

October 4, 1919

Vol. 49. No. 40

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



"Ask daddy if you can take me to town"

On every type of road that is traveled by motor cars, the sharp clean characters of the Goodyear All-Weather Tread have plainly written this impressive story

More people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind

This is an actual photograph of the impression left on a brick pavement by the Goodyear All-Weather Tread

GOODYEAR
AKRON



No birds get through *his* shot patterns

THE successful sportsman knows that his bag depends almost as much upon the shot pattern, or evenness with which the shot spreads out and covers the game, as it does upon his gun handling.

The secret of uniform game-getting patterns is in the control of the gas blast from the exploding powder. This in turn depends upon the *wadding* in the shell.

The Winchester gas control system

The Winchester system of wadding and loading is the result of repeated experiments to determine the most effective control of the gas blast.

The base wads of Winchester Shells are constructed to give what is known as progressive combustion to the powder charge. The ignition spreads to the sides, in all directions, as well as forward.

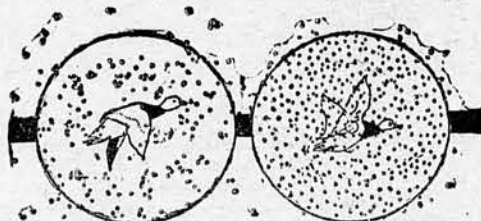
Under the heat and pressure of this progressive combustion the tough, springy driving wad expands and fills the bore snugly, completely sealing in the gas behind. In being driven through the bore this wad offers just enough resistance to the gas blast to

insure complete combustion of every grain of powder, so that the full energy of the whole powder charge is developed at the muzzle. Thus none of the shot charge leaves the gun until it is being driven by the maximum energy and velocity possible from the load.

At the muzzle, the expanded, snug-fitting driving wad is slightly

sure the maximum pattern possible from any load. The broad fish-tail flash from the primer gives even and thorough ignition; the driving wads completely seal in the gas behind the shot; the stiffness of the crimp or turnover at the shell head is varied exactly according to different loads, great care being taken never to stiffen it to such a degree that it offers undue resistance to the powder explosion.

In addition Winchester Shells are, of course, thoroughly waterproof, insuring true shooting in damp saturating salt air or drenching rains. A special lubrication of the paper fibre prevents brittleness and splitting in dry weather.



A patchy pattern often means a miss, many times a cripple, and sometimes badly mutilated game.

The hard-hitting Winchester pattern is evenly distributed. No game gets through, and no game is mutilated.

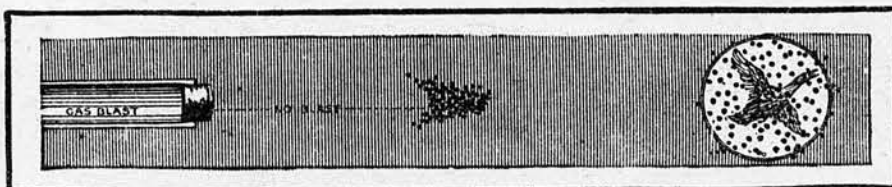
checked by the muzzle choke or constriction, while the shot cluster travels on unbroken by gas blast or wadding, making the hard-hitting uniform pattern for which Winchester Shells are world-famous.

Uniform shells. From primer to crimp Winchester Shells are so balanced in construction as to in-

Clean hits and more of them

To insure more hits and cleaner hits in the field or at the traps be sure your shells are Winchester Leader and Repeater for smokeless, Nublack and New Rival for black powder. Leading hardware and sporting goods-dealers in every community carry Winchester arms and ammunition. They will be glad to assist you in determining the particular load best suited to your purpose. Upon request, we will send you, free of charge,

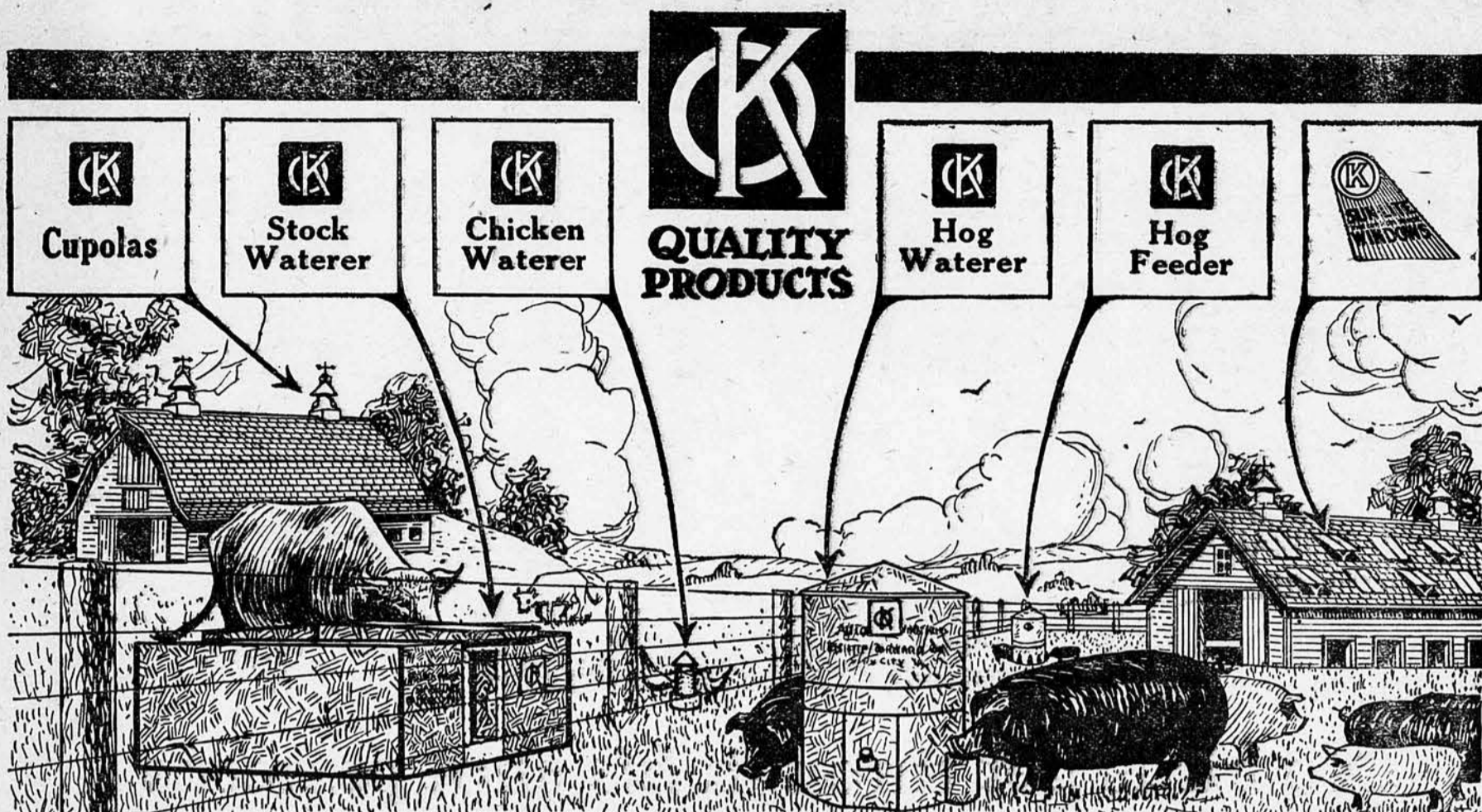
our interesting booklet on Winchester Shotguns and Loaded Shells. Winchester Repeating Arms Co., Dept. 267, New Haven, Conn. U. S. A.



The Winchester system of wadding. The wadding expands evenly, sealing in the gas blast all the way to the muzzle, where the wadding is checked by the "choke" or constriction. The shot cluster travels on ahead unbroken. Actual test target 300 pellets out of 431 or 74% of the shot charge (1 1/4 oz. of 7 1/2 chilled) inside a 30-inch circle at 40 yards.

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EQUIPMENT that saves money, saves labor, that produces profits out of all proportion to its cost, readily interests the modern farmer. We've proven that in our business—a business that in a few years has grown to be the largest of its kind—grown by supplying farmers with money-saving, labor-saving, profit-producing equipment of the highest quality. Our products, guaranteed under the OK trademark, include

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From actual experience, thousands upon thousands of farmers in all sections of the country know and appreciate the great advantages of OK products over all others. They know that to be without OK equipment is a big handicap to successful and profitable stock raising.

Many of these farmers first became interested in the OK Stock Waterer, and finding that it fulfilled all claims made for it, soon became users and endorsers of all other OK modern equipment. OK Waterers are made in twelve sizes and styles to meet all requirements.

Breeders of pure-bred stock, dairymen—farmers who specialize in stock raising—are all glad to endorse OK equipment. Agricultural Experiment Stations, too, seeing the great merit of OK prod-

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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Arthur Capper
PUBLISHER

Vol. 49

October 4, 1919

No. 40

On the Trail of The Packers

By John A. Edwards

President First National Bank, Eureka, Kan.

RECENTLY there appeared on the front page of many of our leading newspapers a most plausible and diverting article written by Thomas E. Wilson, America's most famous, most respected, and foremost literary packer. This article was sent direct from the office of Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the Institute of American Meat Packers. The Greenwood County Livestock association of Greenwood County, Kansas, which lives under normal conditions in a rural food producing district, has been taught to understand that an institute is a place where experienced persons are made more experienced, where people of like mind and attainments associate to obtain from each other more knowledge, closer fellowship, greater perfection, and otherwise to prepare themselves for higher and more lucrative living. They further fortify themselves in an institute, against the ravages and onslaughts of their fellow men. It is from this institute that the public has received Mr. Wilson's letter. It is from our cow camps that we reply and partly thru courtesy, partly in self defense, partly because the Institute of American Meat Packers has heralded and authorized a letter, that is very plausible and quite seductive and also very misleading. The letter is the "Song of the Siren," which makes the heart forget the tremendous cattle losses of the present season. It is a song that offers no balm, in lieu of the losses, other than the melody; a song whose notes never peal the killing of countless cows, recklessly, and the slaughtering of innumerable baby calves; a song that does not lament the destruction of the nation's future cattle supply, nor offer relief to bankrupt cattlemen. It avoids, as most insignificant, packer ownership of stock yards, refrigerator cars, banks, grocery supplies, cottonseed mills, poultry, and tanneries. It avoids wholly and most conspicuously the issue of the Kenyon Bill now before Congress for consideration.

One would believe that Senator Kenyon and his Bill were foreigners, without baggage, without friends, and without an American passport! It's a song that condones and compliments the conditions of today, ameliorated by the packers, a song critical of Congress and the pending Congressional legislation, one which carries us in high hope, to the Elysian legislation of the future that the packers will suggest and approve; legislation in which Congress can concur and which Congress may enact.

For fear that the reading, considering, and long suffering public may be misguided and that the issues of today or the evils of yesterday may either be sanctioned or overlooked, this Greenwood County association, with due deference, approaches this Institute of American Packers. We make our bow, but with firm conviction and honest purpose, free of propaganda and without any intention of giving even the slightest offense.

The Institute of American Packers from its office, asks Mr. Wilson, its chairman, to answer, and evidently, publicly, three important questions: 1. "What do the packers need?" 2. "What is wrong with them?" 3. "Where are they going?" Contemplation of the chairman's published answer, causes this association to believe that the institute inquired of the wrong persons—provided full, unvarnished and digestible information was desired. "What is wrong?" the institute inquires. Mr. Wilson replies: "The principal thing wrong with the packing industry is a general suspicion that something is wrong." This association believes that this is the quotient.

During the railroad upheaval of a few years ago, a principal rate attorney was asked how rates were determined. He answered: "All that the traffic will bear". He solved the Sphinx's Riddle. Rates were readjusted and legalized. Railroads were taken out of politics, and politicians were taken out of railroads, passes were eliminated, general reductions and supervision were inaugurated, and the railroads prospered. Law, confidence, and general respect, became assets of the railroads and proved worth more than capitalized good will and blue sky. Mr. Wilson's answer is appropriate, correct, and worthy any diagnosing physician. Congress can and, perhaps, may be allowed to correct this suspicion and relieve the packers of the odium which engulfs them and engulfs them justly, so this association believes. This belief comes from experience and contact. Experience which has caused our members years of labor and endeavor but made fortunes for the packer. The packers control, or own a large part of the cottonseed mills of the nation. Last year's supplies of cottonseed meal and cake and this year's futures of the same product, have been advanced on us during the past summer, \$20 a ton, perhaps more. No one knows what advance was ordered yesterday. Very little cake or meal has been consumed in this country or abroad during the summer and yet meal and cake without demand, without public bidding, have, for unknown causes, unless manipulation and monopoly are causes, taken this aerial flight. This condition, the

institute should know, justifies "suspicion".

The Food Administration, a board of perhaps 10 men, in 1918 made a proposal that the government should buy of the packers pork on the supposition that the live hog would cost \$18.50 in Chicago, plus cost of killing and profit charges. The government implicitly obeyed the Food Administration's order and paid the packer for pork on the basis of \$18.50 for the hog. The packer during much of the season, bought hogs from the farmer on the market at from \$1 to \$3 a hundred, or about \$4 a head, less than the amount mentioned. Four dollars a head besides the side profit and earnings of the subsidiary companies made millions for the packers. Mr. Wilson says: "There is a general suspicion that something is wrong." Steers of the same kind, steers even who were brothers, varied as much as \$3 a hundred on different days, or times of the same day, or as much as \$40 a head. Yet hides went higher. The price of meat to the government for the steers, regardless of cost, did not change materially and if so, it varied no more than a thermometer on a hot day, when the mercury could not rise higher. "The principal thing is, that there is a suspicion."

—Mr. Wilson. Such suspicion may be well founded. In 1917, in the fall, for some unknown reason, packers bought poultry and other food products very low, until their houses burst with the storage. During the winter an order came from the Food Administration to keep the old hens and the daughters of old hens, until May. A chicken embargo became effective. Millions of bushels of high priced kafir and wheat

were wasted on these old, unprofitable, eggless hens. When May came, the packing houses had unloaded on a hungry and patriotic public, at perhaps an advance of 100 per cent over first cost, this packed poultry. The farmer's wife was then allowed to pursue happiness, life, liberty, and—poverty. The packers had made hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Food Administration, a body of mostly packer and stockyard men, had discharged their duties. Mr. Wilson says, "What the packing industry most needs, is a breathing spell." The amalgamated Institute of American Packers should not hesitate so reluctantly to trust the administration of the Kenyon Bill to the Secretary of Agriculture. We trusted Mr. Cotton, as Meat Administrator. Our Association believes that the Secretary of Agriculture and his staff and his appointees are as trustworthy as the Food Administration. We accepted them, and with their stock yard odor in good faith. We increased our hogs 4 million head in spite of Mr. Cotton and his 13 to one proclamation. We increased our herds of cattle 20 per cent, and we haven't complained. Nor doubted the government and its officers. The producing public loses consciousness when the Institute objects to mild supervision of the Secretary

of Agriculture for itself, but heartily endorsed rigid control of us by our Government's Food Administration, and Mr. Cotton. Mr. Wilson says: "The industry needs a more kind, less suspicious attitude on the part of the public."

The Institute of American Packers inquires, briefly and boldly of Mr. Wilson in question number one—"What do the packers need?" "Watchful waiting" and to be "Let alone," seems to be the prescription prescribed. This prescription is given to the institute by Mr. Wilson, divided into five, not 14, points. Mr. Wilson proposes as a remedy, not legislation, but a commission of accountants with no political affiliation, who shall audit each year's business, presumably after the business has escaped. Mistakes or crimes that may have been committed or may be discovered are to be referred to The Clayton, The Sherman, or other existing laws. New, or modern, or workable laws are avoided and not suggested, even in this "period of reconstruction". A committee already has been created and has been discharging its duty. This committee so acting, is not a committee of clerks shorn of executive and legal authority, and without political standing as desired by Mr. Wilson. This National Committee is one of reputation and of vigor. A committee which can compel witnesses, administer oaths, investigate corporations, and subsidiaries, at will. A committee that can suggest punishment or name crimes. A committee so masculine, so powerful, that the world and America all know it, all respect it, as they do no other. The Institute and all other organizations call this committee

The Federal Trades Commission. Point two of question number one gives the institute more information as to the packer's needs and makes another non-political committee, one which shall investigate the packer, and occasionally report progress. Pork, poultry, mutton, subsidiary corporations, are excluded. The work of the committee is eventually to be made public. Mr. Wilson expresses hope that some good may come of it. Point three advises the Institute of American Meat Packers that a third committee, drawn from the

(Continued on Page 38.)

The Packers' Cinch

Here is part of a list of Wilson's certified guaranteed fancy groceries as advertised in a current magazine:

Sweet Corn	Jellies	California Peaches
Green Peas	Salmon	Asparagus Tips
String Beans	Jams	Peanut Butter
Veal Loaf	Olives	Blackberries
Chili Sauce	Ham	Blueberries
Pineapple	Bacon	Raspberries
Tomatoes	Beets	Strawberries
Preserves	Cherries	Pork and Beans

The packers have a few other sidelines—675 in all—including half the sole leather, 80 per cent of the hides, 65 per cent of the eggs, and 35 per cent of the dairy butter. All they need do now is to take on millinery, clothing and coffins to get us from the cradle to the grave.

Greenwood County Livestock Association, Eureka, Kansas

WE HAVE requested John A. Edwards, one of our strong members and president of the First National Bank of this city, in behalf of the Greenwood County Livestock association, to reply to the letter of Thomas E. Wilson, president of the Wilson Packing Company, and chairman of the Institute of American Meat Packers, whose article appeared on the front page of many of the newspapers of this country.

We appreciate very much this article written by Mr. Edwards and would be glad for you to give him due credit for the authorship. We will be glad to have you publish this article as prominently as possible in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

H. A. LOVETT, President.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Livestock Editor T. W. Morse
 Farm Doings Harley Hatch
 Dairying John W. Wilkinson
 Medical Department Dr. C. H. Lerrigo
 Farm Engineering C. E. Jablow
 Poultry L. B. Reed
 Children's Pages Bertha G. Schmidt

Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906;
 at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of
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 Changes in advertisements or orders to discon-
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 of publication. An ad cannot be stopped or changed
 after it is inserted in a page and the page has been
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 any time Monday.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers Association.
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor
 CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor
 JOHN W. WILKINSON, Farm Editor FLOYD B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

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OUR TWO BEST SUBSCRIPTION OFFERS

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 The Farmers Mail and Breeze, one year for \$1.50. A club of three
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 WE GUARANTEE that every display 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 transac-
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 the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this con-
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 your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

THERE has been too much blowing about the Kansas wheat crop. We are prone to boast of the things we are going to have, which do not materialize. As a result we are advertised to the world as having a great many more chips in our hand than we are able to put on the table. We talked too soon about the wheat crop. As a matter of fact a large per cent of the Kansas wheat raisers will not make a cent on their wheat crop. The average yield probably will not be more than 12 or 13 bushels to the acre, and a great many fields will show a yield of less than 10.

The cost of harvesting the crop was enormous, and the quality of a great deal of the wheat was poor. The man who did not raise more than 10 bushels of wheat to the acre lost money. At best he worked for nothing himself, and paid out the proceeds of his crop to get it harvested and threshed. The hired man who gathered sheaves at the rate of \$5 to \$8 a day, made more money than the man who hired him where the yield was not more than 10 or 12 bushels an acre.

Farming is too much of a gamble. A co-operative system should be organized, under which the tiller of the soil would have the certainty of at least coming out even. The production of the farms of the country ought to be at least doubled. The cost of distribution ought to be cut in two. Farming being the most essential and important business in the country ought to be the most certain and the most profitable instead of the most uncertain and in very many cases the most unprofitable. The methods of farming in this country have been, with of course exceptions, the most wasteful employed in any business. As a result the fertility of the soil is being rapidly exhausted.

Do you know what will happen to this country when the farms have become so exhausted that they can no longer be made to yield a decent living to the cultivators? The republic will fall and the country will be filled with want and anarchy. The decline of Rome began with the decline of its agriculture, and kept pace with the steadily increasing impoverishment of its soils. As the Roman farms declined in production the population crowded more and more into the cities. The stern morality which characterized the ancient Roman was succeeded by laxity of morals. Wealth accumulated in the hands of a few while poverty became the lot of the masses. The cost of living rose with great rapidity, and while the rich reveled in luxury and extravagance the multitudes were brought to the doors of starvation. We have not reached that deplorable condition, but unless our methods of farming and distribution are revolutionized ruin will come to us as certainly as it came to ancient Rome.

It is not too late to save the situation. Worn out lands can be redeemed and restored to fertility. A system of transportation and distribution can be devised that will cut the cost in two. The vast areas of agricultural land in the United States can be made to produce enough to feed the world. Speculation in farm lands must be stopped.

Ownership of farm lands must be limited. Co-operation will be the salvation of the greatest and most important industry. Farming can be made the most attractive and most profitable of the learned professions, for in the coming age it will be a learned profession. The farmers themselves must work out their own salvation. It is no use for them to spend their time roaring about not getting a square deal, unless they follow up the roar by organizing and taking the deal into their own hands.

The Irish Again

I notice in "Passing Comment" in your issue of September 6, you quote an article from H. M. Nichols of Westphalia, Kan., in which he starts to compliment the Irish on their valor, makeup and originality, then adds that they show a lack of mental courage in that they have never departed from the religious faith of 800 years ago, and still believe in the infallibility of priest and pope. It is true that a major portion of the Irish choose to follow the faith of St. Patrick who first converted the islanders from paganism, rather than follow every wind of

doctrine that unfortunately scattered Christianity into a thousand fragments since the Reformation. This certainly does not imply a lack of mental courage. Altho no reflection is intended on our friends of other beliefs, it appears the faith of Patrick is not passing away any faster than his birthday. Witness the St. Patrick Cathedral of New York City, built by Irish servant girls, and the many other splendid church edifices and institutions of learning and charity thruout the United States, built in the main by the Irish. I might just add to this the monumental, unselfish work of the Knights of Columbus in the late world war. Usually the Irish are no fools about their religion, whatever their defects of government.

As to their still believing in the infallibility of the priest and pope, meant, as I take it for a slap at the Irish Catholic, of course this is but an old "bogey" that so often takes a tumble and then is set up again, much like the antics of Mutt and Jeff. Someone ought to claim a certainty as to religious belief, but neither priest nor pope claim infallibility as to any worldly matter. Mr. Nichols or anyone who wants to be fair minded on this subject should read Cardinal Gibbons's book, "Faith of our Fathers." Either borrow it from a Catholic neighbor or write John Murphy & Co., Baltimore, Md. However, I credit some of Mr. Nichols's remarks as pertinent. That Cromwell left the island in a "heluvaruss" is true, and we might take one on that. In the beginning it appears that England got the island by a counterfeit title, and during a fit of temporary insanity on the part of the rightful owners. Thruout its long, brave struggle it has had negative and positive elements, and incompatibility of temper, much like the present wrangle over the League of Nations, and it would seem that it would require half a legion of angels from heaven to settle the dispute.

I have no particular interest in any religious controversy between Catholics and non-Catholics, but in the last paragraph of his letter Mr. Dowd, evidently a loyal Catholic, confirms the argument I have made against Irish independence. It is not a question of ability or integrity of individual Irishmen; it is just the hard fact that is acknowledged by Mr. Dowd: that there is an irreconcilable incompatibility of belief and temper which makes an agreement impossible. That is the reason an Irish republic will fail if formed.

The Great Strike

As this is being written what promises to be the greatest and most important strike in history is on. The great steel trust employs nearly 300,000 workmen. It declares the average wage of its employes is \$6.33 a day, or an average of \$1,950 a year. Unskilled labor receives all the way from \$3.75 to \$6.50 a day, and skilled labor receives much higher pay. The trust has a pension system under which employes are retired at a certain age with a life pension. More than 2,000 former employes are now on the pension roll of the corporation. The trust says it expended last year more than 12 million dollars in welfare work to better the conditions of the working people. It has established a profit sharing plan and encouraged the employes to invest in stock of the corporation on which I think they are guaranteed a certain dividend.

"What," asks the head of the steel trust, "has labor to complain about? Since 1914 the working day of the workers has been shortened, and the average wage has been increased from \$2.88 to \$6.33 a day."

These claims, so far as I know, are not disputed. Why then, the strike? The American Federation of Labor which is backing the great strike, does not demand an increase of pay or fewer hours of work in the day. But the steel trust does not recognize the unions, and refuses to enter into collective bargaining with them. Mr. Gary, spokesman for the steel trust and chairman of the board of directors, says he is willing to deal with the workmen as individuals but not with the representatives of the unions.

Here then is the basis of the controversy. It is different from any other strike so far as I know that has ever been called in that the question of increase of wages or the shortening of the working day, is not involved. It is a great controversy over the question whether capital or organized labor shall dominate. Mr. Gary says, in effect, that the men who have supplied the capital, who own the controlling interest in the stock have the right of absolute management of the property and the right to dictate the terms on which labor shall be employed. He holds, on the other hand, that each

individual should have the right to deal independently and sell his labor in the best market possible.

Theoretically, individual bargaining of the laborer is ideal but practically in these days it is impossible. In these days of great industrial organization the individual cannot be a free agent. In the primitive days of industry when there was no modern improved machinery a laborer did have a considerable amount of choice. If he was an artisan a few, and generally inexpensive, tools were all that were necessary for him to set up in business on his own account. He therefore did not have to work for another unless he so desired.

Acting on this theory the courts until a comparatively recent date held that where a workman was injured by defective machinery or some defect in the car, in the case of a railroad, the workman knowing of the defect and still continuing to work with the defective machine, was guilty of contributory negligence. Within recent years a number of courts, notably the supreme court of Kansas, have modified that rule; abandoned it in fact. In a case where a railroad brakeman had been injured while climbing a defective ladder, the court held the doctrine of contributory negligence could not apply altho the brakeman knew that the ladder was defective, because he could not control the conditions under which he must labor. It is idle to say, under modern conditions that an individual can work or not as he pleases. Unless he has capital and can live from the income of his investments, he must work, starve, beg or steal, and if he works, in most cases he must work under conditions fixed by the employer. This provides the best reason for the organizing of labor.

If it is urged, as in the case of the steel trust, that the workers have been fairly dealt with, the reply can be made that the laws providing for shorter days of labor, better factory conditions, were all opposed by employers, and were placed on the statutes thru the efforts of labor unions. The advocates of organized labor say whatever concessions to the employes have been granted by the steel trust have been granted because of the fear of organized labor, and the public sentiment created by the efforts of organized labor.

Between these great contending forces is a great mass of people who are not directly interested either in the steel trust or in organized labor, who feel that the industrial situation should not be absolutely dominated by either organized capital or organized labor. They feel that absolute domination by either group means exploitation and industrial despotism. What the country demands is that labor and capital shall form a partnership and not continue to be arrayed in hostile camps. I know there are those who insist such a partnership cannot be formed, but I do not believe them.

H. D. Watson

A remarkable old man addressed the International Farm congress at Kansas City last Friday. Colonel H. D. Watson of Kearney, Neb., will be 73 years old next month, but he has the spirit and enthusiasm and leg action of a man 30 years his junior. That is because he has a vision and a dream. Men of that kind do not really grow old, for their dreams are full of the forward look, the vision, the bubbling hope of youth. They die, of course, but they die young despite the flight of years. Colonel Watson went to Western Nebraska 40 years ago with nothing, I believe, except some debts. He built up a ranch of 8,000 acres and on it he built scores of houses for his tenants. He planted hundreds of trees for shade. He provided entertainment for the families of the people helping him to make the wilderness bloom and blossom, or rather perhaps it should be said he helped the people on his ranch to create means of entertainment for themselves. He was the first man to demonstrate that alfalfa could be grown successfully on upland in Western Nebraska. He demonstrated that by rotation of crops and proper cultivation he could more than double the average yield of corn and wheat. During ten years his wheat averaged 28 bush-

els an acre while the average yield in Nebraska was little better than 10 bushels an acre. He grew comfortably rich while a majority of dry land farmers either lost ground or barely held their own.

And now at an age when most men are content to take their ease and dream of the past, he is hurrying from one side of the continent to the other in the interest of a dream of the future.

What is it? Briefly this: He proposes to organize great community co-operative farms peopled and tilled by poor men and their families who have no capital except a willingness to work and save. His idea is to put 200 of these families on his great co-operative farm and give 100 acres to each family. Cows will be provided, the best dairy stock, no scrubs to be allowed, with the best of hogs and poultry. The farm will be cultivated with tractors on the most scientific basis, and in accordance with the lessons learned in the school of Watson's experience. It will be no visionary Utopia, but managed according to the hardheaded experience of a New Englander who has demonstrated the correctness of his methods of farming.

To buy the land to build the 200 homes and other necessary buildings; to provide the stock and farm machinery; to build the co-operative cannery and creamery; all these things will cost 2 million dollars; that will include the school building and equipment necessary for the education of the children of the colony. He figures from his own experience of 40 years that the families can live well, and within 10 years will have paid back the 2 million, when they will own the property, and can then divide it or continue to operate it co-operatively as they wish; with the strong probability that by that time the benefits of working together will be so apparent that none of them will want to abandon it.

Then, with the 2 million earned Mr. Wilson proposes that another colony shall be started. In fact by that time he hopes that the wasteful farm system of this country will be revolutionized, the production of the farms of the country more than doubled and the wealth of the land increased beyond the hopes of the greatest optimist of the present.

The plan proposed by Colonel Watson has attracted nationwide attention. The Springfield, Mass., Republican comments on Watson and his dream as follows:

A revolutionary movement in farming, which may add millions of dollars to the assets of each Middle West state and transform vacant areas all over the nation into veritable garden spots, is the aim of a great community farm idea now being developed by H. D. Watson of Kearney, Neb., who was born and bred in Amherst. The plan has the approval of Secretary Lane and has received favorable comment from such men as Liberty H. Bailey of Cornell, Thomas N. Carver of Harvard, Dr. W. O. Thompson of Ohio University, Dr. Kenyon Butterfield of Massachusetts Agricultural college, Dr. N. A. Pearson of Ames, and experts in many states east and west.

Watson is a dreamer, of course. The community farm idea is not his first dream. He has had others. As a result of one of his dreams (the alfalfa dream) Nebraska last season produced one crop that sold for 58 million dollars. The man who can introduce a crop that will produce that much money in a single year is entitled to a hearing. Nebraska is watching the reception of his community farm plan with peculiar personal interest.

The Republican then tells something of the Watson dreams in detail and of some of the things he has done since leaving the village of Amherst, Mass., a little more than half a century ago. Kearney neighbors have watched the development of some of those dreams, first with wonder, and finally with amazement, for the things that he has dared to dream have been mostly a generation ahead of the time when the dream was born.

It took courage to act upon the inspiration of such a dream, when he risked everything on three or four thousand acres of alfalfa before its uses were known and before it had any commercial value. His dreams of deep plowing and intensive cultivation produced wonder crops of wheat and corn and oats, and orchards dotting the hillsides, during those dry years when crops were almost nil. We might say that most desperate courage was required to build the largest dairy barn in the world, and to fill it with cows, and to operate a creamery and buy milk from farmers and blaze the way for better farm conditions. Something of the same courage may have existed when he imported expensive winter wheat into the county and set an example which within a few years caused a complete abandonment of spring wheat and the growing of winter wheat. But all this was neither luck nor bravado, nor courage at all, except the courage of his own convictions and of his beliefs that certain efforts would produce certain effects—and these convictions never went wrong—no more than the wizardry of Burbank and Edison has produced astonishing but practical results.

Publicity as a Remedy

John Harvey of Richmond, Kan., advocates publicity as the remedy for high cost of living. In brief he suggests that the factories shall be compelled to tell the exact cost of manufacturing every article manufactured and sold. Mr. Harvey evidently has not great admiration for the present national administration so far as concerns helping the people who are suffering from high cost of living. He says:

All the present hurrah about reducing the

cost of living is bosh. All the present administration has done or will do is to try to lower the price of wheat, corn, hogs and cattle. No attempt has been made to lower the cost of manufactured goods. One proposition was to reduce the price of wheat 50 cents a bushel. The average consumption of wheat is 4½ bushels, so that the laboring man, if he received the entire benefit of the reduction, would save only \$2.25 in a year.

I agree entirely with the suggestion that there should be the fullest publicity of cost both of production, manufacture and distribution. Let the public know, for example, just what the farmer receives for the hide; what the packer receives for it; what the tanner receives; what it costs to tan the hide; what it costs to manufacture the hide into shoes, and what the manufacturer gets for it; what the jobber gets; what the retailer gets, so the ultimate consumer may know just how many rakeoffs he has to pay when he buys that pair of shoes.

There are a great many fools in this country who are willing to pay exorbitant prices for what they buy, but if they knew that they were getting stung in the way of exorbitant profits, while they would still buy the highest priced goods, they would demand more for their money, and the people who are not fools would refuse to pay more than reasonable prices if they knew exactly every item of cost in the article bought.

An Old Soldier's Opinion

I am opposed to a standing army and to West Point, the military staff at Washington and the army leaders in the Democratic and Republican parties in the Senate and House, also against compulsory military training which takes our boys at the age of 18 or 19 from high school or college, takes their time learning something which will not benefit them in after life. It is a waste of time and also a great cost.

If we must have an army I would do as we did in 1861-65; each company would elect its officers from captain down to corporal and promote for merit. I think in the last war it smacked too much of a military ring in the national guards, and kept as near to the regular army as possible, as the men in the company had no say. The governor and the adjutant general had all the authority, which was too much military ring. If I had my say Congress would pass a law and turn the border trouble over to the states of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. I think they could take care of the matter in good shape without much red tape and cost. I am for a league against any candidate who would stand for a compulsory military training for our boys.

I enlisted in 1861, when 15 years old. I also served in Light Battery G, 4th Regiment of Artillery from 1867 to 1870. I think I know something about the army as it existed at that time.

JOHN W. JAMS.

Oskaloosa, Kan.

The Bolsheviks Helped

I have been reading with great interest the published articles written by Ludendorff and von Tirpitz, the leaders respectively of the German army and navy. There are several things in their articles that are mighty interesting and which also give the lie to the German government's claim that the war was forced upon it. While Ludendorff most bitterly condemns Prince Lichnowsky, who was German Ambassador to Great Britain at the outbreak of the war, and who published a diary showing that Earl Gray tried to prevent war, and would have prevented it if Germany had been willing, Ludendorff admits England did not want the war.

Another interesting statement in the Ludendorff papers is the admission that the Bolsheviks were steadily undermining the authority of the German government and destroying the morale of the German army. It was the influence of the Bolshevik leaders as much as the force of the allied armies that brought defeat to Germany. The German government had encouraged the Bolsheviks to overthrow the government of the czar until Russia ceased to fight and the treaty of Litovsk was signed, but according to Ludendorff the German government helped to create a force which resulted in the ruin of the kaiser and his government. This seems to bear out the claim of Lenin and Trotsky who insisted their propaganda was responsible for the overthrow of the German and Austrian governments.

Their Money and Life

Forty Kansas stockmen and bankers went to Chicago recently to appeal to the packers before appealing to Washington. Kansas livestock producers have lost about 75 million dollars in the packers' markets this season. But all the producers ask now is that the packers or the government save the livestock industry, and if the packers really want any more American beef, instead of relying on their cheaper product in Argentina, they now should be in a mood to throw out the life line to the drowning livestock men.

Some concessions are certain to be made if everybody will agree to let the packer problem and packer markets alone, whereby the American producer will remain just where his friend the packer wants him.

Bring the Boys Home Immediately

I KNOW of no other Administration we ever have had which has done so much talking about democracy and all the while has practiced executive autocracy to the limit.

For instance, there is no law by which American boys may be sent abroad for military service except thru a declaration of war by Congress. But law or no law, this is being done. Just the other day we dispatched 5,000 American troops to Silesia, a country with which we are not at war.

We have at this moment between 8,000 and 10,000 American boys fighting in Russia, although we have not declared war against that country and have no reason to do so. Four hundred and eighty of these boys have been killed in one sector, and a few days ago 23 others were killed in another.

These boys were conscripted for our war with Germany, but are held in Russia against their will and against their rights as American citizens and have been so held for many months despite their own wishes and the pleas of their relatives that they be returned home where every duty calls them.

Where they are in Arctic cold and vermin-and-disease ridden Siberia, conditions are so appalling that crimes occur daily among these decent boys and young men because it seems better, and maybe is better, to be sent home a convict than to stay another hour in that Russian hell.

"I may have to spend the rest of my life in prison," one boy soldier caught purposely stealing a shirt wrote home to his sister, "but thank God I shall be in sight of the homeland at least."

Frequent promises to bring these boys home have finally come down to this definite statement by the Secretary of War: They are not to be released until volunteers (also to be sent to Russia without authority from Congress) are found to take their places.

Out of 100,000 recruits enlisted by the War Department, just 1,038 have so far expressed a willingness to go to Siberia—a little more than 1 per cent. At this rate our young men now battling in that country for their existence against bullets, disease and another Russian winter, may become graybeards before they see their homeland again, or be exterminated by the Russian hordes.

There has been no declaration of war by this country against Russia, Siberia, or Silesia and our troops have no more business there than the troops of a foreign power would have on our soil. Their presence there can but create a mischief-breeding situation in this time of unrest. Besides these troop movements have nothing more behind them than a most grave and questionable usurpation of autocratic power by the same executives who wish this country to place the lives and welfare of all its young men in their hands thru universal compulsory military training, with permanent conscription for all men up to 46 years.

But, whatever we may think about this, the country should demand the immediate withdrawal of all American troops from Russia and Silesia and the return with the utmost dispatch of all American soldiers now serving in Europe. Such legislation is now before Congress. If the people will show where they stand in regard to this it can be passed by both Houses by nearly a unanimous vote, and by one large enough to be veto proof. Speed is necessary if these boys are to come out of Russia this year.

Our presence in Russia still is something of a mystery. The Secretary of War says our troops are there "to guard a railroad." He does not refer to it as a war. But a War Department poster asking for volunteers to go to Siberia, displays in large type the line, "War is Not Yet Finished in Russia." It doesn't say whose war. However, it is known that our men are there because an arrangement was made with Japan to send them there. And Japan is Russia's old enemy and has unsatisfied ambitions in Siberia.

In this formerly friendly and now faction-torn land of Russia, "there is one subject about which everybody is now agreed," writes a returned newspaper correspondent, "and that is hatred of Uncle Sam." Thanks to our meddling and to this unwise, dangerous and autocratic policy, we now are just about as popular with Russia's 200 million people as the kaiser is with us.

But, for the moment, I think even this consideration is beside the point compared with compelling these 8,000 to 10,000 American boys to remain in Russia another winter under conditions which are driving some of them insane.

Arthur Capper.

Washington, D. C.

Double the Wheat Returns

Early Deep Plowing, Thoro Preparation of the Ground, Proper Selection of Seed, and Careful Planting, Will Insure Profitable Production

By William M. Jardine

WHEAT growing has been and probably always will continue to be one of the chief industries of Kansas. About 8 million acres will be a large area to plant to one crop, but this is what the farmers of Kansas are doing this year in the case of wheat. We are extensive rather than intensive wheat farmers, that is to say, we operate large areas with big machinery and without very much detailed attention. We do not spend much time in figuring out suitable rotations to employ, how to build up the humus of the soil, and how to maintain soil fertility, all of which are essential in intensive farming. The extensiveness of our farming methods is emphasized by our low average acre yield.

During the past 15 years the farm lands of Kansas have advanced more than 100 per cent in value, while during the same period records show little if any increase in acre yield. Under the system of farming that has been practiced during the past 10 years and which is still in use on the majority of farms, it is impossible for a young man to buy a farm on borrowed capital at 6 to 8 per cent interest and pay for the land from the proceeds of the crop. It is true that in the days gone by our fathers and grandfathers probably made money in extensive farming of the virgin soils which they obtained at very little cost, but now conditions have changed. The same land today brings from \$60 to \$150 an acre and if handled in the old fashioned way seldom can be made to produce yields that will return a profit on the investment, to say nothing of providing a reasonable salary for its owner.

It is not very likely that many of our farmers who are past the prime of life, and it is these men who own the majority of Kansas farms, will change their methods to any extent now. A good many of them are retiring to the city and turning the management of their places over to tenants. According to the best information we have, some 38 per cent of our farms are being operated by tenants. While this is the trend of agricultural conditions, we continue to produce in Kansas large numbers of young men on whose shoulders rests the future hope of Kansas agriculture. The most of these young men, however, cannot become owners of farms in this state for many years except thru inheritance, unless they put more intelligence into the business of farming than it is now receiving, because as previously stated, it is practically impossible for crops under the present system of farming to produce money enough to pay 7 or 8 per cent interest on land worth \$100 to \$200 and leave anything to liquidate the principal.

Today the cost of producing a bushel of wheat on Kansas farms ranges from \$1 to \$2 according to the acre yield obtained. In Kansas this cost can be reduced by readjusting the farming business thru the production of a diversity of crops in rotation and the growing of livestock on the farm, thus allowing a better distribution of labor, the feeding of by-products, and the upkeep of the fertility of the soil, more timely handling of the soils and a large yield of wheat.

While the average farmer today is operating his farm in much the same fashion followed 20 years ago, except that he is employing bigger and better machinery and is working less hard—which is a very good thing—he does not need to be particularly concerned about increased yields because he owns his farm and it cost him little. If he received 3 or 4 per cent interest on his capital he has sufficient to care for himself and family comfortably. Therefore, it is not for the welfare of this man that I am concerned; it is not in his interest that I am now writing. It is the young man, the prospective farmer, the farmer of the future for whom I am concerned and whom I want to reach. Some day, and not in the far distant future, our boys will be the farmers of this state, at least they ought to be and will be if it is made half possible for them to be, and I want to try to show them that there is a way which if followed will enable them to become owners of land even at its present high value.

In every county of the state it is possible to point out progressive farmers, young and old, who are making money on high priced land by employing modern business methods in their farming operations together with scientific farm practices/ de-

veloped by our state experiment stations at Manhattan, Hays, Colby, Garden City, Dodge City, and Tribune. For the past 25 years we have been experimenting at one or more of these experiment stations with all kinds of crops brought from every section of the world, to determine those best suited to our conditions of soil and climate. Not only do the conditions in Kansas affecting the growing of crops differ from those of other states, but they also vary widely in different parts of the state. As a result of our work we have almost reached the point where we can say positively what crops are best suited to grow in every county of the state. It has been thru tests and experiments at these stations that our hard red winter wheats have been developed and commercialized and the varieties of wheat now grown in Kansas are from pure seed of improved varieties first distributed by the experiment stations.

We have reached the time when further increase in the yield of wheat must come thru the planting of better varieties and using improved

that even if their blood be pure, no two of his animals are alike in every respect, and that if he maintains the high standard of his herd, to say nothing about improving it, each year he must select for his future seed stock the best individuals. Likewise, with a strain of wheat. If, as I said, we have the best wheat obtainable in the world in our Turkey and Kharkof hard red winter wheats, the next step is to see if we cannot find plants among our home seed that are superior to others and from these plants increase the seed and develop a new higher yielding strain. The purest field of wheat in Kansas is composed of individual plants no two of which are alike and it is the problem of the plant breeder to seek the highest yielding plants and propagate them and keep them pure until the seed can be increased sufficiently to put it into the hands of farmers. This is an expensive, tedious, exacting job and one which can be conducted only by experts with the financial support of the state and Federal government.

This is one of the lines of work in progress at our experiment stations. It requires seven or eight years to develop a new breed of wheat. This length of time is required because it is necessary to begin with a single plant; usually the most promising looking heads of a plant are chosen. The seed from each of these heads is planted in a single row. The performance of each plant is carefully noted and records kept on the various characters of the plants such as hardness, stiffness of straw to see if the variety will stand up and not lodge, resistance to disease, earliness of maturity, and other things, as well as yield. At the end of each growing season the seed from the best yielding rows is saved and kept pure, and milling and baking tests are made to determine the value of the various varieties for bread making. Before all of these points can be determined with certainty, tests must be made for six to eight years.

After the best varieties in the head-row tests have been determined, seeds of these varieties are planted in 1-40 acre increase plots from which seed is obtained sufficient to plant a larger area. The next step is to increase the product of these plots still further until sufficient seed can be produced to try out with farmers in various parts of the state.

So much may be said for the improvement of a variety and what it will mean to the young farmer who must take into account every factor that affects the yield if he is going to pay 6 to 8 per cent interest on \$100 an acre land. Two bushels increase in yield to the acre resulting from the planting of a better variety means a net gain because it costs practically no more to produce 40 bushels to the acre than it does to produce 38 bushels and the extra two bushels to the acre would be a net gain of, say, \$2 an acre which would mean 6 per cent interest on one-third of the acreage which produced the wheat.

Another way of reducing the cost of producing a bushel of wheat is to vary the rate of planting with the date of planting. In Kansas wheat planting time begins early in September, in certain seasons and in certain localities, and extends into November. In a single season a farmer may plant some wheat early in September and some as late as November and he will plant at the same rate on both of these dates. We have found at the Kansas Experiment station that the earlier wheat is planted the less seed it is necessary to plant for maximum yield. If by knowing how much seed to plant at a certain date it is possible to save a half bushel of seed, the saving is a net gain and means, say, 50 cents which is 6 per cent interest on 1-12 of the acreage planted if the land is valued at \$100 an acre.

There are still other factors in connection with the growing of wheat and other crops, that, to the farmer who has been in the business for 20 or more years, who owns his own land and is established in comparative comfort, seem like baby play and not worthy of serious consideration, but whose acceptance or rejection by the man who is trying to pay for a farm out of the proceeds of the crops produced will determine his success or failure. So again I say I am presenting these facts for the prospective farmer, the young man who is trying to buy his farm on borrowed money and pay for it from his crops. It is these young men that I wish to encourage to become the owners of the 36 per cent of the farms in the state that are now tenanted, because the

(Continued on Page 39.)

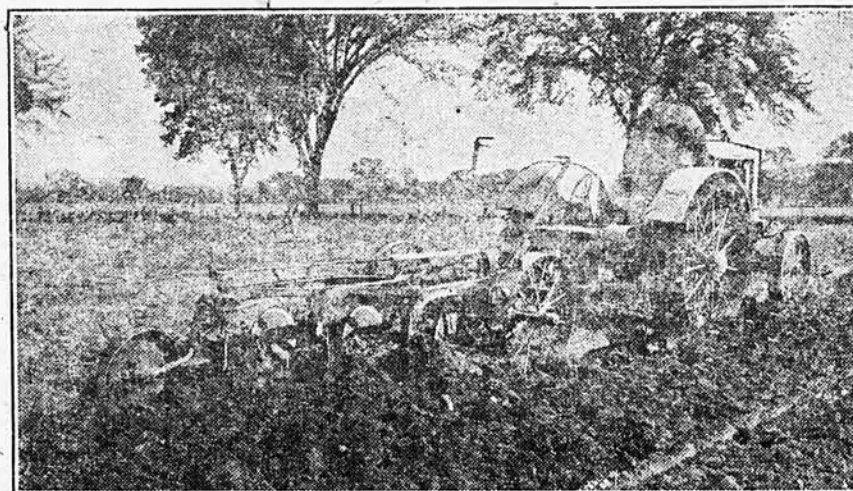


Kansas Wheat Acreage Has Been Reduced One-Third and We Must Double the Yield Next Year in Order to Maintain Our Past Record.

planting methods. It is right here that we believe we can help the young farmers. At the Manhattan Experiment station during the last six years we have developed new varieties of wheat that are now yielding and have yielded from the first year's test, from 2 to 5 bushels an acre more than the best wheat the best farmers in the state are now growing. Kansas Turkey wheat in 15 tests in 1914 gave a yield of 38.15 bushels an acre, and in 19 tests in 1915 yielded 22.42 bushels an acre. Kansas Pedigree, No. 762 in 15 tests yielded 30.51 bushels to the acre, and in 19 tests for 1915 yielded 25.23 bushels to the acre. Local variety of wheat in 14 tests for 1914 gave a yield of 26.76 bushels an acre, and in 18 tests for 1915 gave a yield of 21.55 bushels. The averages for the three kinds of wheat for two years were 25.28 bushels for the first; 27.87 bushels for the second; 24.15 bushels for the third.

If the yield of the wheat crop of the state can be so increased, the same can be done with corn, with the sorghums, and with alfalfa, and the station will develop this work as rapidly as it is possible to find the time, the help, and the money to carry on these expensive investigations. This is a work in which farmers also can co-operate with the Kansas Experiment station to good advantage.

In their growth and development, plants are governed by the same fundamental laws as are animals. The same methods that are employed in improving livestock, and which are familiar to all of us, must be used with a breed of wheat, oats, barley, or any other crop. A man who owns a herd of purebred Shorthorn cattle knows well



There are 5 Million Acres of Wheat Land in Kansas on Which It is Very Practicable to Use Tractors for Early Deep Plowing.

Don't Waste the Straw Crop

Mulching Wheat Prevents Winter Killing and Soil Drifting, Improves the Fertility of the Land and Greatly Increases the Yield

By John W. Wilkinson

STRAW IS regarded by many persons as only cumbersome waste material that must be removed from the land in the easiest and quickest way possible. The high price of wheat during the past two years has caused a greatly increased acreage in wheat and a correspondingly great increase in the amount of straw produced. The snows of last winter and the heavy rainfall in the spring caused an abnormal growth of straw in rye, wheat and oats. Many farmers estimate that the straw will average about a ton to the acre, while some of our scientific experts estimate that for every 60 pounds of wheat, 100 pounds of straw are produced. Then land yielding 20 bushels to the acre will produce a ton of straw to the acre. If the yield is only two-thirds of 20 bushels the amount of straw produced would be $\frac{2}{3}$ of a ton. The amount of winter wheat in the United States is estimated to be 48,933,000 acres and the amount of spring wheat is estimated to be 22,593,000 acres making a total of 71,526,000 acres. There are 42,365,000 acres of oats; 8,899,000 acres of barley; and 6,576,000 acres of rye in the United States this year. The total acreage in these small grains is approximately 130 million and this means that the straw crop of the United States this year will be about 130 million tons.

In Kansas alone there will be 12 million tons of straw which will cover 25,000 acres of land. In the United States these straw stacks will cover 250,000 acres. Some of this straw will be used for feed and bedding, but we haven't a sufficient number of livestock to consume such a large amount of straw. Next year will add more straw stacks and many farmers will burn up these stacks in order to get them out of the way and save the land for the next year's crop. Many who have tried this in past years have found out to their sorrow that they didn't really save the land. The burned spots developed sores bigger than the straw stack bottoms. Such farmers realize now that they cannot afford to put blisters on land worth from \$150 to \$200 an acre. Neither can they afford to leave the straw in the stack to rot and be deprived of the use of the ground for two or three years.

A better plan is to scatter the straw over the land and in this way build up its fertility and productivity. To get the best results the straw must be distributed evenly and uniformly. This can be accomplished best by means of a straw spreader. Scattering straw with a pitch fork is a slow and a very unsatisfactory method under present labor conditions. The straw must be spread very thin and never in bunches. With a straw spreader two men can cover 10 to 20 acres a day. A good machine should carry a ton at a load and spread the straw evenly in swaths 15 to 20 feet wide. The work can be done after seeding in any slack time. Fifty cents an acre for the work will cover the cost and the machines are inexpensive. The difference between saving or losing 2 acres on a 20-bushel yield at \$2.20 involves \$88. The outlay for a machine is somewhere near that amount.

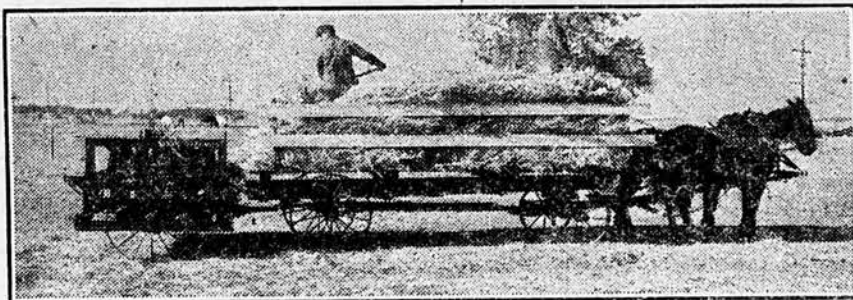
Straw will be found of great value as a top dressing for wheat when applied in November or December after the ground has had a light freeze. When applied at this time it will protect the young wheat from severe freezing weather that usually follows in January and February, will collect and hold the snow which will afford an additional protection against high cold winds, and when the snow melts there will be provided an additional reserve supply of moisture. Then in wet and freezing weather or when there is a heavy sleet it will prevent sheets of ice from forming close to the ground and smothering out the wheat. Later in February and March when it is freezing at night and thawing in the middle of the day, the straw will protect the young wheat against sudden changes in temperature that may come almost any time.

A top dressing of straw is also very beneficial on soil that is of a sandy nature or blowy type. It helps to check the drifting of the soil, and thereby prevents the roots of the young wheat plants from being uncovered and exposed to the drying action of the winds. Thousands of acres of wheat are killed every year by high winds and heavy frosts and freezes when all of it could be saved if properly top-dressed with straw at the rate of 1 to 2 tons an acre from November 1 to January 1. No one need have any fear of a thin top-

dressing of straw affording a harbor or winter quarters for chinch bugs when it is applied at this time. There is not likely to be any bugs in the straw stacks and those in the fields will have already sought shelter in the weeds and trash along the fence rows which can be burned off before the straw is distributed over the field.

"The scattering of wheat straw as a top dressing for wheat," says Prof. George A. Dean, state entomologist for Kansas, "will not harbor chinch bugs at that time of the year. These bugs then are in their winter quarters and will not emerge until the following spring. Even if a thin covering of straw had been put on earlier, or before the chinch bugs were in their winter quarters, I feel safe in saying that it would not provide sufficient protection to the bugs to enable them to pass the winter there."

Straw also makes a valuable fertilizer for poor land and helps to build-up its supply of humus. It improves the physical condition and texture of the soil and stimulates bacterial action. Thru the ad-



A Progressive Farmer in Western Kansas Reports That a Top-Dressing of Straw Increased the Yield of His Wheat 5 Bushels an Acre.

dition of humus the moisture holding capacity of the soil is greatly increased. It adds materially to the fertility of the soil and therefore increases the yield of wheat or other crop that may be grown. The fertilizing materials added by the straw are nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash.

On loose sloping ground that is inclined to wash badly after heavy rains, a top-dressing of straw aids greatly in checking the erosion by the water and stops the soil waste. When thrown into ditches and washes it helps to collect and hold the drifting soil until a permanent fill is made. The use of straw as a mulch for potatoes, tomatoes, strawberries, and young orchards has shown its great value in helping to conserve the supply of soil moisture in dry seasons.

Authorities at all of our experiment stations agree that the top-dressing of wheat with straw is a wise practice that will prevent winter-killing and thereby greatly increase the yield of the wheat. "One of the best ways of utilizing straw," says Prof. L. E. Call of the Kansas Experiment station, "is to scatter it as a light top-dressing on wheat. Care should be taken, however, to scatter the straw evenly and thin. In my opinion it never is advisable to apply more than a ton of straw to the acre. It is of greatest benefit to wheat in seasons when the wheat makes only a small growth in the fall, and is therefore likely to suffer from winter-killing during the winter."

The South Dakota Experiment stations saved winter wheat three years in three by putting on a

top-dressing of 3 tons to the acre. Other fall wheat areas in the neighborhood were a failure and the farmers were discouraged; rust in their spring wheat was making it an unprofitable crop. Yet they could have raised good crops of winter wheat if they had not held some absurd view about burning straw as the best remedy for controlling weeds and chinch bugs. "At Eureka," says Prof. Manley Champlin, "where winter wheat cannot be grown by ordinary methods we have found that by mulching it with 3 tons of straw to the acre in November we can save the wheat every time. Any how we saved the crop in this way in 1915, 1916, and 1917 when all unmulched wheat was killed. In our experiments at Highmore we learned that it was very important to do an even job of spreading, and in 1917 our winter wheat survived with 20 to 80 per cent stand under the mulch while the fields not mulched were a total loss."

Experiments in Iowa show that when from 2 to 2½ tons of straw an acre were applied with a straw spreader, the yields of wheat on the straw covered areas were much larger and graded higher than the wheat from fields where no straw was used. Most of the wheat from the straw covered areas graded No. 2 and weighed from 60 to 62 pounds to the bushel while that from fields having no covering of straw only graded No. 3 and weighed from 56 to 58 pounds to the bushel.

Thomas Cooper, director of North Dakota Agricultural Experiment station, says "the loss from blow soil is cumulative. It is likely to grow greater from year to year rather than grow less. Some system must be adopted which will effectively stop blowing every spring. The simplest method of doing this is the application of either strawy manure or of straw. If straw can be applied to a field soon enough, blowing can be absolutely prevented."

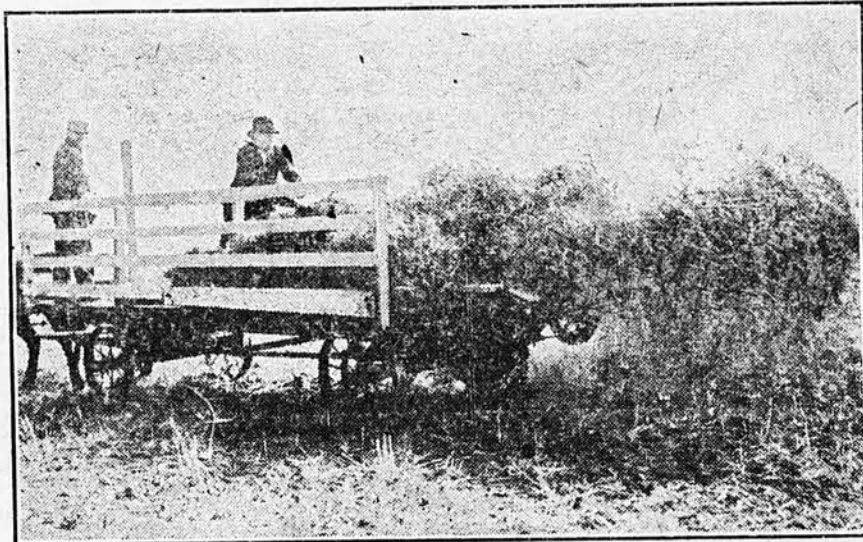
The University of Illinois had carefully covered test plots with straw and raised 17½ bushels more an acre on plots that were covered with straw than they did on adjoining plots that were otherwise fertilized, but left bare. The Missouri Experiment station covered test plots with strawy manure and got 40 bushels to the acre, while other plots that were not covered were badly winter-killed.

Farmers in every part of the wheat growing regions of the United States who have used straw as a top-dressing for wheat confirm the experience of the experiment stations. William Knop of Preston, Kan., who has a big farm in Western Kansas covered 160 acres with straw and checked it up against 160 acres in the same section that he didn't protect. There was a marked difference in the quality of the wheat and the one quarter section beat the other quarter section by an average of 5 bushels an acre, yielding 800 bushels in total excess, which at present prices for wheat would make a cash profit worth considering.

F. J. Freeouf of Nebraska, tried an experiment on a little 10-acre field that puts the proof very clear. In a letter to the *Alfalfa Journal* he says, "On a field 80 rods long and 20 rods wide, which slopes to the northwest, I spread straw on both north and south ends, but because of the lack of straw I did not cover about 2 acres in the middle of the field. The wheat on that belt not covered with straw died, while on the remainder of the field there was a good stand of wheat, which made an excellent growth. It is a very good proof to me that a straw spreader is a good investment."

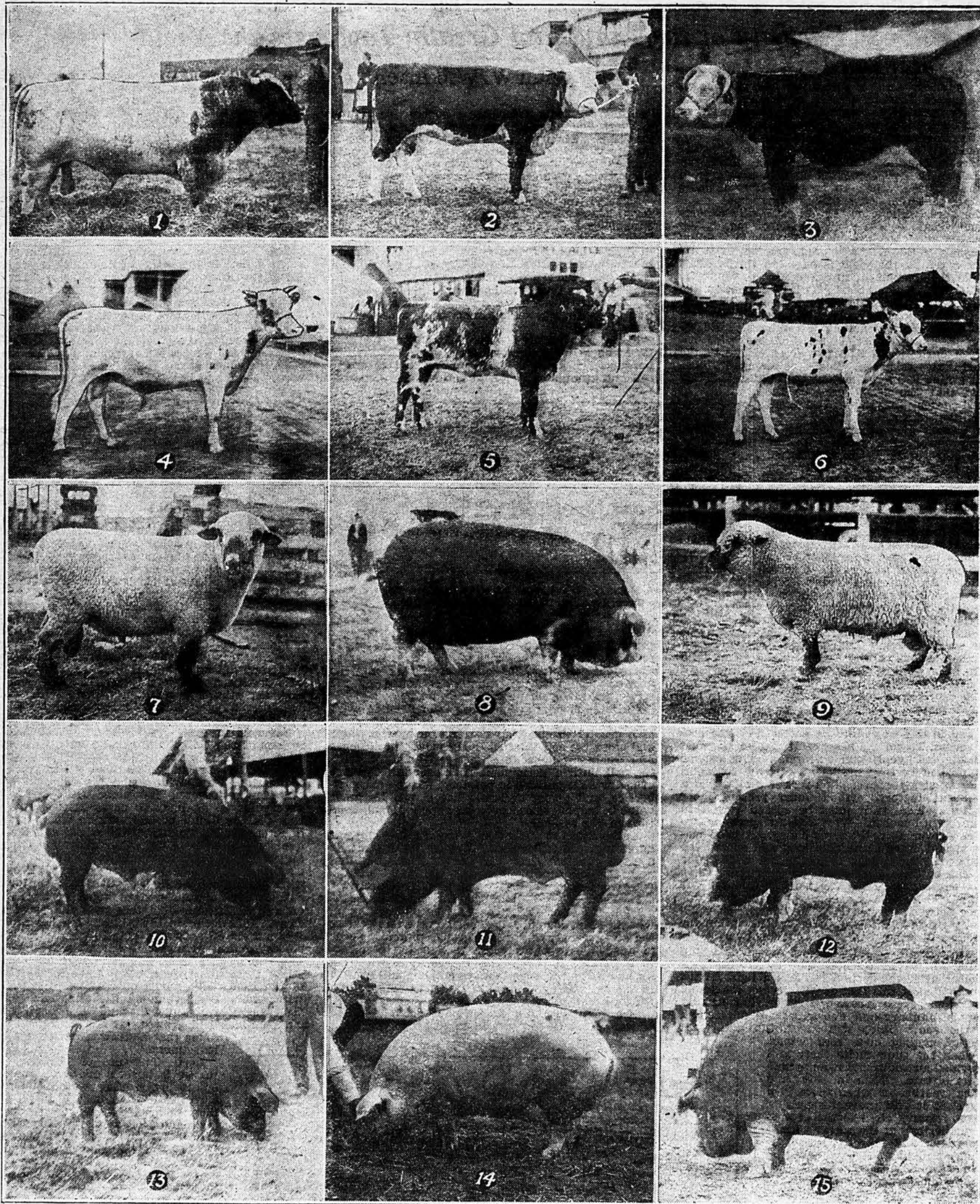
Bert Garrison of Urbana, Ill., raised 9 bushels more to the acre on 40 acres that were top-dressed with straw than he did on 30 acres that were not mulched. Straw spreading made profits of over \$700 for him. David Williams of Oaktown, Ind., tested two fields side by side and the one not covered with straw was frozen out entirely, while the other covered with straw made a good stand.

N. E. Rash of Sulphur Springs, Tex., says, "I scattered 14 loads of straw on a place of a few acres in February, 1917, then put it in cotton and the yield doubled that on the other land. Last year I had the same ground in oats and you could tell just to a line where the straw was put. The straw covered land made 20 bushels more to the acre than the land not covered with this material. There should be at least one good straw spreader on every farm and it should be kept busy until all the surplus straw has been utilized. Don't let this valuable material go to waste."



On Missouri Experiment Station Test Plots Covered with Strawy Manure Wheat Uniformly Yielded 40 Bushels an Acre.

Livestock Show at the Kansas Fair



Prize Winners Not Previously Pictured as They Appeared at the Recent Hutchinson Show:

1—British Emblem, second prize Shorthorn two-year-old bull, Park Salter, Sedgwick County. 2—Colene, Hereford senior yearling heifer, V. O. Johnson, Marion County. 3—Bloss 16th, first prize Hereford two-year-old heifer, R. H. Hazlett, Butler County. 4—Cavalier's Rosemaster, first prize Ayrshire two-year-old bull, Kansas State Industrial Reformatory, Reno County. 5—Supreme Clipper, first prize Shorthorn senior heifer calf, H. B. Gaedder, Reno county. 6—U. S. Ormsby Akrummer Skylark, Junior Champion Holstein bull, U. S. D. B., Leavenworth County. 7—Harkness 49th, Champion Hampshire ram, Kansas Agricultural College, Riley County. 8—Buster's Pride, Grand Champion Poland China sow, A. J. Erhart & Son, Ness County. 9—Senator Bibby 17th, third prize Shropshire aged ram, Homan & Son, Marion County. 10—Great Pathfinder I Am, third prize Duroc senior boar pig, Guy Zimmerman, Washington County. 11—Chief's King, Junior Champion Duroc Jersey boar, Woodell & Danner, Cowley County. 12—Black Buster, Grand Champion Poland China boar, F. Olivier & Son, Harper County. 13—Uneeda High Orion 2nd, first prize Duroc Futurity boar pig, Zink Stock Farm, Reno County. 14—Dame Donna Charlotte Wildwood, Junior Champion Chester White sow, Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth County. 15—Wonder Price, Pound China junior yearling boar, R. L. Barnes, Elk County.

Real Rural Problems Were Considered

The International Farm Congress at Kansas City Last Week Took a Big View of the Factors of Agricultural Progress

By F. B. Nichols

REAL, honest-to-goodness farmers attended the meetings of the Fourteenth International Farm Congress last week at Kansas City. It was a mighty successful meeting of an unusually far-seeing group of men—of farmers who have the vision of a new and better agriculture, which shall attract men in competition with all other professions or lines of business, because of the things it offers. The crowds were unusually large; there were 800 delegates present representing almost every state and many foreign countries, including Canada, Mexico, Chile, Denmark and Belgium. Many hundreds of farmers were present who were not registered as delegates; the larger number of these men were from Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma.

Kansas farmers were well represented; men were there from almost every county. Many Kansas men addressed the meetings of the congress, including Governor Allen, and W. M. Jardine, president; F. D. Farrell, dean of agriculture; and L. E. Call, professor of agronomy of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Kansas also took first in the state exhibit of crops—as usual—in very keen competition, with 1,190 points out of a possible 1,500. Bruce Wilson, assistant in co-operative experiments at the Kansas State Agricultural college, was in charge of this exhibit; he has prepared the college exhibits of this kind for many years. The Kansas State Agricultural college won first on the station exhibit. The Manitoba exhibit took second in the state competition, with 1,129 points. Other high placing states, in order, were Oklahoma, Colorado and Arizona.

The Kansas exhibit was of great educational value; indeed this has always been the thing which Mr. Wilson has kept in mind in planning his exhibits from year to year. Incidentally, Mr. Wilson deserves much credit for the fine quality of work which he has put into this and the previous exhibits. All of the grain crops were featured in the Kansas exhibit—Kansas took first on both corn and the sorghums. The alfalfa also had quality—which might be expected of course from a state which leads in this crop.

Care With the Crop

In general it was a mighty fine crops exposition. All of the state and county exhibits showed the greatest thought and care in their preparation. In the competition among the junior classes the boys from Kansas made a good record with both sorghums and corn.

Arthur Capper, United States Senator from Kansas, was elected president of the International Farm Congress for the coming year. The vice-presidents are Lou D. Sweet of Colorado, a potato grower; Valentine Winkler of Manitoba, a minister of agriculture; and R. R. Lyman, of the University of Utah. The honorary vice-presidents are: L. A. Nares of California, Kurt Grunwald of Colorado, Andrew Kimball of Arizona, Will R. King of Oregon and Louis Hill of Minnesota.

There was much discussion of the economic situation today, especially of the industrial unrest which is so obvious. Farmers believe that this is a time for sane and logical thinking—for men to refrain from "rocking the boat." This sentiment of the delegates was shown in the resolutions.

A feature of the meetings was an address by Governor Allen on land tenantry. He showed that it was essential for the future of the country that the men who till the land should own it. He declared that the increase in tenant farming is a menace not only to farm life but to the stability of the nation. Immediate remedial legislation was urged by Governor Allen.

"Kansas is known as a home owning state," said Governor Allen, "but nearly 50 per cent of the farms are owned by men who do not till them. More than 72 per cent of Indiana farms are

owned by absentees. Sixty per cent of the land in one of the leading counties of Illinois is owned by non-farmers, and even the new state of Oklahoma has a land tenantry problem.

"This condition is a sure avenue to the ruin of any country. The only thing that saved France in the recent war, when insidious German propaganda time after time broke fruitlessly against the country, was that 90 per cent of the nation's farms are owned by men who till them. The French repelled the repeated German onslaughts

thru amendments before them to give the state legislature power to pass measures that will aid any man who is worthy, and who desires to own a small farm. The cities and towns are filled with good prospective farmers, but without some assistance and encouragement, they cannot own land, and will drift into other occupations."

Governor Allen declared that speculation in farm lands was the root of the whole trouble and that it should be made unprofitable. He also said he was opposed to the single tax and in

corporation was a new departure in government service and started with prejudice against it, even to its name, Mr. Barnes said.

"I hope, however, that the case of the corporation is established by this time," declared Mr. Barnes. "There has been entirely too much distrust of men who have made sacrifices to fill important public positions in recent years. This distrust is justified only when it is based on facts of incompetency or selfishness."

Mr. Barnes expressed no fear as to the outcome of the present unsettled conditions relating to the cost of living. He declared that the good sense of the American people, their ability to practice economy as demonstrated during the war, the service of public officials and increased production would save the day.

"Why, there is possible a saving of 5 billion dollars annually in household expenses in America," declared Mr. Barnes. "Twelve million housewives responded to Mr. Hoover's plea to economize on flour, which is an instance of what the people of America can and will do in a crisis. The per capita consumption of flour in this country the last two years has decreased from 235 to 171 pounds."

In answer to a question from the audience, Mr. Barnes said relief from the present car shortage in the moving of grain would be had soon and that he had just wired the Railroad Administration for assistance in the matter. There were many queries from the audience after Mr. Barnes had finished his talk, but all were answered at once and intelligently. It was the belief of several large wheat growers that Mr. Barnes's appearance at the congress had done much to clear up misunderstanding and dissatisfaction that have been manifested toward the grain corporation.

A Diversified Farming

Dean Farrell of Kansas discussed farming on the great plains country. He urged greater attention to livestock and the sorghums; to a diversified agriculture from which some income was certain no matter how abnormal the season might be. He called special attention to the need for saving feed from the good years for use in seasons when the yields were low.

Professor Call urged a great increase in the growing of legumes in Kansas; he believes that the acreage of alfalfa should be doubled. He called attention to the fact that only 3.5 per cent of the improved land of Kansas is in this crop; and that no county has more than 10 per cent. Incidentally, alfalfa is the most profitable field crop.

"This, the best alfalfa growing region in America, should have not less than 20 per cent of the cultivated land in this crop," said Professor Call. "There is no crop that can be harvested with less labor if hogs are used for the purpose; there is no crop that can stand longer on the field after maturity without injury to succeeding crops; and there is no crop that will do more to maintain the soils."

"The mistake is often made of growing alfalfa only on the most productive lands. It should be grown on the thinner soils; with the proper treatment they usually can be put into condition to grow this legume—alfalfa will produce more on such soils than any other crop, and there is the greatest gain in fertility."

A peaceful conquest of territory equal to what Germany would have gained had she taken possession of England, France and Belgium is possible for the United States, according to Will R. King, chief counsel of the Department of the Interior, who spoke on "Conservation, Reclamation and the Remainder of the National Domain."

"The United States has unreclaimed arid and swamp lands equal in area to all the states on the Atlantic seaboard, with the exception of Florida," said Mr. King. "And the cost of reclamation will not exceed ½ billion dollars."

The Farm Resolutions

WE POINT with pride to the record made by the farmers in the matter of increased production of food stuffs, without which the war could not have been won. In the period of reconstruction, when the need for an abundance of food is still so vital, we pledge ourselves to continue to produce in such measure as may be required, to meet any emergency that may arise.

While renewing to the hosts of labor our expressions of friendship and good will, we view with apprehension and disfavor the turbulent conditions existing, particularly in the ranks of organized labor. At this time, with Europe aflame, and the danger of wide-spread trouble in America threatening, we call upon loyal working men to join with the loyal farmers in exerting a steadying influence, nationally and internationally. We protest against the policy of organized labor in demanding of the farmers more production, while demanding of its members less production. We contend that production in factories is second in importance only to that of the farms and hold that the obligation of labor to society is not less than that of the farmer.

We deplore the calling of strikes in times like these for any other reason than a grave emergency.

We strongly oppose the unionization of policemen or of any other officials in public employ.

We demand that no soldier, sailor, marine, or peace officer undertake any oath or obligation to any cause or organization other than that to all the people whom he serves.

We view with disfavor and alarm the growing tendency toward idleness among all classes of people. We believe that all able-bodied men should work for a reasonable number of hours each week at some constructive or useful occupation.

We voice our most vigorous protest against the wide spread in prices between producer and consumer, and insist upon such legislative action as will, thru the proper control of manufacturing, selling and speculative operations, reduce such spread to a minimum.

We condemn in unmeasured terms those, who, ignoring the distress their actions cause, and unmindful of the danger signals that are only too apparent, continue to exact unfair profits in dealing in the necessities of life. We demand the enactment of such legislation—and its enforcement—as will tend to discourage all profiteering.

We do not favor the further government operation of railroads. We urge that the roads be returned to their owners, to be privately operated, under such supervision and regulation as will insure the greatest efficiency together with the lowest cost consistent therewith.

We favor a liberal appropriation for carrying out the plans and purposes of the United States Reclamation Service and the enactment of such laws as may be necessary to enable this service to carry out efficiently its plans.

We favor national highway construction on a large scale in co-operation with the various states.

We urge the importance of the reduction and stabilization of foreign exchange as a means of facilitating and encouraging international trade.

We deplore the increase of land tenantry, and urge the passage of state and federal legislation that will make it possible, for those who desire to do so, to secure, with reasonable effort, comfortable and prosperous farms and country homes.

For the hospitality of Kansas City, for the helpful and encouraging support of the press, for the effective efforts of the members of the Chamber of Commerce and for all words and works that have helped to make this congress a pronounced success, the delegates express grateful appreciation.

because the men of France were fighting for the land they owned."

Bolshevism in America is only a new name for an old disease, Governor Allen said, and is the result of discontent and agitation by the agricultural I. W. W.'s, who are not stabilized in the soil. Denmark, where the farmers own 92 per cent of the land they till, was cited as an example of a nation of happy, contented and prosperous people.

"The United States needs a policy that will help a worthy man own a farm if he desires," said Governor Allen. "There is nothing wrong with government assistance on this subject. Canada is giving every former service man 200 acres and lending him \$2,500 without interest to aid him in farming. 'The people of Kansas are now asked

favor of an equitable tax on all property. A tax on farm mortgages was nothing short of a double tax on the buyer of land, he said. Lending Kansas school funds at a low interest rate to buyers of small farms was advocated by the governor.

Julius H. Barnes, president of the United States Grain Corporation, delivered an address on the World's Wheat. He does not believe in price fixing, he said, and will be glad when the wheat market is allowed to return to normal conditions next June. Mr. Barnes reviewed briefly the history of the Grain Corporation for the last two years and declared that government interference with wheat growing and marketing had served as a stimulant to production and that it had not involved extravagance in management. The

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Rural Letters Fresh from the Farmstead

READERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are urged to make free use of its columns to discuss schools, good roads, rural improvement, compulsory military training, government ownership and control of railroads, unsatisfactory livestock shipping service, the League of Nations as a means of obtaining a permanent peace, and dairy farming. Also send us suggestions for best methods to stop profiteering, for regulating the margins of middlemen, and for obtaining better methods of marketing farm products. Address all letters intended for this department to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Protect Stock in Winter

Fall and winter time always bring a whole lot extra work in caring for the stock. The old maxim "Let the animal harden and it will get strong", is surely one of the least that we should consider in the present time, when stock and feed are so scarce and high priced for our present stock is a refined specimen of what once lived in wild nature, it cannot stand so well the weather or climatic influences as the mature animals can. The milk cows need barns, the horses, calves, pigs, and sheep need sheds, and all of these shelter places need a thoro ventilation, good bedding and where the animals are confined to a whole day's residence in stable or shed, plenty of light. Fall rains and snow are very bad for young calves, they are likely to catch a cold or pneumonia and should therefore immediately be brought under shelter. Another dangerous thing in the cold season is to keep animals in too warm places, especially when they are turned out in day time and this applies in particular to young pigs that are put together in too big bunches, warm each other as is their habit, start sweating and when turned loose, are chilled. Cow barns should also be sufficiently ventilated, however care should be taken that no drafts can do their injurious work, for many a cow's bag has been spoiled by this. Where climatic conditions permit such, all stock should enjoy exercise daily. Cold dry winds do not hurt, but rain, snow and hail are very bad for any kind of stock. Heating the water in winter time is really also not a fad but is a necessary item in the farmer's business. It cuts the feed bill down considerably.

The curry comb and brush should also have a place in barn and shed, where animals are stabled all winter. It makes them look better and feel better, for it keeps the skin pores open by which waste products are regularly excreted and fresh air is taken up. It helps considerably to keep stock free from being lousy. Stabled animals should have plenty of water and regularly a little salt should be put in the feed. This feed should be fed quite often or the cow is likely to have trouble in indigestion, decreased milk production, and stunted growth.

Broomfield, Colo. L. Dykstra.

Likes the Paper

I have been a reader of your paper for a long time and like it ever so much. I hope to get back to our farm home near Tonganoxie in time to vote for Arthur Capper for our next President. A Republican vote does not count for much down in Louisiana.

J. H. Carter.

De Ridder, La.

Urges Better Mail Service

I would like to know why the farmer cannot get his mail delivered to his door, as his city brother does? Most of the farmers are compelled to be from ½ mile to 2½ miles to the mail box, and as they are busy all day get the mail but once a week. Of course it is better than when they had to go 12 or 15 miles but it seems to me as if it could be made better by putting on a few more carriers. The city man must go down town every day to work but still has his mail brought

to his office or residence. Now I think the mail ought to be delivered to every man's door in the city but the farmer needs his at his door just as badly. I would like to hear from others on this subject.

Nora E. Sander.

Stockton, Kan.

Clean Grain is Essential

I do not think you can emphasize too strongly the advantage of farmers cleaning their grain for seed. I have practiced this method for a number of years and think it has paid me big dividends. The grain of small and broken kernels which would not grow by feeding to your poultry will far more than pay for the cleaning besides an even stand of grain on account of no trash or inferior grain to choke the drill feed. Brother farmers, it will pay you big dividends to clean your seed grain every year.

A. C. Dannenberg.

Hiawatha, Kan.

Capper Helps Farmers

We are glad to note that Senator Capper is working for the best interest of the farmer. When the hand that makes the bread fails, the United States will be in a bad way. We wish to thank Senator Capper for his effort in repealing the Daylight law. I hope some of our other obnoxious laws will be similarly treated. Here's our hand to Arthur Capper and we would like to see him at the head of our nation.

C. B. Dye.

R. S. Norman, Okla.

Works for the Farmers

I wish to express my very great thanks for the work Senator Capper has done in getting the repeal of the Daylight Saving law. I have followed him very closely and know the great effort he has put forth in this one bit of work.

I think he made the best governor we have had in my day, and I am glad to say, he is following that up in his present place. He makes us feel as if he has our interests at heart and tries to do as we like to have things done. He seems to be working for the farmers and the common people, and we want him to know that we appreciate his work.

Frank J. Muller.

Mulvane, Kan.

Condemns the Profiteers

I am very glad that we have such men in Congress as Arthur Capper. Go after the "big five" and the profiteering and we will be with you.

W. L. Stapp.

The West Demands Fair Treatment

Senator Capper says in a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, "I never was so surprised with the scant consideration given the farmer as I have been since coming to Washington." This has been the case since 1853 when David Webster in the United States Senate shook his fist in the faces of his opponents and shouted "You have driven us to manufacturing, now you have got to protect us in it." Then the "Bill of Abominations" as it was called by its opponents (the farmer) was passed and has been revised upward from time to time ever since. Before the last election the cry was "The South is in the Saddle". Now the East is in the saddle. They have the speaker of the house, the chairmanship of all the important committees and are blocking all legislation not favorable to them. They have the money and the votes. They have to depend on us of the West for what they eat and the raw material for their factories and they pay us in the goods they manufacture. Under our laws they have the power to fix the price they will pay and the price they will charge so the producer gets it both selling and buying.

The farmers of the West will be the under-dog so long as they vote for a protective tariff and the gold standard!

J. B. Davis.

R. 2, Box 7, Geuda Springs, Kan.

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Washington Comment By Senator Capper

WHILE the livestock farmers of the Middle West have pocketed enormous losses the last few weeks and many are facing bankruptcy as a consequence, the cost of living as announced by the Federal Department of Labor, has made a further increase of 1 per cent. On the surface this appears to be the net result to date of the drive to lower living expenses.

Ruin for Stockmen

It is certain to have a terrible comeback in a meat shortage and much higher prices in a few months if something is not done to save the producer and get him a sustaining market. The losses of Kansas livestock producers alone, probably exceed 80 million dollars. Recently in a letter to Secretary Houston I urged the government to get behind a plan to stimulate European demand for our meat products by extending credit advances. The letter follows:

"I wish to advise you that in my long residence in Kansas I have never known of a more serious situation than that which now faces the livestock industry. Numerous letters and telegrams of a most discouraging and alarming nature come to me daily.

"The Kansas livestock producer has witnessed a reduction in the market value of his product of 30 per cent in the last few weeks. There is a loss to the Kansas stockmen of from \$30 to \$60 on every animal sold at present market prices. Large numbers of them are bankrupt as a result and thousands are on the verge of bankruptcy. The whole industry is threatened by the continued decline of livestock values. This steady decline has been coincident with the announced purpose of the government to bring down the high cost of living. It has not had that effect. The consumer, far from benefiting by the ruin that has overtaken the producer of livestock, has been compelled actually to pay almost as much for the things he consumes, according to the official statement of the Department of Labor. Rightly or wrongly, the livestock producer has associated the decline of prices in the livestock market with the government's anti-profiteering activities, and quite naturally asks why he should be made the victim of a campaign that is bringing only ruin to him and no noticeable benefit to anyone else.

Open Europe's Markets

"Regardless of the degree in which the livestock market has been affected by any anti-profiteering activities of the government and agitation by the general public, there is no question that these lower livestock prices are due in very large part to the reduced consumption of American meats and meat products. During the war, Europe was a great consumer of American meats and at profitable prices.

"The European demand has fallen off until it is almost negligible. This is due chiefly to a lack of credit facilities that has barred American meats, in large degree, from the European markets. Obviously, the situa-

tion that has become so critical and acute to the American livestock producer can be alleviated to a large extent, if not entirely cured, by devising a system of credit advances to foreign buyers that will reopen European markets to American meats and meat products. I believe that only by this means can the law of supply and demand begin again to operate to relieve a situation that I am sure must appeal to your sense of justice as it does to mine.

Relief Must Come Soon

"Nothing is clearer to my mind than the fact that the American livestock producer must be afforded relief, and that speedily, if the industry is not to be greatly crippled.

"Cannot the War Finance Board or the Federal Reserve Board be induced to devise a plan at once for extending credit advances to European buyers, and thereby stimulate demand for our meat products? Possibly you can think of something better. I want to assure you of my willingness to co-operate with your department in any practical plan for solving this great problem."

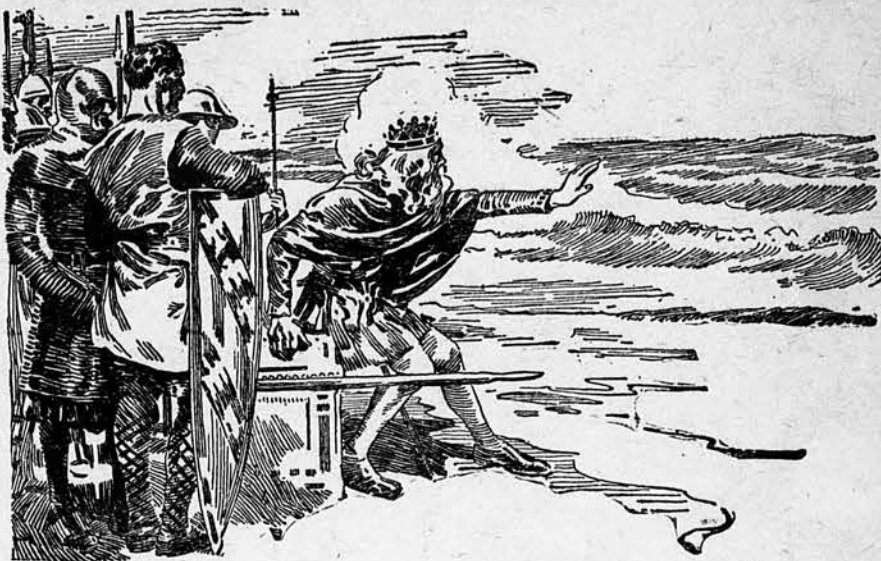
Arthur Capper

Fire Prevention Day

Our readers are urged to make immediate preparation for the observance of Fire Prevention Day which this year will be October 9. The public schools on that date should have discussions by the teachers of the dangers of fire and the simpler means for its prevention. Fire drills also should be held on that day in all public schools, in all state higher institutions of learning, in hotels, asylums, factories, and other public buildings. Governor Allen's proclamation urging the proper observance of Fire Prevention Day will have been issued by the time this appears in print, and it will urge the need of concerted action of the citizens of the state to prevent unnecessary losses from fires.

The total number of alarms for fire in 1918 was 506; of that number 227 were caused by sparks from chimneys, defective chimneys, fire places, stoves and stove pipes, bonfires and rubbish fires, thawing out water pipes, carelessness, children and matches, cigarette stumps or cigar stumps, and spontaneous combustion. The following things are suggested for Fire Prevention Day: The removal of all rubbish from attics and basements; cleaning of chimneys; stove pipes, furnaces and heating appliances before starting the first fall or winter fire; the proper care of electric irons, toasters and curling irons; the removal of oily rags; and the more careful handling of gasoline. Many fires can be prevented by attention to some of these small details.

Sometimes we think about the only way to curtail the high cost of living is to stop living.—Fayette (Mo.) Advertiser.



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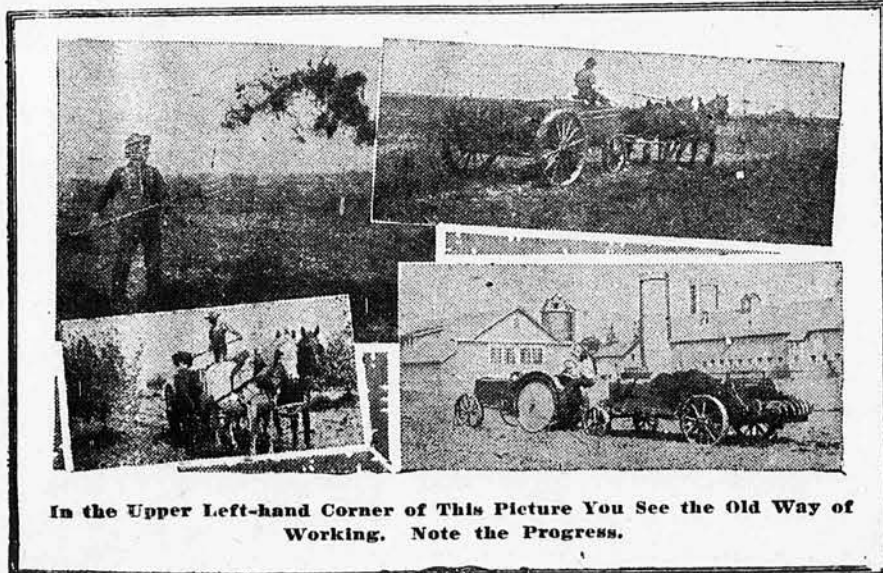
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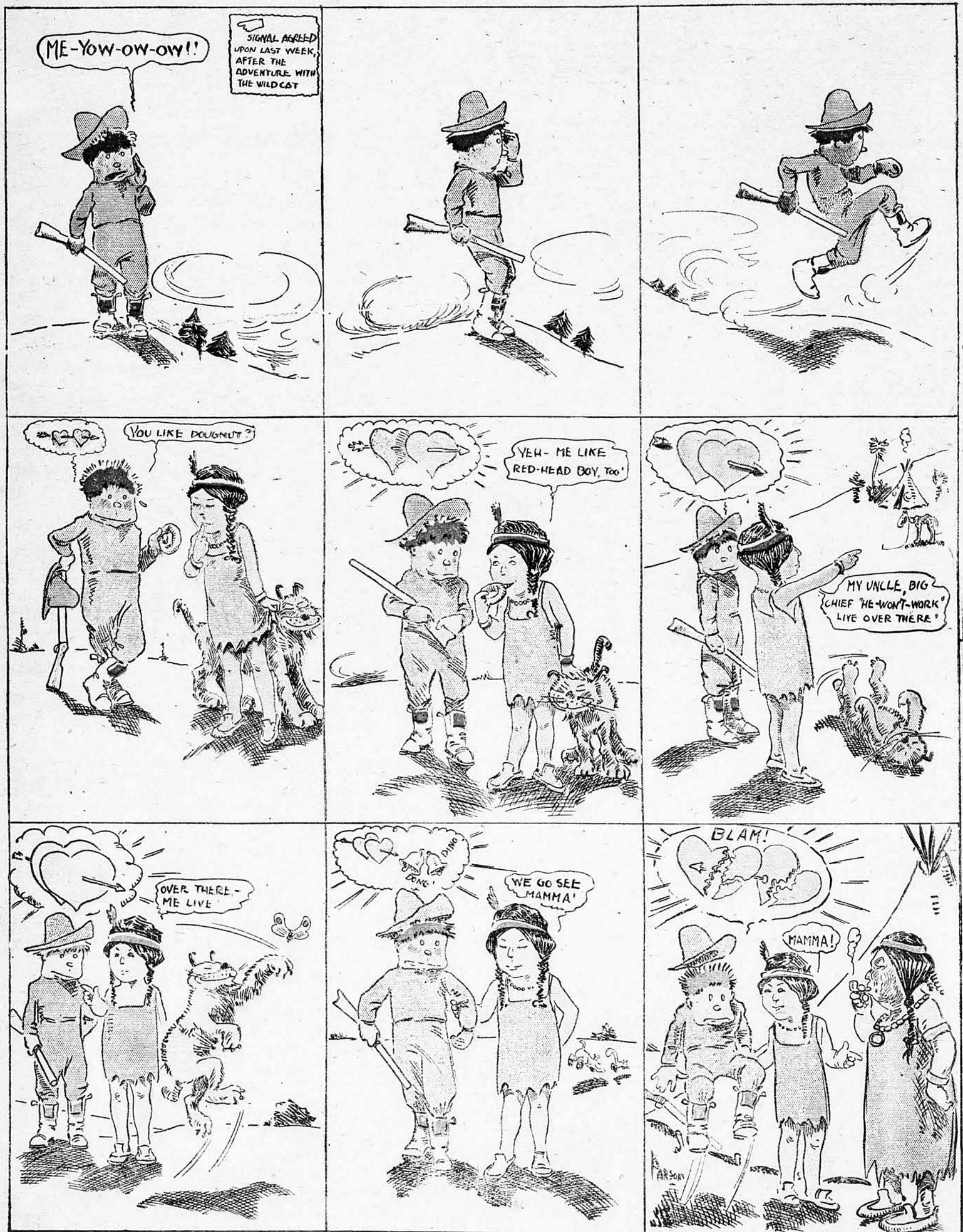
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In the Upper Left-hand Corner of This Picture You See the Old Way of Working. Note the Progress.

The Adventures of the Hoovers

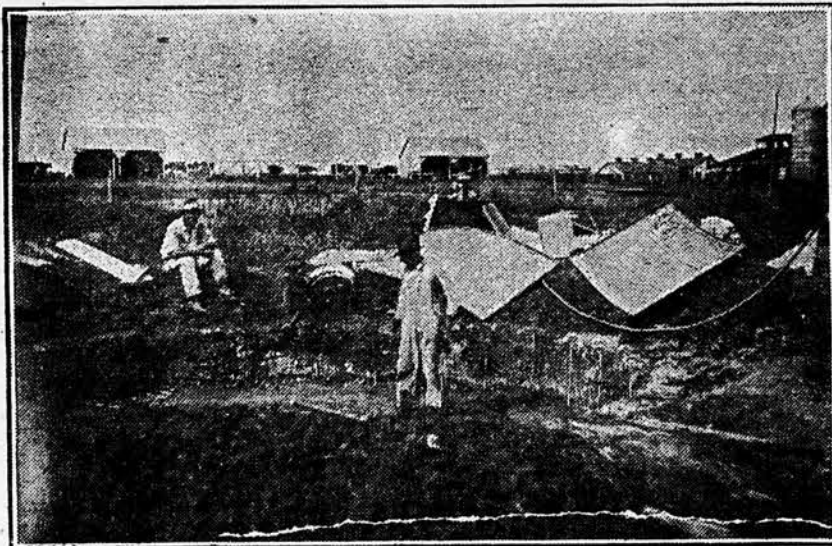
Buddy Succumbs to the Wiles of a Crafty Indian Fairy, But When He Meets Her Mother He Experiences a Sudden Change of Heart



Rural Engineering

Every Farm Should Have a Good Silo

BY C. E. JABLOW



Here is a Footing in Place for a Silo 16 by 32 Feet and Everything is Ready to Make a Complete and Satisfactory Job of Construction.

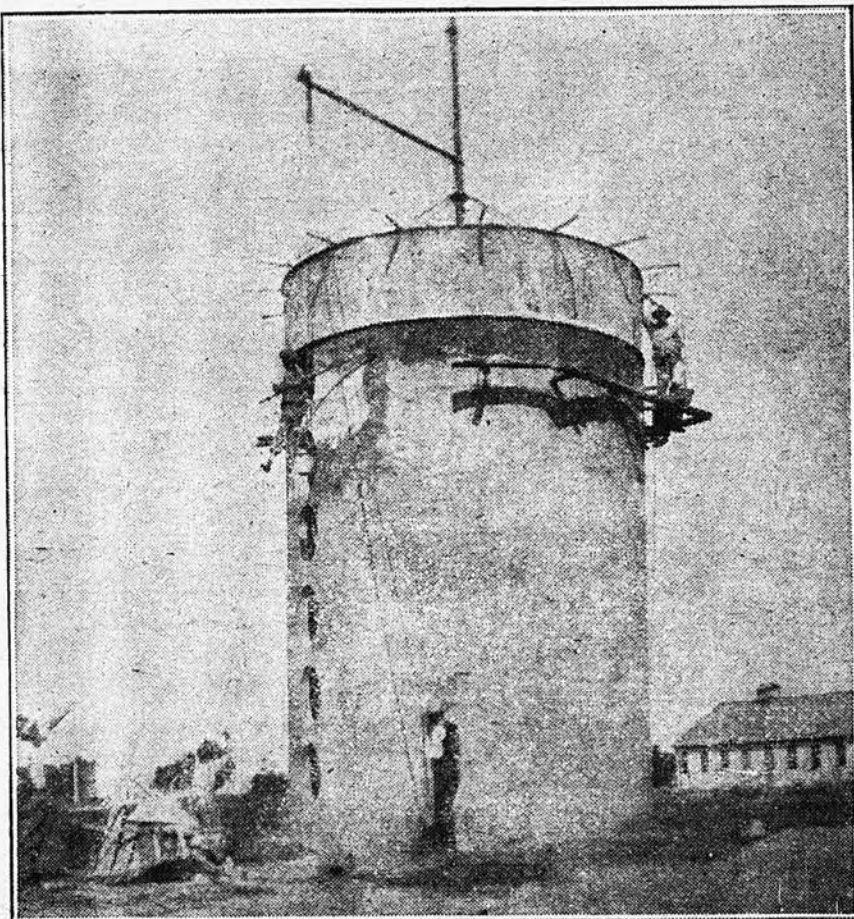
PERMANENT improvements should be planned for every farm, and among them should be the silo. In the spring there always is a great rush of work in getting the soil ready for planting the various crops. Then follow busy seasons of cultivation and later comes the rush of work in harvesting. Under such a plan the fall season seems to be the logical time to plan and make many of the permanent improvements needed on the farm. Since many questions have come to this department in reference to building concrete silos, perhaps a few suggestions on their construction now may not be out of place. The accompanying illustration shows the footing in place for a silo 16 by 32 feet.

It will be observed that the re-inforcing rods are in place for the first section. The patented metal forms are being used for this particular job. To the right of the picture is shown one section of the inside form. Back of the man standing in the pit can be seen an outside section of the metal form. To the left is shown the form for the doors. These forms when bolted together form complete circles and the space between these forms constitutes the walls when the con-

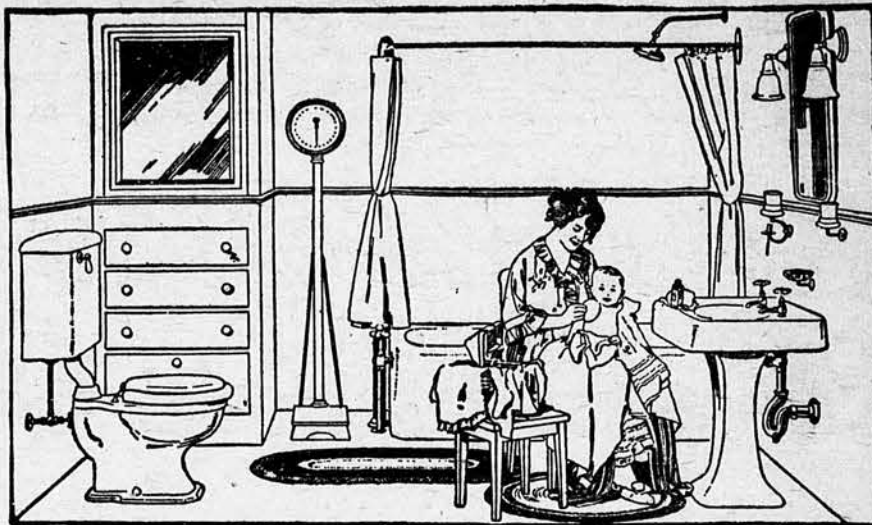
crete is molded. One day's job generally consists of filling one section which measures about 4 feet in height. As this job was inconvenient to any shelter, the cement was protected against dampness and the weather by using some of the surplus sections as a covering. Between the two sections shown in the photograph can be seen the bucket which was used in placing the concrete after a considerable height had been attained.

The accompanying illustration shows the silo practically completed. The doors can be seen cast in the walls. It also will be observed in this illustration the manner in which these forms were hoisted in the morning of each day's work. This operation is done simply by merely loosening the bolts which hold the various sections together and then by means of jacks, the entire circular form is raised to a proper position for the next 4 feet of height. The man near the top of the silo is painting the exterior with a coat of neat cement, altho this was scarcely necessary as particular care was taken in this instance to see that the concrete properly filled the forms and was worked sufficiently and spaded

(Continued on Page 28.)



This Shows the Plan for Carrying Out the Work of Construction. The Doors Will be Seen Cast in the Walls on the Left Side of the Silo.



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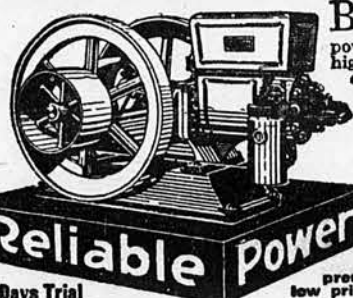
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910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

1806

West Kansas Field News

BY G. C. GIBBONS

**Recent Rains Help Plowing.
Many County Fairs Held.
Prizes for Exhibits Too Small.
Unusual Attractions Not Needed.
Pastures Hurt by Dry Weather.
Livestock Men Shipping Cattle.
Many New Silos Have Been Built.**

RECENT rains thruout Western Kansas have put the ground in excellent condition for seeding wheat. A few farmers have already sown their wheat but seeding will now begin in earnest where the ground is ready. Threshing crews are still in operation in many sections and it will probably be October 1 before threshing will be entirely completed. This will mean late wheat seeding in a great many instances.

County and district fairs are in progress now thru Western Kansas. I have attended several of them this fall and it is surprising to note the lack of agricultural and livestock exhibits to be found at these fairs. I often have wondered if there is not a danger in placing too little value on the products of the farm which might be exhibited at these fairs.

When the farmer is questioned as to why he does not exhibit his livestock and farm products, his answer invariably is, that the premium offered is not enough to pay for the trouble in getting an exhibit ready. Yet officials of fairs readily offer large amounts to airmen to give exhibition flights which nowadays attract very little attention.

I recently attended a fair where the aviator who gave an exhibition flight received \$300 while the farmer who exhibited the sweepstakes bull received \$25 as a prize. It costs more than that to get an animal ready to exhibit and the farmer nowadays is too busy to spend such time unless there is some chance to be rewarded in some way.

At another fair I attended the association had brought in free attractions costing \$500, yet a hitching up contest among the farmers at the fair attracted more attention and only cost the association \$25 for prizes.

I sometimes wonder if we are not forgetting the real purpose of the county fair. If prizes worth while were offered for farm products and livestock the exhibit buildings would soon be overflowing with exhibits from farms in the community where the fair is held.

The strange and unusual after all is not the things in which we are most interested. It is the common everyday things that we care for most and it seems that we must get back to them if the county fair is to be again a success. Why not offer a prize of \$100 for the best bushel of wheat or corn, or twice that for the best livestock exhibited? A prize of \$100 for the best farm team and harness would arouse more interest and bring more persons to the fairs than Caruso would as a free attraction. And it would be worth more in the long run from the farmers' standpoint.

Pastures in some sections are dried up and the stockmen are shipping their

cattle to market, only keeping enough to use up the feed raised this season.

A great many silos are being built this fall by farmers who have not yet used them. Farmers who already have them are building additional ones. Lack of labor is preventing filling in some instances but by co-operation among the farmers most of the silos will be filled in good time.

For More Field Selection

In many communities in Kansas good seed corn is not abundant. The crop has been damaged by unfavorable conditions until the yield will be below normal. In some places the yield will be excellent, but taking the state as a whole the present condition points to a good demand for seed corn, for many farmers will be in the market. Why not make every effort at this time to get a supply of good ears?

Field selection of ears always is best. Unless one selects the ears in the fall, while he still can see the stalk, he cannot expect the best results in building up a pure, well bred strain. The best plan is to go into the field with a sack, take plenty of time, and pick out good ears which conform to the standards of the strain you are growing. If you do not wish to do this, you can select them at husking time by having a box in which you can throw the better ears. Either method is good, and allows one a chance of getting some real seed.

Many farmers are already selecting seed in the fall. Why not do this yourself? Why not pick out a good supply of seed for the Kansas corn crop of 1920?

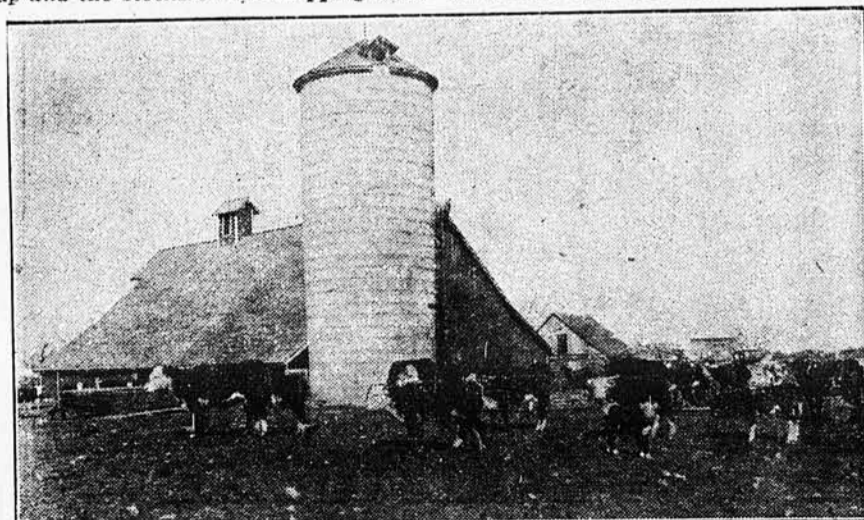
Cash for Farm Letters

We want to get letters from hundreds of farmers everywhere telling about their experiences in farming. We know that this will take some of your time, but we are willing to pay you for the effort and will make it worth while. You may have made a success or failure in trying to do certain things and your experience will be valuable to some one else.

Any of the following subjects will be of especial interest: Dairying; feeding cattle, hogs, sheep or other livestock; growing and marketing farm crops; your success or failure in operating tractors, motor trucks or motor cars; your ideas about the kind of farm credit that farmers need and would appreciate; how to expose and stop profiteering; how to curb militarism; your ideas about the government ownership or control of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines; and many other subjects of a similar nature. Short letters will be the most acceptable. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Just So

"Pop, what are the duties of a campaign manager?"
"Principally, my son, to count chickens before they are hatched."—Judge.



There is a Two-Fold Advantage in Having a Silo—It is a Good Feed Economizer and Increases Feeding Quality of Crops Made Into Silage.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Corn Has Been Cut and Shocked. Final Yields are Disappointing. Threshing Not Yet Completed. Using Pears for Horse Feed. Farming Requires Large Capital. A Square Deal is Demanded. Car Shortage Hurts Wheat Growers.

WE COMPLETED cutting corn September 19, and started disking the field for wheat September 20. The shocks are set in long rows thru the field as that much net space is taken by them and they will not hinder the work of wheat sowing very much. This 25-acre field will be double disked, lapping half, and then harrowed and drilled. Experience has shown September 25 to be a good date on which to begin wheat sowing in this latitude. One farmer north of here was sowing with his full force the first of this week but as he had 1,000 acres to put in an early start was necessary in his case.

Part of our corn was planted about April 20 and then came a wet spell in which planting was suspended for 30 days. On May 20 the work was completed, after being disked and harrowed twice. Despite this extra work the late planting was the weediest but the corn binder took most of them, so that a good seedbed can be had by disking on all but about 1 acre, which was plowed. The later planted corn is not so good as that planted early by almost 10 bushels to the acre altho the fodder is fully as heavy. It took 58 pounds of twine to tie up the 25 acres of corn.

In "Jayhawker's Farm Notes" for September 20 I am reported as saying that our bottom land corn will make 50 bushels to the acre. I wish that were true but unfortunately it is not. I suppose that the figure "3" which I made looked like a 5 to the linotype man or perhaps he thought that any farmer who writes for publication should not have corn which makes less than 50 bushels. I thought when I wrote that paragraph that the corn on the lower ground would make 30 bushels but since cutting it I am willing to scale it down to 25 and will feel pleased if it husks out as much as that. Taking the field as a whole I think it will make from 12 to 15 bushels to the acre. As usual, the white corn is the best altho the yellow was planted on the best soil.

It now seems that we will not be able to thresh before wheat sowing, which means that we will have to buy our seed. I think I know where I can get some good seed, good enough to grade No. 2, and we will not have to go much more than a mile for it. The threshing machines all seem to work very slowly and it now looks as if October might be here before all the shock threshing is done in Coffey county. It is tempting Providence to the limit to leave wheat out in the shock for three months but, fortunately for those who did it, we have had one of the driest summers on record and the wheat now coming from the shock has not lost more than one grade by reason of the long exposure to the weather.

Between this farm and Burlington is a good pear orchard, the trees of which were last week heavily loaded with fruit. On passing this orchard I noted four horses eating pears from the trees as fast as they could chew them up and swallow them. There were many pears under the trees but they did not suit the taste of the horses who preferred the best to be had. I should think that pears at \$2.50 a bushel would make rather expensive horse feed.

I wonder whether the critics of the farmers, who think that all taken in on the farm is clear profit, know just what it now costs to buy and stock a 160-acre farm in a good farming community. They think, perhaps, that it requires some money but that it takes much more for the farm start than to start a national bank evidently does not enter their heads. If the farm is bought in Illinois or Iowa the price will likely be \$300 to \$400 an acre or \$48,000 to \$64,000 for the farm alone.

This capital would provide enough to start two national banks or five state banks. In Eastern Kansas the average cost of a good 160-acre farm would be from \$18,000 to \$24,000 and to stock it and provide machinery would cost \$5,000 to \$8,000 more. Not one farm in 50 in either Illinois, Iowa or Kansas will pay 6 per cent on the money invested at present prices and pay the workers on it union labor wages. That a farmer is entitled to fair day wages and interest on the money he has invested never seems to occur to the city critics.

Of farm products the recent heavy price cuts have been made in corn, cattle and hogs. The farmers in this part of Kansas have been hurt but little by the drop in hogs and corn. Their grain crop this year was virtually all wheat and oats and the wheat price is guaranteed until next July and the oats are all for farm feeding. The corn—small in both yield and acreage—also will all be fed on the farm on which it grew. There are some hogs being fed but their numbers are much smaller than usual so that cattle are the only thing which is bringing a big loss to farmers in this part of Kansas. I think I am safe in saying that there is not a bunch of steers in Greenwood, Coffey or Lyon counties which will today return to the owner their worth last spring plus the pasture bill for the summer.

Fortunately for the country at large the cattlemen of this part of the state are men who are always ready to "take a chance" and it is this fact that provides the beef for city consumption which would otherwise be lacking. These cattlemen are called "speculators" by some because they feed cattle expecting to make a profit from them but in reality they are no more speculators than the average farmer. When the day comes that stockmen and farmers refuse to "take a chance" and handle only the "sure things" that day will see a very large part of the hu-

man race going hungry. Surely some way can be provided by which more stable markets can be assured. The farmers do not ask large profits; if they could be assured of 6 per cent on their operations they would be much better off than under present conditions. So much for the Chicago critics who think the farmer is a profiteer; many of those critics hold bank stock which has during the last year paid from 25 to 35 per cent profit. I wonder in what class an impartial critic would place such fellows as these.

It is an old saying that to insure good crops wheat should be sown in the dust and oats in the mud. If it does not rain soon I am afraid that most of the wheat in this county will have to be sown in the dust if it is sown at all. We have 14 acres plowed which we purpose to sow to wheat but just now it is dry down as deep as it was plowed which is from 3 to 4 inches. This ground contained considerable moisture when it was plowed but dry weather since then has taken out all the wetness. On the other hand, we find that the cornstalk ground which is being disked contains plenty of moisture to bring up wheat. If it does not rain soon the cornstalk ground will be sown first, as we hope to get sufficient moisture later to fit the plowed ground.

Wheat marketing news is just the same as last week—little being shipped because cars are not to be had. Under such conditions it would be only fair if the government should put in force the rule which was proposed earlier in the season, allowing enough each month the farmer is compelled to store his wheat to pay storage charges. If anyone is at fault for the present condition it is the Government Railroad Administration and for this reason the storage charges would be no more than fair if allowed. Really, I do not blame the railroad administration for present conditions; this country had outgrown its railroad facilities even before the war started and every day since has made matters worse. The railroad problem is a mighty big one and should not be drawn into politics.

The editor of a French paper, Paris, says the Yank never will forgive France for the manner in which her shopkeepers trimmed him. Still, he may forgive and forget after he has been trimmed at home.—Peoria Transcript.



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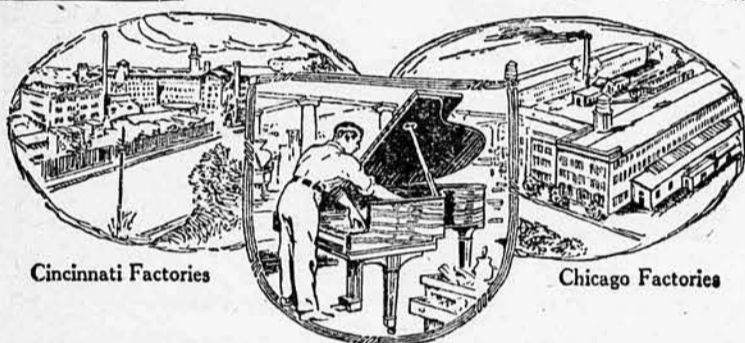
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Health in the Farm Home

School Children's Teeth Must Have Close Attention

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

DID YOU ever have the toothache? If so, shake hands with a fellow-sufferer. My recollections of my childhood days have a lot of tooth misery mixed in with them, all of it unnecessary. At least one child in five, of those attending our country schools, has teeth that are sufficiently bad to be a serious interference with study and with physical development.

The Kansas legislature, at its last session, passed a law to provide for free dental inspection of school children. Other states also have passed similar legislation. Please note that this is not free treatment but free inspection. The supposition is that when parents have their attention called to the defective condition of the teeth of their children, they will promptly see that the bad conditions are remedied by the particular dentist who happens to be in favor with that family.

Some day, soon, your boy or girl will come home bringing a card to indicate that an inspection by the school dentist shows such and such defects. It then becomes your duty to take the child to your dentist, who will give such dental attention as seems wise according to his judgment, mark the card accordingly, and give it back to you to return to the teacher.

Parents Must Co-operate

This is a very good law and will prove very helpful to your child, providing that just one other thing is given. That one thing is your co-operation. If you act promptly, taking advantage of the hint that has been given you, your child will be saved both from suffering and from physical deterioration. If you are too superior a person to allow anyone to tell you what your child needs, but of course you aren't or you wouldn't be reading this paper, if you just permit the thing to be put off indefinitely or are influenced by the not unnatural objection of the child to have anything done, the benefit that can come from this good law will be void so far as you are concerned.

Please bear in mind these facts: The repair of teeth may be done at a minimum of pain and expense if it is undertaken at the first sign of decay. The longer you put it off the more it will cost you in money and the child in suffering. It is not necessary that children suffer with toothache. If attention is given at the first symptom of decay the tooth will never reach the aching stage.

Source of Many Diseases

Bad as is the pain of toothache the worst feature is something much more serious. We have learned in recent years that the infection that develops from a decaying tooth may and often does act as a focus of infection to cause serious disturbances thruout the whole body. The joints of the body may be affected with pains that we think rheumatic, the heart may be affected. Once a general infection has arisen it may attack almost any organ.

These are some of the reasons why you must co-operate with the teachers and dentists in making this law really

effective. In addition to making inspections, the dentists who visit the schools will tell the children how to care for their teeth so as to keep them in good condition, emphasizing the need of the toothbrush and showing just how it should be used.

Who will pay for all this? Why you will, of course. Your county will foot the bill at first, but eventually it will come out of your pocket. But what of that? Remember that it is absolutely impossible for you to spend money to better purpose than the improvement of the health of your boys and girls.

Tic Douloureux

I am a woman 52 years old. I have suffered agonies for several years with the neuralgia of the face, such as you doctors call "tic". I have taken all kinds of medicine but nothing does me any good, and when I have the pain even morphine won't stop it. I know a man who had the nerve taken out by a doctor. That cured him. If I can't get better any other way I'll try that. Will it do me any good and is there any other way? MRS. W. B. S.

I am afraid that medicines will do you no good. The operation for the actual removal of the nerve ganglion is successful in many cases. However, there is a less radical treatment that may be quite as successful. This treatment is the injection of alcohol, 80 per cent strength, into the substance of the trigeminal nerve. If this is successfully done prompt relief from pain is experienced. The alcohol is injected without much pain by means of a hypodermic syringe and needle. A numbness and coldness of the lips and certain parts of the face follow promptly. This numbness is not a cause for alarm. It shows that the nerve has been reached.

The result is, of course, a partial paralysis of the face. I never have seen this so marked as to be disfiguring nor to interfere with the functions of speech or mastication. The important thing is that the pain is stopped. Relief may continue from a few months to several years.

Chronic Appendicitis

I have chronic appendicitis, and have had three attacks. I hate the thought of having an operation. Doesn't the plaguey thing ever get well of itself? J. G. K.

It does. Perhaps four in five cases get well without assistance; unfortunately yours may be the fifth. In my personal practice I consider appendicitis one of the most treacherous things I have to deal with. I never feel that I have done my duty to my patient without insisting that the only safe way in a well defined case is removing the little offender. The danger is that at the next attack pus may form, peritonitis follow and then the chance for operation be passed. My advice is don't wait for the fourth attack.

No; there is no special virtue in red flannel for a sore throat.

When the doctor offers to take your pulse don't say "right or left?" It makes no difference.

Pussy-cat! Pussy-cat! Where have you been? Over the way, where the red card is seen. Pussy-cat! Pussy-cat! What did you there? I caught some nice germs and I'll give you your share.



Here is a Well Built One-room School Where Everything is Strictly Sanitary. Dental Inspection of Children's Teeth is Provided.

Week's Financial News

The Demand For Government Bonds Will Increase

OWNERS of Liberty bonds are enjoying the pleasure of witnessing rather sharp advances in the prices of these securities. The prevailing expectation in financial markets is that these bonds, the premier issues of the world, will score further advances and that it is a mistake to sell holdings at current prices. Within the past month, Liberty bonds gained as much as \$2 to \$3 on every \$100 denomination, but they are still considered comparatively cheap.

Among the reasons for the advancing Liberty Bond market is the fact that the United States government has been a buyer recently, its purchases being made as a start toward the retirement of the enormous war loans put out during the period of hostilities. It is reported that the government has purchased a total of more than 700 million dollars of the bonds. Still another factor is the growing appreciation of the cheapness of the bonds and their great desirability as investments for those who desire the safest security in the world. Buying also has been stimulated by the growing industrial unrest in this country, which has served to reduce interest temporarily in other bonds and in stocks. It is axiomatic that government bonds enjoy a broader demand and sell at higher prices in times of unrest and uncertainty in general business than when more settled conditions prevail.

It is a curious fact that the United States government, which obtained \$100 for every \$100 bond it put out and par for all other denominations as well, has purchased some of these issues recently at as low as \$93 for a \$100 bond. The Fourth 4 1/4 per cent Liberty Bonds sold recently as low as \$92.96, and, perhaps, the government was lucky enough to get some of the securities of this issue at the bottom price. It has not divulged the prices it paid. The government, however, cannot be blamed for the low prices which have prevailed. The holders of Kansas and other states who have been selling their bonds have been pressing more on the market than could be absorbed without declines. The sellers in some instances were forced to unload their holdings for personal reasons, but thousands have sold for the purpose of using the proceeds to indulge in needless extravagance and others have exchanged their bonds with promoters who gave in return some questionable issues which may never be good for anything except to serve as a lesson in the exercise of more care in making investments.

Each day witnesses the passing of government bonds into stronger and stronger hands. The number of sellers has diminished, altho it is still large. But the demand has improved, including the buying by the government. Eventually, every bond will be retired by the government, and no treasury in the world is in so strong a condition to pay one hundred cents on every dollar of these bonds as the treasury of the United States. So, why sell on the present market, which is still comparatively low? There are farmers and stockmen who are carrying the Liberty bonds with full knowledge of the fact that they cannot possess anything which is more desirable as collateral on a loan in the event they need to borrow temporarily. Also, there is always a ready and an active market for these bonds.

The suggestion has been made that owners of the Victory 4 1/4 per cent Bonds of the government would profit in the end by selling these securities and re-investing the proceeds at once into the Third or the Fourth 4 1/4 per cent Liberty Bonds, which are practically on the same interest paying basis so far as market prices are concerned. The reason for this suggestion, which is a good one, is the fact that the Victory 4 1/4 per cent Bonds mature in 1922 and 1923, while the Third 4 1/4 per cents do not mature until 1928 and the fourth 4 1/4 per cents may be retired not earlier than in 1933 and may run as late as 1938. In a year or two, the holders of 4 1/4 per cent bonds, who may then be facing the likelihood of the retirement of that issue or its re-

funding into a new government bond bearing a lower return, will want the longer maturities. It is best to anticipate this market condition.

On October 6, the 3 1/2 per cent Liberty Bonds will carry accrued interest of \$1.08 for every \$100. They are quoted at this writing at \$100.06, and, if the price does not change in the meanwhile, these bonds will be worth on the market \$101.14 minus the commission, which should not exceed \$1 at the most. The first converted 4 per cents are quoted now at \$95.16, and carry accrued interest up to October 6 of \$1.23. The second 4 per cents are quoted at \$94.40 at this writing, and carry interest of \$1.57 on October 6. Incidentally, the second 4 per cents can and should be converted into the second 4 1/4 Liberty issue. The first 4 1/4 per cents are quoted at \$95.30, and will carry interest of \$1.19 per \$100 on October 6. The prices at this writing on the other government bonds follow: second 4 1/4 per cents, \$95.30 and \$1.55; third 4 1/4 per cents, \$96.54 and 13 cents; fourth 4 1/4 per cents, \$94.52 and \$1.90; Victory 3 1/4 per cents, \$99.92 and \$1.31 and Victory 4 1/4 per cents, \$99.96 and \$1.66.

With higher prices for Liberty Bonds, it is only natural that the municipal issues of Kansas and of other states will advance. It is also probable that other bonds of high grade will improve. Many industrial corporation and railroad bonds are available now at bargain prices. Many bonds and preferred stocks, which are far more desirable purchases than the great majority of common stocks on the market, offer rather high returns. On the whole, bonds of industrial corporations and railroads are more desirable than preferred stocks except where the latter are very strongly protected.

Bonds of Packing Companies

It is interesting to note that the stocks and notes of the big meat packing companies are displaying a stronger tone and have advanced from the low levels reached at the outset of the anti-trust suits now under way in Chicago.

Money rates still promise to tend downward, but their course has been arrested by the serious shortage of cars in Kansas. A majority of the grain elevators and mills in Kansas are loaded down with wheat, owing to inability to obtain cars. The local banks which finance the purchase of this grain and other banks are therefore having a very strong demand for money, as these borrowers cannot sell their wheat as expected. Some country banks in Kansas have come to Kansas City for funds to help carry this grain, and others which had planned to retire loans made in the spring have obtained renewals. Also, cattle loans are being extended in many instances, the graziers in Kansas who are obtaining renewals seeking to withhold their stock in the hope that later markets will enable them to reduce very heavy losses which confront them on the present market. As a result of these conditions, money is not so easy as expected in Kansas, but, as the car situation improves, bank deposits and available funds will increase.

An influence of national importance in the money market is the reduced borrowing by the government thru the medium of treasury certificates of indebtedness and a cut in the interest on these certificates from 4 1/2 to 4 1/4 per cent. The cut was made on the shorter term certificates, and reflects a feeling on the part of Secretary of the Treasury Glass that lower interest rates are in prospect in this country. The lower rate on the certificates is also a bullish influence on Liberty Bonds.

Labor unrest is still a factor in the markets for securities, and prices no doubt would be higher than now quoted except for this influence. Still, prices have acted well, it is felt, considering the labor situation at industrial centers. In the past week there were only minor and irregular changes on the whole. There has been a liberal increase in the number of new issues of

(Continued on Page 37.)

GALLOWAY'S
SPECIAL 30-DAY
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HARVEST SALE

Masterpiece 7 H.P. Engines



The Harvest sale price on this Masterpiece 7 is a quantity price. You could not buy the 12,000 at a lower figure, because the price is based on the 10,000 factory run. Our new Masterpiece 7 gives 7 actual horsepower for the price of 6. Portable or stationary. Big bore long stroke, heavy weight, every part standardized and interchangeable.

Runs in Cold Weather as Well as in Warm
This great Galloway Masterpiece 7 Engine is a year 'round worker. The weather makes no difference. Starts and runs when it's below zero as well as when it's 100° in the shade.

Write Galloway for His Harvest Sale Price
You farmers who have been waiting for prices to come down, here is your chance to save money on an engine. But you must ACT QUICK. Write me tonight, sure!

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, Pres.
WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY, 45 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA

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Write for our List.

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We purchase and sell at prices based on daily New York quotations and charge the following commissions:

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Harvey Crude Oil Company

13th Consecutive Cash

Dividend of Consolidated Companies

A 5% Dividend

for the months of August and September on the Capital Stock of this corporation has been declared, payable October 1st, 1919, to all stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1919.

S. M. GOLDMAN,
Secretary-Treasurer

GEO. H. CURRIER, President

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are coining money this year. Paid one agent \$2400 in last three months. General assortment fruit trees, berries and ornamentals. WE TEACH BEGINNERS. 25 years in the business. FREE CATALOGUE TO PLANTERS.

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A story of the building of this great canal; 86 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid for 10 cents, stamps or silver. Novelty House, Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan.

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Pay only \$4.39 on arrival

We guarantee that these shoes are \$7.00 to \$8.00 value; that they will give satisfactory wear or we will send a new pair FREE.

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Any poultry raiser can keep hens laying through the fall and winter when egg prices are highest. Many poultrymen are doubling their egg yield and profits by using Rockledge Egg Tonic in the drinking water. Try it! You will be amazed at the eggs you get. If you want to make money with your hens, by all means have Bessie B. Carswell, Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., send you a season's supply of this wonderful Egg Tonic. Two big Kansas City banks guarantee if you are not absolutely satisfied your money will be returned on request and the egg tonic will cost you nothing. Send a dollar today or write Mrs. Carswell for her free book, which tells how you can make more money with your poultry. Address Bessie B. Carswell, Dept. 1210, Gateway Station, Kansas City, Missouri.—Adv.



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In France, the world's most famous laboratory has discovered a germ that kills rats and mice by science. Absolutely safe. Cannot possibly harm human beings, dogs, cats, birds or pets. Quickly clears dwellings, factories, storage plants, barns, chicken houses, etc., with no offensive after-effects.

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Bovee Furnace Works 188 West 8th St. WATERLOO, IOWA

10 Patriotic Cards 10c We will send 10 lovely colored post cards postpaid for 10 cents in stamps or silver.

NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 20, Topeka, Kan.

For Our Young Readers

How the Mystery of the Lost Ticket was Solved

BY CLARA PETERSON

ON THE FIRST day of October, Mary Lee could scarcely wait for school to be dismissed. Now and then she looked up from her geography and smiled at Elizabeth and Rose, her two best friends who sat next to her. Never had the sunshine been so bright as that afternoon. Never had the breeze been so rose laden. It was a wonderful day for Mary Lee. She and Rose and Elizabeth were going



"Now May I Dress?" She Asked.

that very evening to the chicken pie supper at the village church. It cost 35 cents and ever since July Mary Lee had been saving the precious pennies. The day before she had taken them to Miss Jasperson and received in exchange a shiny white ticket with "Chicken Pie Supper" printed in black letters.

At last school was over for the day and the three little girls skipped out into the yard. They were bubbling over with happiness.

"What is your mamma going to let you wear?" asked Rose.

"My blue mull with white ribbons!" whispered Elizabeth, while Mary Lee cried:

"And my mother has fixed over my pink so it is better than new!"

They danced along the sunlit walk.

"Goodbye, Mary," waved Elizabeth and Rose when the corner was reached.

"We will call for you at 6 o'clock."

Mary raced down the street and turned in at her own gate. She ran into the house in a great hurry for after school she always washed the noon dishes. She did this so that her mother, who was a dressmaker, would have more time to spend upon her customers' sewing.

"Hello, mother! Didn't I get home early? And hello, Dolly Duck!"

This was to her 3-year-old sister who was busy dressing a corn cob doll in wonderful clothes of purple and red.

"Yes," smiled Mrs. Lee. "It is only 4 o'clock. You will have plenty of time to wash the dishes and perhaps run to the grocery before it is time to dress. I am so glad you are going to the supper with your friends. It is not often my little girl does go out. Is it, dear?"

Mary laughed.

"I think I go as often as you do, and anyway, I don't need to for we have our little Dolly Duck circus right here."

The baby was indeed funny with her mop of curls, her solemn big eyes and rosebud mouth and her fat little body squeezed into cunning blue overalls.

"See my lady!" called Dolly. "First her was a sailor man but now her is a big, big lady with long skirts."

She danced the doll along the floor, its purple gown trailing behind. Mary and her mother laughed.

"Oh, you honey!" cried Mary. "Shall I read you a teeny weeny story before I do the dishes?"

"Oh yes, please!" answered the baby and Mary drew her up on to the couch.

For 20 minutes they sat lost in the wonders of the three bears and the gingerbread man. Then Mary jumped to her feet and ran to the kitchen table. The dish pan was out in a moment and the dishes soaking in the hot, soapy water. Dolly always washed her play dishes while Mary washed the real ones and she worked busily now, wetting the tiny cups with a cloth as large as a postage stamp and drying them gravely upon the towel.

Mary's heart sang as she put away the dishes and the shining tins.

"Soon it will be time to get ready! Soon I shall put on my pink dress! Soon we will be there!"

The white tables would be loaded. There would be jellies and hot biscuits and wonderful cakes.

In half an hour more Mary was back from the store with her mother's small purchases.

"Now may I dress?" she asked as calmly as she could.

"Yes, it is time you began," answered Mrs. Lee. "Let me comb your hair. My little daughter shall look as sweet as possible."

The pretty braids were arranged smoothly and tied with a big pink ribbon and Mary ran to the bedroom for her dress. When she came back her face was white.

"Mother!" she said breathlessly. "My ticket is gone! Did you take it? I had it in the top bureau drawer."

"Why, no," said Mrs. Lee anxiously. "I hope it is not lost. Look carefully, Mary."

For a long time they searched. They emptied all the drawers; they lifted the rugs and even looked in the tidy bed. The ticket was gone. It was already half past 5 o'clock. Mary was trying hard to keep from crying and her mother's face was sad.

"What shall I do?" whispered the little girl. "Rose and Elizabeth will be here at 6."

"I am so sorry, Mary," answered her mother gently. "But I paid the rent only this noon and there isn't even 35 cents in the house. Mrs. James will not pay me until tomorrow."

"You could not afford another ticket, anyway, mother," said Mary hopelessly.

She stood a minute before the window and then wandered to the couch with her book.

"Read to me," cried Dolly cheerfully.

"Oh, Dolly, please go away!" begged Mary. "Sister doesn't feel like reading."

"Peel apple for me," persisted the baby. "Play with me."

"Don't tease me," said Mary. "Sister is tired."

"Mary not love me," answered Dolly sorrowfully. "Mary not even peel apple." A faint smile came to the little girl's face.

"Yes, I do love you and I suppose I may as well make the best of it. Come to the pantry and we will find an apple."

The Apple Bag's Surprise

They ran to the pantry and Mary put her hand deep into the fruit bag.

She pulled out—not an apple but the shiny white ticket for the supper. The little girl could not believe her eyes.

"Oh, mother, mother! I have found it! Here it is!"

Then what a hustling there was to get into the pink dress and what exclamations of delight from the baby when she saw her sister "all dressed up!"

"I was never so happy in my life," sang Mary. "And Dolly shall have her apple anyway. It is just 10 minutes of 6. If it hadn't been for her, I wouldn't have found the ticket. But we know who put it there, don't we, mother? The naughty little rascal!"

"That my ticket," said the baby confidently. "But I like apples better."

So it was that Elizabeth and Rose found a radiant little friend on the porch waiting for them and arm in arm the three walked down the quiet street toward the church.

To Make Candied Sweets

Sweets that take a week to make sound forbidding, but when the particular sweet that Mrs. Albrecht Marburg, of Topeka, Kan., has just finished, is explained, it is really so simple that many little girls in Kansas will think making this dainty confection an ideal lesson in canning. Mrs. Marburg's pet sweet is a "candied fig," made from little yellow tomatoes, and this is the way she makes it.

Skin as many yellow tomatoes as you wish. Make a sirup from an equal weight of sugar. After the tomatoes have been

skinned they should be allowed to drain off their own juice over night. This juice is used in making the sirup. When the sirup has boiled briskly, add the drained and skinned tomatoes and cook until the fruit is clear. Drain and let stand 24 hours. Boil the sirup again and drop in the tomatoes. Let them stand 48 hours this time. Again boil the sirup, dropping in the tomatoes and allow to stand another 48 hours. Then allow the tomatoes to dry a week, on trays, in the air. They should be turned over twice a day while drying. When dry roll in sugar, wrap in paper and put away for winter use.

Prizes for Bright Sayings

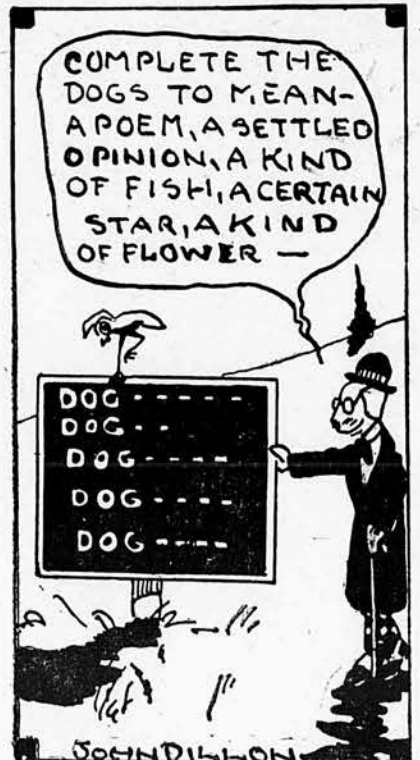
Surely Kansas farm boys and girls have just as bright brothers and sisters as can be found anywhere. But what is the reason that more replies did not come to the call for bright remarks made by the little brothers and sisters? Stella Betts of Russell, Kan., is the only young reader who replied to the call. Here is one of the funny sayings that Stella tells about her little brother:

We were camping out in a big pasture where there were horses. Papa called our horses up to feed and the other horses came up to eat with them. Papa drove them away and they came back. Ray, 3 years old, said "They came back to see if they could run again."

Two prizes will be awarded for the best letters in this contest—\$1 for each of the two brightest sayings by little boys and girls on Kansas farms. These must be original. Give the names of the children in your letter. Address Bertha G. Schmidt, Editor of the Young Folks' Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

A Dog Puzzle

See if you can guess this puzzle. Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of post-



cards for the first three girls and the first three boys sending correct answers.

Solution September 20 puzzle—A means of travel: aeroplane. The prize winners: Ethel Gard, Glenn Manning, Francis Blitz, Charles Sanford, Lola Stigge, Agnes Anderson.

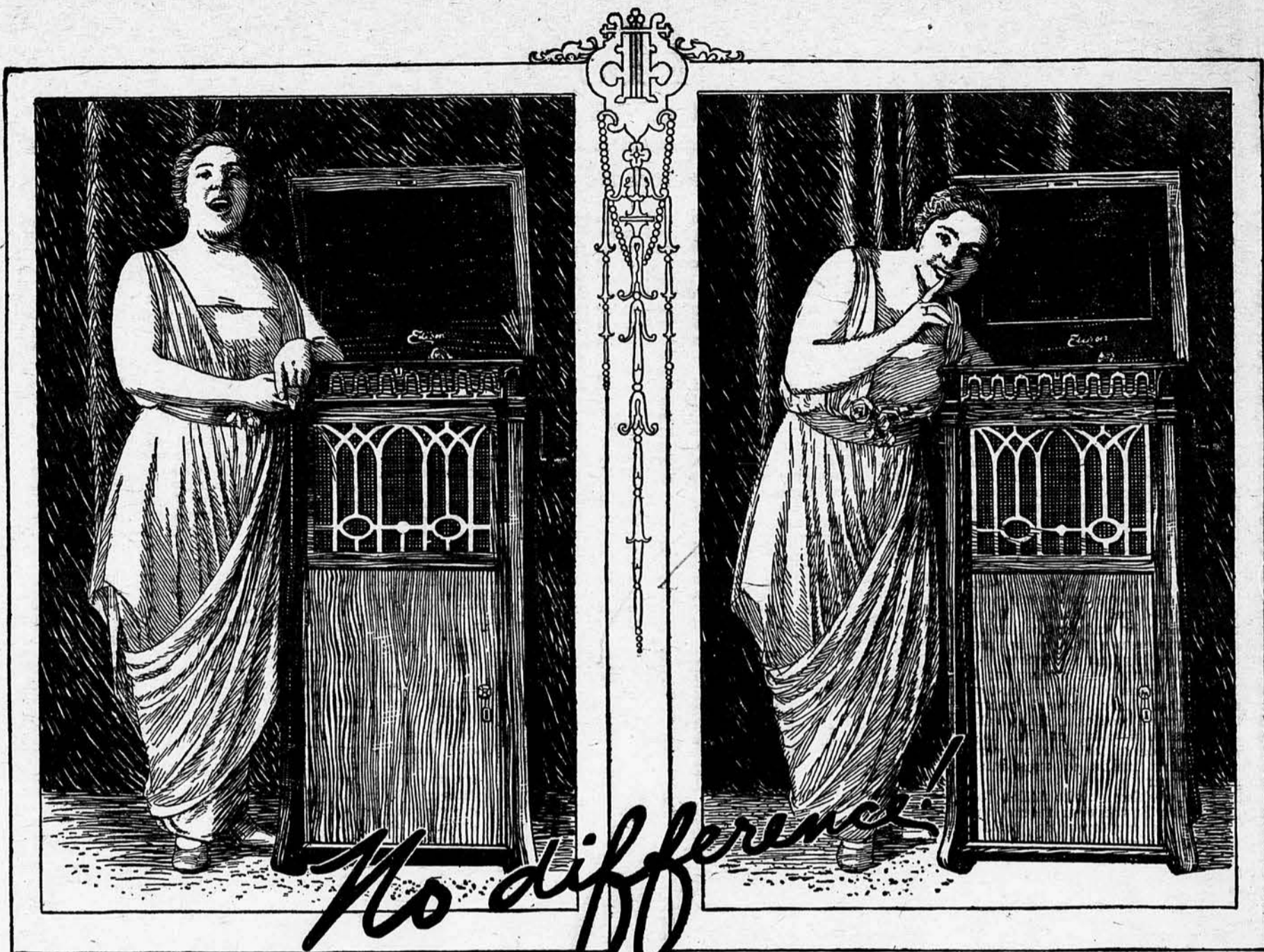
Sharing Luncheon

If milk is good food for babies it's good for pet lambs, too. So says Pearl



Maxien Coleman, of Independence, Kan.

Pearl, who is 2 years old, is sharing her luncheon with her pet lamb.



Lazzari stands beside the New Edison and sings "Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta voix"

Lazzari has now ceased to sing, and the New Edison is singing the same song alone

The pictures above are drawn from actual photographs. They show Lazzari in the act of comparing her voice with its RE-CREATION by the New Edison. She sang. Suddenly she ceased to sing, and the New Edison took up the same song alone. There was *no difference*. It was only by watching Lazzari's lips that the audience could tell when she had ceased to sing.

Lazzari has made this test before more than ten thousand music-lovers and representative music critics. This test proves beyond all question that the voice of Lazzari, as RE-CREATED by the New Edison, is absolutely indistinguishable from her voice as heard on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

THE voice of the decade has appeared. A transcendent artist has flashed into operatic glory.

Twenty-two months ago, Carolina Lazzari joined the Chicago Opera,—unknown, unheralded.

Today, three continents clamor to hear her.

This fall, the Metropolitan Opera Company brings her to New York,—its new prima donna contralto.

While the golden horseshoe of the Metropolitan sits enthralled by the spell of her magnificent voice, you in your own home can hear that self-same voice. For the New Edison brings you the real voices of the world's

great artists, wherever you may be. Not strident and mechanical travesties on their art, but literal RE-CREATIONS, indistinguishable from their living voices. The New Edison's life-like Re-Creation of music in all its forms is the amazement of the music critics of the country.

The entire genius of Edison, the wizard, is summed up in this marvelous phonograph—his Official Laboratory Model. It cost him three million dollars to perfect. Yet all the musical world counts every penny of those millions well spent. For, he thus perpetuated the priceless art of great artists, and introduced the wondrous cultural benefits of good music to discriminating homes everywhere.

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

Our new book, "Edison and Music," is the most interesting phonograph story of the year. Free. Write for it. Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J.

With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash, Editor

Women are Learning That System in Housework is as Important as It is in Any Other Business

WHEN HIRED HELP is scarce, I do not attempt to do the impossible and do not work by some other one's standards. I try to restore the house to its usual order Sunday evening after the Sabbath day's relaxation. If cream is to be churned, I plan so that churning day may not come on Monday which is wash day. I have trained my family to accept an easily prepared breakfast on wash day, hence I am able to have the first boiler of water hot by the time the meal is ready. Clothes are in the machine soaking while the second boiler of water is heating and the morning's work is accomplished. A few easily prepared dishes, beans and boiled meat on top of the stove and a custard or pudding in the oven are not difficult to prepare while the washing is being done. The afternoon is devoted to scrubbing floors and porches and to rest. When the wash is taken from the line, towels, teatowels, everyday tablecloths, sheets and men's work shirts are folded and put away. I consider a rested wife and mother, and a pleasant countenance far to be preferred to smoothly ironed clothes.

The clothes that need ironing get it on Tuesday. When big jobs are not on hand, I often bake several pastry shells, a batch of cookies, a cheap cake and make salad dressing on that day. These are wonderful helps when work is rushing and hands or unexpected company appear.

When a threshing or silo filling job is approaching in the near future, the day before is employed in baking bread, cookies, a cake which is frosted all over to conserve its moisture, fruit for sauce is cooked and sealed in jars, salad dressing is made, beans cooked over, potatoes dug and sorted, fuel gathered in and conveniently placed and kettles and pots placed where they may be easily reached. Chickens are dressed late in the evening and such vegetables as needed are picked or cut and brought from the garden. Extra dishes and table appointments are made ready. Then early rising the next morning insures the morning's work all done and dinner ready to serve on time. I find that if I avoid becoming nervous over these big jobs my work does not prove half so hard. If we co-operate with the women of the neighborhood and educate the men to come home for supper, when helping a neighbor thresh or fill silos, the work is robbed of half its terrors. An oil stove, a steam cooker, an ice box and a fireless cooker help simplify a lone woman's summer work when help is not to be had.

I arise on churning day long before the usual time and the churning is out of the way by sunrise. On bread baking day I plan to cook several articles on top of the stove, if a range is used. I always include an hour or at least a half hour for complete rest, or relaxation. If I do not care to take a nap I sit down at the piano and play some of my favorite songs. I find that some of the older hymns and anthems or some of the classic compositions are more restful and inspirational than most of the modern music. Or I read a favorite book or the daily world doings in the newspaper. I do not try to do any sewing when the rush work is on. I am rounding out a summer of the most strenuous work of my lifetime, without help, and flatter myself that I am no further in arrears with my work than are my neighbors.

Lily Bowers Crampton.
Cowley Co., Kansas.

Labor Savers Work for Her

By careful planning time as well as expense can be saved. My cooking range often cans fruit or vegetables, bakes bread, cake or pies, and heats water for the bath or laundry work at the same time. An electric light system in the house saves the care of lamps, and my electric iron saves about

half the time formerly spent in ironing. A dust mop cleans the polished floors in a few minutes and a vacuum sweeper does the same for the rugs.

Sometimes, after having tried to secure help for a time and being unable to do so, I simply call the household appliances I possess fairies, give them especially helpful names and enjoy seeing the tasks move right along under the direction of these skillful workers. When expecting to entertain visitors these fairies show me that they will give me time to have much pleasure with my guests, and that I need not worry about the extra work, tho I am supervisor. Well planned effort produces much greater results in housework as well as in other work.

Mrs. E. J. Loop.

Baxter Co., Arkansas.

Letting the Head Save the Heels

When the work of two persons has to be done by one the head must save the heels and one must decide what best can be left undone. Some things cannot be slighted.

The baby must be given first care and kept well and happy. The butter must be given the most approved attention to hold its gilt-edged place on the market, and the cooking must be wholesome and nutritious as ever, but doubtless the work can be simplified. Frills have no place in this hampered housewife's work. Children large enough to take steps should be taught to do so. It is a fine thing for the child to learn to be useful in the home.

Planning meals well ahead of immediate needs expedites matters. Fancy cooking that takes much time for beating and whipping cannot be indulged in. A kettle of potatoes boiled with the jackets on, is wonderfully handy for salads, fried, scalloped and creamed potatoes. Cookies can be made quickly for the children by dropping the dough from a teaspoon into the baking pan. Doughnuts will not be fried, either, when a cake can be made in less than half the time.

Washings and ironings can be reduced to their smallest proportions in ways that keep the family as clean and sanitary as the old methods, and save the housekeeper much hard work. Leave the tablecloth in its chest, and use in its place the white oilcloth. Fold away the trimmed pillow slips and use flour sacks in their places. They fit most pillows and soon become soft and white with frequent washings. Return the linen to the beds on wash day without ironing. It never will be fresher, or sweeter than when first taken from the line. If the wrinkles are well shaken out when the clothes are hung on the line, many things can be folded away without ironing.

Where washing machines and boiling water are used there is really no need of boiling the cleaner clothes which saves the heaviest part of the washing—lifting the clothes from the boiler. Fortunate is the woman whose machine is turned by some power. If it must be man power, the chances are that as soon as possible she will be supplied with mechanical power.

The mother must not forget to save herself. When fruit or vegetables are to be prepared for food, she should sit down and rest while working. I have been many times obliged to practice what I recommend. I consider it a much more sensible plan than to break down from work that might have been made lighter.

Mrs. Sarah E. Howard.

Why Cooking is a Pleasure

As good help was scarce during harvest I thought I would rather do my work myself. I had on the average 14 to cook for. After my dishes were washed at night, I put away what I did not need for breakfast and then set the table. I peeled the potatoes and placed them in water, sliced the bacon or picked and cleaned two or three chickens and placed them in salt water in a cool place. At 5:10 I was ready to begin my breakfast. I started the fire, placed the coffee, cereal and potatoes on to cook, cut the bread, dished eggs. After the men had finished breakfast the children and I ate.

After breakfast I washed my dishes, cleaned and changed my table linen, and set the table for dinner. I made my pies and cake, prepared the dessert, peeled the potatoes, cooked beets and sliced onions. I put the cabbage on to cook about 10:30 and the beans at 10 o'clock. If I boiled chicken I put it on about 9 o'clock and made the noodles. After the dinner was on the stove I cleaned up and changed the babies' clothes so all would be clean before the men folks appeared for dinner. I tried to have everything on the table by 12:20.

After dinner I washed and put the two small children to bed, proceeded to wash the dishes and set the table again, then took a nap of about 1 hour. Some days I ran the vacuum cleaner and other days cleaned the floors with the dust mop.

I began supper at 6. I always tried to have some things left for supper. Supper was finished about 8 and after washing the dishes and arranging the table for breakfast I put the children to bed.

I have electric lights, hot and cold water, and a fine large basement with white-washed walls, oil stove and range and long shelves for my dishes so I really enjoy cooking.

Mrs. Henry Sieverling.
Pawnee Co., Kansas.

Takes Time for Relaxation

We cannot get hired help in this part of the country. We are fortunate enough to be able to hire our washing done, but we have to pay a high price for very poor work. I am maid of all work in my home. I arise in the morning at about 5 o'clock and prepare breakfast in 30 minutes. At 6 the men go to the field and I attend to the milk and churn. By this time the little children are awake. I give them their breakfast, then wash dishes, make the beds and sweep thoroly. This usually takes me until about 8 o'clock, then

from that until 11 I do whatever there is to do. Sometimes I hoe in the garden and sometimes iron or sew. At 11 I begin to prepare dinner, and have it on the table by 12. While preparing dinner I also prepare supper. I simply make enough more of each dish to have plenty left for supper. After dinner I wash the dishes, sweep the kitchen and dining room, then I am ready to rest.

While the little children are sleeping I lie down and soon fall asleep. I do not sleep more than 30 minutes, but it rests me so much. I sometimes lie and read for an hour after I awake. Then I take a bath and change my dress. When the little children wake up I give them a bath and clean clothes, and do whatever I please the remainder of the afternoon. Sometimes we hitch Old Bess to the buggy and go to town to see a neighbor or just drive around a little while.

I begin my evening work at 5. I prepare a bowl of bread and milk for each little child, then get supper for myself and the men folks. After supper the dishes are washed. I measure the coffee and put it in the percolator, slice the meat, make the buttermilk biscuits and put them in a greased pan in the icebox. If there is anything else I wish to serve for breakfast, it is partly prepared the night before, also. Then I strain the milk and put it away and then I am ready to sit down for a little conversation with my husband and sons before retiring. This is my system and I find it excellent, but it is often interrupted, especially when I have a house full of company or anyone is ill.

I did not always manage my work this way. I worked all day without any rest and consequently was tired all the time, and impatient with the children. I found I was not giving myself and children a square deal, so I decided there were other things in life worth more than money. I did not want my children in after years, to think of me as a cross woman that did nothing but feed them and put them to bed.

Mrs. S. E. Bandy.

Birds Pay for Their Keep

A single bird often eats 100 insects at a meal and consumes several thousand insects in a single day, declares the United States Department of Agriculture. In many localities birds have saved trees, garden crops and farm fields from total destruction. In the winter, however, the birds suffer keenly unless their natural food supply is supplemented.

Feed the birds in your neighborhood this winter. They will more than pay for their keep in the insect destruction they return next summer.

Understanding Banishes Fear

"We cannot rid our children of fears by teaching them they should not be afraid," says Laura Spencer Portor in The Mother's Magazine. "But only by helping them to understand rather than to fear; by teaching them that these things in their pathways which have seemed to them ogres, are after all, on closer view and fuller knowledge, friendly things designed to help us and guide us, and to keep us from losing our way in the dark."

"It must not be forgotten that if we are to help our children to get rid of fears by this method, we ourselves must learn to do away with our own fears, and not by a supreme effort of faith nor by a strong effort of the will, but rather by a persistent effort of the intelligence. Not so much by admonition but again and again by example we must teach the child to go up to whatever frightens him, not in an effort to be brave, but in an effort to know."

"To cultivate in him the love of questioning and examining and understanding, this is the only sound and lasting way of getting rid of the child's fears."



New Styles are Becoming

Simple Patterns for Fall and Winter Garments

By Stella G. Nash

LADIES' and misses' dress 9426 is in one piece from shoulder to hem. A patent leather belt holds in the fullness at the waist. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9448—Ladies' Slip-on Waist. Slashes at the neck enable it to be slipped on over the head. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9435—Ladies' and Misses' Waist. The closing of this waist is on the shoulders. The front panel is of contrasting material. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9451—Ladies' Dress. A soft plait is laid in at each side of the skirt at the front. The collar, belt, pockets and cuffs are trimmed with contrasting material. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9430—Child's Coat. Scalloping outlines the cape, rolling collar and turn-back cuffs. Sizes 1/2, 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

9446—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. The lower section and pockets are in one. Buttons form the trimming. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.



9454—Ladies' and Misses' Coat. This coat can be made in 36 or 40-inch length. The collar may be worn high or low. Sizes 16 years and 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

9447—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. The tunic is fitted at the waist and full at the bottom. Sizes 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure.

9444—Child's Slip-on Dress. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

9453—Ladies' One-Piece Housedress. The dress opens all the way down the front. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9432—Girls' Coat. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9428—Girl's Dress. The front and back waist panels are separate. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9440—Ladies' and Misses' Pajamas. Sizes 16 years and 36, 40 and 44 inches waist measure.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 12 cents each. State size and number of pattern.



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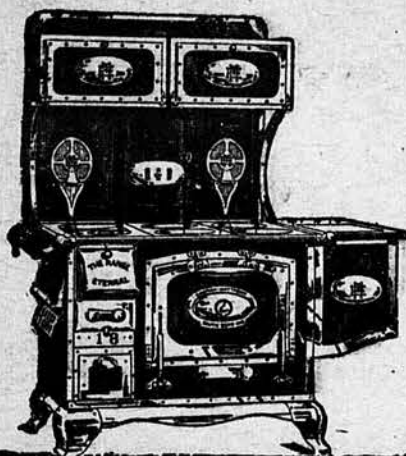
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FARM HOME NEWS

MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

In our experience with fruit we have seldom seen it mature so early or fall so much as it has this autumn. Probably the dry weather of July and August accounts for the early dropping of Jonathan and Grimes apples. These dropped apples would be very welcome in several states where the crop is exceedingly light. Except for a few reserved trees, our orchard crop was sold entire to others who picked the trees and picked up the fallen apples. We are using our limited supply of fallen apples much as town people would use a bushel bought in the market.

A canned apple is a good or poor product. Its quality depends upon the way it is canned. Personally, we think there are no apples better than the Jonathan for canning purposes. The quarters will retain their shape if the fruit is not stirred in the open kettle. The color is most easily retained if the quarters are dropped into a kettle of slightly salted water as soon as pared. A pretty color is given by straining the juice from the cooked parings and using it to make the sirup. For about half the number of jars we can, we use quinces with the apples. One quince to a dozen or more apples is sufficient to give a fine flavor and color to the sauce. The parings and seeds of the quince boiled with the apple parings and seeds make a fruit juice that is one of the best foundations for jelly. This should be canned while boiling hot. The danger of mold is lessened if the can and contents are sterilized for 5 minutes in boiling water.

In canning pears, we find we can work much faster if we use the fruit a little under ripe and paring with the apple parer. There is little slipping of the pear if the stem end is pushed first upon the pins. We do not care for tasteless pear sauce. In our home, the rich sauce made by using a cup of sugar to a quart of fruit is most relished. Five or 6 cloves added to each quart emphasize the pear flavor. It is probable that the needs of many could be supplied by local pear orchards. There is an estimated crop of 1,000 bushels in one orchard.

Boxes used for shipping the canning club's exhibit to the Topeka fair are now serving the purposes of chests. These boxes are made of cypress boards 40 by 22 by 18 inches. They have hinged lids and, with the addition of casters and a coating inside of cedar oil, should have made good substitutes for cedar chests. If one desired to make fancy looking boxes, this cypress lumber could be stained, varnished and rubbed. The cost of 11 cents a foot would make a chest of the usual size cost about \$6 without a making charge. Such large boxes make excellent places in which to keep comforts, blankets and other bulky articles.

In a home where we visited recently, the man of the house had added to the closet conveniences by a simple contrivance in a store room. Two 6-foot boards were used for uprights and another about the same length nailed across the top. A wooden rod such as is used for draperies in doorways rested on cleats nailed about 6 inches from the top of the uprights. On this rod, there were about 50 coat hangers and as many garments hanging. It would be possible to hang a curtain in front of the clothes.

In another home where a similar contrivance is used, it is the custom to place the best woolen garments in double muslin bags that completely cover the clothes hanger. The placing of small cloths saturated with turpentine in these sacks was thought to help account for the absence of moths. The user of this contrivance says she has been more bothered with crickets than she has with moths. Instead of using oil of cedar as a filler for box lumber, one woman who uses large chests for clothing of all kinds places sacks of sea salt saturated with oil of cedar in several places or corners in the boxes.

It has been a difficult task to warm our schoolhouse even tho a furnace was substituted for the stoves pre-

viously used. The furnace is in the school room and may not heat so well as it would if it were in a basement. Loose windows have been a source of much trouble, too. To avoid drafts and the loss of heat, the school board has decided to place metal weather strips in all windows and doors. In the homes around here where such cold protection has been tried, the owners speak in glowing terms of the effects. The cost of these weather strips is about the same as the cost of storm windows and doors would be.

Autumn

Now autumn comes, and o'er the leaf-crowned hills
The frost has touched and left its fiery trails.
The tumble-weeds lie banked against the fence,
Blown by the fitful gusts of autumn gales.
At eve the locust sings.

The sumac berries wear their reddest caps
Against the pastures' dull dun-colored hue.
Above the clouds, huge puffs of cotton float
In skies that summer never saw so blue.
A distant cow-bell rings.

Give me a hammock 'neath the welcome shade
Of some old apple tree whose off-spring lie
In tempting lushness beneath her boughs,
As yet escaping pilfering boyhood's eye;
And I'll not envy kings.
—Velma West Sykes.

To Make Your Winter Hat

Milliners' glue is a great aid in keeping the velvet smooth on a hat frame. Apply the glue evenly to the wrong side of the velvet and the hat frame. Allow each to become dry. Stretch the velvet or other covering material over the frame. Smooth this carefully and allow a short time to dry.

In making ribbon bows place the ribbon flat on the table and cover with milliners' glue the entire length. Lay the wire down the center of the ribbon and lay the second piece of ribbon over the first. Press the two pieces firmly together and smooth. Allow this to dry before making into a bow.

Flowers, foliage and rosettes may also be made more easily by the use of this glue.

Health was Taught at State Fair

BY IDA MIGLIARIO

A community made up of a people who put forth every effort to maintain health in their families, by following closely the ideals of right living, will be a community free from the evils of disease. However, unless every household co-operates with its neighbor, there will be a chance for the ravages of disease germs.

The Red Cross was doing much at the Kansas State Fair to help train homemakers to become better disease germ fighters. Even tho one conducts her home in such a manner as to insure her family against dangers of disease, their efforts may be entirely lost if the neighbor across the street, next door, across the alley, or the children across the town who attend the same school, do not follow the rules of right living.

The value of a town or a community nurse was very forcibly brought out by the display shown at the Red Cross booth. Too often we think of a community nurse as one who goes about

nursing the sick. This she does and does well, but she has a broader field in which to work for she has the opportunity of teaching people how to keep well. Every homemaker should feel it her duty to teach every member of her household that the thing they must keep in mind is not how to get well, but always, how to keep well. If one has not had special training along this line it is a little more difficult to systematize the home in this connection and that is just the place where the community nurse can do her greatest work. For she can not only teach the mother, but she can teach the children by organizing health and hygiene leagues.

The daily routine of the housework must be so planned that the home is kept free from all places in which disease germs grow. The food supply of the home must be so protected that only foods in perfect condition are served on the family table. The utensils in which food is cooked and the dishes from which the food is eaten, need daily care.

One of the big problems in connection with the suburban or rural home is the safe disposal of the refuse products of the human body. Such refuse often contains disease germs, and in many ways they gain entrance into the water we drink, the food we eat, or the skin of our bodies and are introduced into our systems without our knowledge. A little time and thoughtful study of the numberless fatalities which have been the result of carelessness in not installing one of the modern and safe means of disposal of human excreta, would quickly explain the need of immediate action in thus preventing the spread of disease.

The question of home sanitation is a broad one and needs as much attention as the sanitation of the human body. The community nurse by teaching the necessity of the proper care of the teeth, hair, nails, eyes, ears; by showing how to give or take baths correctly; the proper balance of work, recreation, and rest; is doing more for a community than when she goes from home to home and cares for those who are ill, because she is teaching people how to keep well!

That mothers of today are putting forth greater effort to keep their children well, was shown by the large numbers who took their babies to the Better Babies building for examination by physicians. It was not the sick baby that was taken, it was the well baby. The babies were not entered for the purpose of contesting for beauty or perfectness, they were taken there by parents who wished to learn about any defects their children might have, that they might have the defects corrected and give the child a chance to become strong and healthy.

Thus the State Fair is growing into an institution where people can go and learn the best methods of building homes and communities that will produce the ideal American citizen.

Brown Betty Pudding

One-half cup of butter or lard, ½ teaspoon of salt, 2 cups of bread crumbs, 5 cups of chopped apples, ½ cup of sugar, ½ cup of cold water and ½ lemon. Butter a pan, put in a layer of crumbs, then apples, butter and sugar alternately until the dish is full, cover and bake 1 hour. Uncover and let brown. Serve with sauce made as follows: cream 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of butter and 1 tablespoon of flour, add 1 cup of boiling water. Boil 3 minutes, add vanilla and beat. Let cool. Thin with 1 cup of cream just before serving. Mrs. B. B. King.
Neosho Co., Kansas.

When Blue Garments Fade

If you have trouble in washing blue garments, try using sugar of lead. Dissolve 1 ounce of sugar of lead in a pail of hot water, and stir with a stick until dissolved. When just warm put in the garments and let them stand for 1 hour. Take out with sticks, drain, then hang up to dry. When dry rinse thru four waters and put them in the wash. The dresses will not fade after that. Sugar of lead is poisonous hence care must be used in rinsing.

"What is a statistician, pa?"
"A statistician, my son, is a man who comes to the aid of figures which cannot lie of themselves."—Chicago Daily News.

How Do You Cook a Turkey?

September prize winners are Mrs. B. J. Schmidt, Barton Co., Kansas, first; Mrs. Sarah E. Howard, Colorado and Mrs. Ralph Baker, Jefferson Co., Kansas, the next two prizes.

For October a prize of \$2 will be awarded for the best letter and \$1 for each of the next two best received on the following subjects by October 28: What is your favorite menu for the Thanksgiving dinner? Give recipes for each dish. How do you kill, dress and cook the turkey? Do you prefer a phonograph to a piano? If so, why? Of what do you think the farm library should consist? What do you do at your parties? What games do you play and how do you decorate the house? How can a rural neighborhood best organize and support a Sunday school?

Photographs are welcome at any time. Address letters and pictures to Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

To the Wives of Thoughtful Farmers

Dear Madam:

What woman is not concerned with the results of her husband's efforts—with whether or not he is running his farm at a profit.

Many a farmer owes his success, at least in part, to what some people are pleased to call his wife's "intuition"—in reality her keen sense of values, her ability to judge accurately what is worth while and what is not.

A woman is naturally suspicious of too-complicated machinery. Horse-power and traction mean little to her, as a rule.

But she is quick to grasp the meaning of economy and serviceability and long life, whether it be in tractors or something that she is more used to handling herself.

That is why so many farmers' wives are becoming interested in the G O Tractor.

The simplicity of the G O Tractor is what makes it so thoroughly understandable to

them. Their sound common sense tells them that fewer parts wear longer when rightly assembled, and are more easily adjusted.

They have seen why its ease of control means more work done in less time—why a tractor that turns readily and changes speed while in motion, plows more acres a day than one that is hard to manage. It is not so complicated but what they can run it themselves, if need be.

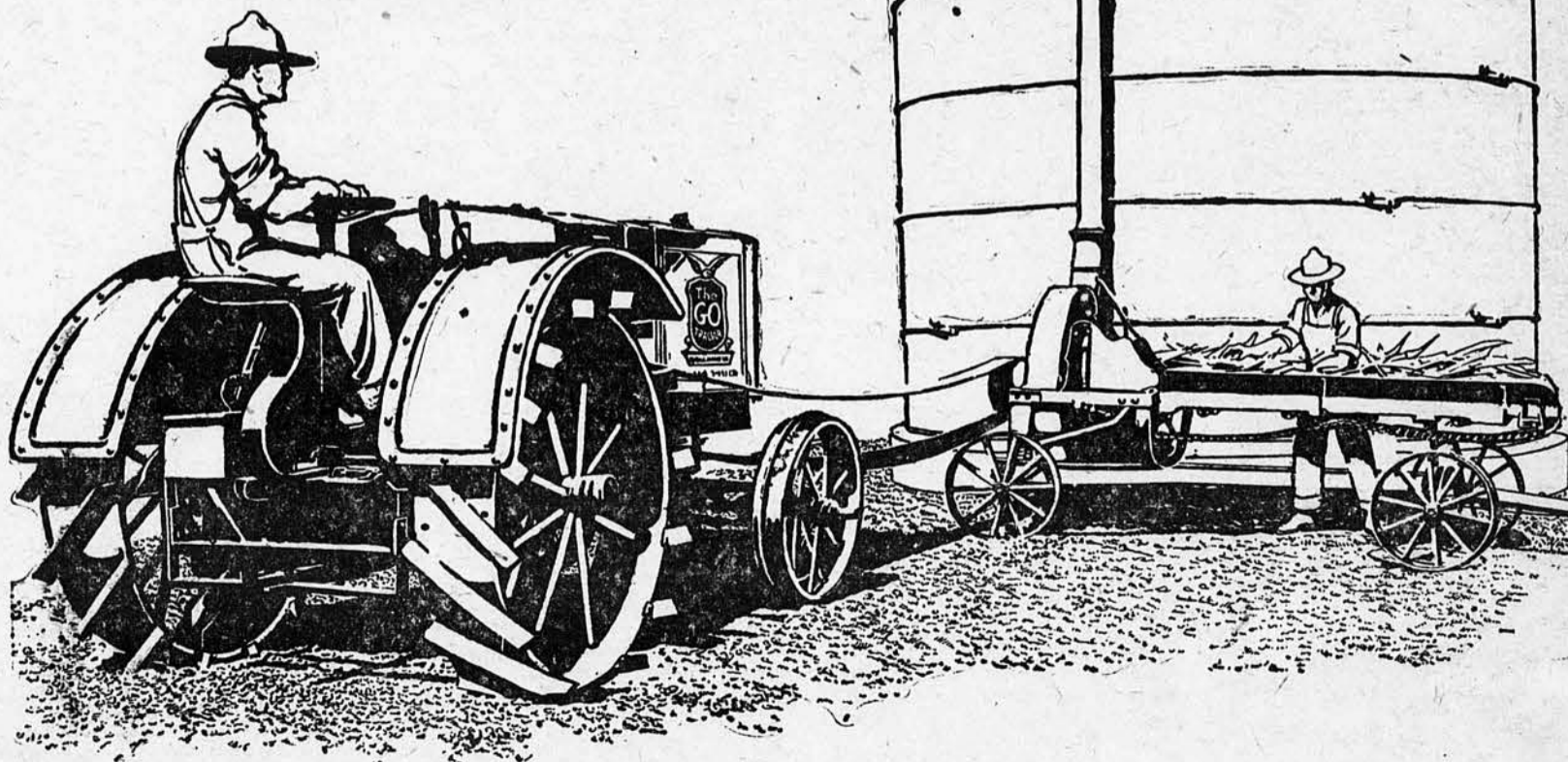
They have seen how its six speeds forward and six reverse cut down the cost of operation—how adjusting the speed of the engine to the work in hand eliminates wasted power.

For eight years the G O Tractor has meant more prosperity, less anxiety, easier times all around to hundreds of farmers' wives all over the country.

The farmer who has any regard at all for his wife's opinions or well-being will do well to seek her advice when buying a tractor.

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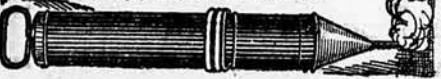
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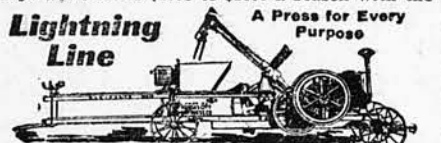
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Capper Poultry Club

We Can't Get Along Without the Mothers

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary



WHEN GOD thought of Mother, he must have laughed with satisfaction, and framed it quickly—so rich, so deep, so divine, so full of soul, power, and beauty, was the conception!"

Those words of Henry Ward Beecher, the great American lecturer, appeal to every Capper Poultry club girl, for there is no factor that has helped more to make the work of the club a success than the interest of the mothers. Even if not active members of the club, mothers in every county have aided the girls with their club work.

In the 1920 club we're going to make a big drive for the mothers. They simply can't escape. Every club girl will urge her mother to become an active member and if her mother can't join for active membership she will ask a mother who hasn't a daughter of club age to take her place. Then if by May 1 she has not lined up either her mother or some other mother for active membership, she will urge her mother to come into the club as an associate member. Doesn't that sound as if the club is going to be about twice as big and 10 times better than ever before? Better begin the drive now, girls, and put your county in the front ranks of the mothers' division.

Today I'm using the picture of one of the finest mothers in the club with her farm flock of standard bred Single Comb Brown Leghorns. This is Mrs. H. D. Emery of Crawford county. Mrs. Emery is an active member this year. Even before mothers came into active membership she was almost as much the inspiration for good club work in Crawford county as she is now.

The prizes for the mothers in the new club are going to be larger than heretofore and there's going to be a special pep trophy for the mother in the state who shows the most pep. How many mothers do you think have been enrolled in the Capper Poultry club this year? Forty-five! That's a fine start for the first year's active membership, but enrollment is going to be ever so much larger next year.

At a big picnic meeting in Lincoln park at Pittsburg the mothers in the Crawford county club took a prominent place on the program, giving the recitation, entitled "Mothers," which follows. "We received such loud applause that we had to go back and make a bow to the crowd." Mrs. Emery wrote, "as we weren't prepared to speak anything else. The applause was such a surprise to us that we couldn't think of anything to say. We mothers wear blue and gold ribbon pinned on our waists with our pins."

The Mothers

T stands for "The" mothers.
We're here in all shapes and sizes.
Each one going her limit
To carry off all the prizes.

—Mrs. Hosford.

H stands for the hens.
The kind that know how to lay eggs.
Their dresses are made of feathers.
And they wear scaly hose on their legs.

—Mrs. Armstrong.

E stands for endeavor
To keep up the best kind of "rep"
And put in a bid for the trophy
The reward that is offered for "pep."

—Mrs. Painter.

M stands for the member
Who's doing her level best.
To see that her own little girl
Will surely win out in the test.

—Mrs. Hodges.

O stands for the oldest.
You will see that surely means me.
Ask me for advice if you want it.
No charges—I'm giving it free.

—Mrs. Emery.

T stands for turkeys
That gobble up every old prize.
They're the biggest side line in poultry.
When figured according to size.

—Mrs. Berry.

H stands for hurry:
No time to be trifling and slow.
Put in your best ticks with your poultry
If you hatch 'em and want 'em to grow.

—Mrs. Gregg.

E means to be earnest.
And sit down and count all the cost.
And watch and conserve on all corners.
That nothing at all should be lost.

—Mrs. Kearns.

R stands for reports
Concerning the contest pen.
We're going to keep a strict account
On every bloomin' old hen.

—Mrs. McCart.

S stands for Some turkeys, too, and geese
and ducks.
In fact we'd give a hunch
On every quackin' cacklin' thing
That's called the farm flock bunch.

—Mrs. Spurling.

(All together)

We're just a model mothers' club—
The biggest of its size.
Our aim and object is
To win just every single prize.

Prize Winning Members

From various parts of the state reports are coming of the prize winnings of club members at county fairs. But first I must tell about the success of Helen Andrew, leader of the Johnson county club. Helen exhibited a pen of Black Langshans at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka—exhibited in the open classes with experienced breeders. "I don't expect to win," she said, "but I know it will be good advertising for me merely to have my purebreds on exhibition." And then she won first prize on the birds!

Crawford county club folks have been very successful. They carried off the following prizes at the Crawford county fair: Barred Plymouth Rocks—cock, pullet, pen, each \$1, Mrs. A. B. Gregg; White Wyandottes—cock, cock, hen, pullet, pen, each \$1, Mary Morton; Single Comb Brown Leghorns, cock, hen and pen, each \$1, Mrs. H. D. Emery; Single Comb White Leghorns, cock and hen, each \$1, Letha Emery.

Edith Grover, president of the Coffey county club, won first prize, which was \$1.50, on a pen of her Single Comb Rhode Island Reds at the Key West Grange fair at Lebo. Edith's mother won first on a pen of turkeys; Mrs. John Bowman first on Buff Orpingtons; Gladiola Bowman second on Buff Orpingtons and also the special prize given by the Key West Grange.

Lenore Rosiska, leader of the Clay county club, won first on Buff Plymouth Rocks at the Clay county fair.

Extracts from Letters

Our eighth meeting was held at the home of Catherine Peltier. We played games for awhile; then we held our business meeting with eight members present. The girls answered roll call by telling how many chickens they have. Plans were made to have an oyster supper sometime in October. After our business meeting we had a good program. Laree Rolph gave a reading entitled "Cloud County Boosters." Marguerite Peltier recited and Henry Peltier gave a talk on navy life. After the program ice cream and cake were served.—Ruby Newingham, Cloud County.

We made it a rule at our last meeting that each girl should make out her report the last day of the month and have it ready to mail the next morning. Some of them did even better than that. They mailed them the same evening they made them out.—Marjorie Smith, Rice County.

We held our July meeting at the home of our president, Margaret Schopper. Six poultry club members with their mothers and several others were present. We had a nice time talking about our chickens. Most of our program consisted of music given on Margaret's piano and graphophone. Before we adjourned dainty refreshments were served by Margaret's mother.—Alberta Gabriel, Douglas County.



Kill the Hog Lice

Keep your hogs' skins healthy and free from lice and you'll get more pounds of high priced pork. Sprinkle Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant freely about pens, feed troughs and yards. Use it the year round to kill lice—to destroy disease germs—to purify the air—to ward off contagious diseases. Disinfect the barns and poultry houses. Also use it about the house, in the sick room, in sinks and cesspools to establish better health conditions.

Dr. HESS & CLARK
Ashland Ohio

DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

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Let me give you these Stretching Board Patterns FREE

Get ready for a big money-making trapping season. Old timers will tell you that they never dreamed of prices like you will get this year. Let me send you FREE my set of Stretching Board Patterns—just what you need to make your furs worth every possible dollar. Properly stretched furs always worth 10% to 50% more. Be ready with plenty of good stretching boards—

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I pay top prices—I mail returns in a few hours after I get your shipment—I grade fair—I do not charge commissions, but give you 100 cents for every dollar worth—and GUARANTEE TO HOLD YOUR FURS SEP. 15. ABATE on request and return them if you are not satisfied. Mail me the names and addresses today of two trapper friends and get my Stretching Board patterns and game laws for your state by return mail—also RUMBAUGH'S up-to-the-minute market reports, which will keep you posted all season on what your furs will bring. Write today.

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Without Oiling

Fifty years' success on thousands of farms proves the superiority of Woodmanse Windmills. The Woodmanse runs for years without attention, because simply and strongly built, and fitted with Impregnated Oilless Bearings which require no oiling. Other distinctive advantages are Internal Noiseless Gear, Ball Bearing Turn Table, Automatic Governor. Every Woodmanse Mill shipped ready to set on the tower—no extras to buy. If you have water to pump make sure of trouble-proof power with the Woodmanse. Send for illustrated catalog and circulars today.

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FREE

Capper Pig Club News

Our Hogs are the Prize Winning Kind

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

CAPPER PIG CLUB members have breeding stock this year worth many thousands of dollars. That their hogs have the class that wins is shown by the many reports from boys who are carrying away prizes at state and county shows. More than \$60 in cash prizes was won by club members who exhibited in the Junior Swine Department at the Kansas Free Fair. With Durocs, Elwood Shultz of Jefferson county won first, and Frank White of Shawnee county second. Second, third and fourth prizes with Polands were carried away by Evert Wilson, Shawnee county, Walter Delfelder, Atchison county, and Waldo Rogers, Jefferson county. Merlyn Andrew of Johnson county won first in Chester Whites, and also was one of the winners in the Chester White Futurity. First and second with Hampshires were taken by John Wingert of Lyon county, and Nelson Hayward of Pottawatomie county.

Have you picked out the hogs you intend to sell this year for breeding stock? Are you sure you can tell the best hogs in your contest litter? Many club members first began to pay close attention to hogs this year, while others perhaps are trying out a different breed than that with which they are familiar.

I wish I could impress on every club member the fact that the stock sold by our boys must be the quality kind. The record of the Capper Pig club in previous years has been excellent, despite the fact that hogs were sold by boys who had little advice and no past experience to go by. Let's make just a little better showing this year. If you are not sure of your judgment in picking the hogs you wish to sell, ask your dad about it. If he can't tell you, I have no doubt you could get some competent, nearby breeder to help you. The biggest pig in the litter may not be the best pig, by a long shot. Have the breeder describe type, explain where your pigs are good or where an improvement might be made, and let him help set the price you should ask.

There are few counties in Kansas where some competent breeder cannot be found who will be glad to do this for a club boy. Of course, it will be

best to have a man who keeps the same breed you have, but most competent breeders are fairly good judges of the other popular breeds. Of course, if you have Polands, your Duroc friend may poke fun at your blacks, but he'll play fair with you. Members of the Capper Pig club owe much gratitude to the help which Kansas breeders have given them in their club work. Our boys will be the big breeders in this state in the future, and present breeders are glad to help give them the right kind of training.

Club Story Every Week Now

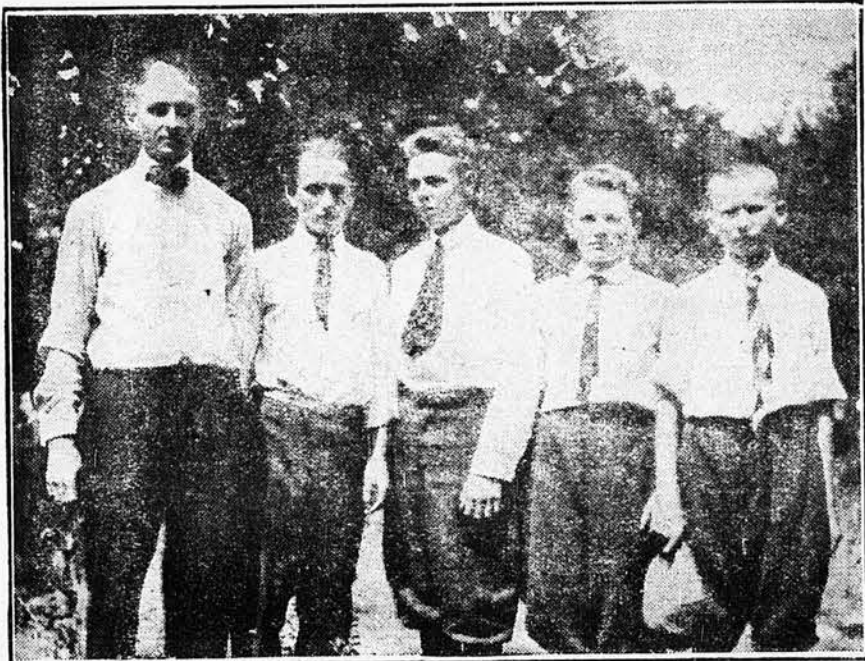
Here's news for Capper Club members: During the summer the pig club and poultry club stories appeared turn about in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Beginning with this issue, both clubs will have their regular departments every week. That means that we shall have more space to tell about the work of club members. Let's have more pictures and more letters to use. The club department is just the place to have a visit with members when you can't meet in any other way.

Work on the catalog is nearly finished and it soon will be in the printers' hands. Every club member who has paid his breed club dues will receive a copy of the catalog as soon as printed. Free advertising will be given in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and in other Capper farm papers, so that this year's offering of club stock will be advertised more widely than that of any other year. The names of the secretaries of the different breed clubs will be given in these advertisements and prospective buyers will write to them for catalogs.

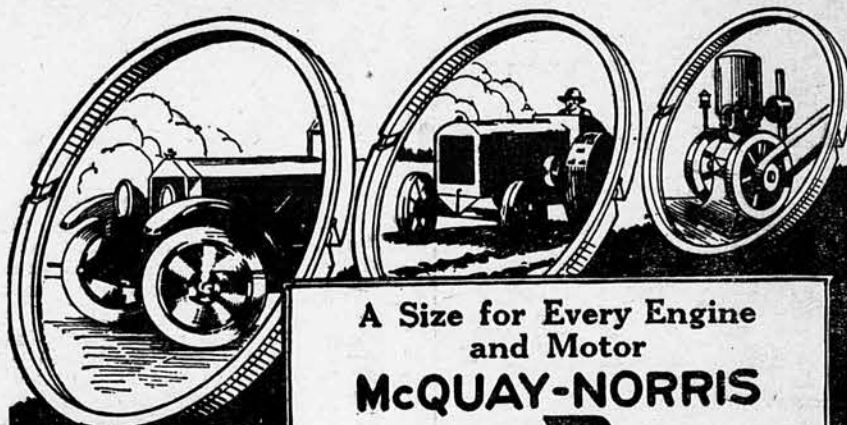
It's up to you to make sales. Be ready to answer letters promptly and have a good line of talk ready about your pigs. Be as business-like as possible. If you have some of the breed club stationery to use, it will help. If you haven't the best thing you can do is to have some stationery of your own printed. I'll wager that if you will go to your home editor, tell him you're a pig club member and trying to get a start in the purebred swine business, he'll print you a few letterheads and envelopes mighty cheap. Then while you're there spend a dollar with him for a little advertisement in his paper to tell the folks in your part of the county that you have pigs for sale. You most certainly shouldn't neglect such home advertising.

John F. Case, our director of club work, used to be a poultry expert, and naturally gained much valuable experience in selling his chickens. In talking to club members about selling their stock, he says: "When you answer an inquiry, don't simply say, 'I have a good boar pig to sell for \$40.' Go into detail in describing him. I know a successful Poland breeder who

(Continued on Page 37.)



Five Hustling Rice County Club Members. Left to Right, Calvin Donnelly, Leader; Russell Waggoner; Herbert Hays; Waldo McBurney; Earle Warren.



A Size for Every Engine
and Motor

McQUAY-NORRIS

LEAK-PROOF
PISTON RINGS

Increase Power—Decrease Carbon
Save Gas

The design and construction of these rings assures uniform pressure all around the cylinder wall—power producers because they leave no place for the power to slip past.

Wherever you are and whatever your motor, you can get immediate service on these rings. Complete stocks of standard and over-size rings are carried by over 300 jobbers and supply houses throughout the country. Many thousands of dealers can extend to you our service, which enables them to specify your size requirements for practically every make or model of motor without delay. You don't have to wait.

Send for Free Booklet

"To Have and to Hold Power"—a simple, clear explanation of piston rings, their construction and operation.

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Superoyle
RINGS

A special ring for engines that pump oil.

Used in top groove only of pistons to control excess oil, with McQuay-Norris LEAK-PROOF Piston Rings in lower grooves to insure maximum compression and fuel economy.

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LEARN AUTO AND TRACTOR BUSINESS

Young Men of today are fortunate to live in the age of the Auto and Tractor Business. It is the greatest business in the world. Never before has there been such a wonderful future for ambitious men.

Big Demand For Trained Auto Men

Think of it!—Six million automobiles in use and thousands more being sold daily. Factories are rushed to the limit. Trained automobile men are wanted everywhere. The demand exceeds the supply. That's the business you can learn here at our school—and such is the opportunity that awaits the trained automobile man.

Earn \$100 to \$400 Monthly

It is not at all difficult for a trained man to earn those salaries. Hundreds of our graduates are doing even better than that. Auto Factories, Garages, Service Stations and Tractor Factories are continually calling on us for graduates to fill responsible positions. Many of our graduates go into business for themselves. Trained men have unlimited opportunities on farms and in small towns doing all kinds of repair work. One student wrote his business was \$500 per week.

What Graduates In Southwest Say

"I often have reason to be proud of my M.S.A.S. course; and others will too, if they take advantage of your splendid system of instruction. May the Success of the Good Old M.S.A.S. be equal to Her high standards of efficiency."—L. H. RAINS, Blythe, Calif.

"The course which I completed in your School has been worth more than its cost to me, as I started in business as soon as I got home."—W. E. MILLER, Plainview, Texas.

COMPLETE TRACTOR COURSE INCLUDED

Complete instruction in the care, repair and maintenance of Tractors is also included in our regular Auto course. Tractor Manufacturers give full co-operation. International, Moline and Emerson-Brantingham Companies have placed machines with us for the benefit of our students.

BRAZING, WELDING AND TIRE REPAIRING TAUGHT in Separate Courses. Big money can be earned doing repair work in farming communities.

Big Factories Endorse Our School In fact, they assisted in the arrangement of our present course. They know our equipment and our methods and heartily recommend our school.

FREE CATALOG Gives complete information with views of school and equipment, also actual letters from satisfied graduates. Write for it. Better still, jump train and come as hundreds do. Our guarantee protects you.

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"Most Progressive Auto School in America"—"In the Heart of the Auto Industry"

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TO T.J. BROWN 126 N. Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS

Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 38c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$12.00 to \$14.00

No. 2, 37c. (as to size) No. 2, \$11.00 to \$13.00

Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

One Low Factory Price To All

You pay only one small factory profit when you buy an old reliable

Star Sweep Grinder

Made RIGHT for the last 50 years.

It grinds corn and small grains perfectly. Capacity, workmanship, and materials fully guaranteed. Write for booklet and prices.

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Our big catalog explains all about this school. Write for your copy today.

RAISE RABBITS LARGE PROFITS

Quickly made. We supply stock and show you where to market all you raise for \$3 to \$25 each.

Get our beautiful illustrated book. COMMON SENSE RABBIT RAISING & PROSPECTUS tells how 100, 250, 500 rabbit raising 100, both 100, NONE FREE. STABLE, OUTDOOR BATHS.

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Dalton
with the
Instrumentized
Tone Throat



Plays All Records

NO MATTER what make of record holds captive the soul-stirring selections you like to hear, the Dalton liberates the imprisoned music. It is the universal interpreter, playing all makes of records without the use of extra attachments or adapters.

The wonderful instrumentized tone throat, built of seasoned wood, as is a fine violin, brings out every delicate tone shade, every quality of voice, or timbre, or touch that was thrown into the original rendition. It is a triumph of instrument acoustics.

Five Models, \$97.50 to \$300

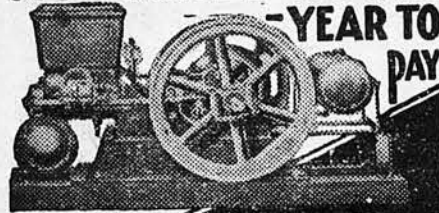
A Dalton for every home and all with the same wonderful tonal qualities. Write for name of our nearest dealer so you may hear the Dalton play all makes of records.

Handsome booklet, sent on request, tells you how to judge phonograph values.

Milwaukee Talking Machine Mfg. Co.
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NO MONEY DOWN



Sold on Farm
Credit
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Nothing to pay until 60 days after arrival
GREATEST

Yes, greatest in efficiency, great in economy, strength, simplicity.
Famous Majestic Engines
We send you any size without a cent of advance payment. No deposit; no C. O. D.; no references. If you keep it, make first payment 60 days after arrival; balance in equal 60-day payments. Otherwise return it and we will pay freight both ways.
Compare Point for Point with others costing a great deal more. Jacket-hopper water cooled. Perfect lubrication. Perfectly balanced fly wheel. Order before price advances. Increasing costs will soon force an advance in price. Get yours now at present lowest best price—only take a whole year to pay.
Free Book 26 Gives you all the facts. Also 601 reasons why you should have a Majestic—testimonials from users in every state. Wonderful bargains in cream separators and all kinds of farm equipment. Write for it.
The Hartman Co., 4059 LaSalle Street, Dept. 1960 Chicago

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Convenient - Sanitary

The Comfort Closet for Homes, Summer Cottages and Camps. Entirely odorless. Scientifically ventilated. Strong chemicals dissolve contents; kills all germs. Easily installed. Convenient to move. Contents disposed of easily as garbage. Prevents fly breeding and water contamination. Provides sanitary, odorless toilet in home protected from cold and stormy weather. Only closet with porcelain container. Easily cleaned. Approved by U. S. Health Bureau. 30 days Free Trial. Agents make \$60 to \$100 weekly. Exclusive territory. Ask for booklet—FREE. Comfort Chemical Closet Co., 830 Factories Bldg., Toledo, O.



K. C.

Kansas to Have Good Roads

Millions Will Be Spent for Highway Improvement

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

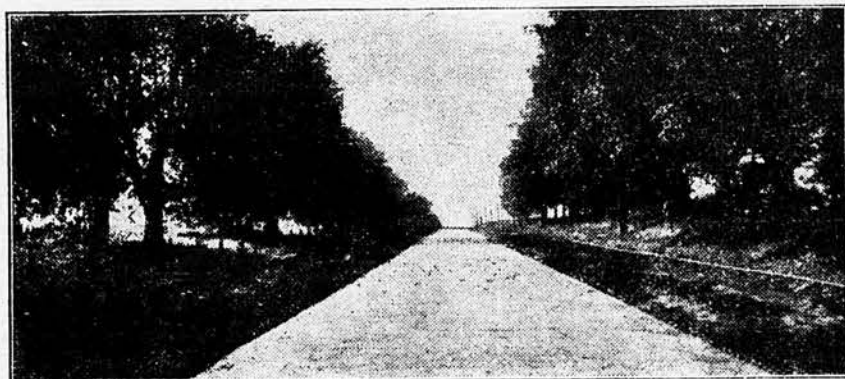
KANSAS farmers fully appreciate the value of good roads and rapid transportation, and they are showing this in many ways. Hundreds of motor cars and motor trucks have been sold in the state within the last year, and many dealers report that they are scarcely able to fill the orders that come to them every week. The shortage of labor has made the farmers realize that they must economize on time in every way possible and both the motor cars and motor trucks are being utilized to that end.

Owners of motor vehicles in Kansas contributed one-tenth of the 9½ million dollars being spent this year in Kansas on public highways, according to a compilation just completed by W. C. Markham, secretary of the state highway commission. His figures show the total amount available for county and township road and bridge work, exclusive of Federal aid and special projects to be \$9,581,273.08, of which the motor vehicle licenses provided \$962,697. In his compilation Mr. Markham figured that at least one-half of the general township funds would be

791.29. The following counties levied the full amount for their county road funds: Anderson, Bourbon, Cherokee, Crawford, Doniphan, Geary, Hamilton, Haskell, Kingman, Labette, Lane, Montgomery, Morton, Norton, Osage, Seward, Shawnee, Wallace, Wilson, and Wyandotte.

Wyandotte county is spending the most money a mile of road, her county road and bridge fund expenditure this year averaging \$2,250.50 a mile. Montgomery county is spending \$1,262.73 a mile of road; Johnson county, \$1,006.54; Shawnee county, \$916.87. Atchison is the only other county spending more than \$800 a mile of road, her levies calling for \$800 a mile.

"In these days when general unrest and uncertainty exist concerning so many things governing the economic life of the people," says Mr. Markham, "there are those who think that if everything were in the immediate control of the government, all would be well and every perplexing problem would be solved. There are others who think that if the government stands-



Hard Surfaced Country Road in Iowa. Heavy Truck Hauling is Demanding Better Highways. Kansas Needs Roads Like This.

used for the purchase of road equipment and other connections with highway work.

The total amounts for county and township road and bridge work, exclusive of federal aid and other special projects, follows:

County road and bridge fund...	\$4,411,307.32
Township road and bridge fund...	3,165,791.41
Automobile fees.....	962,697.00
One-half general township fund.....	541,477.35
Estimated amount township poll tax.....	500,000.00
Total.....	\$9,581,273.08

Under existing laws, Mr. Markham points out, Kansas could have spent \$163,599.23 more for the improvement of county roads than was levied, and \$2,995,141.03 more on bridges. But of course there are a number of western counties that require but few bridges. Only eighteen counties levied the limit of 1 mill for roads and none levied the limit for bridge construction and maintenance.

Five Leading Counties

Shawnee, Sedgwick, Wyandotte, Atchison and Montgomery lead in road construction. These five are the only ones levying more than \$100,000 taxes for road construction and maintenance. The total road levy in Wyandotte county was 1.24 mills, raising \$154,414.14. Atchison county levied for a total of \$125,968.85; Montgomery, 1.50 mills for \$113,797.02; while Shawnee levied 1.10 mills for \$109,740.33. Hamilton, Johnson, Labette and Montgomery made the heaviest levies, 1.50 mills each. Cherokee county levied 1.43 mills.

Shawnee county leads the state in taxes levied for the county bridge fund, 1 mill raising \$99,763.94. Four other counties appropriated more than \$50,000 each into their bridge fund. Brown with a 1-mill levy, \$50,875.32; Butler, 0.52-mill levy for \$75,252.29; Marshall, 1 mill, \$60,752.10, and Montgomery, 1 mill for \$75,861.88. None of the counties levied more than 1 mill for the county bridge fund.

Shawnee county also leads the state on combined county road and bridge funds, with a total of \$209,504.27, followed in order by Butler county, \$194,494.01; Montgomery county, \$189,611.70, and Wyandotte county, \$786,-

completed, form a continuous highway across the state and meet the adjoining states in a like system. If this plan is carried out the argument that a Federal system is the only way to obtain a connected interstate system falls without need for further controversy.

"Without question, the present method of granting Federal aid to the several states will build more roads and accommodate more people than a Federal system, and the opportunity for showing favoritism as to location, as well as giving a permanent improvement without any personal pecuniary outlay, is entirely eliminated."

A Large Beet Acreage

There has been a considerable tendency in the last few years to increase the acreage of sugar beets produced to the man in Kansas and Colorado. That is especially true in the last year or two, in the sections where farmers are getting \$10 a ton for their beets. In former seasons 5 or 10 acres was believed to be a large acreage; this year many big acreages have been reported. Among the larger of these is that grown by A. Gardner of Lamar, Colo., who, with the help of one man and his Mexican labor, produced 145 acres of beets. The beets will average about 15 tons an acre.

Most of the land was plowed last fall with a tractor; deep fall plowing is ideal for beets. The soil has a gentle slope, and is well adapted for irrigation. This year Mr. Gardner and his hired man planted the beets, cultivated them and did all of the irrigating. The Mexican hands, hired under contract to do the thinning, hoeing and topping for \$24 an acre, did the harder work. It was necessary to hire some help, at a cost of \$1 a ton, to aid in the hauling. The beets sold for \$10 a ton, and \$12 an acre was obtained for the tops.

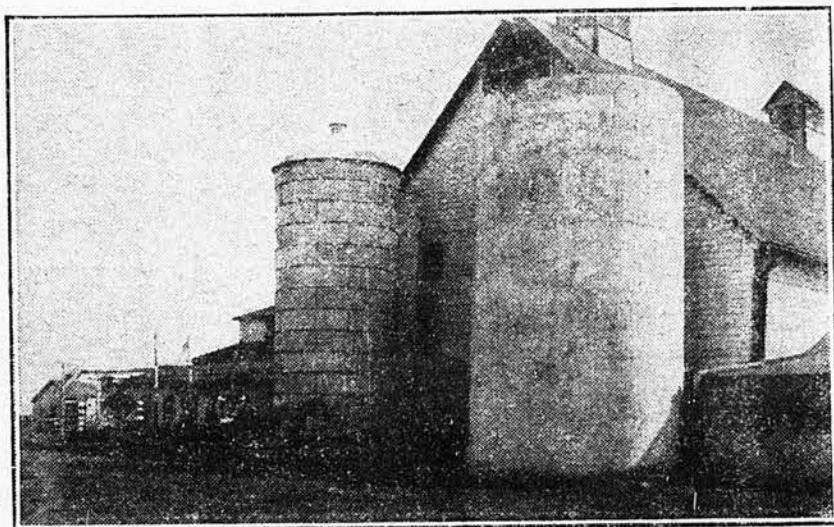
This is doubtless one of the most remarkable cases on record of big man yields with sugar beets. It required a vast amount of hard work for Mr. Gardner and his hand to raise this crop, and perhaps even then it would not have been possible if the conditions had not been exactly right. In any case there was 72½ acres of beets to the man grown on this place except for the contract labor. Sugar beets certainly seem to be getting into the "big farmer" class.

Rural Engineering

(Continued from Page 15.)

next to the forms so that the exterior surface did not show any honeycomb.

The finished silo filled with good succulent feed is seen in the accompanying picture. By carefully noting this picture another interesting point can be observed—that of an overhead conveyor system for carrying feed into the barn and also waste out of the barn. One of the traveling carriers can be seen to the left of the picture. This last illustration shows how a farmer may insure himself against any loss in stock due to a shortage of feed as well as against feed of an inferior quality. In this day and age preaching the necessity of silos has past and the only matter to be settled is how large each silo shall be and how many silos will be needed.



On the Right Will be Seen the Completed Concrete Silo. With Good Forms Its Construction is a Simple and Very Easy Matter.

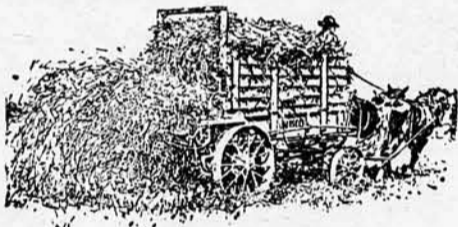
Look Ahead to Next Year's Harvest —and the harvests of years to come

HARVESTS measure the health of your land. The farmer who uses wasteful methods of manuring robs himself of from five to fifteen bushels per acre. And more, he robs his soil of fertility which even proper manuring cannot restore for years.

PROPER manuring means light applications. It means applying manure while it is fresh. It means thin, but thorough, applications to every square foot of soil.

Your farm paper editor, county agent, or experiment station men will tell you that light applications the year 'round pay best. For government tests show that six months storage means an actual loss of one-half the valuable nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid plant-food properties of manure—a loss that any farmer can ill afford to stand.

So begin right now—and through every week of the winter continue—to spread manure direct from your stable onto your fields. Neither cold weather nor snow will stop this good work if you use a



THE NISCO Straw Spreading Attachment

NEXT to your manure pile, straw is your biggest, most valuable by-product. Burn it, and you burn fertilizer that is worth, at the very lowest, \$8.00 per ton. Burn it, and you burn the greatest protection you can give your wheat against winter killing. For adding humus to your soil, preventing soil washing and blowing, straw is almost invaluable!

The NISCO Spreading Attachment—for old machines or new—shreds the straw and spreads it evenly 8 to 10 feet wide. Easy to put on or take off—a one-man machine. Your dealer will show you. Or, write direct for literature.

NISCO The Original Wide Spreading Spreader

(Known as the New Idea in the East.)

The time to buy your NISCO is NOW! No other investment will pay for itself so quickly. No other labor will show up so big on your next year's profits. And in no other way will you save so much disagreeable, dirty work in handling your manure.

Just look at the illustration. See how the NISCO spreads—a full seven feet wide—laying a thin, uniform blanket of finely shredded manure on every square foot of ground covered.

Loads High—Hauls Easily

The NISCO is built low down—it is easy to load. Pile it a full 30 inches high, and your team will handle it on any ground—spreading 3, 6, 9, 12 or 15 loads to the acre as you wish.

No gears on the NISCO to break in cold weather. Strong chains drive the pulverizing cylinders and the big steel distributor paddles that spread the manure in an even stream well outside the wheel tracks.

Simple in construction, extra strong, yet light-draft, this is unquestionably the spreader you need.

See Your Dealer

If you don't know the exact money value of your stable manure—used right—ask your NISCO dealer. Let him explain how the farmers of this country are actually losing \$700,000,000 each year through failure to get the most from their manure. And then let him show you just how the NISCO will change your share of this loss to profit.

We have prepared a mighty interesting and valuable booklet, "Feeding the Farm". It is packed with facts and figures about the money your manure pile can make. Sent, with a copy of the latest NISCO catalog, on request. Use the coupon below.

THE NEW IDEA SPREADER CO. "Spreader Specialists" COLDWATER, OHIO

New Idea Spreader Company,
Coldwater, Ohio

Gentlemen:—

Please tell me the name of your nearest dealer. Also send me free a copy of your booklet "Feeding The Farm."

Name.....

Street or R. F. D.....

City..... State.....

HOW TO INCREASE CROP YIELDS

A Story of Interest to Every Ambitious Farmer.

By W. W. Burgess.

I have just finished reading a wonderful book that positively showed me how to make an extra \$10 per acre. This book is called: "How Spreading Straw Increases Crop Yields," and is given away absolutely free by Mr. L. D. Rice who perfected the Simplex System.

I believe that the Simplex System of spreading straw will increase wheat yields from 5 to 15 bushels per acre and other crops proportionately.

This book is profusely illustrated and intensely interesting and since it is sent free for the asking, I advise every farmer to write for it. Simply write a card or letter to L. D. Rice, President, Simplex Spreader Mfg. Co., 703 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.—just say: "Send me your free book," and it will be sent immediately.



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Keep Your Apples at Home

Fruit Can be Saved on Kansas Farms for Local Use

BY F. B. NICHOLS

CAREFUL STORAGE is very important with the apple crop this year. The prices are good now; they will be much higher before spring. There is no reason why the apples grown in Kansas orchards—which are being maintained with increasing care every year—should not be saved for the use of the family in the winter months. The loss in apple storage amounts to a huge sum almost every winter, but even more important than this is the fact that the family is deprived of good fruit which is needed greatly later in the season. Why not make a real effort to store the apples so they will keep in the best possible condition?

There are five important things in the storage of apples: protection from frost, a uniform temperature of 40 degrees F. or slightly below, ventilation, air that is moist enough to prevent evaporation, and safety from rats and other vermin.

Ventilation, especially, is of the greatest importance, as this will tend to prevent the molds and decay which are so common. Very dry cellars should also be avoided, as they cause apples to shrivel. Some varieties, such as the Spitzenburg and the russets, may shrivel even under good conditions. In general a sand or gravel bottom is likely to be better than a cement floor.

Select Sound Fruit

The first requisite for successful storage is clean, sound fruit, picked before it begins to soften, carefully handled and placed in storage with as little delay as possible. A grower should take every advantage of cool nights to get the temperature of his storage room as low as possible, closing all openings when the temperature outside is higher and opening when the outside temperature is lower than it is inside. Fruit picked on a hot day may well stand in the shade until next morning, when it will be much cooler.

In selecting the site for a storage cave in the eastern part of the state an effort was made to provide for good ventilation and a constant temperature. A northeast slope having a fall of about 2 feet in 10 was available, and offered an advantage both in construction and in temperature. Excavation showed a ledge of rock at such a depth that it would give a solid foundation, and it was used for this purpose, a rather thin coating of concrete being run over it, to form a smooth floor and to exclude moisture. Since the completion of the cave, it seems the rock ledge upon which the cave was constructed offers a disadvantage, as the lack of subsoil drainage causes wet soil in contact with the cave walls, and under these conditions enough moisture passes thru the concrete to cause the formation of drops of water on the interior of the walls.

Good Ventilation Required

Good ventilation, especially for a short period following the placing of fruit in the storage room, is one of the most important factors governing its keeping. With this in mind, a system of ventilation was planned which would allow for ample change of air when it was most needed.

An 8-inch tile was placed under the floor of the cave, and laid as for ordinary drainage, opening 50 feet from the storage room. This exterior opening was covered with a heavy wire screen to prevent small animals from entering. The tile was placed 2 feet underground and had sufficient slope to serve as a drain from the cave and as a ventilator. Under the cave floor, the 8-inch tile was connected with two 4-inch cross tiles. By means of elbows, these 4-inch tiles were brought to the surface of the cave floor, making four openings 7½ feet from the ends of the cave and 2 feet from the side walls.

In order to complete the ventilation three 10-inch tiles were imbedded, flange down, in the roof. Covers were provided for these tiles by nailing boards together "A" shaped, and leaving the ends open. In this way, water was excluded, but the passage of air was not materially lessened. One tile was placed in the center of the roof,

and the others 3 feet from either end, all being located in a line dividing the width into equal parts. By this arrangement, the upper ventilators were placed in position to draw the air entering below, thru the entire area of the storage room. A good draft was obtained at all times; it starting immediately on the closing of the cave door, and being especially strong when the temperature of the cave was above that of the air outside.

The cave is 24 feet long, 12 feet 6 inches wide and 7 feet high. The side walls are 8 inches thick. They are of concrete, made of 1 part cement, 3 parts sand and 5 parts of crushed stone. The inside of these walls received a finish coat ½-inch thick of 1 part cement and 1 part screened sand, which was troweled smooth with a steel trowel.

The slab forming the top of the cave was made 8½ inches thick. It is of concrete, made of 1 part cement, 2 parts sand and 4 parts of crushed stone, reinforced with ½-inch square twist bars, spaced 4½ inches on the center and imbedded ¾ inch above the bottom of the slab. The floor was made 3½ inches thick, as follows: The base is 3 inches thick and is made of 1 part cement to 4 parts of sand. The top coat is ½-inch thick and is made of 1 part of cement and 1 part of screened sand. It was troweled smooth with a steel trowel.

The top contains three tile ventilators and the bottom has four ventilators. The front contains a door 4 by 6 feet. This door was made in two sections, having a dead air space of 4 inches between them. Each section was made of two thicknesses of flooring nailed together at an oblique angle, after the manner of an ice house door.

Several cold nights are required before a constant low temperature can be obtained, as the cave walls, being considerably above the temperature of the air admitted; will cause a gradual inclination to return to the original temperature. Constant careful attention should be given the cave in order to have it about 40 degrees when the fruit is ready for storing, and to lower the temperature to 32 degrees or slightly lower within the following two or three weeks. If the cave is well banked, little trouble will be experienced in retaining a low temperature after it is obtained.

For a Water System, \$27.08

Do you love your wife well enough to want to save her strength and good looks? Do you know that the most back-breaking and beauty destroying work on the farm is carrying water? Do you say you can't afford to put in a system? Then listen to this: A water system can be put in your farm home for the price of 1 acre of wheat, a 150 pound hog, 20 frying chickens, one day's milk from 30 cows, eight turkeys, 12 bushels corn, a crop of apples from one good tree, 300 plugs of tobacco, gas for automobile pleasure

As to Extravagance

As greater production is going to be the chief means of lowering the price of food and fuel and clothes in this country, what do you think of putting 576,000 of the most stalwart men in the United States in a big standing army, at a cost of 1 billion dollars a year to support them in idleness? Our militarists propose this along with compulsory military training for every 19-year-old boy, and with automatic, permanent and perpetual conscription for everybody under 46 years in time of war.

We are being scolded for extravagant buying, but compared with maintaining ½ million men in idleness and paying 1 billion dollars for the privilege, mortgaging your house to buy a motor car would be thrift and economy.

trips for three months, says the Jackson County Farm Bureau News.

If you don't believe it, read over this itemized account of the cost of installing a pump and sink in the farm home of Mrs. E. A. Ikenberry:

1 pitcher pump	\$ 3.00
1 sink	7.00
1 sink frame	1.00
19 ft. 1½ gal. pipe	3.80
1 ft. 6-in. lead pipe35
2 1½ elbows30
1 1½ couplings20
1 1½ blk. pipe15
1 1½ foot valve75
Labor, plumber	4.25
Drain board	1.00
Personal help	6.00

Total\$27.80

Removing the Honey Crop

BY J. H. MERRILL

Honey ordinarily is produced either in the form known as comb honey or extracted honey, and the method to be followed in removing the crop will depend upon which kind of honey is being produced. The proper time to remove comb honey from the hive is when all of the cells are sealed over, or when the honey-flow is over for the season.

As comb honey depends largely upon its good appearance, great care should be taken to prepare this honey for the market in as pleasing a manner as possible. First, the propolis and other foreign materials should be scraped from the sections, after which their appearance will be improved greatly if they are rubbed lightly with sand paper. After the sections have been thoroughly cleaned, they should be graded and packed in the shipping cases for market. The sections may be graded according to the rules adopted either by the National Beekeepers' Association, or by the Colorado rules. Which ever system of grading is used, care should be taken to make sure that all of the sections in one case are of one grade, and that that grade is the one under which they are to be sold.

Extracted honey may be removed from the hive when the cells in the extracting frame are two-thirds capped over, because at this time the honey will be sufficiently ripened to be removed from the hive. It formerly was a custom to cut out the wax and squeeze it thru a strainer of some sort, the product being called "strained honey." Now, however, since the invention of the honey extractor, the cappings are cut from the cells by a sharp knife, and the frames are placed in the basket of the extractor and whirled rapidly, the honey being thrown out of the cells by this action of centrifugal force. The cappings which have been removed from the cells may be placed in a wire basket and allowed to drain, as considerable honey will be found to have adhered to them, or, they may be cut off directly into a capping melter, which is so arranged that the cappings melt and pass out at the front of the melter, together with the honey. The combination of melted honey and wax is caught in a container and allowed to remain until cool, when it will be found that the wax has risen to the top and the honey may be drawn off and sold.

Extracted honey appears on the market in various sized containers, from the small sized glass jar to as high as 60 pound cans. The beekeeper will have to decide for himself just which size he will use, and this will depend upon the market to which he is catering.

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Way of Reciprocity

"Did the doctor pay a visit?"
"Yes, and the visit paid the doctor."
—Boston Transcript.

Purebred Sires are Best

Dairymen Should Eliminate All Scrub Stock

WILBUR E. FRAZER

A FEW POOR cows may do little permanent harm to the dairy herd, but a poor sire will do untold damage. Often dairymen hold the penny so close to the eye it is impossible to see the dollar a little farther off, and this is just what a man is doing who has a good dairy herd of grade cows and thinks he is economizing by buying a poor or even common sire.

If the good purebred sire improves the milking capacity of his daughters only 1½ pounds of milk at a milking, above the production of their dams, this would mean an increase of 900 pounds of milk for the 10 months or 300 days that an ordinary cow should give milk. The daughter would also be a much more persistent milker, that is, would give milk for a longer time in the year, and she would regain her flow of milk better after an unavoidable shortage of feed, as in a summer drought.

These daughters may certainly be credited with 1,000 pounds more milk a year than their dams produced. At the low estimate of \$1 for every 100 pounds, this extra amount of milk would be worth \$10 a year. The average cow is a good producer for at least six years, or until she is 8 years old. It will on the average be four years after purchasing the sire before his first daughters will have brought in the first extra \$10. Just \$8.23 kept at compound interest for four years at 5 per cent will equal \$10, so the daughter's improvement or increase of income the first year is worth \$8.23 at the time her sire is purchased. The cash value of the daughter's improvement inherited from the sire figured in the same way for each of the last six years she gives milk is shown in the following table:

Improvement first year.....	\$ 8.23
Improvement second year.....	7.83
Improvement third year.....	7.46
Improvement fourth year.....	7.11
Improvement fifth year.....	6.77
Improvement sixth year.....	6.45

Improvement for six years.....\$43.85

The total increased income of a cow over her dam by having a good sire is therefore \$43.85. In an ordinary dairy herd of 35 to 40 cows an average of 17 heifers a year should be obtained, and 12 of these should be worth raising, making it easily possible for a bull to earn 12 times \$43.85, or \$526 a year. This would amount to \$1,578 in three years that a bull is ordinarily kept in service.

Cost of providing every heifer one good parent:

	Purebred	Scrub
Cost of sire.....	\$150.00	\$ 30.00
Interest, 3 years, 5 per cent.....	22.50	4.50
Cost of keeping, 3 years.....	100.00	100.00
Risk, 3 years.....	50.00	10.00

Total expense, 3 years.....\$322.50 \$144.50

Value at end of 3 years.....100.00 30.00

\$222.50 \$114.50

Extra cost good sire, 3 years.....\$108.00

Extra cost good sire, 1 year.....36.00

Extra cost good sire, 1 daughter.....3.00

Considering the male calves as worth no more than if sired by a scrub, it

would then cost \$36 to provide one good, purebred parent for the 12 heifer calves which are raised each year, or \$3 a heifer. Where else can such an investment be found? Three dollars expended brings in an average return of over \$7 a year for six years, or \$43.85 in all. This makes a clear addition of \$43.85 to the income of each daughter, or a net profit of \$40.85 and of \$1,470 for 36 daughters in the three years. Here is nearly 1,000 per cent profit on the investment. The original cost of the good sire looks very small beside the \$1,470. It really pays to put \$150 into the right kind of a dairy sire that will return practically 10 times \$150 within three years.

Conservative Estimates

An examination of details will show these estimates to be conservative. There is plenty of margin left for failure and unfavorable conditions. One thousand pounds of milk a year is a conservative estimate of the improvement of the daughter's production to credit to a good sire, but the details of figuring it may be varied to suit conditions in different localities. One hundred and fifty dollars is certainly a liberal allowance for the purchase of a purebred sire and results here named are based upon having a first class animal at the head of a herd. A herd of only 35 or 40 cows is taken for illustration, while a vigorous sire properly fed and exercised is sufficient for a herd of 45 to 50 cows, provided he is not allowed to run with them. There is another distinct improvement of the good sire's daughter besides her milk production, it is the improvement of her blood or breeding, as the result of which her daughters will be better milk producers. This blood improvement accumulated thru a series of years means a remarkable increase in the efficiency of the herd.

It is the common experience of all dairymen who have used a really good improved dairy sire that the investment has made them royal returns. The \$150 cost price looks "too big" only to the narrow vision that cannot see the natural improvement of the herd certain to follow. Many a dairyman might have reason to say that he cannot afford to pay a big price for a fine cow, but the same argument does not apply at all to the purchase of an improved bull, because the sire's influence spreads so much farther and faster than that of the cow.

Scrub Bulls are Expensive

If the heifer calves are to be raised for dairy cows there is absolutely no business reason on earth for keeping a scrub bull. The dairymen who think there is, pay a heavy price annually for maintaining that tradition. The scrub bull is the most expensive and extravagant piece of cattle flesh on the farm. He does not stop at being merely worthless, but will lose the farmer the price of two or three good bulls every year he is kept. The dairyman could not afford to keep a scrub bull if the animal were given to him, if he were paid for

(Continued on Page 34.)



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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.

Hens Need Good Housing

High Egg Record Calls for Protection from Drafts

BY ROSS M. SHERWOOD

A LARGE NUMBER of the farm flock of chickens have been culled by this time and the poor producers have been sold. All are interested in high production from the remaining fowls. This is possible if they have a good house for winter quarters, but it is not very probable if the flock is housed in a poor building. These high laying hens are ordinarily rather late molters, therefore they should be protected from draft both day and night. Then hens are most easily kept in laying condition during the winter months by compelling them to exercise for part of their grain. This may be accomplished by having straw on the floor of the house for scratching. There are two ways of keeping this scratching material reasonably clean. One is to have the fowls roost in one part of the poultry house, and have them scratch in another; the other way is to build a platform or dropping board, about 3 feet above the floor, with perches above this. This dropping board catches all the droppings during the night, and makes it possible for the entire floor to be used for a scratching floor. This second type of house is as satisfactory as the other and may be built more cheaply.

General Type of House

One of the most satisfactory types of chicken houses is the shed roof house. It may be built 4½ or 5 feet high in the rear, and 8 feet high in front. It may be 14 or 16 feet wide. The object of having the house wide is so that less wind will blow to the back part of the house where the roosts are placed.

The foundation may be of cement or building tile. In either case bolts may be laid in the foundation to fasten to the sill or stud. Either cement or building tile is preferable to dirt or boards as a floor. Some have criticised the cement floor for being damp. This may be true in poorly drained soils, unless one guards against dampness. The best way to build a cement floor that will be dry is first to put in a layer of rock or coarse cinders, and then put the cement on top of the rock or cinders. When building tile is to be used the ground should be made level, and then be covered with a thin layer of sand. After this the building tile may be laid as closely together as possible. A thin layer of cement may be placed between the blocks as well as over them. The cost of a building tile floor often can be lowered by using tile that may be cracked or broken on one side. This defective side may be laid on the under side without injuring the floor in any way.

The walls of the house may be of lumber, building tile or cement work. For a permanent house, no doubt, building tile is as satisfactory as any. It is dry and warm and is not a great deal more expensive than lumber.

It is best to cover the roof with a high grade roofing paper. There should be little chance of the paper blowing off if it is laid on tight boards and well nailed. If paper is used the roof may be much flatter than when shingles are used.

Arrangement of Windows

The south side of the house should contain enough windows and curtained openings to make the house light. These should be placed about 2½ feet above

the floor, and should be so arranged that they can be opened during the day. If all are closed during the night it may be found that there is not enough ventilation. For this reason, many poultry men have left openings above the front plate, just between the rafters. Such an arrangement greatly improves the ventilation. In summer, openings on the north wall may be used, but they should be fixed so that they can be closed tightly in the winter time.

Interior Arrangements

The dropping boards referred to should be level and should be placed at the back part of the house. The perches should be placed 6 to 10 inches above the dropping board. These should be built so they can be raised or taken out altogether, so that they may be cleaned easily.

The nests should be built in such a way that they will be as dark as possible. They may be built on the wall and arranged so that the hens may enter from the rear or front. This makes a secluded nest which the hens like and thus fewer of them steal their nests out in other places. There is also less danger of hens eating their eggs when such nests are used.

A shelf should be placed either on the front or end walls about 18 inches above the floor, and a mash hopper, water dishes, and a shell hopper may be placed on this so they will not be scratched full of straw.

Geese on the Farm

The national bird for the Thanksgiving season is losing in favor of roast goose and this state is admirably fitted for the raising of these fowls. They do not require as large a body of water as is generally supposed.

The Toulouse goose is the prime favorite with the Embden running a very close second. They should weigh about 20 pounds when full grown.

Who cannot recall the old-time feather bed tick which grandmother always had on the bed at home and who cannot remember the comfortable feeling it imparted on the cold winter nights? With a feather pillow for a head rest one could not but be rested in the morning.

One who raises geese cannot afford to waste the feathers which can be removed at certain seasons of the year without being detrimental to the goose. This additional profit to the fowl itself would make a handsome increase to the profits of the farm.

Fall Chicks Best

My experience in raising fall chickens is that they are far more profitable for many reasons, than those raised in the spring. Eggs are not so high in the fall, little chicks grow faster on account of the warm dry weather and food is more plentiful. Where the wheat and oats have been cut there is always some waste. The chickens get this and very little feed is required. The orchard provides an abundance of feed, and weed seeds and grass seeds are plentiful everywhere. And where the wheat is threshed there is always some waste that the chickens get. From where I write I can see my men folks baling sheaf oats and the ground is

covered with grains of oats. Later in the season where they bale the millet there will be a lot more feed and little chickens relish millet seed and grow fat on it. Our clover field is near enough to the house for the chickens to get all the green feed they want. Then they always sow rape in the corn field at the last plowing and the chickens get all they want of it.

I hatch my fall chickens in August and September and I have large fat fryers for Thanksgiving and Christmas. And city people have them, too, for they come to the house and pay me the highest market price for them. It seems that I never can supply the demand.

Mrs. S. E. Bandy.
Pulaski County, Arkansas.

To Increase Egg Yields

We have been raising chickens for 14 years, and our neighbors say we have had marvelous "luck." But I believe it is only the result of studying the business and giving good attention to the comfort, cleanliness and food of the flock.

When the pullets are 5 months old, we select the best layers from among them and put in the laying pen. From the time the half-year old pullets are put with the older hens, we are keeping, they are fed the same ration, a laying ration. A mash is kept before the laying hens all the time in shallow slatted boxes. We have two different mashes. One is used for a while then the other. One consists of cornmeal, oats, 2 parts bran, 1 of wheat shorts and beef scraps. The other mash is wheat bran 1 part, shorts 1 part, cornmeal ½ part. This is fed to them early each morning. The evening meal is corn or kafir chops or mixed whole grain.

Clean, fresh water, charcoal, and grit are kept before them all the time. The yards, nests and houses are kept scrupulously clean, and all vessels are kept clean and scalded frequently.

Our object is to supply the home table with eggs and meat, but we sell enough eggs and chickens to pay all expenses. During the autumn months when our neighbors are "eggless" I have plenty.

Essie L. Grammer.
Longview, Tex.

Blind But Raises Chickens

Altho blind, O. E. Jones of Jefferson City, Mo., can see a future in the poultry industry. After attending several meetings of poultry enthusiasts, Mr. Jones decided to start into the poultry business. Unaided, he constructed a two-section, two-story poultry house and equipped it in approved style.

The efficiency shown in all the work is a surprise to any visitor. It has been done well despite all handicaps. Mr. Jones does not stop at providing good equipment; he uses progressive methods in handling his flock. His method of recording the eggs produced is unique. A small section of hardware cloth ¼ inch mesh is tacked to a board. In the first vertical column he uses tacks to designate each hen. In the horizontal columns he sticks tacks to record the days on which each hen lays. In this way the records are kept for a month. At the end of the month the tacks are removed for a new start.

Mr. Jones is now attempting to organize a poultry club at the institution with the assistance of the home demonstration agent. He is also looking forward to the time when he will be operating a poultry farm of considerable size. While he is a novice at the work, and his enterprise is small, his ambition will doubtless carry him along toward the realization of his ambition.

The Way Out of Darkness

To the blind soldier music is a true life-saver. Their problem of re-adjustment is a difficult one. Their sense of hearing is daily becoming more acute, and with it the appreciation of music, which many have cherished but have been unable to gratify. Orchestras have been formed among these men, who play well, but there is always a group eager for instruction, and teachers of music are repaid for their efforts in coin of inestimable value. Red Cross instructors have been willing to teach many hours a day in the endeavor to satisfy the need of the patients.

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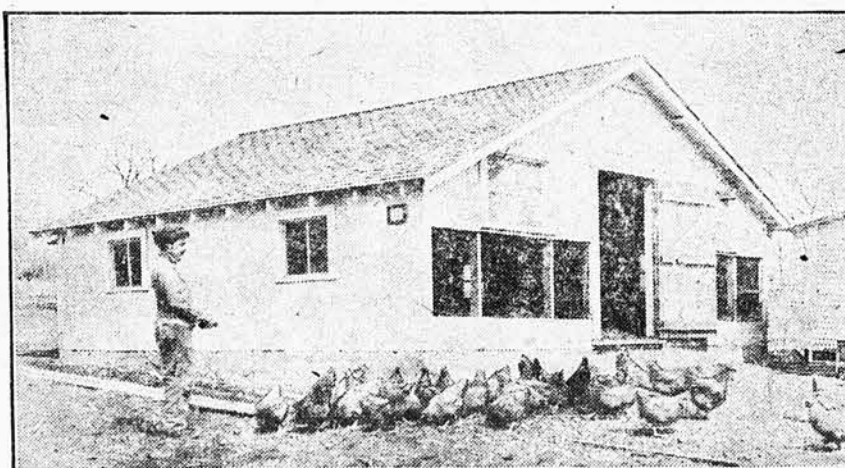
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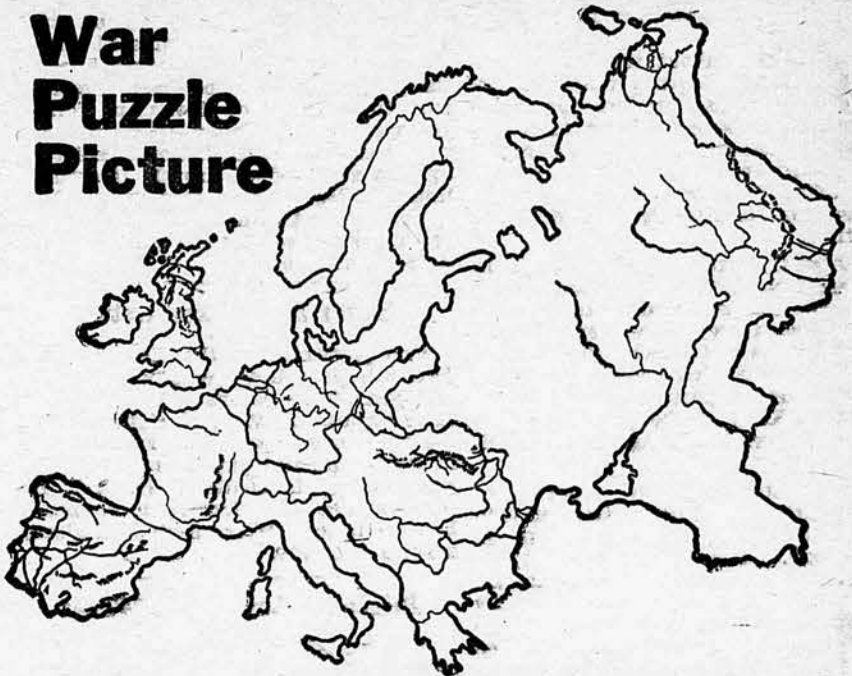


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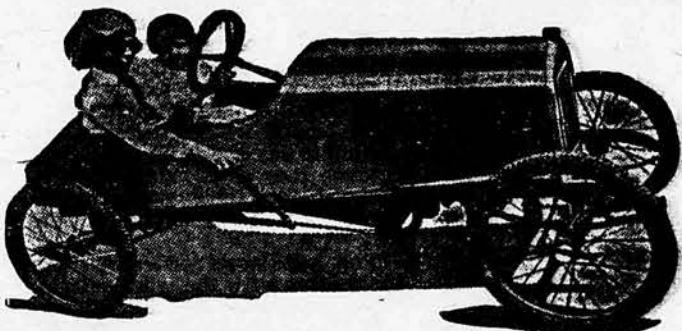
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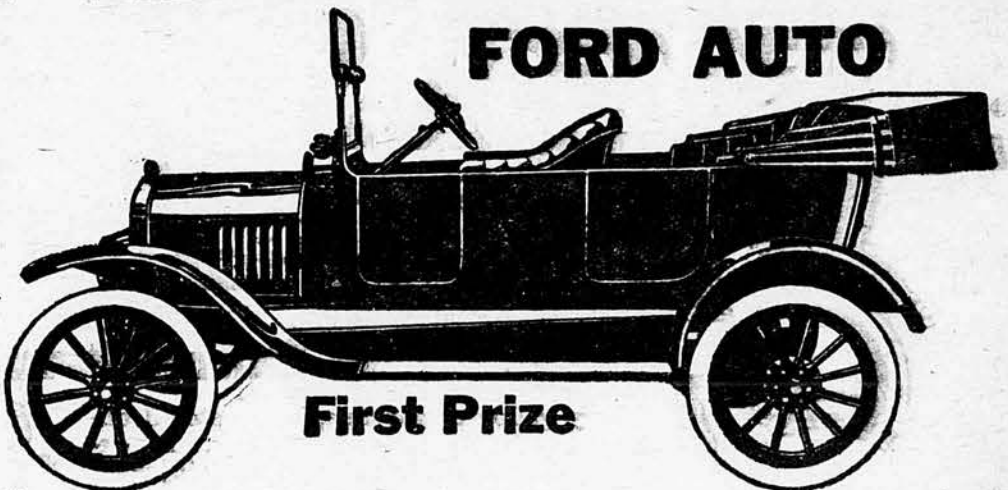
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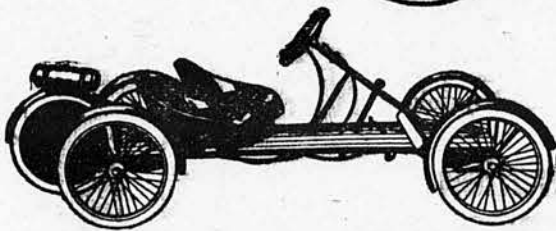
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This Is Your Chance!

This is a very interesting puzzle. In this map of Europe are the hidden faces of eight soldiers and sailors of various nationalities. CAN YOU FIND THEM? Try it—it will be great fun. Take this picture and look at it from all sides and see if you can find the hidden faces. There is a Frenchman, Englishman, Chinaman, Russian, Italian, Jap, Spaniard and an American. You won't necessarily find the picture of the Englishman in England, or the Italian in Italy or any of them in their own country. But it is possible to find them all in this picture somewhere. If you can find four of these faces—mark them with a cross (X) and send together with coupon TODAY. See offer below.

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Everyone solving the puzzle and joining the club will also receive a beautiful Allied Victory Finger Ring. It is made of Silver—Warranted. The shield of the U. S. A. in standard colors, Red, White and Blue show off in beautiful radiation. Newest and most appropriate finger ring on the market. Suitable for either man, woman, girl or boy. Remember it is given FREE, EXTRA and in ADDITION to the 15 grand prizes. SOLVE THE PUZZLE TODAY.

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When I receive the puzzle with the four faces marked and the coupon, I will send you four packages of beautifully colored post cards to distribute on my wonderful special offer. Don't wait a second. Everyone wants these cards. They are the very newest and most appropriate line on the market today. High grade quality. When distributed you will be an Honorable Member of my club and receive the Allied Victory Ring free and postpaid. Many do it in an hour's time. But you must act at once—today.

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R. S. PAXTON, Mgr., 417 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

I enclose my solution to your puzzle. Please send me the Post Cards and full details of your club.

NAME

ST. OR R. F. D.

TOWN STATE

Hessian Fly and Hasty Farmer

The hasty farmer is not a careful farmer when it comes to the planting of wheat. Experimental sowings made by the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment station for several years, show that wheat sown after October 15 in Southern Kansas, after October 10 in Central Kansas and after September 30 in Northern Kansas has been almost entirely free from infestation.

Wheat sown about the time mentioned or a little earlier than the fly-free date will also produce the maximum yield. A safe estimate, as to the earlier seeding would be three days before the fly-free date or four or five days after this time. No guarantee against the Hessian fly is made after this time.

Hessian fly conferences were held in July at Wichita, Chanute, Ottawa, Emporia, Holton and Concordia. More than 20 counties were reported as infested, some of which are serious. The conference was composed of the various County Agents and Karl Knaus and E. G. Kelly of the division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college.

The illustration shows a party of farmers attending a demonstration held recently by E. G. Kelly, specialist in entomology. It is his opinion that two farmers in a community when taught how to find and know a Hessian fly will rapidly disseminate the information among their neighbors. This means only 25 or 30 farmers in a county will act as teachers for hundreds. In the picture, Mr. Kelly, having completed his demonstration has just asked each farmer to find one in-

festated plant for himself. Interest and attention are tense in demonstrations of this kind. Every farmer has the same object in view, which is to find an infested plant before his neighbor does.

There is no remedy for this pest when once it takes possession of a crop of wheat. Injury can be prevented solely by keeping the fly out of the wheat. The following methods are advised: 1. Avoid sowing wheat on stubble; 2. Plow under all infested wheat stubble and, soon after harvest, especially where this does not interfere with the growing of clover and forage grasses; 3. Disk, plow or harrow all volunteer wheat; 4. Conserve moisture against a period of drouth at seeding time; 5. Use the best seed procurable; 6. Sow wheat during the "fly-free" period as advised by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Kansas Instructors Return

Two professors of the Kansas State Agricultural college, who were absent last year have returned and resumed their duties. Prof. L. E. Call, head of the agronomy department, spent a year in France on full pay doing vocational work among the soldiers. H. B. Walker, drainage and irrigation engineer, has returned after seeing military service overseas.

Prices for Low Grade Wheat

A new scale of prices for the lower grades of wheat for the 1919 crop was announced August 28 by Julius H. Barnes, of the United States Grain Corporation, and were posted on the trading floor of the local Chamber of

Commerce at Minneapolis to become effective September 2.

Under the new scale of wheat prices announced by the United States grain corporation, the guaranteed prices at Minneapolis for the lower grades are: No. 2, \$2.18½; No. 3, \$2.15½; No. 4, \$2.11½; No. 5, \$2.07½; 49-pound wheat, \$2.04½; 48-pound wheat, \$2.01½; 47-pound wheat, \$1.98½; 46-pound wheat, \$1.95½; 45-pound wheat, \$1.92½.

Demands Packers Release Food

Demands that the packers release immediately millions of pounds of foodstuffs to bring down the high cost of living were made recently by the National Consumers' League thru Miss Jessie R. Haver, legislative agent. These stocks officially have been declared the largest in years.

The Farmers' National Council, representing ¾ million farmers, thru its director, George P. Hampton, declared that the Kenyon Bill to regulate the packers should be passed immediately.

"The packers contend they did a patriotic service in supplying the government with meat during the war," said Miss Haver. "But if they desire to show true patriotism they will turn loose huge stores of meat they are holding."

"Control of the meat packing industry," said Hampton, "thru the Kenyon Bill, with such notifications as may be found necessary at the hearings, is an important measure for the reduction of the high cost of living. It will help the consumers, as well as the producers."

The farmers, he declared, would save from 80 to 100 million dollars a year alone thru the enactment of such a law.

A Farm Survey

The county farm bureau agents and the county Y. M. C. A. secretaries of Washington and Marshall counties arranged a three-day motor car tour of the two counties on August 20, 21 and 22. The leading stock and dairy farms of the two counties, an irrigated corn field that will make 60 bushels an acre this season, the plaster mills at Blue Rapids and some of the Superior rural schools are among the points that were visited. Each day's trip ended in the evening at Camp Steeleway, where an opportunity for a swim was given, and supper served. During the evening addresses were given by Charles Dillon, of The Capper Farm Publications, Dean Umberger and F. C. Leaman.

Boosting Sugar Prices

That sugar refiners, thru manipulation of the government regulations on the selling of sugar, are refusing to sell sugar at the wholesale price of 9 cents a pound, but are selling to candy and other manufacturers at 11½ cents a pound, is charged in a letter from a large Kansas wholesaler received recently by Governor Allen. This accounts in part for the sugar shortage, according to this dealer.

The government, thru the sugar equalization board, has fixed the price at 9 cents, and allots the sugar to different sections of the country. The price of 9 cents is fixed on cane sugar, of which there is said to be practically none on the market. But the new beet sugar crop, now being marketed from California and soon to be on the market from states East, apparently is not being used to fill the deficiency. This beet sugar is being sold to the manufacturing interests instead at 11½ cents a pound.

"Naturally the sugar refiners feel that the wholesale grocer would not entertain a price of this kind," the Kansas wholesaler complains in his letter, "but do feel that the candy factories and chocolate factories would be willing to pay the \$2.50 a hundred more, because they could add it to the prices charged for their products and the consumer will pay in the long run anyway."

The governor's office is taking up the matter with the wholesale interests and with the sugar distributing board in Kansas City. Similar conditions are reported from the Pacific slope, where an investigation is said to be in progress.

All Farm Work in 20 Days

Henry Ford & Son have purchased the largest exhibit space of any single firm or organization at the International Wheat show to be held in Wichita, Kan., September 29 to October 11. In this space, in addition to practical demonstrations of the Fordson tractor, there will be illustrated by moving pictures the possibility of a farmer's doing all the work necessary on his farm for a single year in 20 days.

Ford recently made the assertion that it is possible, by the use of a tractor, for a farmer to plow, cultivate and harvest the crop on an ordinary farm in that length of time, and he believes it so implicitly that he has had pictures made to support his contention.

Purebred Sires are Best

(Continued from Page 31.)

boarding the beast and given a premium of \$100 a year for using him. The presence of the scrub in so many herds—many times without a single qualification except that he is a male—is an offense and disgrace to the dairy business and a plain advertisement of the dairyman's thoughtless bid for failure. The only thing on earth the scrub sire is good for is sausage, and it is high time that this plain and simple truth was given practical acceptance on every dairy farm.

By all means get a good dairy sire if you have to sell two or three cows to do it. The improved sire is, without question, the most economical investment in any dairy herd.

The three principal divisions of actual road making are location, construction and maintenance. In planning a road it is necessary that we take into consideration all three of these steps, since proper location affects the cost of construction and may materially reduce cost of maintenance.

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TOKHEIM Long Distance Pump

Every gallon of gasoline, if not stored underground, is a constant fire risk. An explosion may occur at any time—injuring members of your family and destroying your buildings, livestock and crops.

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In fact such an outfit eventually will return its cost by saving gasoline waste. Then, too, there is the matter of convenience. It saves your time. There is no waste at any step. And all the gasoline not in your machine is deep underground, away from the children and all fire risks.

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THE FARMISCOPE

Subscribers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are invited to contribute freely to this column. Bright sayings of children, witticisms, and good jokes especially are desired. Address all communications intended for this page to the Feature Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Not Flies but Bullets

Here's another one about the colored boys who fought in France. Seems a detachment walked square into the center of a German ambush of machine-guns, which without warning broke loose at the rate of several thousand shots a minute. Simultaneously two colored infantrymen from Dixie started for cover. After an hour's hard running one of them looked back. "Hy dar, nigger," he shouted to his comrade, "look at all them flies a-fol-lowin' you!"

"Get out ob mah way, fool," yelled the other. "Dem ain't flies, dem's bullets!"

A Temperance Lesson

"I object," said the temperance man, "to the custom of christening ships with champagne."

"I don't," replied the other man. "I think there is a temperance lesson in it."

"How can that be?"

"Well, immediately after the first bottle of wine the ship takes to water and sticks to it ever after!"—Country Gentleman.

Beauty Hints

A young woman, on being introduced to Sir Robert Ball, expressed her regret that she had missed his lecture the night before.

"Oh, I don't think it would have interested you," said Sir Robert; "it was all about sun spots."

"Was it really?" she replied. "Then it would have greatly interested me, for between you and me, Sir Robert, I have been a martyr to freckles all my life."—Boston Transcript.

Why He Was Safe

"Do moind yez don't git hur-rt, Pat," said Bridget. "It's dangerous a-workin' in that quarry."

"That's all right, Biddy," responded Pat. "Oo've borrowed \$2 from the foreman, and he don't let me do any dangerous work anny more."—The Pathfinder.

Effect on the Barn

Two Kansas farmers met at the county seat shortly after a cyclone had visited that neighborhood.

"Well, sir," said one of them, "she shook up things out my way, to be sure. By the way, Henry," he added, "did that new barn of yours get hurt any?"

"I can't say," replied the second farmer. "I haven't found it yet."—Everybody's Magazine.

Told the Truth

Country Boarder—You wrote that you were never bothered by mosquitoes here and they have almost eaten me alive.

Farmer—I didn't say anything about 'em botherin' you, did I? I said they never bother me, an' they don't; I'm used to 'em.—Boston Transcript.

The Real Reason

"John," asked the teacher, "what is a synonym?"

"A synonym," said John, "is the word you use when you can't spell the other one."—The Watchman-Examiner (Philadelphia).

Only \$30 a Look

Wife—I looked at the sweetest hat today for only \$30.

Hub—Thank heaven you didn't buy it, if it cost that much for a look.—Boston Transcript.

Why He Was Silent

Sonny—Father, one of the boys said I looked like you.

Father—What did you say?

Sonny—Nothin'. He's a lot bigger than me.—Grainger County News.



For Sunday Afternoon At Home the Gulbransen Plays the Hymns

WHEN you gather 'round on Sunday afternoon or any other time—and hymns are in order, the Gulbransen is always ready to furnish the music.

All the well-known hymns in universal use are now available in player-rolls. Some with the words on the roll. Here is a partial list:

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I Need Thee Every Hour
Jesus Lover of My Soul
Lead Kindly Light
Nearer My God to Thee
Onward, Christian Soldiers
Rock of Ages
Ave Maria
Come All Ye Faithful
Holy, Holy, Holy

Christian Science Hymns

Shepherd Show Me How to Go
Saw Ye My Savior
Day By Day the Manna Fell
A Glorious Day is Dawning
Billy Sunday Hymns
Brighten the Corner Where You Are
De Brewer's Big Horses
If Your Heart Keeps Right
Keep On Singing

The Gulbransen transposes the music into any key so that all may sing without straining the voice, and it can be played as slowly as desired. No knowledge of music is required to play the Gulbransen. Neither does it require effort.

The pedals operate so gently that a tiny baby once crept up to the Gulbransen and played it as shown in picture below, which gave us the idea for our trade mark.

Elderly people take a keen delight in this ease of operation, and in the simplicity which makes the playing with expression so natural to you at the Gulbransen.

The moment your feet touch the Gulbransen pedals you know you are playing a better player-piano than any you ever tried before. The Gulbransen is so Easy to Play.

Look up our dealer and try the Gulbransen yourself. Try some of the good old hymns. The dealer has them. You can locate him by the Baby at the Pedals in his window and newspaper advertising. Or write us for his address.

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Suburban Model	495



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Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated enameled pins which we send for only 10c to help pay advertising expenses. Jewelry House, 137 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

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If you have something you want to sell, offer it to our big family of over 100,000 subscribers. A farmers' classified ad is the cheapest way we know of to get in touch with buyers. Try it.



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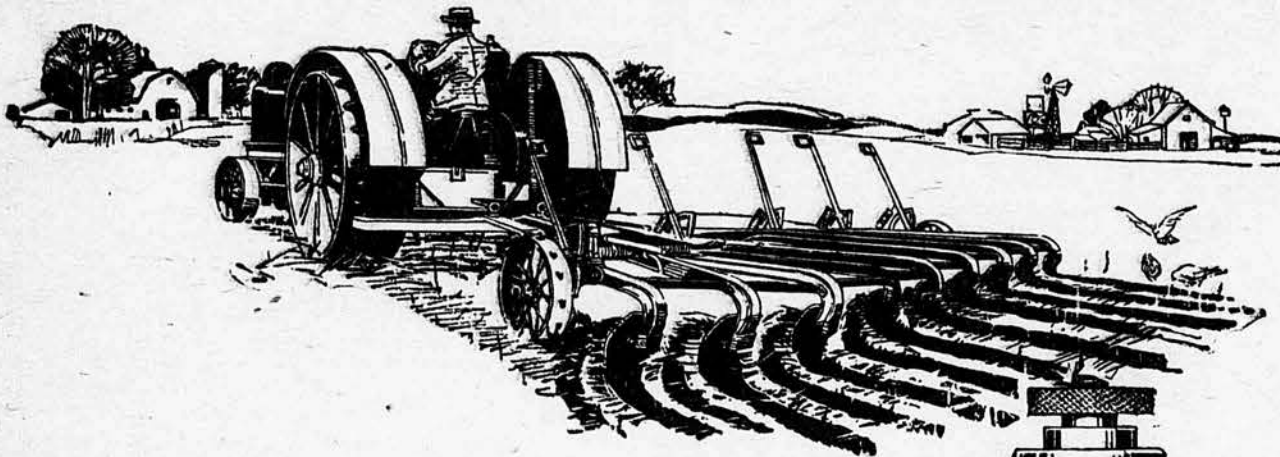
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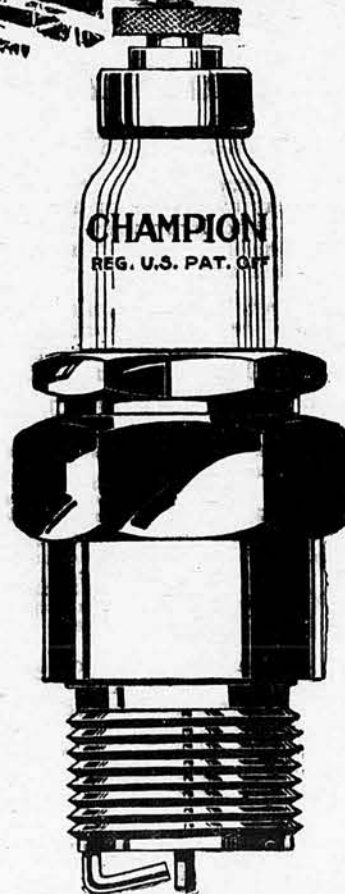
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FARM QUESTIONS

All inquiries about farm matters will be answered free of charge thru the columns of this department. Those involving technical points will be referred to specialists for expert advice. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Calf Troubled with Lameness

I have a heifer calf that is lame and stiff. The joints are puffed and I think these swellings are filled with pus or air. The calf has a good appetite and drinks plenty of water.
S. A. U.
Hays, Kan.

I cannot state positively what the trouble is with this calf. I question very much whether the swellings on the joints are filled with pus, because in that case the animal would very likely be feverish and lose its appetite. Neither are they filled with air, because such a condition is unknown. They may possibly be filled with an excessive amount of joint water, but such a condition does not usually make the animal stiff. I am therefore at a loss to know what the nature of the trouble is. It might be a good plan, in order to determine the nature of the disease, to have some competent graduate veterinarian make an exploratory puncture under aseptic conditions into the swelling, and by that means determine the nature of the fluid contained in the swellings. It might then be possible to treat the condition intelligently. If no such veterinarian is available, you might try painting the swollen parts once daily with tincture of iodine.
R. R. Dykstra.

Stringy Milk

We have a cow that has just had her first calf. When the milk stands about 12 hours it gets stringy. What causes this and what treatment do you recommend?
McPherson, Kan.

Stringy milk is caused almost always by the presence of some germ in the milk. This germ may be in the cow's udder, in the milk vessels, or on the ground where the cow is usually milked. It usually can be controlled by thorough disinfection. The ground should be covered with unslaked lime. Just before milking, the cow's udder and especially the tips of the teats should be washed with a mixture of 1 teaspoon of carbolic acid in a pint of water. The milker's hands should be thoroughly washed with the same solution. All milk vessels should be thoroughly scalded with hot water and placed in the sun to dry. Internally the cow should be given once daily as a drench a mixture consisting of 1/2 ounce of formalin in a quart of water. This should be kept up for 10 days.
R. R. Dykstra.

Clover Impurities

What bad weed seed are likely to get into clover seed? On the market I find some grades of clover seed cheaper than others, but I am afraid that the cheapest seed may not be good.
W. S.
Ft. Scott, Kan.

Dodder, Canada thistle, dock, wild carrot and other weed seeds may be found. The best seed is none too good if you desire to get satisfactory results. Always buy good seed and buy of a reliable dealer or seed house.
J. W. Wilkinson.

Sick Cow

What is the matter with my cow? She eats but little and failed in her milk constantly, and finally went dry. She was due to freshen about October 15 or October 30, but she has just lost her calf. Please tell me what you think about her case.
Humboldt, Kan.

Almost any kind of sickness will make the animal stop giving milk and would also cause her to lose her appetite. It is entirely possible that these conditions were due to the fact that the cow was going to abort. Therefore it may be possible that she will improve now, that the abortion has taken place. Whenever abortion occurs in an animal we should always be suspicious of contagious abortion until it has been positively demonstrated that it is not contagious. I am sending you under separate cover a bulletin about contagious abortion.

On the other hand, it is possible that the symptoms you have observed in your cow are the results of eating moldy bran. I would therefore advise that you give this animal wholesome food and in addition give her a diges-

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The Household, Dept. F.P.4, Topeka, Kan.

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tive tonic consisting of the following ingredients: Sulphate of soda, 8 ounces, bicarbonate of soda 6 ounces, chloride of soda 2 ounces and powdered nux vomica 2 ounces. These ingredients to be mixed and the animal to be given a tablespoonful three times a day mixed with a little water and administered as a drench.

R. R. Dykstra.

Feeding Young Colts

In raising young colts by hand how should they be handled in order to get the best results. How much water should be added to cow's milk used for this purpose? How much lime water and sugar should be added? Any suggestions you can offer will be appreciated.

M. G. Hutchinson, Kan.

In the artificial feeding of colts it is best to administer equal parts of cow's milk and water to which has been added a tablespoonful of lime water and enough sugar to sweeten it perceptibly. It is very important to keep the feeding vessels absolutely clean. At the beginning of such artificial feeding the colt should be fed small quantities at a time and repeated frequently. Even by adopting the most careful methods the chances are that the colt will not be as thrifty as when nursing its mother.

R. R. Dykstra.

Week's Financial News

(Continued from Page 19.)

bonds, notes and preferred stocks offered to investors, and these have been well absorbed on the whole. The fact is that there is a great accumulation of funds for investment in the United States, but this money has not been coming out as freely as expected, owing to the labor situation, depression in foreign exchange and growing expectation of a readjustment in the prices of all commodities in the future, as well as in agricultural products.

No Improvement in Foreign Exchange

Little improvement is evident in the market for foreign exchange. No progress has been made, so far as reported, in extending great credits to Europe. In instances where improvement has been noted, the gains are attributed in part to enormous speculation in francs, marks and even in the English pound. The latest report shows that the United States government has lent to Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and the other allies in the war a total of \$9,646,419,495. Loans of 10 billion dollars were originally authorized. A slight reduction in the debts is reported by payments from Great Britain and France.

Capper Pig Club News

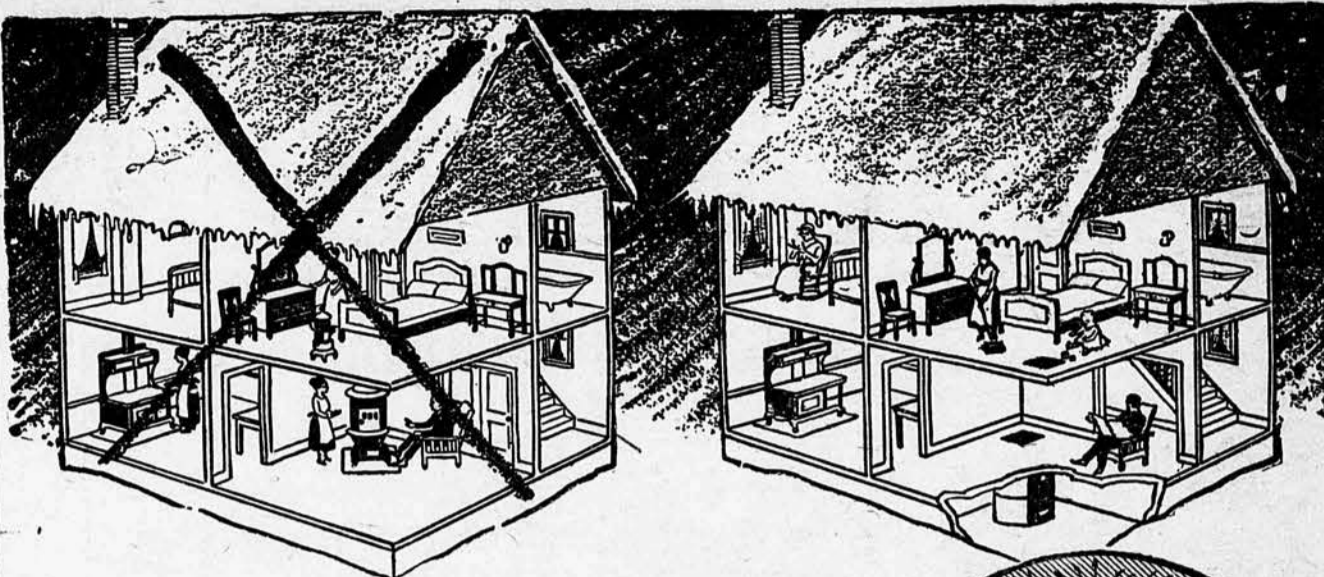
(Continued from Page 27.)

is so illiterate he scarcely can spell his own name. His letters are fearful and wonderful mixtures of English, misspelled words and 'hog talk,' but after you have deciphered the mixture you are convinced that, as he says, he is offering you a 'plumb good one.' Salesmanship is a big factor in swine breeding success. If you don't make a sale, follow up in a few days with another courteous letter asking if the pig or the price was not right. You'll be surprised at the high per cent of answers you'll get to second letters which remind the prospective customer that he forgot to answer yours."

There's plenty of work in handling a live, growing club like ours. The work is forgotten occasionally, tho, when such letters are received as this from Harry Pulver, who used to be one of the hustling members of the Atchison county club in 1916, when the club was first organized. Harry is now at Dwyer, Wyo., and says: "I see the Capper club has grown a great deal since I first went into it. It is a fine thing. Certainly it was my start. That hundred dollars I made the first year has been growing a little faster all the time. I would like to make a trip to Kansas next year and see the club folks. We still have the descendants of Beauty, the sow I started into club work with. I suppose the Durocs lead the club yet. I haven't heard from any of the boys since I have been out here, but I'll write to some of them."

Our Three Best Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Farmers Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription \$2.00.



"You too can have Seventy Degrees all over the house and a Lower Coal Bill"

"The Homer Furnace installed in the parsonage last fall has given entire satisfaction."

"We encountered no difficulty in heating our home as per guarantee to 70° and more with the temperature 14° below zero. It is very economical of fuel. We used 175 bushels of coal last winter. It produces practically no cinders, thereby getting all the heat out of the fuel."

—Rev. CHAS. J. SCHWEITZER, Pastor Salem M. E. Church, Evansville, Ind.

CONTRAST these homes! Is yours the one where they "hug the stove," to keep warm? Then why not put in a Homer Pipeless furnace costing much less than what a pipe furnace costs—a furnace that can be installed in one day without tearing up your house—that users say will actually save you from 30 to 50 per cent on coal bills—that will keep your home at an even 70 degrees all winter?

Homer Heat Is Healthy Heat

Consider your health and comfort—and your family's. Protect the children against colds and disease arising from poor, uneven heat, bad ventilation, by heating the Homer way.

The Homer Furnace is Built Right

The Homer is the most scientifically constructed furnace made. Its construction is based on the idea that heat ascends—cold descends. The furnace is placed in your cellar right underneath one big combination register. Through it the hot air ascends and the cold air is drawn down from the floors of your house. Thus, perfect ventilation and constant circulation of heat is maintained.

Homer Furnace Company, Homer, Mich., Address Dept. M-10

Thermo-Seal Inner Lining

The exclusive Thermo-Seal feature alone puts the Homer Furnace far ahead in scientific construction. This is an inner asbestos lining which divides the hot air from the furnace cold air chamber. It keeps the furnace operating perfectly, sending the heat into all parts of the house and keeping the cellar cool.

35,000 Enthusiastic Homer Users

35,000 are using Homer Furnaces in homes, schools, stores, churches. It has met with eight years of flattering success. The Homer cost is so low that it quickly pays for itself in the fuel it saves.

It will pay you to find out now what Homer heat can do for you.



Write for Homer Facts

Get the details of the Homer Furnace Construction—its Thermo-Seal inner lining; how it is built of our special brand, secret process Strokel Iron which will not chip or break—how all parts are built so well that we guarantee them with the exception of grates (which mishandling may ruin in any stove or furnace in five minutes) for five years. Send the coupon today!

COUPON

Homer Furnace Co., Dept. M-10
Homer, Michigan

Without obligation on my part, send me full information about the Homer Pipeless Furnace—and how I can get more heat in a room house with less fuel cost and bother.

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Street or R. F. D. _____

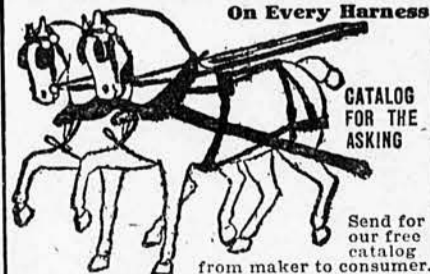
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\$1000.00 In Prizes Given



This picture shows a "Chink" doing his daily wash. In the picture are a few faces of his customers—these faces can be discovered by a little figuring, and by turning and twisting the picture in various positions. It looks easy and simple, but if you can find as many as two faces, mark them with an (X), and return the picture to us, and we will send you full information regarding the \$1,000 in prizes which will be given away FREE.

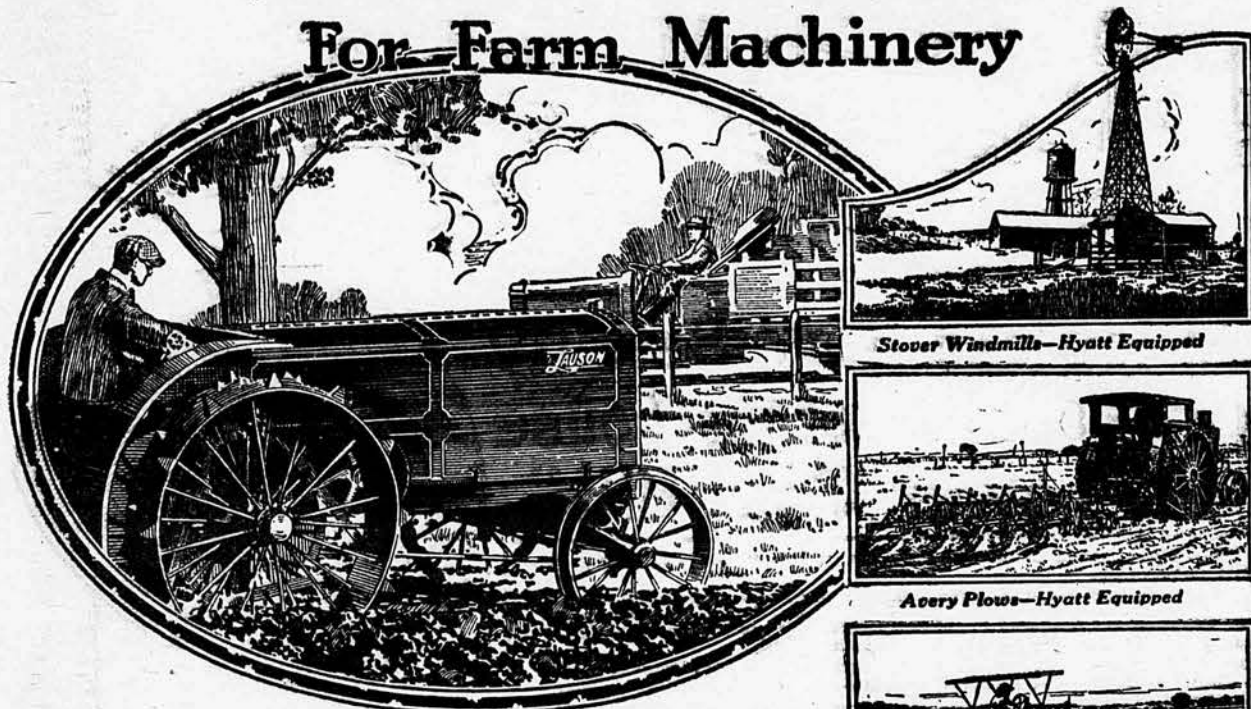
OUR OFFER:

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CHINESE PUZZLE CLUB, 104 CAPPER BUILDING., TOPEKA, KANSAS

HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS For Farm Machinery



A Greater Agriculture

OVER 38,000,000 acres were added last year to productive acreage of American farms, in spite of the great shortage of labor. A twenty-billion dollar crop was raised.

The factor largely responsible for this remarkable showing is the farm tractor and power farming machinery. The tractor has given the farm dependable power, requires attention only when in use, accomplishes far more work in less time, and is capable of being used 24 hours a day every month in the year, if necessary.

The part the Hyatt bearings have played in producing this remarkable farm power unit, has been to provide an efficient and life-long protection for axles, shafts and other points of wear. Hyatt bearings make possible the delivery of more power at the drawbar and belt, at a saving of fuel and never require adjustment.

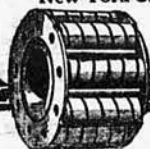
Hyatt bearings are now being used in nearly all of the best tractors built, in threshers, grain-binders, plows and other farm machinery, enabling them to provide a vitally important contribution to the making of a still greater agriculture.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

Motor Bearings Division
Detroit, Mich.

Tractor Bearings Division
CHICAGO

Industrial Bearings Div.
New York City



"Ever Occur to You?" says the Good Judge



That it's foolish to put up with an ordinary chew, when it doesn't cost any more to get real tobacco satisfaction.

Every day more men discover that a little chew of real good tobacco lasts longer and gives them real contentment.

There's nothing like it.

THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW put up in two styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco
W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

Weyman-Barton Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City

On the Trail of the Packers

(Continued from Page 5.)

various walks of life shall be formed; "To stabilize, 'somewhat', the relationship between supply and demand." Point five of the first question prescribes another committee, "one of economists," to discover, if possible, not America, but the cause for the high cost of living. This Greenwood County association deplores and regrets that Columbus is dead and cannot undertake this discovery job. This association realizes that there is a close relationship between the high cost of living, Columbus and the Kenyon Bill.

Mr. Wilson's fourth and vital point, requires a committee to reach a determination as to whether packer interests in public stock yards is hurtful. This proposition is put earnestly to the institute, and should be treated by our association without levity. The preceding four points, having been presented and published, only to befog and bemuddle an already foggy atmosphere. The packers, with the exception of Mr. Wilson, have agreed in written briefs and oral testimony, that packer ownership of stock yards is beneficial to all concerned, unless it is to the packer himself. Mr. Wilson presents such ownership as a debatable problem, one yet to be settled, and perhaps eliminated. Packer ownership, in the opinion of our association, is an evil of unending consequence. Great shrinks can be obtained by delayed weighing and yarding. Such shrinks are valuable and desirable to the packer. Thru the ownership of the exchange buildings and offices, the packers can control and subdue and dismiss undesired commission merchants, can refuse office room to competitors, can give exclusive rights to packer banks and loan companies, or to favorable market papers. Thru their railroad receiving stations they obtain information regarding all shippers and incoming and outgoing shipments. The business of competitors can be watched, their shipments delayed. Bankers can be influenced by stock yards deposits. Political strength and prestige is acquired by virtue, (or lack of it), of the stock yards' many employees. The dockers and feed masters and weigh masters at the yards are in the employ of the packers, all of which when put together create an unwholesome condition and give the packer a strangle hold.

Stockyards are purchased by packers, not thru benevolent motives, not to increase efficiency, (because inefficiency is more profitable), not wholly because of the financial and political power they give, but because stockyards are profitable. Rendering and desiccating works are one of the valuable and extremely profitable by-products of stockyards. These by-products are a monopoly and packer-owned. Special service and better service was given in the big yards in the country under private ownership than under packer control. Yards in the days of private ownership were not ordered cleaned by the Board of Health. Lazy and degenerate yard men were not employed. Competition then had freedom.

This Greenwood County association realizes with pain that Mr. Wilson in his reply to the institute, seeks more to smother pending legislation than even to establish committees. A few livestock owners have been persuaded to give testimony for the industry before Congressional committees. Painstaking interviews have been pried from these men and published in various market papers. These interviews have been filched from victims whose hearts and purses need the pulmotor more than publicity. These few, are the men who in many cases are forced to curry packer favor.

The packer propaganda appearing in every paper and coming in every mail has sickened the public and has made sentiment for the Kenyon Bill. This, perhaps, thru coercion and intimidation, may be defeated. If so, this result will be the same as that experienced during the past 20 years. No Congress, nor court has succeeded in a generation in passing either legislation or the packer. Should the present packer ambitions and achievements continue, and prosper regardless of justice, regardless of the constitutional provision that every man should have equal rights of opportunity, a right that is being absorbed wholesale by the packer's industry, the only rights

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left to our sons and the sons of our sons will be the right to hire to, and work for the sons and the sons of the sons of Mr. Wilson, and the institute. Mr. Wilson must remember the law of God; that he who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind. That the packers have sown, so in time must they reap.

Double the Wheat Returns

(Continued from Page 8.)

permanency and soundness of our agriculture will depend largely upon whether the land is farmed by the owner or a tenant.

Farmers are beginning to realize that if they profit as they should thru planting a high yielding strain of wheat, it is necessary for them to provide a favorable place for it to grow and this brings me to the factor of soil preparation. The preparation of a good seedbed cannot be over-emphasized. It has more to do, in fact much more to do with increasing yields than the variety grown and must be kept constantly in mind by the young man who is trying to become a farm owner. Our soils are still rich in fertility, but the fertility is less readily available to the plant than it once was. The soil needs to be plowed a little earlier in the season to bring about the same favorable condition for planting that once could be obtained by the mere scratching of the soil.

We need to give our land a rest from wheat once in a while, plant it to some other crop such as corn, alfalfa, or the sorghums. We need to carry some livestock on the land and utilize as feed the roughage that now goes to waste on so many farms, roughage like corn stover, sorghum stover, and wheat straw. By diversifying crops and maintaining a few head of livestock on each wheat farm, the farmer will provide himself with profitable employment every working day in the year. Under the present prevailing system of growing wheat a man is out of a job about six months in every year. Not another business under the sun would provide a man with even a decent living if conducted in this manner.

Connected with almost every farming operation are little details that have been overlooked and are still being overlooked by our farm owners today and the men who have been on the land since Kansas first became a state. While to such men these details seem not to amount to much, they must be kept in mind by every wheat grower or farmer of the future unless he should have the good fortune—rather the misfortune—to become the possessor of his farm thru inheritance.

Cash for Farm Letters

We want to get letters from hundreds of farmers everywhere telling about their experiences in farming. We know that this will take some of your time, but we are willing to pay you for the effort and will make it worth while. You may have made a success or failure in trying to do certain things and your experience will be valuable to some one else.

Any of the following subjects will be of especial interest: Dairying; feeding cattle, hogs, sheep or other livestock; growing and marketing farm crops; your success or failure in operating tractors, motor trucks or motor cars; your ideas about the kind of farm credit that farmers need and would appreciate; how to expose and stop profiteering; how to curb militarism; your ideas about the government ownership or control of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines; and many other subjects of a similar nature. Short letters will be the most acceptable. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Progress With Dwarf Kafir

Dwarf kafir has done better than usual this year in many communities in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. There are fields south of Lamar, Colo., where the yield will run up to 25 or 30 bushels on the dry lands with this crop. A field of Dwarf kafir, by the way, with its short stalks and big heads—this year—is always an object of interest to farmers from Eastern Kansas. Men who live in Western Kansas would do well to investigate this crop carefully if they are interested in grain production.

Studebaker

THE LIGHT-SIX

A BEAUTIFUL, clean-cut car of 119-inch wheelbase with plenty of room for five passengers, and a 50-horsepower motor that takes you over country roads at top speed and climbs the steepest grades without effort.

On its mahogany-finished instrument board are conveniently grouped a speedometer, oil pressure gauge, ammeter, lighting and ignition switches; upholstery is genuine leather. Gypsy-type top with plate glass windows in the back.

Its power and staying qualities have been extraordinarily demonstrated in the hands of thousands of enthusiastic owners.

Studebaker builds complete in its own factories practically every vital part of this beautiful LIGHT-SIX, thus reducing middlemen's profits to a minimum and making possible such sterling high quality at its unusually low price.

THE LIGHT-SIX
\$1685

THE BIG-SIX
\$2135

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

The Studebaker Corporation of America

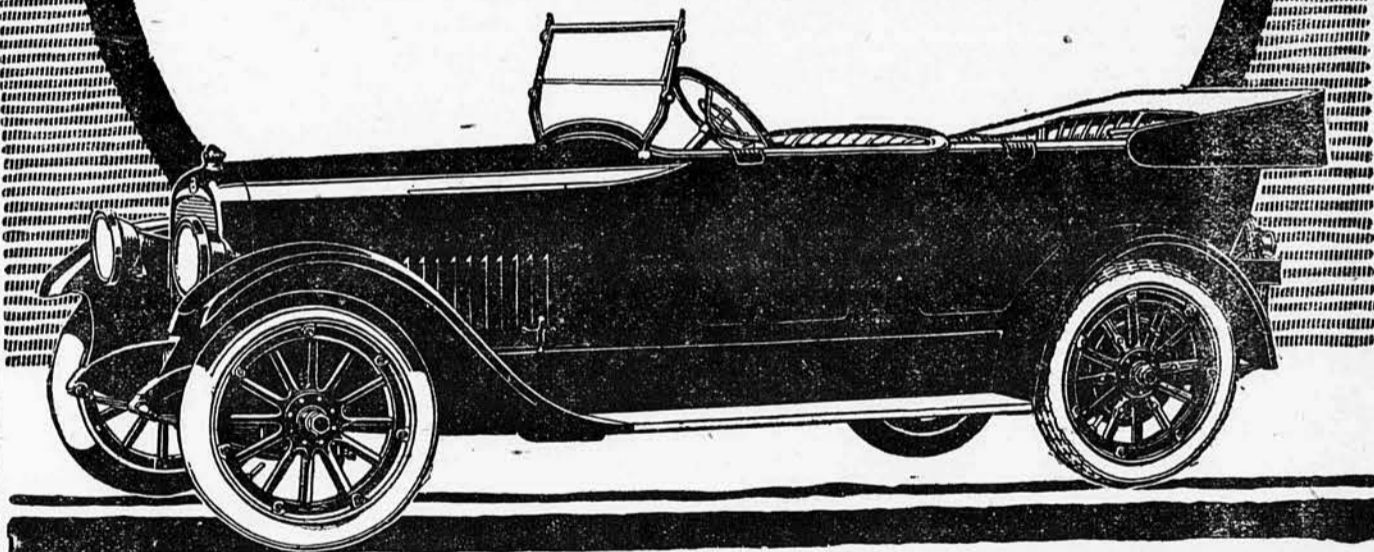
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IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS
Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of Shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowaher. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." R. W. Watt, Jacobsburg, O.

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This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent free if you send us two (3-months') subscriptions to the Household Magazine. Each copy contains from 26 to 32 pages of stories and departments monthly. Address: **HOUSEHOLD, Dept. B-14, Topeka, Kansas.**

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Rate: 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 7 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department.

This is where buyers and sellers meet every week to do business—are you represented? Try a 4-time order. The cost is so small—the results so big, you cannot afford to be out.

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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$.80	\$2.80	26.....	2.08	7.28
11.....	.88	3.08	27.....	2.16	7.56
12.....	.96	3.36	28.....	2.24	7.84
13.....	1.04	3.64	29.....	2.32	8.12
14.....	1.12	3.92	30.....	2.40	8.40
15.....	1.20	4.20	31.....	2.48	8.68
16.....	1.28	4.48	32.....	2.56	8.96
17.....	1.36	4.76	33.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	5.04	34.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	5.32	35.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	5.60	36.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.88	37.....	2.96	10.36
22.....	1.76	6.16	38.....	3.04	10.64
23.....	1.84	6.44	39.....	3.12	10.92
24.....	1.92	6.72	40.....	3.20	11.20
25.....	2.00	7.00			

POULTRY.

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

WHAT A CLASSIFIED AD CAN DO

Farmers Mail and Breeze:
Dear Sirs:—I am sending you another ad for FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE. I have had fine luck selling eggs and chickens thru your paper. It beats any I have tried.—Yours truly, Maude Hager, Chase, Kansas.

ANCONAS.

ANCONA COCKERELS, \$1.50, THOROBRED, Trixie Hager, Erie, Kan.
THOROBRED SINGLE COMB ANCONA cockerels, \$3 up. E. L. Pierce, Pratt, Kan.
BEAUTIFUL SINGLE COMB ANCONA cockerels, \$3. Mrs. J. M. Blanchard, Chautauqua, Kan.
SINGLE COMB MOTTLED ANCONA COCKERELS. Price a matter of correspondence. Mrs. Mary Bates, Dighton, Kan.

BANTAMS.

BUFF, WHITE AND BLACK COCHINS, also Seabrights, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

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DUCKS—BUFF MUSCOVEYS, PEKINS, Buff and Rouens, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

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PEARL AND WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

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GEESSE—AFRICAN CHINA TOULOUSE and White Embdens, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

LEGHORNS.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. G. Schmidt, Goessel, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels. Mrs. A. T. Bilderback, Nortonville, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS, \$16.50 PER dozen, March hatched. H. Vinzant, McPherson, Kan.
PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORNS; HENS, \$1.50; cocks, \$3. Mrs. S. C. Whitteraft, Holton, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Carrie Gardner, Hartford, Kan.
FOR SALE—PURE BRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn roosters. J. L. Proctor, Cummings, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, until Nov. 1st, hens, \$1.50 each. Sarah E. Rollins, Gretna, Kan.
GUARANTEED PURE BRED ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels and hens, \$1.50. Mrs. Lee Smith, R. 2, Kanopolis, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$3 to \$5 each. From state prize winners. C. R. Bruns, Jr., Oswego, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, HATCHED from Ferris' pen, 200-230 egg laying strain. Price \$3. James W. Tanner, St. John, Kan.
BEST STRAIN APRIL SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels and pullets, \$1 until Oct. 1. Mrs. Ethel Miller, Langdon, Kan.
FROM IMPORTED STOCK, ENGLISH White Leghorn cockerels, Tom Barron strain, \$2. Also Golden Fawn rabbits. C. H. Ralston, Udall, Kan.
ENGLISH STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn hens \$2 each. Early hatch cockerels \$1.50 each. While they last. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.
CHOICE EARLY HATCHED PURE BRED Buff Leghorn cockerels at lot live prices. Fine classy fellows. October price, \$1.50 each; three, \$4; six, \$8; twelve, \$15. Mrs. J. L. Dugman, Kelly, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

GOOD SCORING BLACK LANGSHANS, guaranteed. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Ia.
WHITE LANGSHAN HENS AND PULLETS, \$1.75. A. F. Simmons, Lacygne, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS and pullets, \$2 each. Maude Hager, Chase, Kan.
EXTRA THOROBRED BLACK LANGSHANS, cockerels, April hatched, from ten pound hens, cockerels fifteen. Extra layers. Cockerels, five dollars; pullets, four. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

MINORCAS.

FINE R. C. BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$3 each. Mrs. W. Mead, Lees Summit, Mo.

ORPINGTONS.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.
FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels that will win for you at the fall shows. \$3 to \$15 each. F. P. Aycock, Lawton, Okla.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50. LYDIA McAnulty, Moline, Kan.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, MARCH hatched, \$3. Mrs. Mattie Gillespie, Elk City, Kan.
FINE PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 while they last. Lucy R. Pixley, Wamego, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.75 while they last. W. R. Proper, Wamego, Kan.
UNTIL NOV. 1 GOOD BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$1.75 each; three for \$5. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.
PURE RINGLET STRAIN BARRED ROCK cockerels, beautifully marked birds. If taken soon, \$2, \$3. S. R. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, \$2 each. J. M. Beachy, Garnett, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, Dark red, \$3 each. A. Black, Wilsey, Kan.
S. C. RED COCKERELS, DARK, WELL marked, laying strain, none better. Priced right. May Felton, Blue Mound, Kan.
DARK VELVET REDS, SINGLE COMBS, April, early May hatched. Pullets, \$1.10; cockerels, \$1.25. Forrest Peckenpaugh, Lake City, Kan.
S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, Standard bred from best stock obtainable. Large, well built and red to the skin. V. B. Newell, Stafford, Kan.

TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED, MAMMOTH BRONZE and Hollands, cheap. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, \$1.50. Iva Paramore, Delphos, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 each. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

PULLETS, COCKERELS, YEARLING HENS, Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, etc. John Hass Bettendorf, Ia.
PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.25. Mrs. John Wempe, Seneca, Kan.
BREEDERS' CHEAP. ALL VARIETIES chickens, ducks, geese, guineas, turkeys and bantams; catalog free. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Ia.
COCKERELS AND BREEDING PENS, twelve laying varieties; cockerels early hatched; properly mated breeding pens. Prices right. Smith Bros., Martinsburg, Mo.

RABBITS.

PEDIGREE FLEMISH GIANT, BUCKS and does, two to five dollars each. Cloverdale Farm, Melvern, Kan.
FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS FOR SALE. Young, \$1 up. Utility breeders, \$3 to \$5. B. D. Hungerford, Canton, Kan.

GUINEA PIGS

RAISE GUINEA PIGS FOR US. EASY to raise. Big profits. We furnish breeders and pay highest price for all you raise. Send dime for booklet, instructions and contract. Fox River Caviary, Arcadia, 36th and Ellis, Chicago.

POULTRY WANTED.

SHIP POULTRY AND EGGS NOW TO "THE Copes," Topeka, Kan. Established 1883.
WANTED SEVERAL PURE BRED WHITE Rock cockerels, ages 8 months to two years. Inquire, W. P. Wright, R. 1, Yuma, Ariz.

FERTILIZERS.

DUCOMMON'S VICTORY PLANT SPUR. Grows stronger, harder plants. Greatly increases yield. Far less bulky and more concentrated than ordinary fertilizers. Price \$2 an acre. Try some on that wheat field this fall. Full information free. Ducummon Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

FARM WORK WANTED.

MARRIED MAN WANTS TO WORK ON farm or ranch on shares. Chas. Pollman, R. 1, Leon, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

KANRED SEED WHEAT, \$2.75. SACKS free. G. W. Dale, Coldwater, Kan.
KANRED SEED WHEAT, \$3 PER BUSHEL, sacks extra. J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan.
FOR SALE—PURE KANRED WHEAT. Ask for sample. Bowman Bros. Seed Co., Concordia, Kan.
INSPECTED KANRED WHEAT \$3 PER bushel. F. O. B. Moundridge. Will furnish sacks for 15¢ per bushel extra. Sam Regier, Moundridge, Kan.
ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHERN KANSAS 95% pure, good germination, \$3 per bushel. Order early. Freight will be slow. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.
KANRED SEED WHEAT, \$3.30. F. O. B. Sawyer, Kan. Recleaned, graded, and sacked. Inspected for purity. Good germination. \$3 per bu. at farm. Sacks extra. G. E. Lee, Route 2, Pratt, Kan.
DON'T PLACE AN ORDER UNTIL YOU see our prices and terms. Buy at wholesale and save agent's commission. Certificate of inspection with each order. Seeds fresh and tested. Write today for catalog. Wichita Nurseries and Seed House, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—ALFALFA SEED, NEW crop. Mail samples stating quantity. Mitchell Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
WE WANT TO BUY ALFALFA SEED. Send us samples and how much you want for it. Bowman Bros. Seed Co., Concordia, Kansas.
WANTED TO BUY ALFALFA SEED. Write at once. Send sample and price. H. F. Donley Co., Union Depot Postal Station, Omaha, Neb.
ANY QUALITY, ANY AMOUNT FROM five bushels to a car load. Mail samples and price. Also white bloom sweet clover seed. Will buy or sell. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

HAY WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—ALFALFA HAY, CAR load, more or less. Grimme Feed Co., 1200 E. 5th St., Dayton, Ohio.

POTATOES.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE OHIO POTATOES, \$1.40 bushel, car loads. Wickham Berry Farm, Salem, Neb.

SWEET POTATOES.

NOW IS THE TIME TO STORE YOUR sweet potatoes for winter. \$1.50 per bushel, F. O. B. Topeka. C. V. Cochran, R. 6, Topeka, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

FOR SALE—STRAWBERRY PLANTS, Everbearing, \$1 per 100; Dunlap, 75¢ per 100. Ed Chenoweth, Ottawa, Kan.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., SY, Baltimore, Md.

DOGS

WOLF HOUND PUPS, SEVEN MONTHS old, large. O. C. Westerman, Yoder, Colo.
3 FEMALE HOUND PUPS FOR SALE. \$5 each, coon bred. John Rash, Centralia, Kan.
COON, SKUNK, OPOSSUM HOUNDS, trained and untrained. T. C. Rice, Garnett, Kan.
SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS (PEDIGREED). Best imported blood lines. Box 111, Inman, Kan.
COLLIES—READY TO TRAIN, FEW LEFT. Handsome, workers. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.
PUPPIES, SINGING CANARIES, SUPPLIES. Kansas City Bird Store, 1421 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
WANTED—100 WHITE ESKIMO-SPITZ puppies, about 6 weeks old. Brockways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.
WANTED TO BUY—COON, SKUNK AND opossum hound. Must be rabbit proof. What have you to offer? F. B. Cunningham, 1176 Grand Ave., Topeka, Kan.
FOR SALE—TWELVE WOLF HOUND PUPS. Sire and dams are very fast and can kill any coyote. Single puppy either sex, \$15; two, \$25 or three, \$30. Tom Walker, Clay Center, Neb.

MACHINERY.

WRECKING HART PARR 60 NEW GEARS. Dale, Coldwater, Kan.

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INVENTORS—WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED Book, "How to Obtain a Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references. Prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 325 Ninth, Washington, D. C.
FREE BOOK ON PATENTS—WRITE TODAY for free copy of "How to Obtain a Patent." Contains valuable information and advice to inventors. Tells how to secure patents. Send model or sketch of your invention for opinion of its patentable nature—free. (20 years experience.) Talbert & Talbert, 4215 Talbert Building, Washington, D. C.

TRACTORS.

WOODS 16 H. P. STEAM TRACTOR, \$500. Would trade for light car. R. E. Bearce, Garland, Kan.
SANDUSKY TRACTOR 15-35, LACROSSE 4-bottom plow, Case separator 26-46 new. Will sell separately. Lee Byram, Cedar Point, Kan.
10-20 MOGUL TRACTOR, FIRST CLASS condition. Two 3-bottom plows, oil and water tanks on wagon for same. Dr. Ellis, Hugoton, Kan.
15-30 MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR, FIRST class condition. Also new three row lister and Popes ensilage cutter. A. L. Beesley, Coldwater, Kan.
FOR SALE—EMERSON 12-20 TRACTOR in fine shape. Waterloo Boy 12-25, late model. Also two 3-bottom plows for above tractors. Wise Bros., Lawrence, Kan.
FOR SALE OR TRADE—30-60 OIL PULL tractor, extra rims, guide, ten bottom plow; 32-54 Avery separator, nearly new; 15-30 oil pull tractor, five bottom plow, guide; 31-44 Advance separator, all in good shape. Harb Bros., Wellington, Kan.

HONEY.

PURE EXTRACTED HONEY—60-LB. CAN, \$12.25; two, \$24. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colo.
ALFALFA EXTRACTED HONEY. TWO 60-pound cans, \$21.60 F. O. B. cars. V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, N. M.
NEW CROP CHOICE ALFALFA EXTRACTED honey, 120 lbs., \$25. Bulk comb honey, 116 lbs., \$30. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.
PURE EXTRACTED WHITE HONEY, 60 pound can, \$12.50; two, \$24.50; freight prepaid west of Mississippi. Harry Sanders, 3516 Clayton St., Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—EMPTY GREEN house. Movable. Mattie Leavitt, Caney, Kan.
WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sagie, Idaho.
FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE BIRDSHELL alfalfa huller in first class condition. Lyon & Williams, Lincoln, Kan.
60 CENTS BUYS THE BEST VEGETABLE cutter, guaranteed for twenty years. John L. Simatel, Sterling, Ill.
HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS, 16 H. P. Stover engine and seed mill machinery, also Wayne scales. G. F. Gill, R. 27, Box 136, Topeka, Kan.
WILL SELL ON GOOD TERMS OR RENT for cash an improved farm 240 acres. Will take threshing rig as part payment. Sam Yaggy, Wilburton, Kan.

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE CHEAP; GOOD condition, can ship. Write J. Yotz, Shawnee, Kan.

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—NATURAL LEAF SMOKING, lb., 45 cents; chewing, lb., 50 cents; postage prepaid. Chas. Goff, Tarfolk, Ky.

TANNING.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE. COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY.

WANTED TO BUY HEDGE AND CATALPA posts. Address Hedge and Catalpa, care Mall and Breeze.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND—COMPLETE CORRESPONDENCE course, \$3. Pitman system. Taught by expert certified teachers. Send stamp for particulars. Rose School, 6609 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill.

RHEUMATISM CURE.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES of the age; millions are suffering with rheumatism. An herb that actually drives the most stubborn case of rheumatism entirely out of the system; many people have written us and say they are astounded at the results; the effect on the kidneys is simply marvelous. You bathe your feet in it for 15 minutes a day for 10 days; agents are collecting money. Price 72¢ pound postpaid. Rheumatism Herb Co., Santa Monica, Cal.

FARM HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MARRIED AND SINGLE MAN for dairy, experienced with milking machine and gasoline engine. A. W. Garvin, Lawrence, Kan.
WANTED AT ONCE, EXPERIENCED farmer; single; miscellaneous farming; all year round; comfortable home. Fred Pacey, Miltonvale, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED

OUR SOAP AND TOILET ARTICLE PLAN is a wonder. Get our free sample case offer. Ho-Ro-Co., 209 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, A bargain if taken at once. Address Easton Farmers Telephone Co., Easton, Kan.

LUMBER.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

FARM ON SHARES.

WANTED BY EXPERIENCED FARMER and stockman, grain and stock ranch on shares. Ed Hunter, Beeler, Kan.

PLEATINGS.

FREE—OUR NEW EIGHTY PAGE STYLE book. Ideal Button and Pleating Co., Dept. 27, Brown Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

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HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 5c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

MOLASSES.

OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES." Special price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 60-gallon barrels, 25c a gal. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

COMMERCIAL TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED—HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES for commercial teachers' positions. Salaries \$120-\$150 per month. Desk I-C Central Business College, Shawnee, Okla.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS

AVERAGE \$117 MONTH. SAMPLE EXAMINATION questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. L 15, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO PAY BIG salaries with liberal expense accounts to men with selling experience representing Capper Publications. Our offers have been made unusually attractive. Just a few territories in central Kansas open. A man with automobiles preferred. Write or wire application now. H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

MEN WANTED TO SELL GROCERIES. Selling experience not necessary. One of the world's largest grocers (capital over \$100,000.00) wants ambitious men in your locality to sell direct to consumer nationally known brands of an extensive line of groceries, paints, roofings, lubricating oils, stock foods, etc. Big line, easy sales. Values beat any competition. Earn big money. No experience or capital required. Complete sample outfit and free selling instructions start you. Long established, reliable house. Write today. John Sexton & Co., Dept. A, 352 W. Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE ON EARTH; make it yourself in your kitchen without apparatus from cornmeal, rye, and all kinds of fruit at 30c per gallon, guaranteed. Send \$1 for formula to Math. J. Schmitt, Box 562, Emporia, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

Fertilizers Double Wheat Yield

Wheat yields on experiment plots at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station were more than doubled this year thru the use of fertilizers, particularly phosphates. The same rate of gain was obtained with alfalfa under the same conditions, and the results were repeated in most sections of the state where co-operative experimental work is carried on with farmers.

The big gain in yields thru the proper use of fertilizers is one of the striking results in the work of the experiment station with Iowa soils in the past few years. Farm manure when applied once in the rotation to the amount of 12 to 16 tons an acre, brings a large increase in crop yield over land that is not treated with manure. Limestone applications add something more to the yield, and then phosphates add a great deal more.

This past year the check plots of land, which had no treatment, yielded 14.2 bushels of wheat at Ames, whereas the manured plots gave 23 bushels, and the manure, limestone and phosphate (acid) gave 33.7 bushels. In Lee county a check plot of land gave a clover yield of 2.87 tons an acre, and the manure, limestone and phosphate plots, 4.85 tons. In Scott, Van Buren, Union, Page, Clinton and other counties reporting in Iowa this year, the same general results were secured.

He wouldn't walk every day, but used to take his exercise in occasional sprints for trains—he used to.

Waiting for \$3 Wheat Now

Minneapolis Is Offering \$2.95 for Some Grades

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

UNUSUAL strength of wheat prices is reviving discussion of the possibility of a \$3 market for the bread cereal before the bulk of the crop of 1919 in the Southwest has found its way into market channels. Nominal quotations on wheat reached a top of \$2.60 a bushel on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week, and actual sales were recorded at \$2.58. It is apparent, therefore, that the coveted mark of \$3 a bushel is not now far distant. Dealers and other students of the wheat trade vary sharply in their views as to the future course of prices, but doubtless a majority cling to the hope of a \$3 market in the face of unsettled industrial conditions in the United States and abroad. However, there are many who look lightly upon the expectation that wheat in the Southwest will rise to this mark. The price of \$3 a bushel, it should be remembered, has been recorded only once before in the history of the Kansas City market.

Eager buying by spring wheat millers of the Northwest is the most bullish influence in the upward swing of prices; in fact, without the Northwestern demand, the United States Grain Corporation would have encountered heavy offerings in maintaining the market in Kansas City at the government minimum scale. The spring wheat crop of the United States was extremely short, amounting to only 208,040,000 bushels, according to the latest report of the Department of Agriculture, compared with a final outturn in 1918 of 358,651,000 bushels. Not only was there a sharp reduction in the quantity of wheat produced in the Northwest, but from the standpoint of quality the crop was one of the most disappointing in history. Comparatively little of the spring wheat is grading better than No. 3, and much is testing below 51 pounds a bushel, being of the varieties generally described in market circles as screenings or chicken feed.

Cars Are Scarce Again

To offset the sharply reduced crop and shortage of good quality wheat, the Northwestern mills are forced to make heavy purchases in the winter wheat belt of the Southwest, or more generally, Kansas. Earlier in the crop year the spring wheat millers expected to purchase the cheaper grades of wheat, grading No. 4 and No. 5, at a sharp discount under the guaranteed prices, and in this way offset the difference in quality, a difference which required the use of more than 6 bushels to make a barrel of flour, compared with a normal amount of 4½ bushels. But the United States Grain Corporation fixed the prices on the No. 4 and No. 5 wheat, at 10 and 14 cents, respectively, under the basic figure for No. 1. The result is that the spring wheat millers are buying the heavier test wheat in the Southwest, both red and hard, which is being blended with the light test grain of the spring belt.

Car shortage, congestion at terminal markets and other transportation difficulties are a restricting influence in the trade, and tend to discourage holding of wheat among producers. The tendency often is to force a market when no demand prevails. There is talk of another embargo against Kansas City at present, owing to congestion on tracks and in elevators, but this should have no effect upon the producer, and, if any, will be beneficial. In parts of Kansas, particularly the Western counties, car shortage is so acute that thousands of bushels of wheat are being piled high in the open.

In connection with the trend of prices, government activity demands much attention. It is recalled that on the first upturn of wheat prices during July, when the market was carried to a top of \$2.68 a bushel, the government inaugurated a "bear" campaign which successfully forced the market to within a few cents of the guaranteed levels. This doubtless will be continued, as it is the announced policy of President Barnes of the United States Grain Corporation to hold prices as near the guaranteed basis as is pos-

sible. An important bear argument today is the fact that flour purchases by the Federal agency for export are being made at or even below a level equal to the minimum price on wheat, the top recently paid being \$10.19 a barrel, in jute sacks, basis Baltimore.

Some Wheat Already \$2.95

Wheat in Minneapolis already has reached an extreme top of \$2.95 a bushel for the fancy grades, and farmers of the spring wheat belt are marketing their good quality grain slowly, holding for \$3 a bushel. Prevailing prices in the Northwest are somewhat deceptive in view of the acute scarcity of good wheat available there compared with the amount in the winter wheat belt. But Northwestern prices indicate what may develop later in the crop year in the Southwest. In the last week hard and dark hard wheat rose 5 to 20 cents a bushel in Kansas City, and red wheat rose 3 to 6 cents.

Carlot offerings of corn and oats scored good advances, but the gains on the futures were only fractional. Gains were attributed largely to the extremely light movement to market. Arrivals of corn were less than 40 cars, and about the same amount of oats, or less than half the total in the preceding week and a third of a year ago. The light shipments doubtless are the result of the shortage of cars in the interior. Some new corn is moving, Kansas City having received a few cars from Texas. New corn is expected to begin moving liberally from the important corn belt about the middle of October. The market closed at a range of \$1.50 to \$1.60 a bushel, the light offerings meeting with a good demand. The net advance for the week amounts to 6 to 10 cents. The September future rose 5½ cents, naturally following the cash market. December and May deliveries were up only ½ cent and ¾ cent, respectively, the strike of steel workers in the East proving bearish on the trade. Carlot oats rose 2 to 6 cents a bushel, closing at 65 to 72½ cents a bushel. Futures were up ¾ cent to 1 cent. Slight improvement in foreign exchange rates aided the oats market, stimulating some inquiry from abroad. Bran is quoted at \$35 to \$36 a ton for prompt delivery, basis Kansas City, and shorts are holding around \$52 to \$53 for the gray variety, and \$50 to \$51 for the brown grade. Discounts for the later deliveries are slight.

Too much poor quality hay, also the result of car shortage, is moving to market, and weakness is apparent in the trade in the cheaper offerings. All available storage in the country is filled, and the tendency among shippers is to load their "precious" cars with hay held in the open and cut late, all of which is bleached or otherwise damaged. A good demand prevails for good quality hay, which is comparatively scarce. Premiums are wide, alfalfa selling at a range of \$18 to \$31 a ton, prairie between \$10 and \$21, timothy at \$16 to \$26, clover mixed at \$17 to \$26 and clover \$13 to \$23.

Farmers are Sowing Wheat

Farmers are busy sowing wheat everywhere in the state except in a few counties where the dry weather has delayed the fall plowing. Most of the farmers state that they will reduce their wheat acreage considerably and use more of their land for spring crops. A great deal of threshing is still to be done. Many localities report a shortage of cars so that it is impossible to ship out this year's wheat. Some of the elevators are already filled and the wheat is being piled up in the sacks near the elevators until other arrangements can be made. Kafir and milo are maturing satisfactorily and most of the sorghums are now beyond any serious danger from frost. Labor is scarce and this will make the work of harvesting the fall crops somewhat slow. Local conditions over the state are shown in the following county reports:

Chautauque—There has been a small amount of wheat sowed, but plowing is far from being completed. Farmers are waiting for rain. Pastures are drying up, and stock

water is scarce. Milk cows are worth from \$60 to \$100, but there is no demand for other cattle. Hogs are very scarce. Corn is turning out better than farmers expected. Some in bottom land is making 65 bushels an acre.—A. A. Nance, Sept. 27.

Cherokee—Farm work is progressing slowly. Only a small acreage has been plowed for wheat. Hay making is almost completed and threshing machines are still busy. All fodder crops are ready to cut, and ground will be made into seed beds for wheat sowing.—L. Smyers, Sept. 20.

Cheyenne—Good showers on September 13 and 13 over most of county put ground in excellent condition for plowing and seeding. East part of county still is dry. Light frosts on September 22 and 23 did slight damage to gardens. Public sales are being held almost every day, and two big stock sales are billed for next week. There is still a shortage of grain cars. Butterfat is worth 57c; eggs 40c; hogs \$18.—F. M. Hurlock, Sept. 27.

Clay—Farmers are harrowing and drilling wheat. Late corn is beyond danger of frost, and will make the best crop. Upland corn is very poor, but corn in the Republican Valley is satisfactory. Much land is changing hands. Butterfat 58c; country butter 55c; creamery butter, 60c.—P. R. Forslund, Sept. 27.

Cloud—One and three-fourths inches of rain fell September 16 and 17, leaving the ground in good condition to plow for wheat. Some stock threshing is yet to be done. It was delayed by rains. Prairie hay yield was good, and is nearly all put up. Cattle sell cheap, but still are doing well.—W. H. Plumly, Sept. 26.

Cowley—We have had but one good rain since July 4, and ground is too dry to plow. Not as much silage as usual has been put up, and feed will be scarce. A good many public sales have been held recently, and stock does not bring high prices. Third cutting of alfalfa is very poor. Hogs are \$16.50; hens 20c; eggs 40c; butter 45c; milk \$3.25.—D. Thurber, Sept. 27.

Edwards—Farmers are sowing wheat. One inch of rain fell September 16, and put the ground in condition for fall seeding, but more rain is needed. Less ground will be put to wheat this fall than usual on account of the high price of labor.—L. A. Spitzer, Sept. 27.

Elk—Weather is very dry, and it is difficult to plow. Threshing is nearly completed. Kafir and milo are getting ripe and some fields will make large yields. Cream 56c; eggs 36c.—Charles Grant, Sept. 25.

Ford—Threshing is nearly completed. We need rain for the fall wheat crop. Farmers are sowing grain and disking. A satisfactory feed crop is being put up. Pastures are dry.—John Zurbuchen, Sept. 27.

Gove—Farmers are threshing, drilling wheat and putting up feed. There will be enough feed to winter stock. Many farmers are spreading grasshopper poison. Heavy rains on September 16 and 17 caused wheat that was not threshed to rot and sprout in the stack. A few public sales have been held recently, and all produce sold cheap. Land is going up rapidly. Butterfat is 56c; eggs 35c; wheat \$1.50 to \$2.—Newell S. Boss, Sept. 27.

Gray—Farmers are cutting feed and seeding wheat. A good rain of 2½ inches which fell September 17 put ground in excellent condition for seeding. Fields now are green with volunteer wheat. Threshing is progressing but labor is scarce. Pitchforks receive \$6 a day so threshing is expensive. We can get no cars to ship wheat. Pastures are good and stock is thriving.—A. B. Alexander, Sept. 28.

Harvey—Weather is showery, and there are indications of more rain, which is needed badly. Pastures are short and stock is being fed. Wheat is worth \$2.03; corn, \$1.95; barley \$1.25; eggs 42c; butter 55c.—H. W. Prouty, Sept. 20.

Haskell—Wheat threshing still is in progress. Fields are green with wheat, oats and barley. There is more than enough for seed on some fields. There will be early wheat pasture this fall. Farmers are cutting feed.—Harold E. Tegarden, Sept. 27.

Jefferson—Good rains have fallen the past few days. Wheat sowing has begun, but much ground is yet to be plowed. The acreage will be smaller than last year. Threshing of stacked grain is not completed. Third cutting of alfalfa was very light.—Z. G. Jones, Sept. 25.

Jewell—Four to 10 inches of rain fell September 17, and farmers now are plowing for wheat. The ground is in good condition for seeding, which will begin next week. Corn blew down and it will be difficult to drill wheat in it. Threshing has not commenced since the rain.—U. S. Godding, Sept. 27.

Leavenworth—Wheat sowing has begun. We have had plenty of rain and the ground is in excellent condition. Corn is the best in recent years. Hay crop is large, and the fourth crop of alfalfa is as heavy as the first. Fall pasture is excellent.—George S. Marshall, Sept. 26.

Logan—A 2-inch rain fell September 18 and ground is wet 8 inches down. Threshing is one-half completed. Not much wheat has been sown. More cane, feed and cane seed than ever before was raised here. Horses sell poor. Barley is 55c; wheat, \$1.90; oats, 75c; cream, 55c; eggs, 38c.—T. J. Daw, Sept. 20.

Lyon—Drouth still continues, and some farmers are hauling water. No plowing has been done, except with tractors, and no wheat has been sown. Sales are numerous. Good cows bring \$75 and yearlings \$50. Implements sell cheap, unless good. The average wheat yield was 12 bushels an acre, and oats averaged 35 bushels. Men are here looking for land, and one agent sold 13 farms within the last few months ranging in price from \$35 to \$100 an acre. Labor is scarce, and asks 50 cents an hour. Potato crop is light. Potatoes are \$1; sweet potatoes, \$2.50; young chickens, 19c; butter, 34c; eggs, 38c.—J. W. Cline-Smith, Sept. 26.

Marion—Light showers which fell last week put fields in good condition for plowing, but the moisture is practically all gone. Much cane has been put up in caps. Farmers are trying to put ground in condition for seeding. Horses are selling for low prices at sales, but milk cows bring high prices. Feed is selling well. Wheat is \$2.06; butterfat, 66c; eggs, 41c.—Jac H. Dyck, Sept. 26.

Osage—There is enough rough feed to winter stock. All sorghums have matured seed. Corn stalks are dry, but will not all be cut. Milk cows are \$25 cheaper than last year, and butter is higher; poultry is cheaper and eggs are higher. Many farmers have changed hands. Farmers will not sow

(Continued on Page 43.)

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words. There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice All advertising copy must be received by the Real Estate Department not later than 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

FOR SALE—400 acre wheat and stock farm. A. C. Bailey, Kinsley, Kansas.

GRAIN AND STOCK FARMS FOR SALE W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.

LAND BARGAINS—Write for my large list. Jess Kinsner, Garden City, Kansas.

NORTHEAST Kansas farms for sale. Write for list. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

160 ACRE Klawia Co. wheat farm for sale. Write W. R. Anderson, Fredonia, Kansas.

BEST IMPROVED farms, \$85 to \$125 per acre. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

160 ACRES, \$9,600; terms on \$7,500. Other farms. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

BARGAINS in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. R. McAdams, Brewster, Kansas.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

BARGAINS in real estate at bargain prices in the great Neosho Valley. Come and see or write. S. M. Bell, Americus, Kansas.

TIMOTHY, clover, alfalfa, bluegrass land. Eastern Kansas. \$65 to \$100. Write for list. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kansas.

BOTTOM LAND. Section 75 a bottom land in Artesian valley, 250 a. cult., \$35 a. 1/4 cash. Templeton, Spearville, Ford Co., Kan.

OABY & HOARD, Real Estate Exchange and Loan Agent. Ranches a specialty, sold on commission. Phone 13, Anthony, Kansas.

WE HAVE a good list of Kaw bottom and upland farms that are worth the money. Wilson & Clawson, Lawrence, Kansas.

WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

WRITE for our free list of eastern Kansas farms and ranches for sale. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

WE ARE up to the minute on good corn, wheat and alfalfa land at good prices. Write for descriptive list. McKinley and Ely, Ashland, Kan.

FOR SALE. Fall River and Verdigris river valley lands. Also some extra good stock farms and ranches. L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kan.

HAMILTON AND STANTON county lands, \$8 up. Write me your wants. Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

LAND FOR SALE. Three good quarters of wheat land in Gove county. F. D. Sperry, Ellsworth, Kansas.

137 ACRES, good location. Improvements cost \$4,000. 80 acres fine creek bottom. Running water. Good timber. \$7,000. Easy terms. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

NORTON AND GRAHAM county lands our specialty. If you want a home or an investment write us. Allen & Larson, Box 28, Lenora, Kansas.

JEWELL COUNTY, KANSAS, FARMS We are up to the minute on good corn, wheat and alfalfa land at good prices. Write for list. C. L. Alderson, Formoso, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 4 miles from town, good house, 7 rooms, good barn, other outbuildings. 90 acres wheat, balance grass. Price \$85 per acre. LeRoy Realty Co., LeRoy, Kan.

2,240 ACRE improved ranch, Wichita Co., Kansas. Lays well, fine soil, soft water. A real bargain \$15 per acre. E. C. Sowers, Leoti, Kansas.

320 ACRES, imp. farm, alfalfa and grain. On U. P. highway, 3 mi. of Sharon Springs; all tillable. Price \$22.50. Delbert Symes, Sharon Springs, Kan.

96 ACRES, imp., 20 alfalfa bottom land, bal. timothy and plow land. Living water; some timber; 3 mi. town. Good buy. Box 54, Colony, Kansas.

360 ACRES, highly imp., mile town, 140 cult., bal. blue stem grass; living water. 120 imp., 60 cult., 30 timothy, 30 pasture. Box 72, Colony, Kansas.

480 ACRES, highly improved, deep black soil, 160 acres farm land, 40 acres alfalfa, 280 pasture. Price \$60 per acre. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

IMPROVED CORN, alfalfa, wheat, oats and stock farms, 40 to 800 acres, \$60 to \$100 a. S. E. Kan., N. E. Okla. Good schools, roads and markets. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kan.

CHOICE CREEK BOTTOM FARM 235 acres, 4 miles town. New 8 room house, large barn, good alfalfa land. \$90 per acre. Write for list of farms for sale. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

THE BEST LAND to be found anywhere for the money. Farms from 40 acres up to 640, creek and river bottom and upland at prices cheaper than anywhere in the world for same kind of land. Come and see for yourself or write. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

KANSAS

WRITE AMERICAN LAND CO., Tyro, Kansas for oil and gas leases.

FOR SALE

My 1/4 section farm, 120 a. bottom land in alfalfa, 145 a. pasture, balance in wheat and corn. If interested write owner. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kansas.

GOOD FARMS AND RANCHES

Along valley of Prairie Dog in Phillips county. Immense corn crop this year. Very productive region. Prices low. C. M. Arnold, Long Island, Kansas.

160 ACRE WHEAT FARM, Rush county, all under cultivation, close to market, rented, no improvements. Is a bargain at \$7,000. Also well improved farms. Write for descriptions. Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kansas.

HALF SECTION, ten miles north of Brownell, Kansas, half under cult., good shade trees, improvement fair. \$30 per acre. Also good sec. in same neighborhood, running water, \$20. Herbert & Norcross, Ellis, Kan.

248 ACRES, 3 miles of town, 100 acres second bottom, balance rolling, improvements large in good shape, excellent water, \$90 per acre. For particulars write. H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kansas.

WALLACE COUNTY, KANSAS

Write me for prices of land in the famous Sharon Springs district, shallow water and sub-irrigated farms. G. G. Immell, Real Estate Broker, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

I WOULD rather invest in Wallace county, Kansas, land right now than anywhere I know of. Come and see for yourselves. Live agents bring your men. I show good stuff. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

BEST OF KANSAS and Oklahoma wheat, corn and alfalfa farms for sale. Some paying good oil royalties also. Real homes. Good terms. Exchanges made. Hunter & Hunter, Independence, Kan.

320 ACRE DAIRY FARM, Greenwood county, two miles from high school town, fair improvements, 80 acres cultivated bottom, 200 native grass, fair improvements, good timber and water. \$75 per acre. Box 866, Hamilton, Kansas.

177 ACRES, 8 miles Ottawa, 2 1/2 miles another railroad town, well improved, splendid farm. Priced for limited time at \$32.50 per acre. Write for list. Bridwell-Gilley, Ottawa, Kansas.

CASH FOR FARM

Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us. American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

IMPROVED QUARTER, 3 miles town. Easy terms. House, barn, well, fence, etc. 70 acres in crop, share goes. \$800 cash, balance to suit. No trades. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

GREENWOOD AND ELK COUNTY LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and blue stem grass lands from \$40 to \$75 per acre. BRANDT & STINE, Severy, Kansas.

A FINE COUNTRY HOME

240 acres, well improved, 1 mile good railroad town, 7 miles Iola, county seat. No waste land. Price \$110 per acre. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

117 ACRES, 4 1/2 miles Ottawa, 7 room house, good barn, other outbuildings. 10 acres alfalfa, 60 acres wheat, fine shade, blue grass lawn, some fruit. A bargain. Write for full description, free booklet, list No. 465. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

450 ACRES, mostly finest bottom, nominal improvements. Leavenworth county concrete road now building, railroad station at corner. Near good town, 30 miles Kansas City, \$150. Corn Belt Farms Company, 706-8 Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

448 ACRES, close to Scott City, 200 acres in wheat this fall, fenced, no other improvements. Price \$25.00 per acre, terms. Commission to agents. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kansas.

FOR SALE—160 a., 2 1/2 miles station, 7 room house, barn, double corn crib, 2 chicken houses, 1/2 in cultivation 6 a. timber, all bottom except 40 acres. Price \$80. Write for booklet. Phillips Land & Loan Co., Burlington, Kan.

IMPROVED 480 ACRES

Wichita county, Kansas. A fine farm 6 miles from county seat. Part in cultivation, balance pasture. Every foot tillable. A bargain. \$22.50 per acre. Terms. D. F. Carter, Leoti, Kansas.

A BARGAIN IN LAND

A section (640 acres) of good rich farming land. Write for full description with map showing location, price and terms. NIQUETE & BOSWORTH, Garden City, Kansas.

ON ACCOUNT OF HEALTH, will sell 320 acres, 1/2 mi. of Gem, 120 a. in wheat, 20 head of stock, feed, household goods, all goes, \$45 per a. if taken at once. Wheat made 22 1/2 bu. per this year. Ernest Vance, Gem, Kansas.

RANCH BARGAIN—640 acres, improved, smooth, school across road, in well settled community. Well watered, fine grass. \$25 acre, easy terms, six per cent. Other lands, free map, list and literature. F. T. McNinch, Ransom, Ness Co., Kansas.

KANSAS

A GOOD BARGAIN.

160 acres, Rush County, Kansas, lying about 5 miles from good railroad town and market, under cultivation, best of soil, always rented. \$8,000. Best of terms. Write Schutte & Newman, LaCrosse, Kansas.

GOVE COUNTY, KANSAS, barley is paying double the price of the land it grew on this year. Will raise more corn than Mitchell, Lincoln and Ellsworth counties combined. Better buy some of this land. I sell it. Harry Porter, Quinter, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS

Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature.

FLOYD & FLOYD,

Ness City, Kan.

80 ACRES, Lyon county, Kan. Well improved, 9 miles Emporia, R. F. D. and phone line, 50 rods to school, 6 room house, barn, poultry house, cave, 15 acres pasture, rest farm land, \$7,200. Terms one-half cash long time on balance. Write for list of all size farms. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Jefferson county land. 233 a. Joining Oskaloosa, good stock and dairy farm, well imp. 155 a. in cult., rest pasture land, 6 blocks from court house, dairy barn for 35 cows, 90 tons of hay. Price \$25,000. Land agents tested right.

F. M. Haines, Oskaloosa, Kansas, Owner.

EVERYBODY WANTS A BARGAIN We have them in this locality. Good improved farms from \$60 to \$150 per acre. We pay your expenses while here investigating. You will not regret the time spent. Give us an opportunity to prove our statement.

KLINGBERG & SKINNER, Osage City, Kan.

SMALL STOCK RANCH BARGAIN—400 acres located 4 miles from Lenora, Norton county, Kansas. 200 acres fine farm land; 200 acres blue stem and buffalo grass; small improvements; fine water; one mile to school on mail route and phone line. Special bargain at \$22.00 per acre. Write for bargain E. E. Jeter, Land Merchant, Lenora, Kansas, farm list.

OUR BEST BARGAIN 640 acres highly improved, joining county seat, 1 mile of running water, 500 acres first bottom, 40 acres now in good alfalfa, 40 acres good corn. Elegant residence with Delco lights and power plant. Nothing better. \$25.00 per acre if taken at once. No trade.

Brooke Land & Trust Co., Winona, Kan.

BUTLER COUNTY FARMS 160, 240, 280 and 960 acres. Price \$60. 30 acre improved suburban home in Butler Co. town. Price \$5,000, clear; want cheap western land.

280 acres. Price \$75; mortgage, \$5,500. Want western Kansas land. Berle Agency, El Dorado, Kansas.

320 ACRES, 160 cultivated, 1/4 bottom land, fine grass, 25 a. alfalfa, big new barn, house, other improvements, 2 1/2 miles town and high school. Price \$90 a.

160 a., 120 cultivated, balance grass, fair improvements. Price \$65 a.

Other bargains. Richards & Moore, White City, Kansas.

DAIRY AND STOCK FARMS We have some of the best dairy and stock farm propositions to offer for sale to be found in Linn county, Kansas. We have 225 acres, 280 and 488, at prices that "can't be beat." If interested in farms of this class, come at once.

Prowell & Son, Pleasanton, Kansas.

WALLACE CO., KAN., is the "Promised Land" of today. The finest of soil, water and grass. Corn, wheat, barley, kafir and alfalfa crops that are hard to duplicate. Any sized farm or ranch, live agents, bring or send me your men. Thomas & Thomas Land Co., Box 431, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

1,440 ACRES, heavy black soil; 900 acres in cultivation, 840 acres of fine wheat; third goes if sold before June 1st. Two sets of improvements, all fenced and cross fenced, wells, tanks and windmills. Price for quick sale, only \$50 per acre.

800 acres of choice black land, 635 acres in cultivation, some improvements; 12 miles from a station, \$50 per acre.

John Ferriter, Wichita, Kan.

BEST BUY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY 320 acres, 8 room modern house, large barn, garage, double granary, etc. 140 acres clover and bluegrass, 12 acres alfalfa, 40 acres in corn, balance in small grain. Watered by springs, 4 miles from town on R. F. D. 40 miles from Kansas City. Price is only \$150 per acre. If you want to buy a farm of any size come and see me.

Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kan. Phone 34.

TWO FRANKLIN CO., KAN., BARGAINS 165 acres, fair improvements. All good land; 3 miles railroad town; 30 acres pasture; 20 acres timothy and clover; remainder wheat and oats. Possession any time. Price \$80.00 per acre.

80 acres, 1/2 mile railroad station, 6 miles Ottawa, Kansas; 8 acres alfalfa; 60 acres choice alfalfa land; 7 room house; big barn; lots of fruit. Special bargain price for 30 days. Casida, Clark & Spangler, Ottawa, Kansas.

240 ACRES, 3 1/2 miles good town of about 400, 16 miles from Ottawa, county seat. 2 sets of improvements, 5 room house, good, large barn, silo, garage, granary. All in excellent shape. 7 room house, 2 barns, fair corn crib, 2 hen houses. Orchard and small fruit at both houses. Fine grove, plenty shade. Well watered. Land all lays nice and smooth. 80, all tillable, 160 has 20 acres not tillable and 2 with rock. This is something extra. Investigate it. Priced reasonable, owner wants to sell.

Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY BARGAINS 80 acres, improved, 9 mi. of Waverly, best of soil, lays good, everlasting water. Price \$4,500. Good terms.

80 acres, improved, 5 mi. good town, lays fine, good soil, close to school, well watered. Price \$5,200. Good terms.

160 acres, improved, 3 1/2 mi. of good town, good soil, lays fine, plenty of water. Price \$60 per acre. Good terms.

The above are all bargains, for further information write, or better, come see at once, as they positively will not last long at this price.

Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

KANSAS

320 ACRES, 20 miles from Topeka, two sets of imp., 80 a. alfalfa, 100 a. of fine meadow, bal. in cultivation, limestone soil. Price \$90 per acre.

200 a., 4 miles of Pomona, large imp. 15 a. alfalfa, 120 a. in cult., bal. in timber and pasture. Price \$60 per acre.

75 a., joins Pomona, 15 a. alfalfa, 25 a. meadow, bal. pasture. Price \$85 per acre. S. V. Rice, Pomona, Kansas.

FINE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE FARM Near Coffeyville, factory city of 17,000. Twelve hundred fruit trees. Several hundred four-year-old peach, first crop this year. Fine sweet potato land. Two acres of bearing grapes, sold this year ten cents per pound home market. Some underground irrigation for gardens. Will show books. Sell this eighty at the extremely low price of \$150.00 per acre. This is the best fruit and vegetable farm S. E. Kansas; is dirt cheap based on income.

CURRY & KENNEDY, Coffeyville, Kan.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6%—price \$12.50 to \$20 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address W. T. Oliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

No. 36—144 acres, well improved. Good dairy farm. 30 a. in cult., bal. in meadow. Close in. Price \$65. Cheap.

No. 32—320 a. improved. Good black soil. Well located and watered. A bargain. Terms. Price \$80.

No. 35—420 a. improved. Well watered and fenced with hog wire. Stock farm and a bargain to anyone. Close in. Price \$75.

No. 43—167 a. improved. Good black land. Close in on county road, lays fine, a dandy. Price \$105. Terms.

No. 37—370 a. well improved, lays level, black land. \$115 oil and gas royalty per month goes with farm. You cannot beat this one. Price \$100.

No. 38—241 a. improved. Good black soil, lays fine. Cheap. \$85.

No. 42—160 a. improved, 50 acres pasture, bal. cult. Good land, lays fine. Jam up against oil and gas production, offsets. Shallow oil at 700 ft. Absolutely a bargain to the man that is able. Belongs to three heirs. Must be sold. Price \$110.

No. 34—150 a. well improved, sandy soil. Good chance for oil. Price \$16,000. American Land Co., Tyro, Kan.

OWN A HOME IN EASTERN KANSAS where blue grass, corn, wheat, clover and alfalfa grow and do well. 60 miles Kansas City. Which of these interests you?

40 acres, 4 miles splendid town; house; barn; cattle shed; poultry house; fenced; some hog tight. 10 acres wheat; 10 blue grass, remainder for cultivation. Well; cistern.

80 acres, 3 miles town; 5 room cottage dwelling; good barn; watered by well; on gas line. Fenced with wire and hedge.

117 acres, 4 1/2 miles Ottawa; 7 room dwelling; good barn; well; cistern; choice location. Very fine home. Bargain.

155 acres, 4 1/2 miles Ottawa; 25 acres wheat; well improved; 100 acres hog tight. Bargain.

160 acres, 3 1/2 miles town; 7 room dwelling; barn; well. Possession on short notice. Well and running water.

240 acres, 3 miles town; well; well divided for grain and stock farm. Priced right.

400 acres, 5 miles town; splendid stock and grain farm; one-half pasture; some alfalfa; remainder for cultivation; watered by well. Money maker.

Full printed description, picturing improvements, etc., of any of the above farms in which you may be interested, will be sent upon request. They are all well located and you will like the descriptions. Also free illustrated book and new list No. 455. Ask for them. Do it now.

THE MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

Eastern Kansas Farms Large list Lyon for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

Cheap Farm Home 160 a. with good fair 5 room house, small barn, good tool house and work shop; family orchard. Fine well and windmill. 70 a. in cultivation, 10 a. prairie hay, 80 a. well grassed pasture (native and blue grass). Price \$65 per a. Terms.

W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kansas.

Good Section 5 miles east of Dighton, extra good improvements, worth at least \$6,000.00. About half cultivated. Price \$35.00 per acre. Terms. 800 acres, 3 1/2 miles south Pendenis, 360 acres under plow, balance grass. This is choice unimproved, except for well and fencing. School on corner of land. Good neighborhood. Priced \$27.50 per acre; terms. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

Best Bargain in Kansas 320 acres, 200 acres in cultivation, 120 acres blue grass pasture, all valley and bottom land, 8 room house, gas in house, large barn, double granary, wells, wind mill, oil well on farm, near church and school, fine surroundings. Price \$85, \$4,000 cash, balance 5 to 15 years. Send for description or see at once.

THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

CANADA

FARMING PAYS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Land requires no clearing. Best in the world. Also the cheapest. Where timber and prairie meet. Write for particulars to SCANDINAVIAN-CANADIAN LAND CO., 6th Floor, Phoenix Bldg., Minneapolis.

COLORADO

30,000 ACRES choice raw or imp. Lincoln Co., Colorado lands. Bargains, easy terms. See J. L. Maurer, Arriba, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO farms and ranches, all sizes. For further information, write, J. W. Triplett & Son, Yuma, Colo.

Irrigated and non-irrigated lands in south-eastern Colo., lowest prices, write for list. McMurtry & Pinkham, Holly, Colorado.

COLORADO FARMS AND RANCHES \$15 to \$75 per acre. Write for list. Haver & Weeks, Eckley, Yuma Co., Colo.

COLORADO FARMS and ranches, \$5 to \$30 per acre. Write for particulars. Hollingsworth Land Co., Arriba, Lincoln County, Colo.

WRITE THE ERWIN LAND COMPANY, Burlington, Colorado, for information and prices on Kit Carson, Cheyenne and Kiowa county lands.

COLORADO HOMESTEAD LAND 640 acre tracts. Oh boy! Finest land on earth. Colorado Settlers Association, 504 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

20 IMPROVED eastern Colorado farms for sale at bargain prices; terms; information and literature on request. Frank Sutton, Akron, Colo.

FOR RENT—Weld county, five hundred acres or more dry farm with all modern improvements. Apply, Frank Kirchhof, 1220 7th St., Denver, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO. Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list. C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.

WE SELL LAND in East end of Kiowa Co., Colorado and West end of Greeley Co., Kansas, cheap. Kella & Kean, Towner, Colorado.

IRRIGATED small tracts and farms produce sure and paying crops. We have them at Rocky Ford, Colo. Write, Wm. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

FARMS where one crop pays for the land, fine climate, good schools and roads, \$20 per acre; raise wheat, oats, corn and stock; good markets. J. J. Ramsey, Calhan, Colo.

SEND FOR descriptive booklet of Colorado cheap farms and ranches. One crop pays for the price of land. The Truxax-Gregg Realty Co., Lamar, Colo.

COLORADO LAND, Lincoln Co. Imp. and unimproved, 160 to 2,500 a. at \$15 to \$55 a. Write for descriptive list. M. H. Yerrick, Bovina, Colo.

IMP. AND unimproved farms and ranches in eastern Colo. Wheat, corn, barley and potatoes, on long and easy terms. Write for list. Frank Rich, Haswell, Colo.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, eastern Colorado, crop producing lands, \$40 to \$80 per acre, none better, ideal climate, good water. Write us for particulars, or see us. The Co-Operative Investment Co., Otis, Colo.

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED land for sale. Do you want a home of your own, where you can grow good crops of corn, wheat, milo and other forage plants? Write to The Western Realty Company, Eads, Colo., for information. H. A. Long, Manager.

FOR SALE—160 acres good level land every foot tillable, situated two miles south of Strassburg, Colo., in the famous Kiowa Valley. For further information write or see owner. Ralph M. Waterburg, 2051 California Street, Denver, Colo.

\$35.00 PER ACRE buys 400 acre stock ranch and farm, 1/2 mi. from Briggsdale, Colo., on U. P. Ry. Plenty of water and shade trees. Pumping plant for irrigating crops. Deal direct with the owner. Address, The Banner, Briggsdale, Colo.

IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN COLORADO. We have an exceptional list of improved farms under irrigation, which we are offering at attractive prices. Lands are rapidly advancing in price and these sure-crop bargains will not last long at the prices at which they are offered. Write for list. The Costilla Estates Development Company, Box "A", San Acacio, Colorado.

LANDS ARE rapidly advancing here. No other district has such a future ahead of it. A farm bought now, will be worth double in a few years. Let us show you what we do for those who buy from us. Let us show you the experience of those who have been here a few years. We sell our own lands, and can offer good farms with or without growing wheat. For further particulars write, Wagner Realty Co., Akron, Colo.

BARGAINS SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO 640 acre farm all tillable land, 80 acres now in crop, all fenced and cross fenced, fair improvements, 2 good wells never failing water, 8 miles of R. R. town, Prowers Co., Colo. Price \$6,000.

A large amount of choice farm land at \$10 per acre and up. 1,760 acre ranch at \$7.50 per acre. Also a few choice irrigated farms priced right. If reader is interested in farm or ranch land, should see what I have before investing. L. L. Johnson, 211 S. Main St., Lamar, Colo.

Best Lands

The best closest priced lands in Kiowa and Cheyenne counties, Colo. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts, raw and improved, \$17 to \$35 per acre. Best climate, soil. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. R. T. Cline & Sons, Brandon, Colo.

NOW IS THE TIME To Buy, Eastern Colorado Lands. Land is Good. Prices Right; Terms Reasonable.

We own and control over 500 quarters in Yuma, Washington, Kit Carson, Cheyenne and Kiowa counties. Improved and raw lands of the best selections in the counties mentioned. Write for lists and descriptive matter. Offices at Yuma and Stratton, Colo. WOLFF LAND COMPANY.

COLORADO

EASTERN COLORADO and Western Kansas land. Farms, ranches and investments. Tracts of 160 to 2500 acres. Our prices from \$12.50 to \$30 per acre. Barnes & Doty, Towner, Colo.

320 ACRES, improved, 120 cultivated, balance pasture. Plenty good water, 14 miles from town. \$229, \$1,000 cash, \$2,000 March 1st, balance 3 years at 6%. Lamb Realty Co., Vona, Colorado.

40-BUSHEL WHEAT LAND, \$40 per acre, in the famous Burlington district, the garden spot of Colorado. Agents wanted. Write Bentley Land Company, Burlington, Colo. for our confidential proposition.

EASTERN COLORADO FARM LAND Washington, Yuma, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Lincoln, Kiowa and Prowers counties. \$15 to \$100 per acre. Wheat, corn, potatoes and fruit, sure crops, 320 acres improved, must be sold by September. Write us for particulars. C. C. Annable Realty Co., Otis, Colo., Eads, Colo.

HASWELL DISTRICT of eastern Colorado, the garden spot of the state. We own our own land and guarantee delivery. If you have never seen this district, which is largely shallow water, by all means look it over before buying elsewhere. Write us. CHARLTON-HOPWELL LAND CO., Haswell, Colorado.

FREE BOOKLET on request telling you all about Colorado and El Paso Co. lands. Its wonderful possibilities, where good crops of all kinds are raised, unexcelled for climate, cheap coal, dairying, stock raising, produce, good schools, good roads, wonderful producing lands, only \$15 to \$30 acre improved. Write today. C. R. Farrow & Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

TEXAS.

Big Crops in Northwest Texas on the New Line of the Santa Fe

The Federal Railroad Administration has authorized the completion of the new Shattuck Branch of the Santa Fe railroad to take care of this year's big crops—wheat, oats and sorghums. This will open for immediate settlement and development a large block of my land in a wheat and stock-farming section of Ochiltree and Hansford counties in northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line, where the first crop has in a number of cases paid for the land, and where cattle and hogs can be raised at a low cost. Land is of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, no brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital.

T. C. SPEARMAN, Chicago, Ill. 928 Railway Exchange.

MISCELLANEOUS

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me. John J. Black, 75 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

B. A. CAMP, phone 1196, room 306 Carter Bldg., Hattiesburg, Miss. Farm lands. In tracts from 40 to 1,000 acres. Cut-over lands in large bodies.

I HAVE cash buyers for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

EASTERN COLORADO and western Kansas land. Buy direct. Prices from \$10 to \$30 on easy terms. Agents wanted. Write for my confidential proposition. F. L. Hammett, Towner, Colo.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn best in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

EASTERN COLORADO and western Kansas lands our specialty. If you want to buy, sell or trade real estate, see me. I am in touch with buyers from all over the country. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. E. Chittum, Kanorado, Kansas.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? Are you getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

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Lowest Current Rate
Quick Service. Liberal Option.
Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.
THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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Strout's Fall Farm Catalog!

You will never have seen the best until you read the 100 pages of our big illustrated catalog, just out, of unequalled money-making farm bargains in the most prosperous states from Maine to Florida and west to Nebraska. For example, details on page 33, of 345 acres, 75-cow dairy farm, milk checks running \$500 per month, 10-room house, big basement barns, 4 horses, 33 head stock, machinery, crops, all for only \$7,000, part cash. Page 73 details 186-acre natural blue grass land, rich creek bottom soil. A-1 corn land, only few miles hustling western city. Splendid home, barns, etc., all for \$15,810. Write for your free copy showing you the farm you want, where you want it, at the price you want to pay. Strout Farm Agency, 831 E New York Life Bldg., Kansas City.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

10 FARMS—Easy terms. Black lands or sandy loam soils. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

25 BARGAINS, \$50 to \$75 acre. Some farms are mile to town. Write for list. V. C. Archer, Colony, Kansas.

FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Gravette, Arkansas. Leaders in farm and town property.

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LISTEN! 160 acre creek farm, \$1,600; timber 160, \$1,600. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list. E. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

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SOUTH MISSOURI Is the place to invest in real estate. We have farms, ranches and timber land. Write for list. Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

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POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-0, Carthage, Mo.

240 ACRES, 4 1/2 mi. of R. R. town in Vernon Co. Two sets improvements; almost level, black soil; must sell now. Adjoining land selling at \$100 per acre. A bargain at \$80 per acre. W. H. Hunt, Schell City, Mo.

STOCK FARM, 525 acres, 2 houses, watered by wells and creek. Price \$16,000. Half down. 80 acres, improved. Price \$2,500. Write for free bargain list. Tom King, Weaubleau, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. B. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

160 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair improvements, rich loam soil, lays well, 6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail lines, \$35 per acre. Terms. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

70 ACRES, 8 miles McAlester. Good roads, close to school, 50 a. good bottom land in cult., balance rough pasture. Good 3 room house, barn and well. Only \$32 per a. terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

OKLAHOMA FARM LANDS We have a large list of choice wheat farms close to city, eight stock farms in Oklahoma, several others in Arkansas, Texas and New Mexico. Farm lands in this section are increasing in value rapidly. Come see us at once. Will show you good land from \$50 to \$150 per acre. The Classen Co., 1 1/2 N. Harvey, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

FOR RENT FARM Fine creek bottom farm in Oklahoma, three miles from Bartlesville, city of 20,000. 160 acres, 90 acres in cultivation, five room house, will furnish seed and rent for one-half if good honest man may be willing to stock same later and give one-half increase stock, you must have team, implements and good references. Also have 120 acres pasture, will rent with the above if wanted. Will give good lease to responsible man. A. S. Eby, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE

Stock farm, 480 acres adjoining and 160 acres across section line. 3 sets of improvements, 3 wells. 200 acres fenced sheep and goat tight. Small acreage in cultivation, all could be cultivated, some prairie meadow, balance timber and brush. 1 mile from shipping station, 10 miles from Oklahoma City stock yards and packing plants. Write us now Price, \$20,000 per acre. We have other bargains. THE JENNINGS INVESTMENT COMPANY, 1016 Colcord Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

FLORIDA

1855 ACRES, improved, 200 cattle. A Florida bargain. R. H. Weber, 506 Minn. Ave., Kansas City, Kan.

Farmers are Sowing Wheat

(Continued from Page 41.)

as much wheat this fall as was put in last year.—H. L. Ferris, Sept. 27.

Osborne—It rained for 36 hours recently, after a drouth of 90 days. Five to 8 inches of rain fell. Not more than 25 per cent of wheat ground has been prepared. A great deal of wheat will be drilled in stubble. Threshing is not completed, and stacks are in bad condition.—W. F. Arnold, Sept. 26.

Phillips—More than 6 inches of rain fell September 17 and ground is in excellent condition for fall work. Wheat seeding has begun. Sorghums will yield a large crop of feed and seed. Public sales are well attended.—A. D. Sutley, Sept. 20.

Rawlins—Rain fell in all parts of county in the past two weeks, but we need more. It is too dry to plow satisfactorily. Some wheat has been sown on stubble with drills, but most seeding of wheat will be late because of dry weather. There are no prospects for fall wheat pasture. Grass pasture is getting short and dry, but there is plenty of feed for wintering stock.—A. Madsen, Sept. 22.

Rooks—Ground is thoroly soaked by a 7-inch rain. Seeding has begun, and pastures are greening. Some farmers are sowing rye for pasture. Cane and kafir are in excellent condition, and will have plenty of seed, especially if it doesn't frost for a week or two.—C. O. Thomas, Sept. 24.

Saline—It still is dry, but most of the plowing has been done. Fields will not be in good condition until it rains. Threshing is nearly completed. Not much wheat is being marketed. Grass is drying up, and hay of all kinds is high priced and scarce. Horses are cheap, and only good ones can be sold at all. Eggs are worth 43c; butter, 55c; butterfat 60c; stock hogs, \$16 to \$16.50; hay, \$15.—J. P. Nelson, Sept. 27.

Scott—Six inches of rain which fell September 17 soaked the ground and stopped threshing and cane harvesting. There is much volunteer wheat and barley since the rain. Cane, milo and kafir will produce a good crop of seed. Some losses of stock have been reported, but causes are unknown. Horses sell low at sales, but cattle bring satisfactory prices. Harnesses and machinery sell well.—J. M. Helfrick, Sept. 26.

Sedgwick—Ground is hard and dry and outlook for wheat sowing is discouraging. Silos are filled. Horses and cattle do not sell well. Market for dairy products is good. Feed prices are high, and hay crop is short.—F. E. Wickham, Sept. 27.

Smith—Rain on September 17 put ground in excellent condition for wheat, but did much damage along the river. Most farmers have begun drilling. Wheat pastures will be good. A number of sales have been held recently and horses and cattle sell well. Eggs, 40c; butter, 40c; butterfat, 58c; hens, 20c; hogs, \$18; wheat, \$2.06.—C. R. Rock, Sept. 26.

Wabunsee—Farmers are harvesting crops and some are seeding wheat. Corn fodder is cut, and much of it has been put in silos. Kafir and sorghum crops are ripening and ready to cut. Ground is very dry and not much of the wheat acreage has been plowed.—A. H. Reynard, Sept. 26.

Wyandotte—Recent rains have put the ground in good condition for wheat plowing. Rye for pasture is plentiful, and other pasture still is good. Threshing is finished. Public sales are numerous, and cattle sell well. Machines are running satisfactorily.—P. F. Bowser, Sept. 21.

High Prices for Clover Seed?

There is considerable indication that the price of Red clover seed will be high in the spring. Kansas farmers should get their seed early if they wish to secure the best prices. At Toledo, a center for the seed business, Red clover seed for December delivery is quoted at \$30 a bushel; Alsike clover \$25.05; and timothy, \$5.70. Many seedsmen believe there will be a great increase in price before March.

Markets For Purebred Stock

Judging from the results of current public and private sales of purebred livestock, we are just entering an era of high prices that have never been equaled or even approached. These high prices apparently justify the confidence of breeders who have maintained the quality of their herds and flocks year after year in the face of low prices and discouraging conditions. The present value of market stock and the prices of farm land, labor and feed have demonstrated in no uncertain way the foolishness of keeping anything but well bred stock. These high prices have forced home the lesson of keeping only a class of stock that will render a good return for feed and labor. The supply of purebred livestock is entirely inadequate for the demand, and many years will be required before there will be any possible overproduction of good breeding stock. This would seem to indicate that prices will remain at a high level for some time to come.—The Farmer.

OHIO

OHIO FARMS—I have over 400 farms, any size and price I want. Free catalog. H. H. Masters, Agent, Cambridge, Ohio.

MISSISSIPPI

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

Hogs Top Market at \$17.50

Farmers are Buying But Few Stock Cattle

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

HEAVY buying of stocker and feeder cattle, feeding lambs and even of stock hogs is reported at Kansas City and on other leading livestock markets. This demand is now the outstanding factor in prices of cattle and sheep in particular, for packers are meeting, and met last week, more competition in the purchase of cattle than at any other time this season. In the hog trade, the demand is not so important. In the sheep market, where a larger percentage of the receipts than usual consists of feeding grades, the demand from feeding interests is gratifying to the flockmasters of the West.

A noticeable feature of the trade in stocker and feeder cattle and in feeding lambs is the fact that Kansas is taking reduced numbers. The lessened Kansas buying of cattle is due to losses on grassers from the state, which are heavier than ever before experienced, to the short corn crop within the state, and to nervousness over future markets. Kansas is also hesitant over sheep owing to the short corn crop and the losses on feeding operations last season, but it is probable the close of the season will find the state has purchased relatively more feeding lambs than of feeding cattle as compared with a year ago. Few stock hogs are going into Kansas, the state being a larger seller than buyer.

Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky are the leaders in the purchase of stocker and feeder cattle, feeding sheep and stock hogs. Iowa and Illinois ran first and second, respectively, in the buying. The Kansan who takes a provincial view of the output of stockers and feeders is in danger of assuming that there is in prospect a serious dearth of finished stock for slaughter in coming months. But the Kansans who look upon the feeding industry as a national business are not likely to err on their calculations.

That Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and the other states which are the heaviest buyers already have taken to their feedlots and corn fields lambs exceeding in number the total of a year ago by 1 million head is the opinion of the leading sheep and lamb operator of the West. This opinion is based on careful observation, including the statistics reported by the principal markets. Statistics indicate the outgo of stocker and feeder cattle will be fully as heavy or probably heavier this season than at the same time last year. The movement of stock hogs out of markets is a very small factor in determining future supplies of fat porkers, but the character of the buying points to a desire to feed. October's outgo of stock for finishing purposes, which is often larger than that of any other month, is yet to be counted in the feedlot holdings. The manner in which the trade has started augurs well for big purchases by feeders in both cattle and sheep markets.

When Corn Went Down

The great decline of recent weeks in corn prices and the sensational recessions in the cost of feeding stock are influencing and have influenced enormous investments in cattle and sheep in particular for filling feedlots. Consumers therefore need worry little, it seems, as to the outlook for beef, mutton and pork supplies the coming winter and spring, except from the Southwest, including Kansas. But the decrease from the Southwest will be offset by the increased feeding in the large corn producing states. Feeders, who are doing their part on the whole in a very liberal manner toward supplying the country with meat, ought to be in the ascendancy, but it is difficult to conclude from an analysis of recent and current market movements that that will be their position.

Immense liquidation of cattle and sheep from the drouth areas of the Northwest has been and still is the main factor in increasing supplies of feeding stock. The Southwest, especially Kansas, has been withholding cattle from markets, and the Flint Hills district is still shipping some big cattle back to Texas and New Mexico

in the hope that sale in future months will reduce the losses of graziers. The liquidation of the Northwest means a drain on the country's supplies, but not on the number of finished cattle and sheep for the immediate future. A turn for the better in grass in the Northwest in coming months will mean smaller supplies of stockers and feeders from that section in the summer and fall of 1920, but until that time the drouth there will be the means of enlarging market supplies of finished cattle and sheep. This enlargement will begin as soon as the thin stock moved into feedlots begins its return journey to markets to await the bids of the packers.

While cattle prices in Kansas City rose 50 cents to \$1.50 a hundredweight last week, the market is still at an unprofitable level to Kansans and as much as \$4 a hundredweight lower than at the outset of the grass marketing season. Whether the trade will hold at the advanced level or react is an interesting question. However, it is generally expected that the upturn will be followed by a heavy increase in receipts from the Southwest and that arrivals will be large thru October in Kansas City. The upturn was partly the result of reduced receipts. Another influence was a great increase in stocker and feeder buying. The rise sent fat grass steers to a range of \$8 to \$13.75 in Kansas City. Very few cornfed steers were received, and the top was \$17.50 on this grade, compared with \$19 a year ago. Grass cows sold up to \$9.75 for offerings weighing 900 pounds, compared with prices of \$8.25 to \$8.50 for the same grades in the preceding week. Even canners rose to a range of \$5 to \$6, compared with a figure as low as \$4.25 before the rise. Fat bulls ruled at \$6.50 to \$7.50. The best fed cows were quoted up to \$11.50. Fed yearlings sold up to \$17.50, the lighter choice cattle being in best demand. Veal calves sold up to \$17.50 for the choice offerings.

Shipping to Eastern States

More activity was apparent in stocker and feeder cattle buying in Kansas City last week than in any other week of the season. On the rise of \$1 to \$1.50 in prices, however, there developed a tendency to wait for a reaction, and large orders from Iowa and Illinois were carried over. Stockers closed at \$7 to \$9.75, feeders at \$9 to \$12, with exceptions for a quick finish quoted up to \$13.50, stock calves at \$6 to \$10, and stock cows and heifers at \$5.75 to \$9.50. One of the largest buyers in Kansas City, who ships thousands of stockers and feeders to Iowa, Illinois and neighboring states, reports that the feedlot owners in those states are calling largely for good to choice 1,000-pound feeders at \$10, for 1,100-pound offerings at \$11 and for 900-pound feeders at \$9. For good to choice stockers they show a willingness to pay \$8 to \$8.50, these prices being for 600 to 750-pound cattle. The market closed last week about \$1 higher than these figures.

The hog market closed practically steady last week, with the top at \$17.50, against \$20.25 a year ago. The market displayed a better tone than points eastward, owing to the relatively lighter supplies in Kansas City. Hogs weighing 200 to 250 pounds closed at \$16.85 to \$17.50, with the choicest offerings over 250 pounds at \$17.40. Hogs weighing 150 to 200 pounds closed at \$16.75 to \$17.50, and 130 to 150 pound offerings at \$16.50 to \$17. Heavy packing sows are quoted at \$15 to \$16.75. Stock hogs closed \$15 to \$17.50. In other words, the choicest stock hogs sold as high as the best fat porkers, which is not warranted by the market outlook. While the prices the past three weeks have held on a steadier basis, it is believed the next movement will be downward, the turn to come with increased receipts.

"Sheepmen don't like prices," said the title of an article in the Mail and Breeze of August 30 on the bearish situation then prevailing in the feeding lamb trade particularly. In the

last week, feeding lambs sold in Kansas City at \$9.50 to \$11.75, compared with quotations of \$12 to \$14.50 at the close of August, when the bearish situation was reported. Whether the market is now at the bottom is a disputed question. Large supplies are still expected for October, but it will be the last month of heavy marketing by ranges. Still, the great percentage of feeding stock in the runs continues an advantage to buyers. The market the past week was firm to 75 cents higher on feeding lambs and about unchanged on fat offerings. Top on fat lambs at the close was \$14.75. Natives sold at \$13.50 to \$13.75, with culls at \$7 to \$8, fat ewes closed at \$6.75 to \$7.25, fair to good grades at \$6 to \$6.25, and culls at \$4 to \$5. Yearling wethers sold at \$10.50 and aged wethers at \$8.50 to \$9. Breeding ewes closed largely at \$7 to \$14.50. Feeding ewes sold at \$5 to \$6. Goats close at \$4.50 to \$6.50.

In the horse and mule market, cotton mules continued the feature, selling at prices as high as ever witnessed. Only the best heavy horses displayed a good tone, others being weak.

Success in Polled Herefords

American cattlemen have wrought distinct improvement in practically all the breeds which have been imported from their European homelands, but in none perhaps has the betterment been more marked than in Hereford cattle. In addition to the general improvement wrought in type, conformation and adaptability, there has been within the last few years an entirely new character engrafted upon the breed by wide-awake American breeders. This new character is the hornless head.

It is said that when a Yankee wants something different than the general run of things he simply gets busy and makes it. This is what happened about 15 years ago when there arose a demand for hornless types of beef cattle. At that time the Herefords were coming into their own everywhere. They had swept the ranges of the West, were fast coming to leadership in the feedlots and at the great packing centers, and the future appeared most promising. But they were handicapped by their unusually long and heavy horns. Progressive cattlemen were becoming more and more insistent that beef cattle must be hornless. Dehorning was rapidly becoming a universal practice. The Polled Durham (now Polled Shorthorn) had been carried to a point where it was demonstrated that horns could be bred off the old established horned breeds and many were looking for a chance to get started at the job of ridding the Whitefaces of horns. Then in 1901 the chance appeared and was seized by Warren Gammon of Des Moines, Iowa.

About the year 1900 he began writing to all the members of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders association, asking if any of them had ever raised a naturally hornless calf from purebred, recorded horned Hereford ancestry. That such peculiar "freaks of nature" were occasionally appearing in the various breeds was known to all students of breeding. If such could be found among registered Herefords it would be possible to make a start toward the solution of the horn prob-

lem. An extensive correspondence revealed 10 naturally polled "freak" females and four "freak" polled bulls. All the bulls and nearly all the females were purchased and assembled for a foundation herd. From that little herd the enterprise has grown until today there are 30,000 purebred, registered Herefords that have no horns. That single herd has been the fountain from which has streamed forth a supply of breeding stock sufficient to establish about 5,000 breeders in the production of naturally hornless White-face cattle.

They have become widely popular. From the beginning their reception has been flattering. Like every new thing they had opponents but when put to the test they proved their worth so quickly that the last few years has seen an advance seldom if ever equaled by any breed of livestock.

College Hogs are Winners

One of the first official acts performed by C. W. McCampbell when he was placed in charge of the animal husbandry department at the Kansas State Agricultural college on July 1, 1918, was to convert practically every purebred hog on the college farm into a market animal.

Doctor McCampbell realized that the college had not kept pace with progressive breeders in its hog production work and was not producing the type of hogs that present conditions demand, so he eliminated the whole herd and started a new one.

Since the great swine show at Topeka, Kan., breeders realize that the college is building its new herd upon the right basis for the sensation of the show was the senior Poland China pigs shown by the college. These pigs were raised and fitted by the college and weighed an average of 489 pounds at 11 months and 10 days of age. They are richly bred, as uniform as peas in a pod, with splendid backs, heavy bone, and wonderful quality.

When the college won 1st, 2nd, and 4th in the futurity, and junior champion, it was evident that the college has taken a new interest in the hog raising industry.

After the show was over a prominent breeder approached one of the college professors with an offer of \$2,500 for five head of hogs but Dr. McCampbell

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

For Sale At A Bargain

Grade Belgian stallion, sire imported Belgian, dam seven-eighths Percheron, four years, weighs 1800, dark red sorrel, flax mane and tail, good foal getter, shows fine colts, very handsome horse.

Grade Percheron stallion, nine years, weighs 1200, black, good foal getter and serviceable horse, both of them well broken in service and harness.

If not sold privately will be sold at sale on October 10th with 23 horses and mules, 65 Poland China brood sows and shoats, 35 two-year-old ewes, two Shrop bucks, seven milch cows with calves and other property. All at private sale before the public sale including household furniture and 1918 Reo seven passenger car. Call or address.

J. H. Wills, Hunnewell, Kan.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

My stallions have been again awarded premier honors at the State Fairs. Show horses and real herd-heads for sale. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Ia. Above Kansas City.



Registered Percheron Sale Mt. Hope, Kan., October 15

11 Mares—4 Stallions—6 Weanlings

MARES range from 2 to 11 years old, most of them 2 to 4 and strong in the blood of such noted sires as Brilliant, Casino, Coco, Vidocq, etc. They are bred to Casino, Admiral Casino, and Imp. Karnotic.

STALLIONS, 3 yearlings, 2 weanlings, 1 five year old. Yearlings and weanlings by Admiral Casino and out of above mentioned mares. The five year old (Admiral Casino) is by Casino and out of a prize winner in France.

WEANLINGS—By Casino and Admiral Casino and out of above mentioned mares. Good horses are scarce, registered Percherons especially so. Here is an unusually good opportunity to get good registered Percherons.

Sale starts at 12:30 p. m. Train service from Hutchinson and Wichita just right for the sale. Free transportation from Andale and Mt. Hope. Lunch stand on the grounds. Write mentioning the Mail and Breeze.

Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas

Auctioneers—Snyder, Baird and Oldfather. Fieldman—J. T. Hunter

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specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

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Purebred livestock auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. **GOODLAND, KAN.**

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Secure your dates early. Address as above.

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Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

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Secure your date early. Address as above.

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LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Shorthorn and Poland China sales a specialty.
Dan O. Cain, Beattie, Kansas

SHEEP AND GOATS.**Doyle Park Shropshires**

We are offering 4 sons and 12 grandsons of Senator Bibby, our imported Buttar ram. Also a number of good field rams. All recorded in the American Shropshire Registry Assn. Meet us at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs.

HOMAN & SONS, PEABODY, KANSAS.
REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE EWES AND RAMS. 80 ewe lambs at \$25; 65 ewe yearlings at \$35; a few one and two-year old rams at \$35. Also a few Holstein cows. J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS
\$35. Grade Hampshire ram lambs, \$25.
Earl Scott, Belvidere, Kansas.

REGISTERED YEARLING SHROPSHIRE
rams for sale. Priced right.
G. M. Fisher, R. 4, Wichita, Kansas

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS. 17 choice February rams for sale. Choice \$50.
L. E. Beaman, Latham, Kansas.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS
Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.**HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL**

A few choice fall boars and open or bred gilts. Also spring pigs in pairs or trios. Pedigrees furnished. Best of breeding. Winning highest honors at Kansas State Fairs 1918. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

Large Fine Hampshires
Leaving farm, will sell my herd boar Kansas Pride—Sire Cherokee Sam, also fine sow and litter.
A. B. Ferguson, Mont Ida, Anderson County, Kansas.

MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE
200 registered and immuned hogs. Write
WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.**WOOD'S DUROCS**

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immuned; double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.
W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

1883—Searle Durocs—1919

Why not come to headquarters? We have what you want at a price you can afford to pay.
SEARLE & SEARLE, R. 15, TECUMSEH, KAN.

Orion Cherry Prince

my herd boar, for sale, a grandson of Orion Cherry King. Also several choice spring boars. R. F. Dilley, Summerville, Kansas.

HIGHLAND CHERRY KING
Spring boars by him, well grown, heavy bone, herd header material. A few choice bred sows. Special prices now. Ralph P. Wells, (Jewell Co.), Formoso, Kan.

ROYAL SION DUROCS

Choice spring and summer boars several extra good. All priced for quick sale. G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.

BIG BONED HIGH BACKED DUROCS

Big growthy spring boars and gilts sired by Roy's Wonder the boar that weighed 800 pounds shipped on approval. Roy German, Coldwater, Kansas.

DUROCS 4 fall gilts bred for last of October farrow to Great Wonder Model. A few exceptional quality spring boars.
HOMER DRAKE, ROUTE 3, STERLING, KANSAS.

GARRETT'S DUROCS. March and April pigs in pairs or trios, not related, with up-to-date breeding. One great litter by Jr. Orion Cherry King. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.



shook his head and replied, "We wouldn't dare sell them. There are 1500 boys studying stock judging up at Manhattan who are holding us responsible for the return of those hogs to the college. They insist upon having the very best animals from which to gain the right idea of the profitable type of livestock, and we are doing our best to maintain this class of animals for them. No, they are not for sale at any price."

The National Dairy Show

During the last year and a half, two very successful dairy tours have been made into the dairy districts of Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin, by farmers from two places in Kansas. In the summer of 1918, 75 farmers and business men from Lyon county, Kansas, spent several days in visiting farms in Wisconsin, and only recently 160 farmers from Bourbon county, Kansas, spent a week visiting dairy farms in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin.

In conversation with many of the men who have made these trips, I am convinced that this is one of the best forms of dairy extension. In every instance that has come to my mind, such trips have meant more and better dairy cows for the community from which the men came. As a result of the above two trips, ten cars of cattle have been brought into the two counties. The men interviewed who have made these trips have felt amply repaid for the time and money expended. At the present time several other communities are considering dairy tours.

I believe the same purpose might be filled by a trip to the National Dairy Show which is held in Chicago from October 6 to 12, 1919. During this time there will be on exhibit machinery and appliances for all phases of the dairy industry, representative herds of all the dairy breeds, and a large showing of all kinds of dairy products. It is the opportunity of the year to meet the leading men of the dairy industry and to attend breed association meetings of national character.

J. B. Fitch.

A Real Endurance Race

In the past, endurance races for the try-out horses of cavalry type have been speed tests rather than real endurance races. Several months ago W. R. Brown, who has had charge of several tests and who is interested in the infusion of Arabian blood as he has the largest stud of Desertbred Arabians in the United States, started correspondence as to how the tests could be made more particularly tests for cavalry types. At the suggestion of E. S. Humphrey of the Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press, a test has been scheduled starting October 14-18 which will be held under conditions that would prevail in a "forced march." The test is open to horses from any part of the world and of any breeding. And it is hoped that all parts of the United States will be well represented. The prize moneys for the test are: First, \$1,000; second, \$500; third, \$250. The test has the approval of the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, and the Chairman of the Remount Board at Washington. It will be held over a selected course from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., to Camp Devens, Mass., turnings on the course will be indicated plainly.

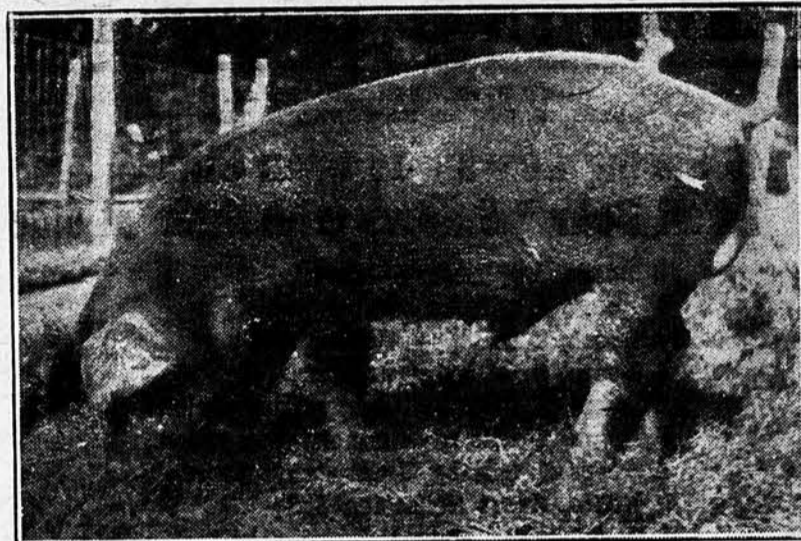
Conditions follow, subject to modification by judges:

Distance approximately 300 miles; to be covered at the rate of 60 miles a day, as stabling accommodations can be obtained, for five consecutive days, rain or shine; each horse carrying 200 pounds inclusive of rider, and equipment to be optional. An additional day's performance may be required by the judges in order to decide between contestants showing equal merit at the end of the fifth day. All contestants to follow the same route and all horses to stop at approximately the same place every night. Each horse to be ridden and cared for solely by his rider, except that a farrier and veterinarian will be in attendance for those who desire their services.

Rider is to continue in the saddle while horse is in motion over the course. Each rider is to continue thru with his horse, unless excused by the judges on account of illness or emergency. If excused, such rider may select his successor. Each horse will be provided with a number to be carried in plain sight on the rider's back.

Three feeds will be allowed each day at checking-in stations—before starting in the morning, at 30 miles and upon arrival at night. Stabling accommodations and feed will be provided in advance by the judges, for which a reasonable charge will be made. Points: Condition, 50 per cent; speed, 25 per cent; feed consumed, 25 per cent.

Condition to be determined by an examination of the horse at the close of the race

Clearview Farm Durocs**Humboldt, Neb., October 18****45 Spring Boars of Early Farrow, 45**

This is the kind—They look good to us and will look good to you.

They Are Sired By

High Orion, Great Orion Sensation, Lawndale Disturber, King Orion E., Simon's Top Orion, King Wonder, Simon's Top Col.

One of the outstanding pigs in this sale is sired by Simon's Top Orion out of a Big Bone Giant dam.

The bloodlines are the best and the dams are the best individuals we have been able to find.

Sale will be held at the farm at north side of Humboldt, Neb., October 18.

John Simon, Humboldt, Nebraska

Auctioneers—Putman and Shaver.

J. C. Lamb will represent the Capper Farm Press.

Fern Moser's Annual Duroc-Jersey Boar and Gilt Sale

No sale in Kansas, or the West, this fall will compare with this in excellence of breeding.

**In New Sale Pavilion
Sabetha, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 21**

50 HEAD IN JUST THE BEST OF BREEDING CONDITION

27 March Boars. 10 March Gilts. 8 Fall Yearling Boars.
5 Fall Yearling Gilts.

This should interest you, Mr. Breeder.

The Offering Sired by

Great Pathfinder
Great Sensation
Jack's Orion Cherry King 2nd
Great Wonder
Defender's Top Col. Rahja's Disturber

Great Orion
Perfect Giant
Golden Wonder
Goldfinder
Great Wonder I Am

The dams are by such noted sires as

Orion Cherry King
Pathfinder
Valley King

Proud Col. (Big Lizzie)
Smooth Giant
Great Sensation

Catalogs ready to mail. Address

Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kansas

Auctioneers—Putman and others. J. W. Johnson—Fieldman.

Outstanding Durocs

Steele Farms

One and one-half miles east on 14th Street

Falls City, Neb., October 18th

NIGHT SALE. STARTS AT 6:30.
SUPPER, 5:30 AT NATIONAL HOTEL.

45 Spring Boars 14 Open Gilts
1 Fall Boar 5 Sows with litter at side

- 3 Boars, By Steele's Orion;
- 7 Boars, 1 Gilt by Pathfinder;
- 14 Boars, 3 Gilts by Golden Col.;
- 6 Boars, 2 Gilts by Creator;
- 5 Boars, 4 Gilts by Cherry King Orion;
- 3 Boars, 1 Gilt by Simmons Top Orion;
- 4 Boars, 1 Gilt by Great Orion Sam;
- 2 Boars, Great Sensation 3rd;
- 1 Boar, King Orion;
- 3 Boars, Pathfinder's Chief.

I am selling not only attractive breeding, but a number of outstanding individuals, one of which is a spring boar by Pathfinder that should have breeders' attention.

The offering is by a wide range better than any that I have ever sold. I am selling some gilts that can put you in the hog business or be a big help for your winter sale. Write for catalog.

R. E. Steele, Owner, Falls City, Neb.

Col. W. M. Putman, Auct. J. Cook Lamb, Fieldman Capper Publications.

Duroc Jersey Boars and Gilts

Including a string of 17 that won in practically every class at the Franklin County fair just closed. Sale in the live stock sale pavilion.

Ottawa, Kan., Saturday, October 18

20 March Boars — 20 March Gilts

The actual tops of two herds sired by Victorles High Orion, by High Orion, the grand champion boar Missouri state fair 1918. By Sensation's Climax, the boar that is called one of the best sons of the noted sire, Sensation, and for which \$5,000 was refused. Others by Mammoth Wonder, first prize boar Missouri state fair 1918. One litter by Commander's Wonder, a Longview boar. Everything immunized double treatment. Boars and gilts not related can be bought in this sale. Please remember we are in the business to stay. For catalogs address either

HAROLD B. GREENLEAF or HOMER T. RULE
OTTAWA, KANSAS

Auctioneers: H. Grable, Dearborn, Mo.; C. M. Crews, Topeka, Kan.; Harry Justice, Paola, Kan. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

We Hold No Fall Sale

but offer our toppest boars at private sale at popular prices. We can sell you a real boar from \$50 to \$150. Also a few reserved fall boars. All are by real sires and out of dams carrying the best blood known to the breed. We are producers of the best that it is possible to offer our Western customers.

These boars are by John's Orion, Pace Maker, Orion Cherry Col., Pathfinder, Ideal Pathfinder, Pathfinder's Junior by Long Orion, other noted sires. You are invited to visit our farm any time. Write for descriptions and prices. Address,

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan.

Spring Creek Durocs

Big, growthy, immunized boars for sale, sired by King's Col. Longfellow and Fancy Orion King out of Pathfinder King's Col. and Illustrators dams. Our stock always makes good. Write for prices and information.

H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Deshler, Neb.

Pathfinder Orion

March boars and gilts, tops of season's crop. Also six open fall gilts by Reed's Gano. Prices reasonable. Also a few Hereford bulls' old enough for service.

Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan.

and a subsequent examination the following morning as follows:

- a. Appearance of horse as to brightness of eye, condition of coat, appetite.
- b. Weight of the horse at the finish as compared with weight at the start.
- c. Energy at the walk, trot, canter and gallop.
- d. Freedom from lameness, soreness, stiffness, injury.

Speed to be determined by the shortest time elapsed as the sum of the time between the start and finish each day within the time limits set.

The total elapsed time on the road, each day, from departure in the morning to arrival at night, inclusive of time for feeds, or for any other cause, not to be shorter than 10 hours nor longer than 15 hours. Time of departure in the morning, within certain hours, will be optional with each rider.

Credit for the smallest amount of feed consumed enroute to be determined by weight. Feed permitted to consist of hay, oats, corn and bran, issued as desired. An account to be kept of the number of pounds of feed consumed by each horse. No feed other than that mentioned to be allowed, nor shall horses be fed elsewhere than at the check-in stations. Plain water only to be given and permitted whenever and wherever obtainable.

A cup also will be awarded to the owner of the winning horse, to be known as the United States Mounted Service Cup, and the name of the owner and his horse recorded thereon, together with the date, time and distance, said cup to be the property of the owner for one year, to be put up and contested for annually thereafter, until one owner has won it three times, when it will become his permanent property.

The judges are to be Major Henry Leonard of Washington, D. C., Harry Worcester Smith of North Grafton, Mass., and Maj. C. A. Benton of New York.

A decision of a majority of the judges shall be final in all matters. Rejection of any horse during the race may be made on account of a condition developed in which it appears to the judges that it would be a cruelty for him to proceed.

Contest is open to any stallion, mare or gelding, over four years of age, owned in the United States.

Entry fee is \$5 for each horse. Entry is to be made out on blanks which shall contain the name of each horse entered, his breed, age, color, sex, height and owner, with owner's address. Breeding of all horses to be classified as follows:

- 1st. Purebred: Meaning a horse registered in any accepted stud book for that breed or can clearly trace to registered stock of the same breed on both sides.
- 2nd. Grades: Meaning a horse with one-half his blood or more registered in any accepted stud book for the breed, or can clearly trace one-half or more his blood to one breed.
- 3rd. Crossbreds: Those whose sire and dam are both registered but of different breeds, or can clearly trace to registered stock of two different registered breeds.

An entry shall constitute an agreement that the owner making it, his agent and his horse, shall be subject in all matters to the decision of the judges. Entry fee to be forfeited and horse and rider disqualified for failure to observe rules or make entry.

Entries are to close two weeks before date set for race.

Owner is to pay all expenses of horse and rider.

Entry blanks can be obtained from Harry Worcester Smith, North Grafton, Mass.

Stay with the Sheep

BY GEORGE BISHOP

Reports, both national and international, seem to leave no doubt about the number of sheep having decreased during the period of the war. The price received for the wool clip of this spring compared with that of last season has been the cause of a slowing down in the farm interest in sheep. That is the usual effect and it follows in all lines of production, whether it be livestock or farm products. The lowering of the price of wool has not been in any way reflected in the price of woollens. But we shall have to await the report of the Federal Trade Commission, if it ever gets around to the investigation of the cotton and wool trade, to get the inside on just what is being done in the way of profiteering in wool and cotton from the producer to the consumer.

It is natural for the producer of wool to follow the prices on wool and prices on the products of wool and also to make whatever complaint he feels justified in making and place the blame wherever he thinks it belongs. That is one of the rights reserved to the citizenship in a democracy, but it is well to remember that the woollens we buy now were made from the wool we sold last year. We have just observed that it takes a little while for the lower price in the raw product to reach the consumer of the manufactured product. The price of cattle and the price of beef did not get on the same basis the day after fat cattle began to sell for less. The slump in fat cattle had practically reached the bottom of a total loss of 5 or more cents a pound, before the consuming public got wise enough and mad enough to make this difference show up on the retail market.

But to return to the comparative price of wool this year, and last year and in former years, we find that while the price of this year's wool clip shows a loss in selling price of from 20 to 30 per cent under the price for last year, in comparison with the prices paid the producer for wool up to and including 1915, what we have received

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Fogo's Durocs

Believing I have as good Durocs as there are won equal honors with the best or one of the best herds in Kansas at Wichita, 1919, in classes shown. When I purchased my sows I picked the best bred and best individuals out of the Searle & Cottle, Dana D. Shuck, Jake Waltemeyer and Wm. Putman herds. My herd boars are Scissors, Nephew out of a sister of Scissors and by Critic B. Fogos Invincible by Giant Invincible and out of a dam by Great Wonder out of Grand Lady 2nd and a line bred Col. boar. I feel bold to offer to the public 20 splendid spring and yearling boars. Could also furnish one car of very choice open or bred sows and gilts for spring farrow. Terms reasonable.

W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KANSAS

Boars at Private Sale

OUR BOAR SALE IS OFF

15 splendid boars by Pathfinder's Likeness, King Sensation I Am and Chief Critic. Priced to sell quick. Out of sows by The King, Great Wonder I Am and Ideal Pathfinder. Bred sow sale Feb. 25.

Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
(Nemaha County)

Private Sale of Boars

15 top spring boars intended for our boar sale offered at attractive prices. Sired by King Sensation I Am, Joe Orion 5th, King Sensation. They weigh around 250 and will suit you. Bred sow sale Feb. 25.

W. H. HILBERT, Corning, Kan.
(Nemaha County)

Immune Duroc Boars

Shipped On Approval

Duroc boars, immune and guaranteed breeders, shipped to you before you pay for them. The big herd bred for size, bone and length. Prices right.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEB.

Choice Duroc Sow and Litter

For sale: a daughter of Valley Col. and 8 pigs. Will also sell a few young boars by Big Pathfinder. Am booking orders for gilts to be bred to Pathfinder Orion, son of Pathfinder Chief 2d, the first prize aged boar at both Kansas State Fairs.

R. C. OBRECHT, R. 28, TOPEKA, KANSAS

SHEPHERD'S BIG DUROCS

Big growthy fall gilts by King's Colonel I Am, Great Model Wonder and Crimson Gano, bred for September and October farrow to Pathfinder Jr., Greatest Orion and King Colonel; the making of big quality sows & great young boars ready for service, priced to move. **G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.**

MUELLER'S BIG DUROCS

A fine bunch of big fall gilts bred to Uneda King's Colonel for September farrow. Have two fall boars yet that will make good breeders. Priced to sell.

GEO. W. MUELLER, ST. JOHN, KANSAS

McCOMAS' DUROCS

50 spring boars sired by sons of Pathfinder, High Orion and Sensation. Many of these are out of sows sired by champions. Herd boar prospects and the rugged kind for the farmer. All immune.

W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

For immediate sale: Car load of pure bred heifers. Young bulls of serviceable ages.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Choice September 1918 Gilts

Guaranteed immune and safe in pig for September farrow, \$70. Early March boars, \$40 to \$50 each.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

A FEW GOOD DUROC BOARS

For sale, sired by Uneda High Orion, grand champion boar, Topeka 1919. Also good Illustrators Pathfinder and Sensation boars.

ZINK STOCK FARM, TURON, KANSAS

Boars of Size and Quality Thirty big, stretchy March farrowed boars, real herd boar prospects. Sired by the champions Cherry King Orion, Reed's Gano and Potentate's Orion. Out of dams by Pathfinder, King Col. and Crimson Wonder. All immunized and priced to sell.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

REPROGLED'S DUROCS

Fall gilts, spring pigs; both sexes. One spring yearling boar and one fall yearling boar. Good blood lines. Registered. Immunized. Double treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SID. REPROGLED, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys Private Sale

Three fall yearling gilts bred, one spring yearling tried sow open. Also a few top spring boars and gilts. Very best of blood lines. Farmers prices.

FRED CROWL, BARNARD, KANSAS

Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am

blood lines. Spring boars and gilts priced for quick sale. **WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS.**

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Big, growthy March boars, immunized, quick sale, \$30 to \$35. **E. J. BLISS, Bloomington, Kan.**

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Holsteins—Polands

A few high grade Holstein cows and heifers that are right. Can spare a few purebred Poland China sows and some spring pigs. For further particulars write your wants to

Geo. A. Church, R. 2, Box 38, Thayer, Kan.

CEDARDALE POLANDS

Home of R's Wonder. Also Cedardale Jones by Guerstdale Jones in service. 20 great spring boars, mostly by the half ton R's Wonder. 15 gilts same age and breeding. Three boars and two gilts by Blue Valley Timm. Fair prices. Write at once.

JESSE RICE, ATHOL, KANSAS
(Smith County)

Poland China Boars

Choice lot of big smooth spring and fall boars, also sows and gilts. We won first at the State Fair last year and first again this year. Won 7 ribbons at the last state fair. You will find size and quality combined in our herd.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM,
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Spring boars and gilts sired by Bob Pershing by Caldwell's Big Bob and Big Lunker by Disher's Giant. Great prospects weight 125 to 190 pounds. Cholera immuned. Shipped on approval. Guaranteed. Write

FRED E. WEBB, PROTECTION, KANSAS

Big Type Polands

Have some very choice young boars for sale. Can also spare a few more gilts. Most of the pigs are by Captain Bob.

Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kansas

Poland China Pigs for Quick Sale

100 extra good big type Poland China pigs. Some outstanding prospects. Both sexes. Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. Best of breeding. Everything immune and guaranteed as represented. Prices right.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

Becker's Poland Chinas

Choice young boars sired by Giant Hercules and out of daughters of Giant Wonder Orphan Boy 2nd and others of note. Also summer pigs, both sex. All priced for quick sale.

J. H. BECKER, ROUTE 7, NEWTON, KAN.

Poland Chinas Private Sale

Two young tried sows and two fall yearling sows, all open. Also choice spring boars and open gilts. Up to date breeding and well grown. Farmers prices.

T. CROWL, BARNARD, KANSAS

BOARS AND GILTS

by Buster Over, Wonder Timm, Jumbo A. Wonder. Actual tops of a splendid spring crop. Also a few good sows either bred or open.

E. A. OSTERMAN, SYLVAN GROVE, KANSAS.
(Lincoln County)

A. Longfellow Weighs 1200

75 boars and gilts, Feb. and March farrow, for sale. By this boar and Mow's Chief 2nd (wt. 1000) and Nelson's Big Timm. Real breeding stock at fair prices.

James Nelson, Jamestown, Kansas. (Cloud County)

Bargains in Baby Polands

75 extra nice Poland China pigs just weaned. Quick sales desired. Pedigree with each pig. Pairs and trios not related. Very popular breeding. Write quick.

C. B. SCHRADER, CLIFTON, KAN.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Good growthy pigs sired by Wonder King 2nd for sale at \$15 each. Have some spring gilts at \$35 each. Have also a few brood sows for sale. Pedigrees furnished.

HENRY S. VOTH, R. 2, Goessel, Kan.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Spring pigs, both sexes, sired by Oase Chief. Pedigrees furnished. Price \$25. Alfred Dancaster, Quenemo, Kan.

BIG TYPE REGISTERED POLAND BOARS

For sale. Price \$40 each.

Louis R. Kahle, Bushong, Kansas

POLAND CHINA WEANLING PIGS

for sale at prices that are attractive.

C. S. Walker, Macksville, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.**Fall Sale—October 21**

Leavenworth, Kan. Send for catalog. **KANSAS HERD BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.**

Arthur Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

EDGEWOOD FARM CHESTER WHITES

Headed by Prince Tip Top, grand champion Topeka, 1919. Real big type spring boars \$40, \$50, \$60 and \$75. First check gets choice of each grade. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE

Bred gilts all sold. Have some good early spring boars and gilts. Immuned by double treatment. Registration certificates furnished.

E. M. Reckards, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

Western Herd Chester Whites

100 fall pigs for sale in pairs or trios. Pedigree with each pig. Properly immuned.

F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS

40 O. I. C. PIGS, BOARS AND SOWS

HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS

and gilts for sale, pairs not akin.

W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

Choice young boars, prize winning blood. Priced cheap.

E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas.

this year is more than double the price in 1915 or of the five-year average before the war. It is well to remember that the price of wool for this year compares favorably with the comparative present and pre-war price of other farm products, if the supply and demand is taken into account. All of this justifies a conclusion that the sheep and the products of sheep are in as safe, if not in a little safer, position for profitable future production as any other kind of farm livestock.

We may have wool stocks a little in excess of normal, because of extra importations during the war. But the world supply of wool is short, and this country is doing its share of supplying the world demand for whatever products we have, wool along with the rest. The International Institute of Agriculture estimates that the number of sheep in the world decreased more than 50 millions during the period of the war. This number about equals the total number of sheep in this country. The estimate of our decrease is 10 per cent. We know that range sections have reduced their number materially. These will come back to a certain extent according to range conditions, but it is doubtful if the ranges of the United States ever will contain the number of sheep they had before the war. This loss must be made up by farm production. This fact does not justify any spontaneous rush into the sheep business. But it does indicate a condition which seems to make it safe, for those whose farms are suited and those who have the inclination and who are now in the game with a healthy start, to accept sheep as their share of the livestock production of the country and have no fears for the future.

Theodore Roosevelt in Movies

It has been announced by William Boyce Thompson, president of the Roosevelt Memorial association that a two-reel moving picture, entitled "Thru the Roosevelt Country with Roosevelt's Friends," has been produced by that organization and is ready to be shown in theatres throughout the country. This film has been made under the direction of Herman Hagedorn, a member of the executive committee. It is the belief of the officers of the Roosevelt Memorial association that this moving picture feature will be a valuable adjunct of the campaign which is to be conducted by that organization in the week of October 20-27 for the purpose of obtaining members.

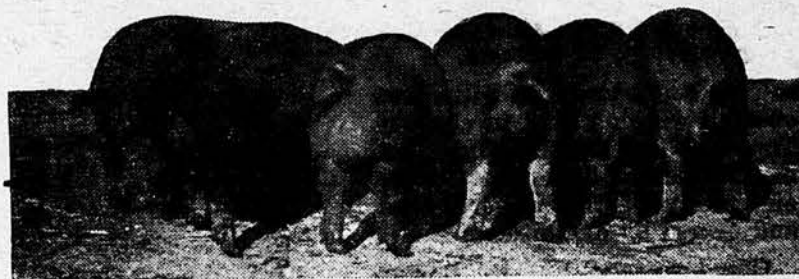
For a considerable time following Colonel Roosevelt's death, Mr. Hagedorn was in North Dakota, going over the country where the former President lived as a ranchman. Mr. Hagedorn also visited the Colonel's favorite hunting grounds in Montana and Wyoming. Using letters of introduction which Colonel Roosevelt gave him a year before his death, Mr. Hagedorn had the opportunity of meeting all of Mr. Roosevelt's associates who still survive.

These friends and neighbors of Theodore Roosevelt in his ranching days appear in the picture. Joe Ferris, who took Roosevelt on his first hunt for buffalo, appears. So does his brother, Sylvane Ferris, who became Roosevelt's ranch partner and companion of many hunts. Mrs. Margaret Roberts, whom Roosevelt called "the most wonderful woman in the Bad Lands," is in the picture, as well as the Eaton brothers, who kept a "dude ranch" near one of Roosevelt's properties, and Jack Reuter, known as "Dutch Wannigan," who was the indirect cause of a French Marquis challenging Roosevelt to a duel. The duel never was fought, incidentally, because Roosevelt, having the choice of weapons, called for Winchester at twelve paces. The Marquis hastened to explain that he never had really meant to challenge Roosevelt at all.

As a background to these picturesque figures, the film shows the "Bad Lands" along the Little Missouri River, where Roosevelt's ranches were situated, the "Chimney Butte" and the "Elkhorn," and scenes of the round-up, the trail and the hunt. There are views of Medora, "the toughest little town between the Canadian border and the Gulf of Mexico," where Roosevelt made his quarters, as well as of the Kootenai Mountains along the north fork of the Flathead River in North-

Harry Harney's Big Type Poland China Hog Sale

Julian, Nebraska, October 15, 1919



30 Spring Boars—15 Spring Gilts

Sired By

BIG ORANGE WONDER—WONDER BOY
SMOOTH BOB WONDER

Dams Sired By

F's Timm, F's Big Jones, Spot's Wonder, Carman's Gerstdale, Orange Wonder, Standard Chief and Nelson's Blue Valley.

Send for a catalog, mentioning this paper, and plan to come to our farm for the sale.

Harry Harney, Julian, Nebraska

Col. H. L. Ernst, Auctioneer.

October 20th Is The Day

L. V. O'Keefe's, Stilwell, Kansas, is the Place Where Big, Growthy

POLAND CHINAS

Will Be Sold

25 BOARS—20 GILTS

This is a great opportunity to buy strictly high-class individuals sired mostly by Model Big Jones, an extra good son of the famous Big Jones, dam by Model Big Bob and Equality Bob, probably the best son of Bob's Equal and out of a Master Orphan dam. Breeding that has always made good and is going on.

The offering is out of sows by A King, Wedd's Long King, Expansion Wonder 2nd, Kind Wonder 2nd.

An offering of rare individual merit and one that is a credit to the breed.

L. V. O'Keefe,
Stilwell, Kansas

J. P. Bennett will represent the Capper Farm Press.

ADAMS & MASON'S ANNUAL Poland China Boar and Gilt Sale

45 head, 25 boars and 20 gilts. An exceptionally typy lot of boars and gilts of popular breeding. Sale in town in comfortable quarters.

Gypsum, Kansas, Friday, October 17

Three boars and two gilts by Col. Jack and out of a Smooth Big Bone A dam, and out of a litter of 11, and extra good in every way, go in the sale.

Two boars and two gilts, one of each winning first in class at Topeka and Hutchinson last month and the litter first on get of sire and first on herd bred and owned by exhibitor.

One boar and gilt by Buster Over that are choice. Three boars and three gilts by B6b Quality choice.

A nice string of top boars and gilts by Giant Bob and Wonder Timm. Catalogs ready to mail. Address



Giant Bob 293481, that was first in aged boar class at the Kansas state fair, Hutchinson, last month. A string of great boars in this sale by him.

Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Auctioneers: J. C. Price, W. C. Curphey, J. W. Johnson, fieldman for Carper Farm Press.
Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you ask for catalog.

Harper Co. Holstein Breeders' Sale Harper, Kan., Monday, October 27

75 Head of Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cattle

45 head consigned by the well known breeder A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kansas. He has consented to send 15 choice cows, many of them with A. R. O. records, and bred to his great sire, LAKESIDE KING SEGIS ALBAN DEKOL, these cows will freshen this fall and winter.

20 head of heifers coming 2-year-old bred to LAKESIDE KING SEGIS ALBAN DEKOL.
10 heifer calves from the same bull. 5 heifers, 4 to 7 months old from a 30-pound bull.

This lot is without doubt, the greatest contribution that any breeder has ever made to one Kansas sale.

Albert Early of Rago, Kan., a member of the State Association, is sending a fine lot of cattle.

15 head, consisting of three and four year old heifers, nearly all due to freshen in October and November and bred to his young sire, OAK HOMESTEAD FOBES, No. 125312, a son of Canary Paul Fobes Homestead No. 6575.

5 2-year-old heifers due this Fall and Winter, they are a fine lot and must be seen to be appreciated.

1 bull from Mr. Early's sire ready for service.

The Harper Co., breeders will consign about 10 head of their good cattle, cows, heifers and bulls of serviceable age.

All cattle tuberculin tested. Sale held in new Sale Pavilion at Harper. Don't forget the date. Write today to W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. for big catalog of the sale.

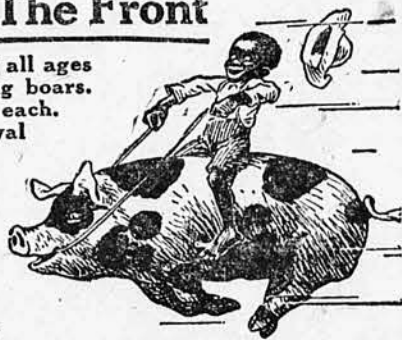
Auctioneer, Fred S. Ball, El Reno, Okla.

In the box, A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

Spotted Polands To The Front

We have young breeding stock of all ages for sale from weanling pigs to yearling boars. Big spring boars ready now at \$75.00 each. Smaller ones at \$50.00. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Papers furnished promptly. We can give you either Indiana or Missouri breeding. Over 400 head to choose from. Bred sow sales Feb. 18 and Mch. 17.

Manti Hog Farms
(Henry Field & T. F. Fennell)
Shenandoah, Iowa



Spotted Poland Specials

Special prices for the next thirty days on bred sows and gilts. Also on bar pigs weighing from 80 to 140. They are the heavy boned, well spotted kind and are guaranteed to please. Write your wants.

CARL F. SMITH, RILEY, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND spring boars and gilts, good bone, best breeding, pedigrees furnished. \$25.00 each. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas.

Spotted Poland Chinas

(PIONEER HERD)

The best bunch of spring boars I have ever raised, sired by Budwiser Boy, priced to move the next 30 days. Right in every way.

THOS. WEDDLE, R. F. D. 2, Wichita, Kan.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINA April pigs, \$25 each. Will Tonn, Haven, Kan.

flies, trapped in barnyards, where the disease is present and then injected into healthy guinea pigs, quickly killed the pigs and showed every symptom of the disease.

According to George H. Glover of the Colorado Agricultural college, the diseased horses show the following symptoms: An afflicted animal first becomes dull and listless, refuses to eat, has moderately high fever, staggers, and in a few hours becomes gaunt and emaciated. Some cases manifest excitement, with blindness and a tendency to press the head against a fence post or building. Indications of paralysis of the throat and muscles of the face may appear before the animal goes down. After going down there is delirium with pounding of the head on the ground, the temperature becomes subnormal and in fatal cases death may be expected to take place in from two to five days. The fatalities so far, have amounted to about 50 per cent among animals infected.

Millions Lost on Livestock

Thirty-four Kansas stockmen and bankers left Kansas City last week to lay their troubles over the livestock market before the packers in Chicago and before the Kansas Congressional delegation in Washington, it was announced by Joe Mercer, state sanitary livestock commissioner. Mr. Mercer accompanied the delegation. Arrangements were made with Thomas E. Wilson, head of the Wilson Packing Co., for a meeting with the heads of the principal packing plants at Chicago.

"Actual dollar losses, not making any allowance at all for reasonable profit expectations, among Kansas livestock producers, will total from 60 million to 75 million dollars this season," Mr. Mercer declared before leaving Kansas. "During the last two months hundreds of small livestock men have actually been put out of business. Cattle are being marketed at an actual loss of from \$20 to \$80 a head—at an average loss of \$50 a head. The livestock industry is facing the most critical period in history.

"The situation presents itself more in the nature of a tragedy than anything else. Unless something is done the small producers are going to be put out of business entirely. It is appalling. The freezing out of the small dealers was brought out at the meeting of livestock men, 500 of them, at Emporia last week when it was decided to take the matter up personally with the packers and with our delegation at Washington."

Thousand Dollars for a Hog

The Nebraska College of Agriculture recently disposed of a 2-year-old Hampshire boar for \$1,000. Turner Bros. of Dewitt, Ia., the new owners, will exhibit him at the National Swine Show at Des Moines next month. He was bred by C. G. Bratt of Arapahoe and headed the university stock herd one year. He weighed about 700 pounds. This is the third animal the university has sold for \$1,000 or more in the last two years.

Cholera Kills Fewer Hogs

According to records of the United States Department of Agriculture for the 13 months from April 1, 1918, to April 30, 1919, hog cholera killed 2,815,004 hogs, valued at \$62,042,688.16, in the United States. This is the lowest loss by numbers for a similar period in the livestock history of the United States, but on account of the high price of hogs the monetary loss was heavy. For example, during the year ending March 31, 1913, hogs numbering 6,064,470 and worth \$58,833,653 died from cholera, while the next year the disease took 6,304,320 hogs worth \$67,697,461.

Experiments of the Department of Agriculture show that timeliness in vaccinating hogs against cholera is all important. When exposed hogs were vaccinated, while still apparently healthy, losses amounted to only 4 per cent, but when vaccination was deferred until the animals showed external signs of sickness, losses averaged nearly 29 per cent. This shows that the man who puts off the preventive treatment until his hogs are sick with cholera stands only about one chance in seven of preventing fatal results. It is important, also, to maintain hog yards and barns in a clean and sanitary condition.

western Montana and the Big Horn Mountains in Wyoming.

The picture reveals, as no printed word could, the life which Theodore Roosevelt led in the years he spent in the West. "Whatever happens to me," he said, when he returned to Medora as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, "I thank God that I have toiled and lived with men!" This film shows how he lived and how he toiled.

Horse Disease Still Dangerous

The mysterious disease among horses in Western Kansas and Colorado reported a few weeks ago is still a serious problem, altho the best professional men in the state are working on the problem day and night.

Up to the present time, all experiments as to the nature and cause of the disease have proved futile. Post-mortem examinations reveal rather uniform lesions in the brain of the affected animal. A serum made from

Big Profits on Meat

Interjecting some sharp advice and warning to city dwellers as to meat prices, Western stockmen, August 29, laid before the Senate Agriculture Committee additional protests against the Kenyon-Kendrick bills to regulate the packing industry.

"I'm going home and tell my neighbors that we'll have to curtail production to the point where consumers will eat the whole beef carcass," said George T. Donaldson, president of the Kansas State Livestock association.

With J. H. Mercer, livestock commissioner of that state, and others, he said, he had been investigating the distribution of meats in all the larger eastern cities.

"Right in your city of Washington," he told the committee, "I've found the fore quarters of beef selling to the retailer for 8 cents a pound and selling to the consumer at 32 cents. We learn there are 700 places here where meat is sold, and we think that 100 would be ample and reduce the cost to consumers, too."

Mr. Donaldson opposed the regulatory measures and Senator Kenyon, Republican, of Iowa, asked him if he had read the Federal Trade commission report on the subject.

"I have," replied Donaldson, "and I regret to say I have not as high a regard for the Federal Trade commission as an American citizen of my age ought to have."

Mr. Mercer, who opposing the bills, said packers ought to relinquish ownership of stockyards in favor of producers.

"I don't know that legislation could accomplish the result," he remarked, "but they would save a lot of agitation by just getting rid of the yards."

W. B. Tagg, an Omaha, Neb., livestock broker, gave the committee several suggestions alternative to provisions of the bill. He said that a commission to regulate the industry and administer licenses would be preferable to a single official. J. H. Bachelor, another Nebraska stockman, attacked the entire proposal, as did most of the witnesses heard and said that the high price agitation was due largely to "people who want 6 hours' work and 16 hours' pay."

"Most of the testimony taken during the last week from producers has been highly favorable to packers," Senator Gronna, Republican, of North Dakota, pointed out to E. P. Meyers, of Hyannis, Neb., "and we are hearing a good deal about the possibility that the packers might have induced you all to come. Did anybody pay your expenses or do anything else to get you to come down here for them?"

"I'm not in favor of the packers," Mr. Meyers retorted. "I'm speaking in my own interest. Cripple the packing business, license it, and add to its cost of operation and you hit me, because the excess cost will have to come out of the producer."

Nebraska Consumers Complain

The voice of the consumer was heard in protest at the prevailing high prices at a hearing of the state agricultural department's investigation of food prices in Lincoln, Neb., August 29. Women were the principal witnesses and their complaints were against the retailers. Cost of living, one witness said, was more than double that before the war, and in a few instances articles of daily consumption were four times as high. Milk had advanced from 5 cents a quart to 14; steak from 15 to 45; potatoes from 60 cents a bushel to 60 cents a peck, while nearly all kinds of fruit cost three times as much. Charges were made of occasional instances of short weight.

Seed for Next Year

The small grain crop in many states is going to be considerably below the average this year. Scab, black rust, smut, blight, hot winds, and, in some sections, grasshoppers, have combined to lower the yield and injure the quality. The fact that much of the seed used last spring was of exceptionally good quality seems to have counted but little in the results. Good tillage has helped in some instances, but rich land has not helped. The crop is as bad on rich land as on poor land. In some cases it is worse. Not in years has there been such univer-

Durocs; Holsteins

At Auction, October 14

Sunny Slope Stock Farm Theodore Foss, Prop., Sterling, Neb.



Constant and Consistent
Co-Operators for the
Conversion of Farm
Crops Into Coin



Twenty-five high class spring boars, herd boar Criterion, 4 sows with litters 2 open fall gilts, 10 spring gilts, the offering is sired by Criterion. Disturber of Sterling, A Top Pathfinder, King's Wonder, Jack's King, Orion 3d, Orion E and Ideal Pathfinder sows are by Kern's Sensation, Disturber of Idlewild, A Top Pathfinder, Nebraska Pathfinder King Orion, Jr., King Colonel, Deet's Illustrator, King Sensation and Great Wonder, 9 head of registered Holsteins, 1 bull, 4 cows, three that have just freshened, one to freshen in December and two heifer calves.

Write me for catalog, mentioning this paper. Let me entertain you on sale day.

Theodore Foss, Owner, Sterling, Nebraska

J. Cook Lamb, Fieldman for Capper Farm Press.

Col. W. M. Putman, Auctioneer.

A Great Sale of Holstein-Friesian Cattle

at Fort Scott, Kan., October 10th & 11th

120 head of high grade Kansas cattle, consisting of cows and two year old heifers on the 10th, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp, a few of them fresh now and the others heavy springers. Remember these cattle are not shipped in from the North and East but are Kansas cattle accustomed to the climate and ready now to make immediate returns at the pail. All tuberculin tested. An excellent opportunity to secure reliable cattle, bred to good bulls and backed by reliable breeders.

100 head of pure breds on Saturday the 11th, in the big show tent. Not one aged cow in the lot.

Consigned by such well known breeders as,

T. E. McCLURE, AURORA, MO. V. E. STUEWE, ALMA, KAN. SAM CARPENTER, JR., OSWEGO, KAN.
W. T. PHELPS, AURORA, MO. R. E. STUEWE, ALMA, KAN. ALMAH SMITH, HERINGTON, KAN.
A. S. NEALE, MANHATTAN, KAN. MOTT BROS. & BRANCH, HERINGTON, KAN.

40 head of choice cows, bred to high record bulls to freshen this fall.

30 head of two year old heifers from record cows and outstanding sires.

20 head of yearling heifers from 30 and 36 pound bulls. 10 head of fine young bulls, many of them ready for service.

This will be a sale of practical Holsteins, the greatest part will consist of animals within the reach of progressive dairymen of average means, whose purchases to be profitable must give him his money's worth in all-the-year around production, united with the conformation and beauty of type to be desired in foundation stock.

Shipping facilities at Fort Scott are very convenient. For catalog of this big sale write at once to

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas, Sales Manager

Auctioneers—Fred S. Ball, El Reno, Okla., Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan., W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan.
In The Box, H. W. Gleim, Arlington, Iowa.

sally shrunken wheat, light chaffy oats, and light weight discolored barley as this year.

Will such grain do for seed? This is a question that confronts every person who contemplates sowing grain next year. The answer in general is yes, if it is well cared for and will germinate. Most farmers are growing varieties that are reasonably well adapted. It is unwise to import un-

known varieties even though the quality of the grain is much better. Careful selections made from the home grown grains will nine times in 10 give the best crops.

Save the seed wheat from the best piece on the farm. Be sure to select it from the piece that is the least scabby. Thresh it separately and bin it by itself. No matter if the wheat was rusted it may be used if it

weighs 52 pounds a bushel or more and germinates well. There is no insurance against rust, but it helps some to remember that it seldom is bad two years in succession. Clean thoroughly before using, save only the heaviest for seed, and treat with formaldehyde before sowing.

Seed oats and barley should also be selected from the best home grown grain. Thorough cleaning and treating

Big Reduction Sale High Grade Holsteins

at the W. P. Perdue Farm

Carlton, Kan., Thursday, Oct. 16

65 head, consisting of 45 cows and heifers
either fresh or to freshen by December.



10 bred two and three year old heifers to freshen in February and March. 10 very choice yearling heifers. Also registered three year old herd bull sold fully guaranteed. Everything tuberculin tested. For further information address either

W. P. Perdue, or F. R. Van Vorst
Carlton, Kan.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Manager.
Auctioneer—W. C. Curphey, Salina, Kan. J. W. Johnson—Fieldman.

NOTE. Mr. Perdue's farm is two miles north and three west of Carlton and four miles east of Gypsum, Dickinson county. Driving distance from Salina and Abilene.

A. E. Helm's HOLSTEIN DISPERSION

In this sale will be sold Prince Calamity Clothilde 214762,
a grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra.

Glen Elder, Mitchell Co., Kan.
Wednesday, October 22, 1919

18 purebreds consisting of nine cows and heifers, all to
freshen before December first.

Four bull calves and a heifer calf, very choice and with
splendid backing.

Four high grade cows to freshen in November.

10 heifers, coming yearlings sold open. These are pure-
breds but can't be recorded and are sold as grades.

Note—Just recently I decided to close out my herd of
registered Holsteins that I have assembled with the idea of
building up a good herd. It is a working herd and no slackers
have been allowed to remain. They are honest cattle and sure
to sell below what others not as desirable are selling for. My
herd bull mentioned above is two years old and a splendid
individual, almost white.

Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

A. E. Helm, Glen Elder, Kan.

Aucts.—Will Myers, Beloit, Kan. Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

with formaldehyde also will pay with these grains even if they are grown only for feed crops. Make the best of what is at hand. It probably will give better crops next year on most farms than imported seeds would give.

Andrew Boss,
Vice director of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station.

Only Wholesale Prices Fall

Altho live hogs last week declined slightly more than \$3 a hundred pounds in three days, and dressed beef was down \$2 a hundred pounds in the wholesale markets in Chicago last week with general bearish sentiment prevailing, consumers in Chicago last week had gained no benefits from the lower prices.

The retail price of beef, pork and mutton continued high, tho mutton was down with beef and pork in the wholesale markets. "Wholesale beef prices have shown an almost steady decline for almost four months," according to a statement from H. H. Swift, vice president of Swift & Co., last week. "Our company's average wholesale price of beef sold in Chicago the week ending May 3, was \$20.91. The week ending August 16, it was \$17.54, as against \$16.63 for the week ending August 23.

"This is the time of year, too, when the heavy shipments of grass-fed cattle begin to arrive. Couple this with the slackened demand in consuming centers, caused in great part by continued agitation, and the drop in prices is explained.

"Mutton and lamb wholesale prices also are off considerably, there having been a drop of about \$1.20 a hundred in the last week, and these lowered prices are also, no doubt, being reflected to the consumer by the retailer."

Sunflowers for Cattle Feed

On one of the larger test plots on the experiment station farm at Iowa State College is a big crop of the kind of sunflowers that farmers are growing in Montana and Idaho as a substitute for corn in cattle feeding. They stand more than 12 feet high and promise to yield a very heavy tonnage to the acre.

"Out in Montana sunflowers proved good cattle feed," says H. D. Hughes of the Iowa station. "In feeding tests the sunflowers were made into silage and also into fodder. They got as much as 36 tons of sunflowers an acre. It was found that cattle liked either the fodder or the silage and that they made good gains on it. If that is true, the sunflowers ought to help out Montana cattle feeders, for the corn grown there is small and yields low.

"We scarcely need a substitute for corn in cattle feeding in Iowa, but it seemed worth while to test out the possibilities in growth and yield of sunflowers under Iowa conditions. Our patch indicates that Iowa can grow this crop successfully all right. It also suggests how rapidly changes in farming practices may come and how great they may be in the future."

College Steers are Winners

Eleven of twelve steers exhibited by the Nebraska College of Agriculture at the Nebraska State Fair won premiums. Their winnings included five firsts, six seconds and six thirds. These steers are being prepared for the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago.

To Avoid Tractor Accidents

BY C. E. SLOOP

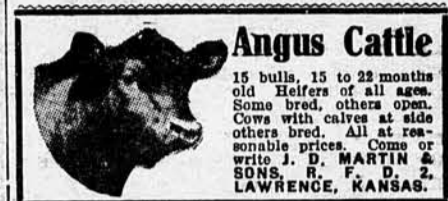
"Tractor accidents last summer costing human life were caused mostly because the load was hitched to the wrong place on the machine," believes Prof. W. H. Sanders of the traction engine department at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The load must be hitched lower at the draw bar," he states. "It should be from 10 to 12 inches below the center of the axle. When the load is hitched near the axle there is so much weight or pull straight back of it that if an additional obstacle or increased pull stalls the tractor but does not kill the engine the front end of the machine is lifted straight up in the air. It then rotates around the rear axle and crashes over backward on the operator. Hitching below the point of ro-

tation holds down the front end. If the tractor stalls, the engine stops. When chains are used they should be fastened so they pull from below the drive axle, not over the top.

"Avoid dropping the clutch in suddenly. A quick jerk of this nature causes the engine to put undue strain on all the gears in the transmission. Eventually some part fails. This often causes a bad wreckage of machinery. In some cases where the load was greater than the weight of the front

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



Angus Cattle

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers. **SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.**
EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls.
D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.

NINNESCAH JERSEY FARM

For Sale: Bull calves from 2 to 9 months old. Sired by grandsons of Gamboge's Knight and Noble of Oaklands; out of good producing cows. Write for pedigrees and prices. **Monroe Coleman, Owner, Sylvia, Kan.**

Torono and Raleigh

Bred bull six months old. A great individual out of R. of M. dam with yearling record of 6987.3 pounds of milk, 493 pounds of butter. \$100 gets him.
J. A. COMP, WHITE CITY, KANSAS

Queen's Fairy Boy 108321

pronounced the best bred bull in Missouri, is an R. M. son of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported—54 tested daughters, 88 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet. **Hillcroft Farm, M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MISSOURI.**

Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Two well bred pedigree Jersey bulls, 6 and 14 months old. Very closely related to Financial Sensation, the world's highest priced Jersey bull. Few heifers same blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed.
O. B. BEITZ, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

The Best Bred Bull in Missouri

Is the judgment of the best authority in Missouri. To make room in winter quarters we offer for quick sale 6 yearling heifers and a bull calf not related. Bull from above sire out of a 60-pound cow. A foundation at a bargain. First come first served. **HILLCROFT FARMS, HOLDEN, MO.**

20 High Grade Jersey Heifers For Sale

under 2 years old, most of them bred to a purebred Jersey bull. Also 3 registered Jersey bulls, 2 3 months old and 1 12 months old.
L. A. POE, HUNNEWELL, KANSAS

REGISTERED JERSEYS FOR SALE—Cows, heifers and bulls. Extra good herd bull. **Western Kansas Jersey Club, Dodge City, Kan.**

JERSEY BULL, 18 MONTHS OLD, 40 lb. 6% dam, \$100. U. A. GORE, SEWARD, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

I have for sale some splendid young bulls from A. R. O. dams, sired by King Korndyke Verman 7th, a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie 1st, one of the greatest bulls in the Holstein breed. One two-fifths white and one nine-tenths white. About old enough for service.

PINEDALE STOCK FARM, Lebo, Kansas
H. A. Dressler.

Two-Year-Old Bull

Son of King Pontiac Hengerveld Segis. Ten of his dams have records averaging 26.9 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Priced for quick sale.

EDWARD M. GREGORY, READING, KAN.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. **Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

HOLSTEINS

Three registered bull calves. High grade calves of either sex. **W. F. Teague, Collyer, Kansas.**

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

31-32s pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted.
Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

one registered bull calf dropped March 17, 1919. One 2-year-old high grade cow now fresh. One 2-year-old high grade cow fresh soon. Three 3-year-old high grade cows fresh soon. Five yearling heifers all extra good quality. One high grade bull, year old next January. Write
Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

Two good cows fresh soon, two yearling bulls, one two-year-old bull. All registered.
G. W. BOCK, LARNED, KANSAS

Registered Guernsey Yearling Bull and Bull Calves

For Sale. Sire's dam has 720 butterfat and granddam 775 fat. 2 grade heifer calves and one yearling.
R. C. Kreuger, Winwood Dairy Farm, Burlington, Kan.

end of the tractor the machine 'turned turtle' and the driver was killed.

"Learn where to drive your tractor. True, the tractor may go over any ground but unless you carefully guide your machine so the weight on the back will not overbalance the machine it will turn over. This always costs time and labor, sometimes lives. Usually expensive repairs have to be bought after turning over the machine in this manner."

Publicity for Food Profiteers

List of retail food dealers charging excessive profits now are being collected in every big city, by order of Attorney General Palmer.

The lists are to be used as the basis for criminal action against the dealers immediately when Congress passes Palmer's proposed amendments to the Lever Food Control Bill. Congress is expected to write the amendments into the bill within a few days.

Wholesale arrests of retail dealers in every city are certain to follow, it was said at the department of justice.

Palmer's list includes many wholesale dealers as well as retailers. Restaurants also are being given special attention.

Evidence already in Mr. Palmer's possession indicates that profits of 100 per cent on many articles of food are common in several Eastern cities. The Attorney General's amendments provide dealers convicted of profiteering shall be jailed or fined \$5,000, or both. The Attorney General is planning to press for jail sentences where convictions are obtained.

Fair price committees organized by dealers in many cities are helping Palmer's agents get evidence against retail profiteers. The committees are also framing fair profit lists.

Very material decreases in food prices will occur within 90 days, Judge Ames, assistant attorney general in charge of the government's price campaign, predicted today. A general reduction of 25 per cent finally will result, he predicted.

Says Husking is Worth 8 Cents

Farm bureau directory boards in a good many counties in Iowa are expressing themselves as to what is a fair price for corn husking labor this year. Quite generally they are going on record as believing that the rate of pay this year should be about 7 cents a bushel where an elevator is used for unloading, and 8 cents where no elevator is used. In some communities huskers are talking of a rate of 12 and 15 cents a bushel.

It is not the intent of the farm bureaus to undertake to fix a price for husking, but to stabilize the price. They contend that it is worth no more to husk corn in one section of the state than another. A uniform price means a better distribution of husking labor also, they contend. A year ago the same effort to stabilize prices was made, with some success.

A Help to Sheep Growing

Prof. W. T. Magee, recently with the Texas A. & M. college, has taken charge of the sheep work at the A. & M. college at Stillwater. Mr. Magee graduated from the University of Missouri in 1913, specializing in animal husbandry. Professor Magee was a member of the Missouri stock judging team for 1912, which won second place at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. After graduation he spent four years as instructor in the Texas A. & M. college, followed by seven months service in the army. After leaving the army he spent the remainder of his time with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, doing special sheep work in Texas until his present appointment. Professor Magee comes to the Oklahoma A. & M. college exceptionally well qualified, and should make a strong addition to the animal husbandry department.

Help in the Irrigation

Free help is now provided for a farmer who wishes to get started in pumping irrigation. George S. Knapp, state irrigation commissioner, state house, Topeka, Kan., is employed by the state to be of service to anyone who wishes help along this line. Write to him if you are interested in this business.

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

30 HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Bred to my herd bull, Lord Kay Hengerveld Fayne 217511, son of the \$100,000 King Pontiac Hengerveld Fayne. His nearest six dams average 35.08 lbs. F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

In our herd are 13 cows with an average of 23.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 22 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.

A. R. O. bulls for sale. Some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Ks.

10 registered cows and heifers, also 20 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

WINDMOOR FARM HOLSTEINS

Herd Numbers 100. Home of "Richdale Kind Korndyke Art's" highest record bull west of the Mississippi—dam Lakeview Dutchland Art's—butter 7 days 43.05. Young bulls for sale. Chas. C. Wilson, Supt., Edna, Kan.

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.

We have bull calves for sale from cows with semi-official yearly records.

Axtell & Hershey, Newton, Kan.

For sale—A beautiful, straight, almost white bull, whose dam gave 110.8 lbs. of milk in a day, and 730 lbs. of milk in seven days.

P. W. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.

For sale—A few very choice heifers out of A. R. O. dams and sired by bulls of merit.

R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

For sale—10 cows with A. R. O. records. Five bulls 10 mo. old, five two-year-old heifers and five yearlings.

Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

Bulls—ready for service. Dams' A. R. O. records up to 26 pounds, also on yearly test. Sire's record 30 to 40 pounds. Prices \$75 up.

W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas

An experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle.

Chas. H. Seifert, Leavenworth, R.D. 4

Sunnyside Dairy Farm. For sale—Bull calf out of 26 pound dam and sired by my herd bull, Prince Wayne Skylark De Kol.

J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.

Southside Holstein-Friesian Farm. For sale—A few very choice young bulls, out of A. R. O. dams, ready for service this fall.

W. E. Zoll & Son, R. D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

Two very well marked registered bulls for sale. Ready for light service. Priced right.

C. A. Trell, Bonner Springs, Kan.

I offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

A general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.

Advertisers in this Department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

G. B. APPLEMAN, Pres., Mulvane, Kan.

P. W. ENNS, Vice-Pres., Newton, Kan.

A. S. NEALE, Sec'y-Treas., Manhattan, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Semi-annual meeting and 2 day Association sale in the Forum, Wichita, Kan., Monday and Tuesday, November 17-18.

Sand Springs Farm

Everything in our barn on yearly test. E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kansas

G. Regier, Whitewater, Kansas

Bulls ready for service by a 30 pound bull and out of A. R. O. dams. Correspondence cheerfully answered, inspection invited.

Geo. L. Allgire, Clay Center, Kan., R. D. 8

Farm near town. Individual production rather than numbers. Something to offer later on.

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm Holsteins

When you want anything in the purebred line. Sons and daughters of Fairmonth Johanna Puterize 78903, a 34½ pound bull. Write us or see Leo Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kansas

J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas

Pioneer herd established 30 years ago. Nine different men have bought their third herd bull of me and 12 their second herd bull. Three bulls ready for service this fall.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

For sale—Seven cows and some heifers due to freshen this fall. Five cows (grades) to freshen this fall and winter. Two registered bulls old enough for service. Selling grades to make room for purebreds.

Ross' Holsteins

Bull calves by Hamilton Prilly 5th whose dam made a record of 26.49 lbs. butter in 7 days, 105.6 lbs. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application. S. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS

Hillcrest Farm

A few young bulls out of A. R. O. dams ready for service this fall. Inspection invited. FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas

Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas

It is poor grade judgment to use a grade bull when you can "swap" him for a purebred ready for service by December.

COLLINS FARM HOLSTEINS, Sabetha, Kansas

headed by Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, nearest 2 dams average 40.89 lbs. butter, 7 days, nearest 7 31.83 lbs. We offer bull ready for service nearest 2 dams average 30.40 lbs.

A. S. Neale, Mahattan, Kan.

We have decided to sell a few yearling and two-year-old heifers and a few cows fresh early this fall. Act quick if you want them.

C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas

Clear Creek Holsteins. I have three extra nice very high grade 2-year-old springing heifers to sell before they freshen. A few registered yearling bulls and heifers for sale.

Braeburn Holsteins

A few cows for sale to make herd fit the stables again. Bull calves by a sire whose dam and sire's dam held world records.

H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Lilac Farm Dairy, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Bulls ready for service sired by Sir Rag-apple Superba 207682, out of high testing dams. Prices \$100 to \$300. Also 1 and 2-year-old heifers.

Shunga Valley Holsteins

Offering sons of our two herd sires, a son of King Segis Pontiac and a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen. Bulls up to a year old. Ira Romig & Sons, Sta. B, Topeka, Kansas

Four Bulls for Sale

Two are young calves; others 7 months and 2½ years; the older ones by a 40-pound sire and the oldest out of a 22-pound dam. All registered. W. B. Van Horn & Sons, R. 1, Topeka, Kansas

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Ks.

King Segis Pontiac breeding. A few young cows for sale and bull calves ready for service this fall.

Albechar Holstein Farm

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable ages, for sale. Write for prices. Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

Maplewood Farm. 22 purebred two-year-old heifers coming fresh this fall. 22 yearlings, open. Write now if interested.

Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kansas POSTOFFICE ERIE, KAN.

4 good young bulls and 10 bred heifers and cows to freshen within 60 days for sale.

STUBBS FARM CO., Mulvane, Ks.

W. R. Stubbs, Pres. Mark Abildgaard, Mgr. A few young bulls for sale, sired by a 35-lb. bull who has sired cows with records up to 32.77. Dams are good big type cows with good A. R. O. and cow test association records.

Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks.

Young cows due to freshen soon all sold. Still have 2 or 3 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. cows and 30-pound bull.

B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kansas

Some very choice young bulls ready for service this fall and winter. A few young cows and heifers bred to King Pontiac Beuchler.

Al. Howard, Mulvane, Ks.

Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

Eugene Swinehart, Mulvane, Ks.

A few coming yearling heifers and a choice young bull. Pontiac breeding.

C. L. Goodin, Derby, Kansas

For sale—Choice young cows with A. R. O. records and five splendid young bulls out of A. R. O. dams.

Chas. P. High, Derby, Kansas

High's Highest quality Holsteins. Bull calves from A. R. O. dams. Always glad to see you.

D. E. Flower, Mulvane, Kansas

For sale—A few very choice A. R. O. cows and heifers to freshen in October and November. Also bulls of serviceable ages.

YOUR NEIGHBOR BREEDER

If he breeds Holsteins he needs the association's help. See to it he joins. Send his name and check for \$5 to Secretary A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

The Date is October 14 For the Flowercrest Holstein Sale 50 Purebreds at Mulvane, Kansas

Here, in the heart of Kansas' greatest dairy section, we have spent years in building up this herd. It represents some of the very best families of the breed. The herd is founded upon individuality combined with production. Many of the cows and heifers in the sale are due to freshen this fall and are bred to our senior herd sire, MAPLECREST BANOSTINE DEKOL, ¾ brother to Banostine Belle DeKol, former World's Champion.

Arrange to attend this sale—it is your opportunity to buy the best at your own price.

For catalog of sale write today to

**W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. Sales Mgr.
or D. E. Flower, Owner, Mulvane, Kan.**

Auctioneer, Fred S. Ball, El Reno, Okla.

If you want cows that will be a pride to your farm — get Jerseys.
If you want prize cows of unquestionable, pure-bred breed and championship calibre — get Jerseys.
If you want cows that feed for their udder, the profit part of a cow, and not for beef and bone — get Jerseys.

JED & EVANS
The Pride-Prize-Profit-Breed

Jersey Milk is the richest, average, fine 5.37% butter fat. Jerseys thrive in any climate. Butter and cheese made from Jersey Milk is the world's finest and makes big money for farmers.
Write today for "Profitable Facts About Jerseys."
The American Jersey Cattle Club, 322-1 W. 23rd St., New York, N. Y.
An institution for the benefit of every Jersey owner

60 Holsteins at Auction

This is a practical, successful working dairy herd, and it is only because I am changing location that the herd is for sale. The herd includes the following: 28 Cows, fresh, or soon to freshen. 18 Two-Year-Old Heifers, all in calf. 14 Long Yearling Heifers, just bred. 1 Good Registered Bull, the bull used on all the above females.

The Sale Will Be October 15th

on my farm 6 miles northeast of Lawrence. U. P. train leaves Lawrence at 9 a. m. and returns to Lawrence at 5 p. m. Get off at Six-Corners Station, right at the farm. Sale starts at 11 a. m.

G. A. Stanwix, Owner, R. R., Lawrence, Kan.

The State's Biggest SHORTHORN SALE

By the Southeast Kansas Breeders' Association at

Independence, Kan., Thursday, Oct. 9

Consignments are from the leading herds in the territory and you will be able to get just what you want. Twenty high class, Scotch females and bulls, some fit to go anywhere, Scotch Topped animals of elegant breeding and high merit, and some of the moderate priced kind. Practical utility will be found in the entire offering—something to fit any pocketbook.

40 bred cows, all ages, without calves; 18 cows with heifer calves, 6 to 9 months old; 16 cows with bull calves, 6 to 9 months old; 14 cows with younger calves at foot. 11 bred heifers; 37 open heifers, 10 to 20 months old; 12 serviceable bulls. A total of 200 head to select from.

THE PRICE IS ALWAYS RIGHT for it is the one the buyers themselves fix. Write for catalogs and any information to

G. A. Laude, Manager, Humboldt, Kan.

40 PRODUCING SHORTHORNS

Comprise the Sale Offering of John Ferguson

Cedar Vale, Kan., Monday, Oct. 13

36 FEMALES — 4 BULLS

10 cows with calves at foot and bred again.

18 cows to calve early.

4 open heifers.

These cattle are all well bred carrying Collynie and Golden Gloster blood.

The offering will present many bargains. Catalogs ready.

Auctioneers—Newcomb, Burgess and Shaff.

John Ferguson, Cedar Vale, Kansas

WHERE ARE THE SHORTHORN SALES October 7, 8 and 9?

October 7, the sale is at Olathe, Kan., and includes the Johnson county calf club offering of 35 yearling heifers. October 8, the sale is at Ottawa, Kan., under the management of Secretary Robbins of the Eastern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n. October 9, the sale is at Independence, Kan., and will include 200 head—the biggest sale of the season, and a Shorthorn show in the bargain. In the three sales 350 Shorthorns will be sold. Attend all; there's an education in it as well as many buying opportunities.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

LIVESTOCK SERVICE OF THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

FOR BUYERS OR SELLERS.

When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and mention this paper when writing advertisers. Also write this department direct, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

Those who have livestock for sale, will find advertising in these columns the most economical and effective means of locating buyers. When writing for rates always give number and description of animals for sale, and such other information as would attract the interest of prospective buyers if touched upon in the advertisement. You may need only a three line advertisement or it may be to your best interest to use a full page. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice.

T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor
ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY
Assistant

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A. B. Hunter, Special, 123 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Perecheron Horses.

Oct. 15—Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.
Oct. 29—J. R. Albert, Glen Elder, Kan.

Holsteins.

Oct. 7—Frank L. Snide, Gretna, Neb., at South Omaha.
Oct. 2—Orin R. Bales, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 11—W. E. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan., at Ft. Scott, Kan.
Oct. 14—Theo Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Oct. 16—Perry Perdue, Carlton, Kan.
Oct. 14—D. E. Flower, Mulvane, Kan. W. H. Mott, sales manager, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 27—Harper county breeders sale. W. H. Mott, sales manager, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 30—Combination sale. W. J. O'Brien, Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.
Nov. 13—14—Nebraska breeders sale, So. Omaha, Neb.
Nov. 14—Tonganoxie Calf Club, W. J. O'Brien, Sale Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.
Nov. 16—Combination sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Mgr.
Nov. 13—Linwood calf club, Linwood, Kan. A. E. Neale, Manhattan, Kan., Mgr.
Oct. 22—A. E. Helm, Glen Elder, Kan.
Nov. 17—Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas, The Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.
Dec. 11—12—Consignment sale, Leavenworth, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Feb. 17—18—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas combination sale. Dwight Williams, Mgr., Omaha, Neb.
Mch. 23—24—Annual sale Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas at Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 6—Perry Bros., Alta Vista, Kan.
Oct. 6—John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan.
Oct. 15—E. W. Ringen, Summerfield, Kan.
L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Oct. 16—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n sale, Blue Rapids, Kansas. Guy Steele, Sec'y and Sales Mgr., Barnes, Kan.
Oct. 17—Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan.
Oct. 23—Harper Co. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.
Oct. 27—W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan.
Oct. 28—Paul Williams, Marion, Kan.
Oct. 29—Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Kan.
Oct. 30—Mrs. Fay Stewart, Council Grove, Kan.
Oct. 30—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, Council Grove, Kan.
Oct. 31—Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan., at Alma, Kan.
Nov. 1—V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.
Nov. 4—N. D. Pike, Weatherford, Okla. L. J. McClure, sales manager.

Jersey Cattle.

Oct. 14—W. H. Rehmer, Asherville, Kan.
Oct. 22—A. E. Helm, Glen Elder, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 7—Geo. Lorimer, Mgr., Morse, Kan. Sale at Olathe, Kan.
Oct. 8—F. Joe Robbins, Mgr., Ottawa, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 9—G. A. Laude, Mgr., Humboldt, Kan. Sale at Independence, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla.
Oct. 23—V. A. Plymat, Barnard, Kan.
Oct. 24—C. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.
Oct. 29—J. R. Albert, Glen Elder, Kan.
Nov. 5—E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kan.
Nov. 5—Association sale, El Reno, Okla. C. H. Roberts, Mgr.
Nov. 5—Ed Stunkel, Peck, Kan.
Nov. 6—Association sale, Peabody, Kan. O. A. Homan, Mgr.
Nov. 6—Second annual sale, Peabody, Kan. O. A. Homan, Mgr.
Nov. 11—Joe Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 11—Ernst & Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 12—Jefferson County Breeders' Ass'n sale, Fairbury, Neb.
Nov. 14—C. A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan.
Nov. 19—Rio Grande Stock Farm, Muskogee, Okla. Clark Berry, Mgr.
Nov. 26—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association at Concordia, Kan.; E. A. Cory, Mgr., Talmo, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle.

Dec. 17—Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.
Apr. 6—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle.

Nov. 12—Kansas Ayrshire breeders sale, Topeka, Kan. Jas. W. Linn, Sec'y, Manhattan, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 15—F. M. Harney & Son, Julian, Neb.
Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan., at Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Oct. 20—L. V. O'Keefe, Stilwell, Kan.

Oct. 22—Lauer, Merdinger & Arnold, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan., in Norton, Kan.
Nov. 1—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Nov. 5—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.
Nov. 14—C. A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan.
Jan. 16—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.
Feb. 4—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 5—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 15—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 28—Ed H. Brunner, Jewell, Kan.
Feb. 27—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.
Mch. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 29—Geo. G. Eakin & Son, Delta, Kan.
Nov. 18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 15—R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan.
Oct. 16—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Oct. 19—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 14—Theo Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Oct. 16—D. M. Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.
Oct. 18—Rule & Greenleaf, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 18—R. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 18—Rule & Greenleaf, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 18—Jno. C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 20—Skinner & Son, Bedford, Iowa.
Oct. 21—W. A. Dugan, Colo, Iowa.
Oct. 21—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 22—Pfinder & McClelland, Clarinda, Iowa.
Oct. 23—Day & Welch, Villisca, Iowa.
Oct. 24—Dean F. Sweney, Shenandoah, Ia.
Nov. 4—McClelland Bros., Bondurant, Ia.
Nov. 7—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Jan. 6—W. H. Taber, Inaman, Neb.
Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Jan. 22—Slaco & Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan.
Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—Smith & Swartley, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. E. Labert, Overton, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.
Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 29—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.
Jan. 30—R. E. Tyler, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 30—L. B. Benson, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.
Feb. 2—J. R. Breed, Hydro, Okla.
Feb. 5—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.
Feb. 6—Kansas Breeders' Association, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 7—F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan.
Feb. 7—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.
Feb. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 13—Zink Stock Farm, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 17—Combination sale, Beloit, Kan. W. Jones, Mgr., Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 15—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Feb. 15—C. W. Fosburg, Holdrege, Neb.
Feb. 18—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 19—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 20—B. W. Gonyers, Marion, Kan.
Feb. 21—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 24—A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
Feb. 24—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 25—H. Wernimant, Ohlawa, Neb.
Feb. 25—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 25—J. R. Grover, Sentinel, Okla.
Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
Feb. 26—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Ohio, Neb.
Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.
Feb. 28—C. W. Johnston, Red Cloud, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 21—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
Feb. 12—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Field Notes.

BY J. W. JOHNSON

C. A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan., Smith county, have announced November 14 as the date of their Shorthorn and Poland China sale. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze shortly.—Advertisement.

F. G. Houghton, Dunlap, Kan., Morris county, announces that a combination Shorthorn sale will be held at Council Grove, November 5. If you would like to consign to this sale write Mr. Houghton at once and he will be glad to give you all the information you want. Council Grove has a nice sale pavilion and is an ideal place to hold a sale.—Advertisement.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan., start their Red Poll advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They have for sale some young bulls and heifers, the best they ever raised, so Mr. Morrison writes and out of 20 cows that are wonderful producers. The Morrises are old breeders and well and favorably known all over the country as breeders of Red Polls. Write them if you are in the market for a bull or a few heifers.—Advertisement.

The date of the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association sale, which is to be held at Concordia, Kan., is November 26. If you have anything to sell in this sale you should write to Sales Manager E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., at once as entries will close in a short time. If you are not a member send along the membership fee which is \$1.00 and you will be paid up for one year and entitled to consign to the association sale at Concordia. But act at once if you want to sell in this sale.—Advertisement.

Ralph P. Wells, Formoso, Kan., Jewell county, was planning a bred sow sale for this winter but has given it up and is starting his advertisement in the Duroc Jersey section this week in which he offers the tops of his spring crop of boars by Highland Cherry King and King Joe. He will also sell some bred sows to reduce the number he has on hand now and moderate prices will be made on everything. Especially on these boars if you write at once as he does not want to hold them too long. Write today if you want a boar that is right in blood lines and a good individual.—Advertisement.

Duroc Boar Attraction.

W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan., Nemaha county, is a breeder of Duroc Jerseys that is satisfied with the good ones only. He believes in keeping a less number but taking good care of those he does have. His 1919 spring crop of boars and gilts are great. He had planned on selling a select lot of boars with his neighbor breeders, Kempin Bros., but they have decided to call off this

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Park Place Shorthorns

SHORTHORN BULLS, herd header prospects and rugged young fellows for the farmer. SHORTHORN FEMALES, foundation stock for the breeder and others suited to the farmer's needs. If you want cows, heifers or bulls, one to a carload, we can please you. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. Health certificates furnished. Write me when you will call.



Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas
Fourth National Bank Bldg.

Shorthorn Reduction

15 cows and heifers bred to our herd bull, Sultan 529452, a grandson of Villager and Whitehall Sultan. 10 open heifers 10 to 18 months old. 14 bulls from 8 to 18 months old. Good Scotch breeding.

THEO. OLSON & SONS, Owners
LEONARDVILLE, KANSAS
Riley County.

We are 7 miles west of Randolph, 5 N. E. Leonardville, 10 from Riley, 30 northeast of Manhattan. Good auto roads.

Tomson Shorthorns

Chief Stock Bulls
Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan.

200 High Class Cattle

Write us when you need a herd bull.

TOMSON BROTHERS

CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.
R. R. Station, Wakarusa R. R. Station, Willard
on the Santa Fe on the Rock Island

SHORTHORN REDUCTION SALE

Including my herd bull, Gloster Boy, 4 years old, dark red, wt. 2300, pure Scotch. Keeping his heifers. 28 females—bred cows and heifers. Cows with calves at foot, five young bulls ready for service. Splendid Scotch breeding.

Reasonable prices and a close price to anyone taking them all.
Write for descriptions and prices.

Paul Borland, Clay Center, Kan.

PEARL SHORTHORNS

Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, six to 18 months, for sale. Reds and roans. One or a carload. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS
DICKINSON COUNTY.

Golden Belt Shorthorns

Herd established 17 years. 150 head. 11 bulls from 12 to 16 months old. One two-year-old bull. All solid reds. Write for prices or visit herd.

GEO. CRAMER, Kanorado, (Sherman Co.), Kansas.
Shorthorn Cattle For Sale
Cows, heifers and bulls, reds and roans, for sale cheap to dissolve partnership. Paul Cashatt, Oskaloosa, Kan.

8 REGISTERED SHORTHORN COWS
For sale; cows bred, 4 calves by side.
J. J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings.

For prices, etc., write or see
E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

Red Poll Dispersion at Private Treaty
No reservations. This herd represents individual merit and the bloodlines of the most desirable families of the breed.
T. G. MCKINLEY, ALTA VISTA, KANSAS

L. S. CREMO, RED POLLS
Eight bulls for sale from 12 to 18 months old. Also cows and heifers for sale.
ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. **HALLORAN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.**

Registered Red Poll Cattle
CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
Bulls, cows and heifers for sale.
C. E. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

CHOICE YOUNG REGISTERED RED POLL
bulls. Best of breeding.
R. E. Weeks, Phillipsburg, Kansas

sale and the top gilts will be reserved for their combination bred sow sale, February 25. Fifteen of the top boars raised by Mr. Hilbert will be sold privately at attractive prices to move them quick. His advertisement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in the Duroc Jersey section and you will do well to write him right away about a boar.—Advertisement.

Kempin Bros. Will Sell Privately.

Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan., Nemaha county, have decided to call off their fall sale of Duroc Jersey boars and have selected 15 of their top boars to sell at private sale. These boars are of the best of fashionable breeding and the best of individuals and will be priced to move them quick. They are going to hold a bred sow sale in Corning, February 25, in which they and their neighbor breeder, W. H. Hilbert, will sell drafts from both herds that will be outstanding. The Kempins were exhibitors at the Topeka fair and were among the best buyers in the leading Kansas sales last winter. Better write them at once about a boar as you will be able to buy their best at prices that will be right.—Advertisement.

The Plymat Shorthorns.

V. A. Plymat, Barnard, Kan., will sell 52 Shorthorns in a public sale at his farm near Barnard, Kan., Thursday, October 23. For years Mr. Plymat has been raising pure Shorthorns and now is compelled to reduce the herd. There will be 44 cows and heifers, either with calves at foot or bred. Most of them are bred to Sultan's Model, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan. Others are bred to a polled bull, Buster Overlook. Eight of the cows are polled and many of them raise polled calves when bred to a horned bull. Barnard is on the Santa Fe, a branch running from Manchester but making connections in the morning at Abilene for Barnard. The farm is only three miles out and the train will be met. Auto roads are usually good in that part of the country. It is only 20 miles to Beloit and about 18 miles to Lincoln, 25 miles to Minneapolis and that is the way to come if roads are good. Catalogs are ready to mail and you should ask Mr. Plymat for one today.—Advertisement.

Want Holsteins?

W. P. Perdue and F. R. Van Vorst, both of Carlton, Kan., Dickinson county, have decided to reduce their herds of high grade Holsteins because they do not want to milk so many this winter. They are showing help and are going to sell in public sale at the farm of W. P. Perdue, near Carlton, 65 head in all, consisting of 45 cows and heifers that are either fresh or will freshen by December. They are selling the ones that you will want if you want milk cows this winter. There are also 10 two and three-year-old bred heifers that will freshen in February and March; 10 yearling heifers that are open; a herd bull that they are thru with, three years old and sold guaranteed. Everything is tuberculin tested and a very desirable lot of high grade Holsteins. You can write either party for further information if you desire but you better be at the sale if you want milk cows. W. H. Mott, of Herington, will manage the sale.—Advertisement.

Durocs, Ottawa, October 18.

Rule & Greenleaf, Ottawa, Kan., will sell Duroc Jersey boars and gilts in the livestock sale pavilion, Ottawa, Saturday, October 18. In this sale they will sell 20 boars and 20 gilts of March farrow that you want to see before you buy a boar or gilts. The catalog that is now ready to mail will give you the breeding and you will be interested in it if you know about Duroc Jersey affairs of the last few years. Among the litters that have been drawn upon for these spring boars and gilts is one or two by Victor's High Orion by High Orion, the grand champion boar at the Missouri state fair 1918. Others are by Sensation Climax by Sensation. Sensation Climax is called the great son of Sensation and \$5,000 was refused for him. Mammoth Wonder, the first prize boar at Missouri state fair 1918 was the sire of another fine litter from which boars and gilts have been cataloged. Others are by Commander's Wonder, a Longview boar. Everything in the sale is immunized and boars and gilts not related can be bought. It is one of the real opportunities to buy the tops at what are sure to be low prices. Ask for the catalog today.—Advertisement.

Mosse's Chester White Sale.

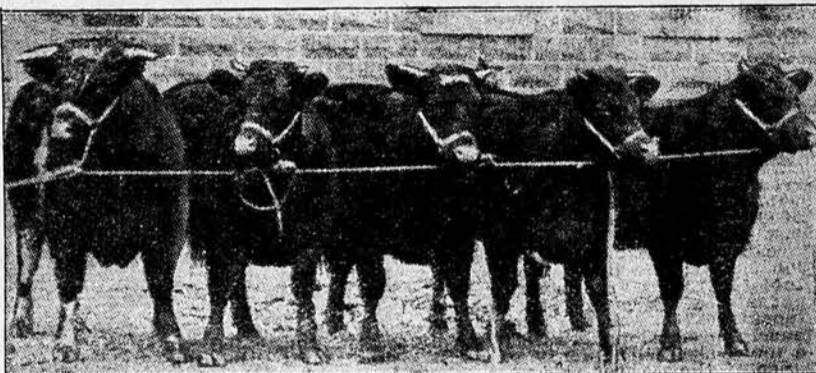
Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., proprietor of the Kansas herd of big type Chester Whites, will sell 40 head in his boar and gilt sale at Leavenworth, Kan., Tuesday, October 21. This is very likely the strongest offering of Chester Whites ever made in the west and any Chester White breeder needing a boar or a few gilts should avail himself of this opportunity to buy at the fountain head the best to be had anywhere and very likely at very ordinary prices. In five leading state fairs this fall Arthur Mosse has received 99 premiums on his Chester White exhibit and the herd is now at the national swine show at Des Moines, Ia. At Lincoln, Neb., Topeka and Hutchinson he won the lion's share and his herd was conceded one of the best ever shown at these fairs. His sale on October 21 is made up of boars fully as large and good in every way as those shown at the fairs. The gilts are a splendid lot of the larger type Chester Whites that would make any breeder or farmer proud to own them. Leavenworth is easily reached every hour from Kansas City over the electric line and there are 20 trains daily in and out of Leavenworth. Write at once for the catalog and go to the sale if you possibly can if you need a boar or gilts.—Advertisement.

Blue Valley Hereford Dispersion.

Fred R. Cottrell's dispersion sale of Herefords at his big Blue Valley breeding farm, Irving, Kan., Friday, October 17, marks the closing out of one of the oldest herds of Herefords in the west. This herd was founded here more than 27 years ago and the 135 head to be sold in this dispersion sale were practically all bred by Mr. Cottrell on his farm. There will be 50 cows in the sale and all of them will either have a calf at foot or be well along in calf. Breeding cows have been retained in the herd because of their proven worth as producers and everything else has been culled out and the 50 cows that go in this sale are the kind that any breeder or farmer can buy with the assurance that they will be money makers. There will be 22 open heifers and 30 calves that are the surest things in the world as money makers in the hands of either breeders or farmers. But the 33 nice yearling bulls are sure to be the bargains in the sale. Mr. Cottrell realizes this and they will sell every one of them regardless of the price. Farmers and breeders who are going to need a bull this fall or winter or early spring should realize this and be

V. A. Plymat's Shorthorn Sale

Barnard, Kansas, Thursday, October 23



Sale at my farm in Mitchell county three miles northeast of Barnard, 20 miles southeast of Beloit.

It is necessary to reduce my herd of Shorthorns and the 52 head selected for this draft sale are a fair division of my herd.

44 cows and heifers with calves at foot or bred, ranging in ages from two to six years.

A few of the cows have been purchased but most of them have been raised on the farm. They are bred to Sultan's Model, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan. A few are bred to Buster Overlook, a polled bull. Eight of the cows are polled and many of them are raising polled calves. All of the cattle are nice reds.

Six Young Bulls From 6 to 12 Months Old.

For catalogs, address,

V. A. PLYMAT,
Barnard, Kansas

Auctioneers: Will Myers, Beloit, Kansas; Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kansas.

J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

30 Days Shorthorn Sale

I have just decided to disperse my Shorthorn herd and the 44 head go at private sale in lots to suit purchaser. The prices will be right. The offering consists of

17 cows, four two-year-olds, eight yearlings and my herd bull.
14 spring calves, choice, half bulls and half heifers. Everything nice dark reds and mostly Scotch topped, with a few pure Scotch. Ellsworth is 40 miles west of Salina on the Union Pacific main line and the Golden Belt auto road. Write for full particulars.

Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kan.

LEST YOU FORGET

The Big Hereford Cow and Heifer Sale
At Sunrise Stock Farm

Manhattan, Kan., Oct. 18

At which time and place I will sell about 75 head of the best Hereford females ever sold from SUNRISE FARM. Remember this closes the series of Blue River Valley Sales. Be sure to attend them all. Write for catalog.

Will H. Rhodes, Manhattan, Kan.

Dispersion Sale Rocky Boy Herefords

At farm 3 mi. west of town,
Summerfield, Kan.,
Wednesday, October 15

Sale starts promptly at 1:30 p. m.

50 females, 33 of them with calves at foot, four splendid herd bulls, 12 yearling bulls.

Four cows 13 years old; two cows 12 years old; one cow 11 years old; one cow 10 years old; three cows 9 years old; one cow 8 years old; five cows 6 years old; eight cows 4 years old; six heifers 3 years old; five heifers, 2 years old; fourteen heifers 1 year old; twelve bulls 1 year old; two bulls 2 years old, and two bulls 3 years old. Fifteen yearling heifers, six by Rocky Boy 293177, a 3,000-pound breeding bull; five by Rocky Bob 560081; two by Beau Mystic 445512; one by Mentone's Best 422714, and one by Rubis 478120. Five heifers 2 years old, three by Rocky Boy 293177; one by Rocky Bob 560081; one by Mentone's Best 422714, and one by Rubis 478120. Three cows by Rocky Boy; one by Domino; one by Repeater 25th; one by Repeater 8th; one by Repeater 17th, and the others of the offering being intensely bred along Anxiety 4th lines. If you believe in more size with plenty of quality don't miss this sale. Cause of their great size with which is combined lots of quality. Everything goes on this date, and there are just 99 of them.

Sale Calendar: Ed Ringen, Summerfield, Oct. 15; Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association, Blue Rapids, Oct. 16; Fred Cottrell, Irving, Oct. 17. All sales are in Marshall county and within easy driving distance.

ED. RINGEN, Owner, SUMMERFIELD, KANSAS

For the catalog address L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan., Sale Manager.

Auctioneers: P. M. Gross, L. R. Brady, Lester Lowe, J. A. Howell, J. W. Johnson, Feldman Capper Farm Press. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when asking for catalog. The management likes to know where you saw the ad.



Rocky Tom by Rocky Boy, 2,600 pound 3-year-old.

tunity to secure a boar right here in Kansas that is as well bred as can be bought anywhere. Fern Moser has certainly put his money in the kind of sows that produce the best and bred as they are you simply can't beat this opportunity. They are not loaded up with fat to help make them sell but will be in just the best of condition to go out and make good in the herds where they are needed. Such an offering would command several times what it will here on the above date if it was being sold by some older and more noted breeder. But Mr. Moser does not expect the big prices in this sale. He is in the business to stay and wants to build from the bottom and is sure that this kind of breeding and individuals will meet with the approval of Kansas breeders. Come to the sale and be convinced. But first be sure and write at once for the catalog which is ready to mail. Address, Fern J. Moser, Sabatha, Kan.—Advertisement.

Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale.

Hereford breeders and farmers should be interested in the annual fall breeders' sale of Herefords which the Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association will hold in the pavilion at Blue Rapids, October 16. This sale follows the Ed Ringen sale at Summerfield which is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and is the day before the Fred Cottrell sale at Irving and all three sales can be attended without any additional expense. In this sale the association is selling 60 head, 55 females and five bulls. Every animal has been inspected and passed upon by competent judges and will be up to the standard demanded by this association. A look at the list of consignors will convince anyone that the offering is going to be good. These association sales are regular events at Blue Rapids and this is the regular annual sale. It is not simply a place to consign some undesirable cattle but on reverse it is a place where real Herefords, the kind that popularize the breed are found. This is the reason for the organization and it is the constant aim of the association to put in better cattle each year than was in the preceding sale. C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kan., will be pleased to receive your request for the catalog and you will receive a copy by return mail.—Advertisement.

The Adams & Mason Polands.

Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan., Saline county, are Poland China breeders that have been winning right along at the Kansas fairs this fall on their Polands. At Hutchinson at the Kansas state fair they win four firsts, two seconds and one third. At the Free Fair at Topeka they won one first, one second and at Oklahoma they were showing more Polands and expected to win their share at least but I have not heard at this writing. Their annual fall boar and gilt sale is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and I wish every breeder and farmer that wants to buy a real herd boar could see the boars and gilts that go in this sale. There will be three boars and two gilts by Col. Jack in this sale that would bring a pile of money if they were selling in Iowa or Nebraska where this kind of boars and gilts command better prices. But the breeder that is figuring on purchasing an outstanding boar should not fail to be at this sale. A litter of nine by Giant Bob won first on herd bred and owned by exhibitor and first on get of sire at Hutchinson is represented in the sale by two boars and two gilts, one of each winning first in class at Topeka and Hutchinson. There will be one choice boar and one gilt by Buster Over and three boars and three gilts by Bob Quality. In addition to these there will be a string of mighty good ones by Giant Bob and Wonder Timm. The offering as a whole is a very typical lot of boars and gilts and no breeder will be disappointed if he attends this sale. It is also a mighty good place to buy some gilts that will make you good money later on in the winter when they are high. The catalogs are ready to mail. Address Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan., Saline county.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Flower's Holsteins Sell October 14.

D. E. Flower, Mulvane, Kan., one of the real up to date breeders of purebred Holstein-Friesians in that well known Holstein center, will hold his annual sale of purebred Holsteins at his farm October 14, and not October 22 as previously announced. Mr. Flower was a breeder of Holstein-Friesians in Wisconsin before coming to Mulvane where he bought a nice farm and located his great herd. This is his first sale and it is to be an annual event. The catalog can be secured by addressing Sale Manager W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., or Mr. Flower at Mulvane.—Advertisement.

The W. A. Wood Durocs.

W. A. Wood, Elmdale, Kan., has a fine lot of Duroc spring pigs for sale. They are good individuals with good blood behind them. One of Mr. Wood's herd boars is by Great Wonder, the Iowa grand champion in 1917, and winner of 2nd place at the 1917 National Swine Show at Omaha. Another herd boar is by Cherry King Disturber and out of a sow whose dam was a grand champion and whose first three sires were grand champions. These pigs are well worth considering. Write W. A. Wood today. Please mention the Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

R. C. Smith's Duroc Sale, Sedgwick, Kan., October 15.

R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kansas, sells 50 Durocs at the Smithdale Stock Farm, October 15. The offering is of good blood lines and consists of the following: Four tried sows that have had one litter each and rebred to have pigs at side sale day, 20 fall gilts bred to have pigs at side sale day. This should be a good opportunity for buyers to select sows already with pigs at side and thereby eliminate possible loss at pigging time. Sixteen spring gilts and 10 spring boars out of the four tried sows. Following the hog sale Mr. Smith will sell two fine yearling Holstein bulls nearly ready for service. These bulls are pedigreed. Sedgwick is conveniently located on the Santa Fe between Wichita and Newton and has hourly interurban service from Newton, Wichita and Hutchinson. Mr. Smith has an advertisement in this issue. Write him today for catalog, mentioning Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Becker's Poland China Boars.

J. H. Becker, Newton, Kansas, offers some choice Poland China boars at quick selling prices. Mr. Becker is a man that saves only the best of his spring boars for his customers, hence his customers are always pleased with whatever they buy. Write early and get one of these good young boars.—Advertisement.

on hand in order to save themselves from \$50 to \$150 on a bull. It won't take much to winter him and you will have him ready for service when you want him. It will be a great day for farmers and breeders looking for a bull. The herd bull, Compton Lad 500755, will be sold and is sure to go below his worth as bulls of this kind never bring their real value in a sale of this kind. The catalog is ready to mail and you can have one by addressing Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan.—Advertisement.

Helm's Holstein Dispersion.

A. E. Helm's Holstein dispersion, Glen Elder, Kansas, Mitchell county, Wednesday, October 22, is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. Helm has just decided to close out his herd of Holsteins which he intended to build up to a great herd. It is a splendid herd of dairy cattle and the opportunity to buy the right kind of registered Holsteins very reasonably is great. Included in the sale is Prince Calamity Clothilde 214762, a great bull just in his prime. There are 18 purebreds consisting of nine cows and heifers and all of them will freshen before December 1. Four splendid purebred bull calves with A. R. O. backing. There are ten heifers sold open that are purebred but can't be recorded. Also four high grade cows to freshen in November. Glen Elder is in Mitchell county about 14 miles west of Beloit on the Central branch of the Missouri Pacific. The catalog is ready to mail and you will receive a copy promptly upon request to Mr. Helm.—Advertisement.

Rocky Boy Hereford Dispersion.

Ed Ringen's dispersion of his famous Rocky Boy Herefords at his farm three miles west of Summerfield, Kan., on the Kansas-Nebraska state line, Wednesday, October 16, should attract a large crowd of Hereford breeders and farmers interested in larger Herefords. Mr. Ringen decided to close out his herd just a few months ago and the entire herd of 99 head go in this sale. There are 50 females in the sale and 33 of them will sell with calves at foot. There will be 15 yearling heifers, a nice number of them by the great Rocky Boy, the famous 3000-pound bull that has made the Ringen herd talked about all over the country. Five two-year-old heifers and 12 yearling bulls that you must see to appreciate. The four herd bulls, two of them two years old and two that are three years old will surely please you if you like big Herefords. In the advertisement in this issue is the picture of one of them, Rocky Tom, three years old, and weighing over 2600. This is a closing out sale that no breeder or farmer intending to buy Herefords should miss. Mr. Ringen has spent his life in building up this Hereford herd and you now have the opportunity to buy selections from it at your own price and just the number and kind you want. The sale will commence at 1:30 P. M. sharp. It is driving distance from Marysville on the Blue Valley branch of the Union Pacific and good railroad connections can be made. Ask your railroad agent to route you. See the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Red Durocs at Home.

Fern J. Moser, Sabatha, Kan., will sell 50 Duroc Jerseys, boars and gilts in his annual boar and gilt sale in the new sale pavilion, Sabatha, Tuesday, October 21. I wish that every breeder of Durocs would turn to his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and study the breeding of the great boars that this offering was sired by. I am sure that practically every Duroc Jersey breeder that reads the Farmers Mail and Breeze is familiar with these great boars and will appreciate the great oppor-

Kansas Calendar of HEREFORD SALES

500 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Monday, October 27

W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan. 75 Head

Tuesday, October 28

Paul Williams, Marion, Kan. 80 Head

Wednesday, October 29

Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan. 80 Head

Thursday A. M., October 30

Mrs. Fay Steward, Council Grove, Kan., Dispersion... 60 Head

Thursday P. M., October 30

Kansas Hereford Breeders' Assn., Council Grove, Kan. 75 Head

Friday, October 31

Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan., Sale at Alma, Kan. 60 Head

Saturday, November 1

V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan. 90 Head

For Catalogs Write,

**Mr. E. D. George, Sec'y Kansas Hereford
Breeders Assoc'n, Council Grove, Kansas**

Auctioneers—Col. Fred Reppert and Others.



POLLED SHORTHORNS
Young bulls of Scotch breeding. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan.
**WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS
MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE**

138 Registered Herefords Anxiety 4th Breeding
52 COWS, 22 OPEN HEIFERS, 30 CALVES, 34 BULLS.

52 COWS, 22 OPEN HEIFERS, 30 CALVES, 34 BULLS.

138 Registered Hereford
52 COWS, 22 OPEN HEIFERS, 30 CALVES, 34 BULLS.
 Herd established 27 years—every animal bred on Blue Valley Hereford Farm. Cows, descendants of Boatman 56011; cows sired by son of Generous 228518; Constantine 154909, grandsons of March On 5th 96536, Beau Mystic 179920. Open heifers, calves, bulls, sired by Compton Lad 500755.
 Bulls all of serviceable age. A number good enough to head best herds.
 Compton Lad 500755, grandson of Bonnie Brae 8th 239653.
 27 years of Scientific Breeding. Send for catalog, addressing,

228518; Constantine 101000, 2—
Herd Bull Sells—Compton Lad 500755, grandson of Bonnie Brae on 433000.
Plan to attend this dispersion sale and profit by Mr. Cottrell's 27 years of Scientific Breeding. Send for catalog, addressing,
Blue Valley Hereford Farm, IRVING, KANSAS

Leon F. Montague, Mgr., Blue Valley Hereford Farm, IRVING, KANSAS
 Cols. Gross, Brady, McCulloch and Stiles, Auctioneers. E. D. George, Clerk.

The Duroc Jersey sale of R. E. Steele, Falls City, Nebr., is to be an after supper affair. At 5:30 P. M. the breeders there for the sale will take supper at the National Hotel in Falls City and at 6:30 the sale will start. The date is October 18. See advertisement.—Advertisement.

Simon's Duroc Sale.
On October 18, 1919, John Simon will sell a fine lot of early spring boars. He has one of the large herds in the state and is making a business of raising Durocs. These boars are the tops out of the 35 head of brood sows that Mr. Simon has on his farm at this time. Simon's Top Col., the outstanding herd boar at the head of this herd, is without a doubt one of the best breeding boars of the Duroc breed. Write John Simon, Humboldt, Neb., for catalog.—Advertisement.

Foss Sells Durocs and Holsteins.
As his sale advertisement sets forth, Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb., has included some good Holstein cattle in his annual fall sale, the first of which is scheduled only for Durocs. This sale (at Sunny Slope Farm near Sterling) is set for October 14. The Duroc offering is set for October 14. It contains, in addition to the usual lot of selected spring boars, the herd boar, Criterion; several choice sows with litters at foot; some fall gilts just right to breed for early spring litters and some selected spring gilts. You must get the catalog. Mention this paper when writing for it.—Advertisement.

Foss' Big Duroc and Holstein Sale.

On October 14, Theodore Foss, Sterling, Nebraska, will sell at the Sunny Slope Stock Farm, a grand good offering of both registered Duroc Jersey hogs and Holstein cattle. One of the big attractions will be that wonderful herd boar, Critterion. This boar without a doubt is one of the very best Duroc herd boars to be found. He is exceptionally smooth with extremely high arch back, tall, deep bodied, great sprung ribs, excellent ham and as heavy boned as one can find. Mr. Foss has several good herd boars and has decided to sell a boar that will make you want him when you see him. He is sired by Wonder Gano and out of a Chief Queen dam, tracing back to Colonel Gano and Chief Select. Mr. Foss is selling 25 spring boars, 10 spring gilts and four sows with litters. This offering is sired by this grand boar Critterion, Disturber of Sterling, A. Top Pathfinder, King's Wonder, Jack's A. Top Pathfinder, King's E and Ideal Path-finder, Orion the 3d, Orion E and Sensation, Dis-turber of Idlewild, A. Top Pathfinder, Ne-braska Pathfinder, King Orion, Jr., King Colonel, Deed's Illustrator, King's Sensation and Great Wonder. This offering is very strong in blood lines and also quality of individuals. The registered Holsteins that are to be sold are one bull, four cows, three of which have calved recently, one to be fresh in December, two male calves and two heifer calves. Write Mr. Foss for catalog at once.—Advertisement.

An Outstanding Duroc Offering.
R. E. Steele, of Falls City, Nebr., will sell by far the best offering both in breeding and quality that he has ever sold. He will sell spring boars and gilts sired by boars of breeding history. In this sale will be sold

45 spring boars, 14 open gilts, 1 fall boar and 5 sows with litters at side. Mr. Steele has a herd that was good enough to attract a California buyer that bought a car load of his fine sows. A litter by Pathfinder and a Creator gilt that goes in this sale are eye openers. See them sale day. This offering is well grown out with good bone and good quality. Sale at farm land one-half mile east of Falls City, Nebr., on Oct. 18, 1919. Write Mr. Steele for catalog at once. —Advertisement.

The L. V. O'Keefe Herd.

The L. V. O'Keefe Herd.
On Monday, October 20, L. V. O'Keefe, of Stillwell, Kansas, will sell 45 head of big, smooth Poland China boars and gilts. They are sired mainly by Model Big Jones, the famous Big Jones, and Big Quality Bob, by Bob's Equal, the great breeding boar owned by Isaac F. Tyson of Harrisonville, Mo. The offering is out of sows by Wedds Long King, A King, Expansion Wonder No. 2nd, King Wonder 2nd, etc. This band Mr. O'Keefe has ever sold and they are a very attractive lot, nicely bred and fed and grown for the best interests of the buyer. Keep this sale in mind and arrange to attend if in need of a big husky boar or good gilts. Anybody with a good mind and a ready tongue, cannot attend this sale, the Capern representative will gladly handle your bids in a capable and conscientious manner.—
Advertisement.

A new firm composed of A. J. Winn, R. C. Krueger and C. E. Winn has been organized for breeding and dealing in registered Holstein and Guernsey cattle. The members of the firm are well known residents of Coffey county and the Winnwood Dairy Farm, which will be the seat of their operations, is located near the county seat.—Advertisement.

200 Shorthorns Show And Sell

It has remained for the Southeast Kansas Shorthorn association to put on events on a big scale. A big free show will be held at Independence, Kansas, Wednesday, October 8, at which 150 Shorthorns with 50 calves at the foot will compete for prizes offered by the association and by the commercial club of Independence. On the next day, the 9th, one of these cattle go in the sale at that place. It isn't often that you can have 200 head to choose from in a sale and if you want a good time with fraternal Shorthorn spirit and a good chance to make judicious selections of desirable breeding stock, this will be your chance. You can still get the catalog if you rush. Write G. A. Laude, Humboldt, and see advertisement in this paper.—Advertisement.

Henry Field in Spotted Polands.

Henry Field in Spotted Pomeranians. "Manti Hog Farms" is the name under which Henry Field, the famous seedsmen, comes before the public as a breeder of Spotted Poland Chins. Over the signature, "Manti Hog Farms, Shenandoah, Ia.," Mr. Field's first advertisement appears in this paper. Always mention this paper in answering his advertisement. He names his prices, guarantees his output, and means business.—Advertisement.

The Annual Sale of the Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association

60 Head—55 Females; 5 Bulls

**In The Association Sale Pavilion
Blue Rapids, Kan., Thurs., Oct. 16**

These well known members of this big association are the consignors:

These well known members of
J. J. Williams, Home City, Kan.
Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan.
Wm. Acker, Vermillion, Kan.
D. J. Mumaw, Onaga, Kan.
James Shaughnessy, Axtell, Kan.
Becket & Warren, Hiawatha, Kan.
S. W. Tilley, Irving, Kan.
Ed Boyer, Oketo, Kan.
U. G. Woodward, Glen Elder, Kan.

big association are the following:

Geo. E. Miller, Blue Rapids, Kan.
J. T. Sedlacek, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Drennon Bros., Blue Rapids, Kan.
Frank Sedlacek, Herkimer, Kan.
E. E. Merten, Clay Center, Kan.
J. A. Howell, Herkimer, Kan.
Mora Gidden, Emmett, Kan.
Paul Junod, Vermillion, Kan.
C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kan.

The sale offering is made up largely of the get of these bulls:

**AUTHOR DOMINO
BEAU COLUMBUS
BOATMAN JR.
WILEY FAIRFAX
LETHAM FAIRFAX**

BEAU PERFECTION 29TH
PARSIFAL 24TH
BEAU ULTRA
MASTER FAIRFAX
ROMANY RYE

Every animal has been inspected by a competent authority and every animal in the sale will be worthy. It is the regular annual breeders sale and only choice breeding animals are consigned.
The catalogs are ready to mail. Address

C. G. Steele, Sec'y, Barnes, Kan.

Auctioneers: P. M. Gross, L. R. Brady, Jesse Johnson,
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Farm Press.
Sale Calendar: Ed Ringen, Summerfield, October 15; N. K. H. F.
Asso., Blue Rapids, October 16; Fred Cottrell, Irving, October 17. All in
Marshall county and driving distance.

LUMBER & BUILDING MATERIAL

FROM
CAMP DONIPHAN-OKLAHOMA!

AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA

BUY NOW—GET IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

from our

Great Government Purchase!

Complete Buildings
LUMBER
DOORS
SASH

Get All Particulars of This Big Sale!

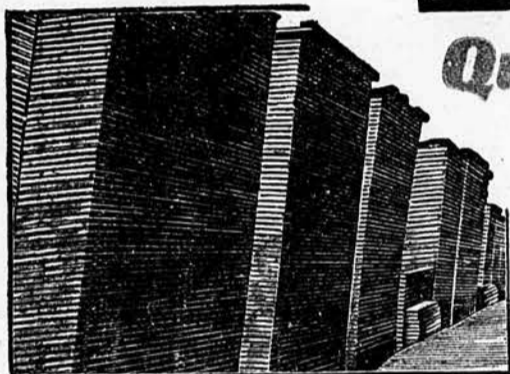
Here's big news for you! We have purchased Camp Doniphan complete. Millions of feet of high grade lumber, practically as good as new. It has seen scarcely two years service, and will be taken down by us with utmost care. Large quantities of sash, doors, pipe, fittings and heating apparatus—all dependable high grade material purchased by the Government under most rigid inspection.

Camp Doniphan is located at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, from which point shipment can be made direct if you are located in nearby territory. This sale not only offers big economy in your purchase of the material you need, but quick delivery. Our representative will be on the ground at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, prepared to show our material. All mail, however, must be sent to address below.

Just now we are actively engaged in the purchase of enormous quantities of Government and War supplies. Never in the history of our company have we had so many decided bargains to sell. We have a complete catalog which contains a general record of our purchases and thousands of other bargains. This book should be in your possession! Ask for your copy No. KF181.

We are preparing a complete list of the material secured in our purchase of Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma. Ask for your copy No. KE 57.

Electrical Supplies
Heating Outfits
ROOFING
PIPE



Quick Buyers Will Save Big Money!!

You people who live in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico have never had, to our knowledge, such a splendid opportunity to purchase high grade material. You can now buy any part of the millions of feet of high grade thoroughly seasoned lumber. You can purchase doors, windows, roofing, piping, valves, fittings, plumbing and heating material, and any of the other equipment which entered into the construction of this Camp.

When the news of this great sale becomes generally known, countless thousands of keen posted buyers in every section of the country will be quick to take advantage of these wonderful bargains. So don't delay! Sit right down and let us know what you can use. Or better, take the next train to Fort Sill and make your selections from the material itself.

Our representative will be on the ground to explain all details.

OTHER BARGAINS FROM OUR HEADQUARTERS AT CHICAGO!

Fine Roofing At Big Savings!

ACT QUICK—ORDER NOW!



This is your big chance to buy prepared roofing, Steel Roofing and Siding at an unusual savings. But you must act quickly to get your share of these snaps. **Now is the Time—Order Direct From This "Ad"**

Ajax high grade rubber surfaced roofing, put up 108 sq. ft. to the roll. Complete with nails and cement. **No. KE-302**, 3-ply, per roll, **\$1.41**; 2-ply, per roll, **\$1.31**; 1-ply, per roll, **\$1.07**.

Rawhide stone faced Gold Metal Roofing; guaranteed 15 years. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft., nails and cement included. **No. KE-303**, per roll, **\$2.20**.

Our famous Rawhide Rubber Roofing, 3-ply, guaranteed for 12 years, a high grade covering, rolls contain 108 sq. ft., nails and cement included. **No. KE-304**, 3-ply, per roll, **\$1.83**; 2-ply, per roll, **\$1.63**; 1-ply, per roll, **\$1.33**.

10,000 rolls of extra heavy high grade roofing, red or gray slate coated, rock faced, brown pebble coated, double sanded mineral or mica surfaced. **No. KE-305**, per roll of 108 sq. ft., nails and cement included, per roll, **\$1.93**.



CORRUGATED METAL ROOFING SHEETS

28 gauge painted 2½ in. corrugated, overhauled siding sheets, 5½ ft. long, **KE-306**, per 100 sq. ft., **\$2.00**.

26 gauge painted 2½ in. corrugated, overhauled roofing sheets, **No. KE-307**, per 100 square ft., **\$2.75**.

24 gauge extra heavy painted 2½ in. corrugated, overhauled sheets for roofing barns, graneries, etc. **No. KE-308**, per 100 sq. ft., **\$3.00**.

Government Barbed Wire!



For a limited time only we offer highest grade extra heavy barbed wire just purchased by us at less than the cost of manufacture. Made of 12 gauge wire; 4 point barbs ½ in. long, spaced 3 in. apart. Carefully coated with special weather-resisting paint accepted by the Government's Chemists as the best paint for wire protection. Put up in reels containing 750 ft. each weight per reel 58 lbs.

Order Lot No. 2-KE100. Price in carload lots (625 reels or more) per reel, **\$1.80**.

SPECIAL LOW SALE PRICES

2-KE101—Price in lots of (100 reels or more) per reel, **\$1.95**.

2-KE103—Price in lots of (25 reels or more) per reel, **\$2.05**.

2-KE102—Price in lots of (50 reels or more) per reel, **\$2.00**.

2-KE104—Price in lots of (less than 25 reels) per reel, **\$2.10**.

Watts Famous Corn Shellers!

This is our Fall Announcement and your best chance to own a World's Famous Watts Corn Sheller in any size—small, medium or large capacity. We offer them at Big Cut Prices under most liberal terms with a 60-Day Free Trial—guaranteed satisfaction.

\$69.50

Buy On Your Own Terms!



Watts No. 1 Corn Sheller for the man who shells corn only for his own use. Capacity 50 to 75 bushels per hour with a 3 H. P. engine, now **\$34.50**. **Order No. KE900**.

Watts No. 4 Corn Sheller with cleaning system, cob stacker and grain elevator, **\$69.50**. **Order No. KE901**. No. 4 Sheller with cleaning system, cob stacker, grain elevator and automatic feeder, as illustrated, **\$89.50**. **Order No. KE902**.

Watts No. 7 Corn Sheller with standard equipment including wagon box, grain elevator, cob stacker, type "R" feeder on steel trucks. Capacity 200 bushels per hour, now **\$265.00**. **Order No. KE903**.

Watts No. 8 Double Cylinder Corn Sheller for custom work. With standard equipment, wagon box elevator swivel cob stacker and feeder, horse hitch on steel trucks. Capacity 600 bushels per hour, now **\$390.00**. **Order No. KE905**.

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X27KE200	x2	x250 Pounds	x38.40
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27KE500	5	500 Pounds	\$5.00
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