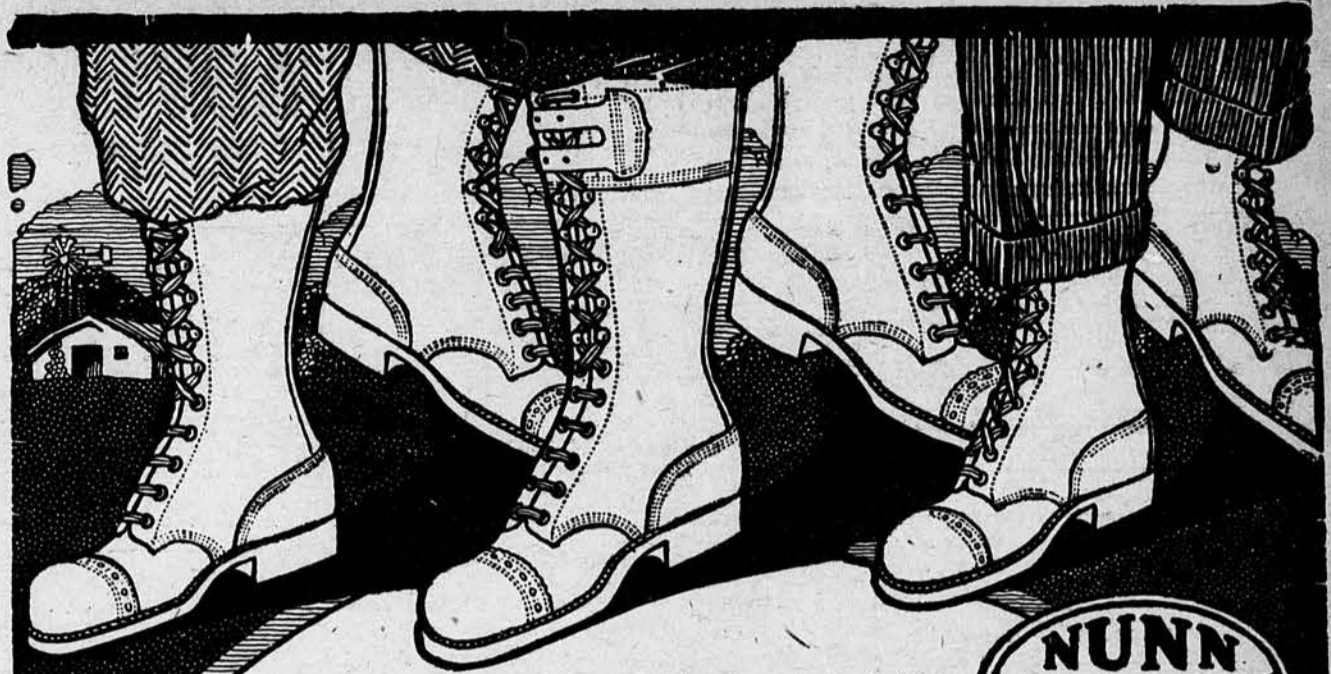
While God strengthened Paul with a vision of peaceful assurance, his enemies entered into a conspiracy to assassinate him.

The plot was very simple, but clever. The Sanhedrin, as leading men were to influence Claudius Lysias to bring Paul down from the castle to judge of his case again. The request would be perfectly natural and appeal to the captain's sense of justice, as the former meeting had been broken up without an opportunity to present their case against him. On the way down Paul was to be assassinated. The intention of the council would appear to have been to give Paul a fair hearing, while the murder would seem to be the work of some fanatics, unconnected with the council.

This plot was discovered by Paul's nephew, who carried the news to the castle. When Claudius Lysias heard the plans for the conspiracy, he knew that Paul was no longer safe in Jerusalem, and decided to send him to the protection of Felix, the governor of Judea.

He assembled a guard of 200 infantry, the ordinary Roman soldiers, 200 spearmen, a special class of light-armed soldiers, and 70 cavalymen to escort Paul to Caesarea, where Felix lived.

They left Jerusalem secretly in the evening and traveled all night. On reaching Antipatris, a city 43 miles away the 400 soldiers turned back to Jerusalem. The 70 cavalymen went on to Caesarea with Paul, where he was placed in the prisoner's apartment of Herod's palace to await his accusers.



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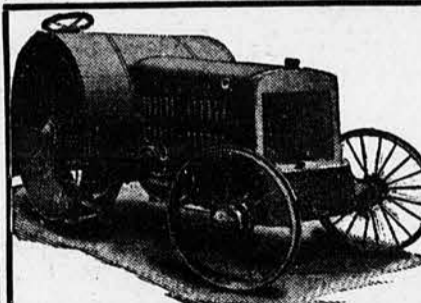
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Each Model has 17 set Hyatt Roller Bearings, besides numerous ball bearings. Gyro bearings on crank shaft and connecting rods. Built on automobile lines from high grade automobile material. In design, material and workmanship, will compare favorably with highest priced automobile made. Has 3 Speeds forward—1 1/2, 3 and 6 miles per hour, and one speed reverse. With proper care will outlast any automobile. Orders filled promptly. Owing to great demand for our tractors, we will not exhibit this year at any tractor shows.

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This new style, thin model, Coin Case is silver plated, beautifully engraved, and has lovely link chain. This dainty coin case free if you send 10 cents to pay for three months' subscription to The Household Magazine and Story paper. Address, **HOUSEHOLD, Dept. CC-25, Topeka, Kan.**

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This dandy school companion consists of 11 pieces, five pencils, one reversible pencil, one fancy pen holder, one metal box containing one dozen assorted steel pens, one large red rubber eraser and one pencil sharpener put up in a fancy glazed box with lithographed cover in assorted designs. For big folks too. We picked out this assortment as being the best on the market, and one that any boy or girl would be proud to have. Everything contained in this box is high grade and useful. The quality is such that big folks find use for this assortment as well as the school boy or girl.

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HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

For Sale or Trade:—A Young Holstein Bull
9 months old, 800 lbs. Sire, Butter Boy King; dams first calf. Dam produced average of 35 lbs. butter per month since coming fresh. **J. R. COLLINS, SOLOMON, KANSAS**

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS
A. R. O. bull calves always for sale; just now a few cows to make the herd fit the stables. **H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.**

Iowa De Cola Walker Heads Herd
besides having some fine record sisters on his sire's side; has an 812.25 lbs. of 80% butter record dam, and his dam has two sisters with 515.2 lbs. and 504.2 lbs. made as senior three year and **Tredico Farm, Route 3, Kingman, Kan**

Montgomery County Holstein Friesian Association
Young stock for sale. **T. M. EWING, Sec., Independence, Kan.**

Registered Holstein Bulls
One 9-month-old bull by Canary Butter Boy King and out of a 20 lb. dam. Others younger. Write for further information and prices. **Dr. Schuyler Nichols, Herington, Kan.**

HOLSTEIN CALVES
High grade Holstein calves either sex 3 to 4 weeks old from good milking strain of grade Holstein cows \$20 each. We pay the express. **Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.**

Sunflower Herd of Holsteins
Bulls of serviceable ages from 29 lb. sires, bull calves by 30 lb. sires and A. R. O. dams. Cows and heifers due this fall by 29 and 33 lb. sires. All good stuff, tuberculin tested. **F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.**



Dispersion Holstein Cattle Sale

Albion, Nebr. Tuesday, Oct. 10

75 HEAD Of Unregistered Cows and Heifers
41 Cows 28 Heifers and Heifer Calves and 6 registered Bulls

Every cow old enough to be fresh has a record made by the Central Nebraska Cow Testing Association. Two have produced 96 pounds in 24 hours, eight have produced 80 pounds in 24 hours, 11 have produced 70 pounds in 24 hours, fifteen have produced 61 pounds in 24 hours. Every aged cow in the offering that has freshened this year has produced 50 pounds or better in 24 hours. Every animal over six months old has been tuberculin tested and every cow of milking age is guaranteed to have four sound quarters.

This is your opportunity to buy the cows that have made my herd the heaviest milking herd in Nebraska. Write for catalog and mention this paper.

The registered bulls offered are high class and the cows have been bred to high class A. R. O. registered bulls.

Leroy Ball Albion, Nebraska
Auctioneers: **Dan J. Fuller Z. A. Williamson**

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going trains that night and early the next morning. Write or wire for catalog. Address **Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan.** Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Will Make Close Prices.
A. E. Sisco, Topeka, Kan., breeds Duroc Jerseys and is not going to hold a public sale but will sell 20 spring boars and 15 gilts same age at private sale. They are good and the breeding can't be beat. He also offers a lot of fall pigs of the same breeding at very attractive prices. There was very little corn raised in that locality and Mr. Sisco wants to sell as quickly as possible and will make close prices to move them. Address him at Topeka, Farm 8 miles southwest. Phone 3026 Wakarusa. Mr. Sisco will meet anyone in Topeka at any train designated if you will write him or phone him when to expect you. Look up his advertisement in the Duroc Jersey column in this issue.—Advertisement.

Winning Polled Durhams.
Ed Stegell, Straight Creek, Kan., is winning everywhere again this season with his string of Polled Durham cattle. True Sultan, the great bull at the head of his herd, is winning honors everywhere as is also his get. At Topeka last week Mr. Stegell won about everything. At Des Moines three weeks ago he won 11 firsts, grand championship on bull and junior championship on female. At Lincoln the week following Des Moines he won seven firsts, grand championship on bull and grand championship on female and sold her at Lincoln for \$1,000. This week he is at Hutchinson and next week he will be at Oklahoma City and after making one or two other southern shows he will return in time for the final battle at the International at Chicago the first week in December. At this breeding establishment, near Straight Creek, there is a great collection of breeding cows. Write for prices on some choice young bulls.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa
BY **JESSE R. JOHNSON.**

Attention is called to the advertisement of Leroy Ball, Albion, Neb., which appears in this issue. Mr. Ball is advertising a dispersion sale of practically purebred but unregistered Holstein cows and heifers and six registered bulls. The date of this sale is October 10. The offering will consist of 41 cows all having heavy milk records made under the supervision of the Central Nebraska Cow Testing association. One cow has a record of over 99 pounds in 24 hours, and all of them have records, 96 pounds down. Every mature cow that has freshened so far this year has made 50 pounds or better in 24 hours. They are all tuberculin tested and all cows old enough to be fresh will be sold with an absolute guarantee as to udder, etc. For several years the best A. R. O. registered bulls obtainable have been used. Anyone interested can write Mr. Ball and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri
BY **C. H. HAY.**

A letter just received from J. E. Weller, Duroc breeder of Faucett, Mo., gives a list of his sales in the first eight months of 1916. A total of 49 boars and 62 sows have been shipped for breeding purposes. This is strong evidence that the public likes the Weller breeding and prices and most of all his square dealing policy. Mr. Weller has a new ad in this issue. It will pay you to look it up.—Advertisement.

Herd Boars at Frost's.
To those who are looking for an outstanding herd boar of O. I. C. breeding we take pleasure in recommending the Frost herd at Kingston, Mo. The crop of spring pigs in this herd is a very promising bunch. They are in good flesh and show wonderful stretch and bone. In quality they are unsurpassed and every one of them carries the blood of a state fair champion. The entire herd is immune and the prices asked are very moderate. See Messrs. Frost's ad and write for individual descriptions and prices. Please don't forget to mention this paper when writing for them.—Advertisement.

A. R. O. Purebred Holsteins.
The Holstein Sales Company of Elgin, Ill., announces a closing out sale of Holstein cattle for Fred J. Karlen of Winslow, Ill. The sale will be held at Winslow, October 4 and 5, and will consist of a lot of strictly high grade A. R. O. cows the descriptions of which may be found in the display advertising in this issue. The females are bred to King Alcartra DeKol Pontiac. In addition to the cows there will be sold 15 choice young bulls from high record dams. Everything tuberculin tested. Certificates and registry certificates will be given when cattle are settled for. Write at once for descriptive catalog of this great sale. Please mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

A Good Grain Cleaner.
By planting good, clean seed you eliminate much of the cause of short crops. Good crops cannot be expected from poor seed. The Watkins-McCabe Company of Wichita, Kan., manufactures a machine which not only cleans all kinds of grains, but grades as well. There are 17 different screens with the machine. Being manufactured in the Southwest it is especially designed to meet the conditions of this territory. This machine is sold thru dealers but if your dealer cannot supply you, write to the Watkins-McCabe Mfg. Company, 238 S. Wichita street, Wichita, Kan., for information regarding the merits of their product.—Advertisement.

Keep an egg record and do not fail to make entries daily. The successful poultryman must be businesslike in every respect.

It is the abuse and not the use of corn that condemns it as a poultry food.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas
Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

Holstein Heifers to Freshen Soon
One yearling bull, one eight months and one three. All registered. **BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.**

Higginbotham's Holsteins
A large number of registered Cows and heifers for sale, several A. R. O. Cows among them, most of them bred to our good Herd Bull, which has sires on both sides of his family with records of better than 80 lbs. of butter in 30 days, also several Registered Bull Calves a few old enough for service. **Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kan.**

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS
A choice bunch of high grade 2 and 3 year old heifers coming fresh. Also a few young cows and one well bred registered bull, old enough for light service. **IRA ROMIG, STA. B. TOPEKA, KANSAS**

75 Holstein Females!
A select lot of very choice, high grade young cows and heifers to freshen during September and October. Best of markings and from high producing dams. We offer the best and at prices that make them distinctly attractive. They are bred to bulls with strong A. R. O. backing. Also few registered bulls from A. R. O. dams. We can ship over four roads. Parties desiring to inspect herd will be met at town by appointment. Phones 5602 and 5614. **ELMENDALE FARMS, Fairbury, Neb.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES
10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old, nicely marked. \$30 each created for shipment anywhere. **EDGEWOOD FARM, WHITWATER, WIS.**

Northview Herd Holsteins
For Sale: Five young bulls, seven to 18 months old. A big bargain in a three-year-old herd bull. Also a few cows and heifers to freshen this fall. **LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS.**

Holsteins For Sale
We now have a surplus of a few pure bred cows and some young bulls old enough for service. Write for breeding and prices.
ALBECHAR HOLSTEIN FARM
Robinson and Shultz
Independence, Kansas



TORREY'S HOLSTEINS
Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.
O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.

40 Head High-Grade 2 yr. old Holstein Heifers For Sale
every one a good one, due to freshen early this fall; bred to a pure bred Holstein bull; sold under a positive guarantee to be just as represented, or animal returned and money refunded. See photograph of Canary Butter Boy King, the bull that stamps superiority on every calf that he sires. He is the herd sire at the Maplewood Farm. We have five young bulls for sale, nearly ready for service. Come or send your order at once.
W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS



250—HOLSTEIN COWS—250
You are invited to look over our herd of Holsteins before you buy. We have 200 high grade cows and heifers and a lot of registered bulls to go with them.
Three Cows and a Registered Bull \$325
50 cows in milk and 100 mature, high grade cows and 50 heifers to freshen before October 15. Come and see our cattle. Bring your dairy expert along. The quality of the cows and our prices will make it easy for us to trade. Come soon and get choice. Well marked heifer and bull calves, \$22.50 each, delivered to any express office in Kansas. Send **LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS** bank draft, or post office money order.

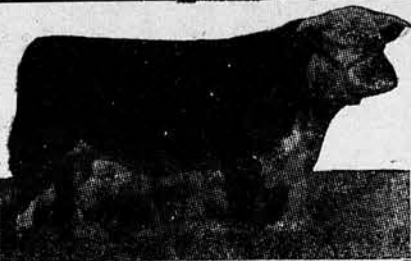
Dispersion Sale High Grade Holsteins
Palmyra, Neb., Wed., Oct. 4

O. A. SEVERE, Palmyra, Otoe County, Nebraska
75 head on the farm where I have bred them for 30 years. 39 young cows in milk. 14 two year old bred heifers soon to freshen. 20 yearlings and calves. For thirty years we have used the best registered sires obtainable. Write for catalog giving official milk and butter records. No better offering of Holsteins will be sold this year.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.
Pure Bred Holsteins, all ages, strong in the blood of the leading sires of today, headed by Oak De Kol Bessie Ormsby 156789. Special offering in choice young purebred bulls, ready for service, from tested dams. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. TWENTY-FIVE purebred females, young useful Holsteins with A. R. O. records from 12 to 26 lbs. butter in seven days.
BEFORE YOU BUY, TALK WITH US
We have an especially large, choice selection of extra high grade young cows and heifers due to freshen this fall and early winter, all in calf to purebred bulls. These females are large, deep bodied, heavy producers, with large udders, all well marked individuals and the right dairy type. Our offerings are at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. High grade heifer calves \$25. Send draft for number wanted. Let us know what you want in Holsteins, and we will be pleased to send you descriptions, and prices. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.
GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

HOLSTEIN COWS and HEIFERS
I have for sale a very choice lot of springing cows, heifers and bred heifers. They were personally selected from the very best dairy herds of the east.
In selecting them special attention was given to size, color, markings and milk production. I do not think you can find anywhere a larger or better herd to make your selection from than you will find here; all are **BRED TO PURE BRED BULLS** of the very best families. I also have some good registered bulls for sale. If you want Holsteins, and will come to see my herd you can find what you want and at very reasonable prices. Write, phone or wire.
J. C. ROBISON, Box A, TOWANDA, KANSAS





HOWELL BROS.

Hereford Dispersion Sale

Marietta, Kan. (Union Pacific)
Herkimer, Kan. (Grand Island)

Sale at the ranch but trains met at both of the above places.

Wednesday, September 27

The offering numbers 58 head as follows:

18 cows with calves at foot and rebred.

Five three-year-old heifers with calves at foot and three two-year-old heifers bred.

Seven yearling heifers and three yearling bulls.

Included in the dispersion is the herd bull, Boatman Jr. 411171, now five years old and a good buy for someone.

Sale under a big tent, rain or shine

This dispersion sale is made to close up a partnership because two of the three brothers are engaging in other business. It is your opportunity to buy choice Herefords for less than they are selling for in other places. Catalogs ready to mail and mailed promptly upon request.

Howell Bros. Herkimer, Kan.

Auctioneers: Col. Fred Reppart, Col. L. R. Brady; Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.

(Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you ask for our catalog.)

Wheat Fell Back Last Week

(Owing to the fact that this paper is necessarily printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices prevailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday preceding the Saturday of publication.)

Wheat prices fell back 7 to 8 cents last week chiefly because the market is so high that a good many traders and dealers are not inclined to take any chances of sudden developments that might cause a big break. There was no change in the conditions that have sent prices to their present high level; in fact, all the tangible developments of the week tended to confirm the shortage in crops and the prospects of an acute scarcity before another harvest; but there were some suggestions of possible future factors that might depress prices, and the result was that the premium for May over nearer deliveries narrowed, and December, May and September wheat all sold at the same price when the market was at its lowest level.

Primary receipts were a little larger than in the preceding week, a natural result of the restoration of normal conditions on the railroads, following the threatened tie-up, but the total at five

Those farmers who sold their wheat from the machine for 98 cents to \$1 a bushel are kicking themselves for not doing as Fred Schurman did. In order to take a pleasure trip to Colorado he stacked his wheat and this week threshed 731 bushels that he sold for \$1.52 1/2.—Atchison Globe.

leading markets was only about 60 per cent as large as a year ago and half as large as two years ago. Country advices said farm deliveries of winter wheat have fallen off and receipts last week are expected to be smaller.

Carlot demand naturally relaxed somewhat, owing to the unsettled state of the futures market, but cash prices were maintained at a substantial premium over futures, a situation that probably never existed before in a year of large accumulations at market centers and prospective shortage later in the year. The lowest price for carlots of No. 2 hard wheat in Kansas City last week was \$1.49, as compared with a closing December delivery quotation of \$1.43 1/2.

Corn prices receded about 3 cents, with wheat, and largely for the same reason—because prices are so high that speculative buying is restricted. A rally started because of prospects of frost, and the temperatures fell to the frosting level over much of the area, but reports indicated that no important damage was done to late corn, which is now so far advanced that it probably will be out of danger before the next frost occurs.

Hog prices were 5 to 10 cents higher than a week ago. Early last week the market declined moderately but rallied strongly and closed firm at the full advance with both packers and shippers buying. Compared with a year ago, prices are \$3.50 higher, and compared with January, \$4.35 higher. Prices have shown a steady advance since then and are now so far beyond previous high records that traders are unwilling to make any predictions as to the future. In former years packers have depressed prices in October to meet the beginning of the winter packing season. Conditions this year are abnormal. The five Western markets thus far this year have received 13,741,000 hogs, 1,948,000 more than in the same period last year. There has been an enormous demand from Canada and hogs there are selling at \$13 to \$13.50. Demand for cured meats on export account is large and the South is taking normal supplies of pork product for the first time in nearly three years.

Nearly 53,000 cattle arrived in Kansas City in the first two days last week. This large supply was due in part to delayed railroad traffic, owing to a prospective strike. Prices broke 15c to 35c. After Tuesday it was evident that the rush of cattle was over and the large supplies early in the week attracted increased demand from all sources. Rains in Western states added strength. Kansas began buying thin cattle and some Eastern and Northern buyers were here, who said condition of corn had improved since late August. Prices rebounded Wednesday and closed the week 10c to 15c net higher on killing steers and 15c to 25c net higher for stockers and feeders. Total receipts of cattle at the five Western markets last week were 202,000, or 81,000 more than last week and 42,000 more than a year ago. About 40 per cent of the offerings here were shipped back to the country.

The best steers, corn fat, sold at \$11. Some yearlings sold at \$10.75 and steers and heifers mixed brought \$10.65. A large per cent of the offerings came from Colorado, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico and the killing steers sold at \$6.25 to \$7.65. Kansas steers sold mostly at \$7 to \$8.50, some wintered grass fat as high as \$9.40.

Receipts of livestock, with comparisons, are here shown:

	Last week.	Preceding week.	Year ago.
Cattle—			
Kansas City	71,000	39,900	57,050
Chicago	57,300	36,000	41,900
Five markets	202,600	121,550	160,250
Hogs—			
Kansas City	45,500	26,150	28,700
Chicago	96,000	64,000	101,000
Five markets	228,000	131,250	211,200
Sheep—			
Kansas City	54,000	26,350	78,325
Chicago	93,000	65,000	73,000
Five markets	307,000	204,000	329,625

Two Combination Commission Fine Stock Sales

19th Breeders Sale at Enid, Okla. Week of November 6 to 11

2nd Breeders Sale at Wichita, Kan. Week of December 11 to 16

The breeders of Oklahoma and Kansas are progressive and they want more and better stock. If you have horses, jacks, cattle or hogs to sell, this is your chance to cash them. We now have enough consignments promised to insure good sales, but we want more pure bred stock of all breeds.

Write me at once for sale charges, if you have the stock to sell.

F. S. Kirk, Sales Mgr., Enid, Okla.

175 A. R. O. Purebred Holsteins

to be all sold in the

Dispersion Sale of the Blue Label Herd

Winslow, Illinois, Oct. 4th and 5th

One cow that made 33 lbs. butter in 7 days as a three-year-old. One cow that made 31.9 lbs. butter in 7 days as a four-year-old. Two cows that made over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. Three 29 lb. cows, all under full age when record was made. Three cows over 23 lbs. Three over 26 lbs. Five more over 25 lbs. Five others above 24 lbs. NINETEEN others, mostly heifers, above the 20 lb. mark. THIRTEEN daughters of 30 lb. cows. A 26 lb. four-year-old daughter of a 37.46 lb. cow. MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED GRANDDAUGHTERS OF 30 LB. COWS.

The females are bred to KING ALCARTRA DE KOL PONTIAC, a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. His dam is Lady Tobe De Kol, 36.59 lbs. butter in seven days, 141.24 lbs. in 30 days, BOTH WORLD'S RECORDS WHEN MADE. He also will be sold.

FIFTEEN CHOICE YOUNG BULLS, from high record dams. Several with every dam on the pedigree chart A. R. O. A six-month-old son of the 36 lb. bull from a 33 lb. three-year-old. A three-year-old bull by a 33 lb. bull from a 31.9 lb. four-year-old. A beauty and a first class sire.

Tuberculin tested by Wisconsin and Illinois state approved veterinarians. The certificates and registry certificates will be on the setting desk. IF YOU WISH, YOU CAN TAKE THEM WHEN YOU SETTLE. For catalog write,

Fred J. Karlen, Proprietor Winslow, Illinois

Holstein Sales Co., Compilers Elgin, Illinois

Winslow is near the Wisconsin-Illinois boundary and is on the Illinois Central Railroad. Farm touches the village. Be sure and come to this, the greatest of all Holstein sales.

Norton County Breeders Association

Samuel Tafard, President; Carl Behrent, Secretary; H. A. Johnson, President; Fred Strohwig, Secretary. Norton County Fair, August 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 1917

HEREFORDS--POLANDS Grover Mischief, a grandson of Beau Mischief heads herd. 85 spring pigs. A annual cattle and hog sale in February. C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

20 Poland China Boars by Panama Giant by The Giant by Big Ben. Strictly good ones at fair prices. Write at once. Can ship over Rock Island or Burlington. J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.

Poland China Pigs March and April farrow for sale. Pairs and trios not related. Ship over R. I. or Mo. Pac. All immunized. Geo. W. Goodman, Lenora, Kan.

Poland Chinas 10 Sept. gilts by Luft's Orange. Will sell them open or breed them to your order. Boar and gilt sale Oct. 20. PETER LUFT, ALMENA, KANSAS.

SHORTHORNS 4 yearling bulls, by Pilot, by the 2700 pound Victorious King. Pioneer, a grandson of Avondale and Whitehall Sultan heads our herd. N. S. Leuszler & Son, Almena, Kansas.

Percherons--Shorthorns--Polands October gilts, bred or open, for sale, Bampton Bruce, by Lord Bruce heads my Shorthorn herd. C. E. Poland, Almena, Kan.

Percherons--Shorthorns--Polands 18 Sept. and Oct. gilts, by Jumbo Prospect, by Luft's Orange for sale open or bred to your order. C. E. Whitney, Almena, Kansas.

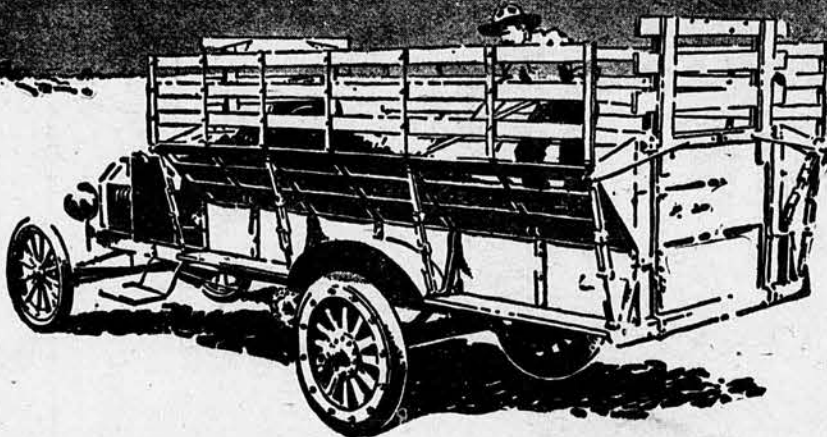
Shorthorns--Poland Chinas For sale, a 30 months' old herd bull, Matchless Prince, got by His Highness. I am keeping his get. Write J. W. Liggett & Sons, Almena, Kan.

COL. W. M. PATTON, Livestock Auctioneer Almena, Kansas. Devoting my time to the business. Address as above.

COL. C. H. PAYTON Purebred stock sales and big farm sales solicited. Write or phone. Address as above. **NORTON, KANSAS** L. J. Goodman, D.V.M. Lenora, Kan. Hog vaccination a specialty.

It Solves the Hauling Problem on Your Farm

SMITH
Form-a-Truck

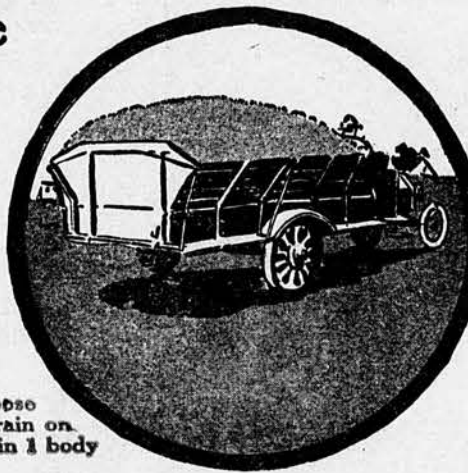


Will go anywhere you can go with horses—do its work in one-quarter of the time and at much lower cost.



8 in 1 body for Hay Hauling

Smith Form-a-Truck combines with any Ford or Maxwell chassis to make a fully guaranteed one-ton truck. 44,000 contracted for—thousands to farmers who are replacing horses in their farm hauling and using the modern time-saving and money saving truck.



Loose Grain on 8 in 1 body

\$350

An 8 in 1 convertible body for farm use is furnished with Smith Form-a-Truck at slight additional cost. The body, by the simple manipulation of levers gives 8 distinct body types meeting every requirement of farm hauling.

For the Smith Form-a-Truck added to the price of any Ford, old or new, or any 1916 Maxwell, and your one-ton truck is complete.

Smith Form-a-Truck places farm hauling upon the basis of machine efficiency, hauling loads to the nearest town, doing work in the field, and accomplishing every other form of hauling that you are now doing with horses, at a great saving of time and at a tremendous money saving.

Smith Form-a-Truck gives a hauling cost of 5 cents a ton mile—this is about one-quarter to one-fifth what it costs to do the same work with horses. And when you use Smith Form-a-Truck you save three-quarters of the time wasted on the road by slow horse drawn hauling.



Hauling Fertilizer with 8 in 1 body

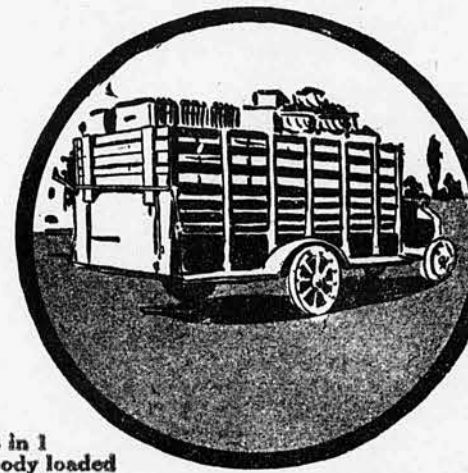
In place of starting away at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning in order to be in the city markets early, farmers using Smith Form-a-Truck now start at 6 o'clock and still arrive in ample time.

In place of dragging along over the road late at night, they come back going from 12 to 15 miles an hour and get home early, with plenty of time to spare.

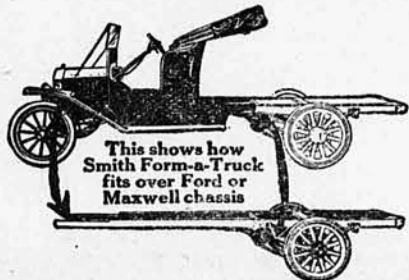
Working in the field, hauling grain, hay, fertilizer, vegetables, Smith Form-a-Truck takes an hour or two, where horses take from half to three-quarters of a day.

Smith Form-a-Truck furnishes the economical, modern way of doing farm hauling.

Send for our big farm booklet. It tells you all about the Smith Form-a-Truck and the famous Eight-in-One Convertible Farm Body.



8 in 1 body loaded with Crates



This shows how Smith Form-a-Truck fits over Ford or Maxwell chassis

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See It!

Big Smith Form-a-Truck Exhibit at Leading Fairs

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Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:—Without obligation on my part, please send me full details of your attachment and the new convertible body for farm use. I am interested in how the Smith Form-a-Truck can save me money and give me better service than I am getting with horses.

Name.....
Town..... County.....
State..... No. acres owned.....