

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

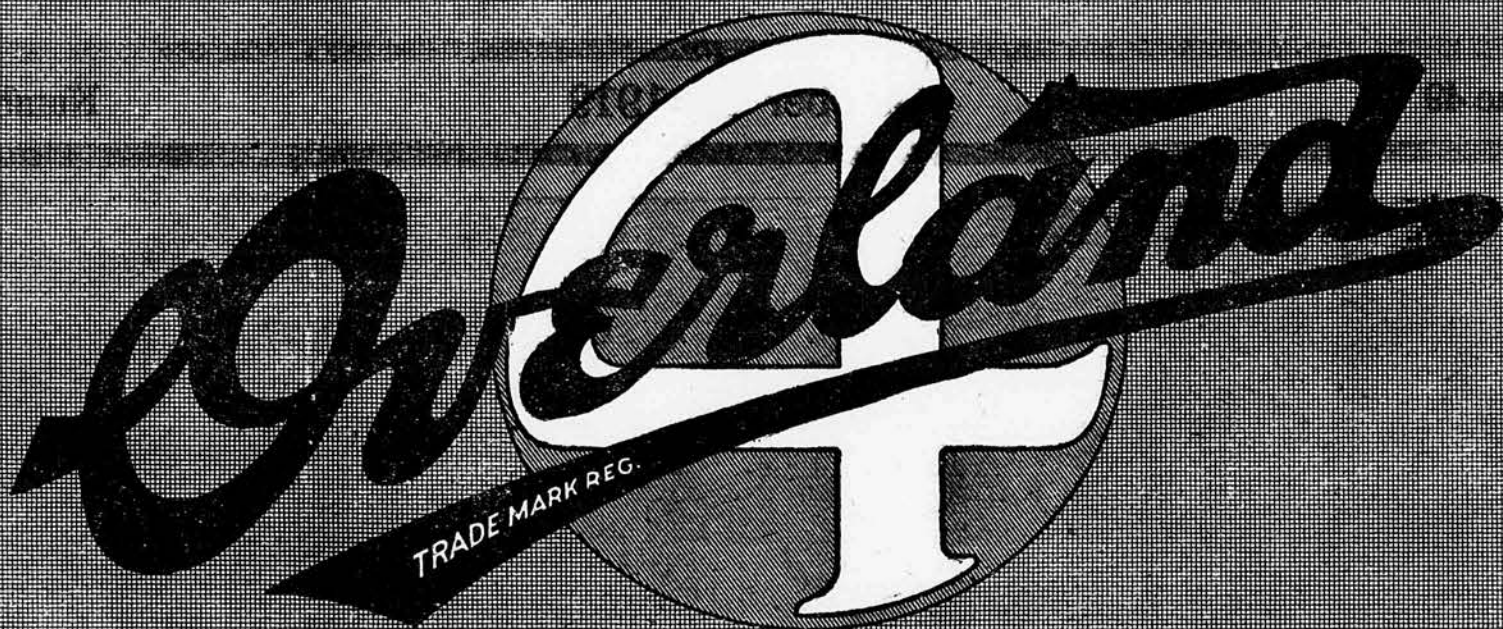
Volume 49

October 11, 1919

Number 41



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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Arthur Capper
PUBLISHER

Vol. 49

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No. 41

Water, Crops And Markets

By Charles Dillon

WHEN J. H. Christner went to the lower Rio Grande Valley from Nebraska, eight years ago, he was sent there by the family physician. Folks called him a physical wreck. The damage didn't go above his shoulders, however. His brain was all right. The people in and around Mercedes soon found it out, too. As for the rest of his big frame, the ocean breezes blowing up from the Gulf soon attended to that; it wasn't long before Christner began to study the land into which he had come. And he discovered things—things that had a mighty important bearing on the fortunes of the Rio Grande Valley farmers. I am going to try to tell the story as I heard Christner tell it, at Llano Grande, which is near Mercedes.

Having come from a state in which farmers have long been successful in co-operative enterprises it was natural that Christner turned first to the subject of marketing. He had invested his money in a valley having the best irrigation system in America, if the United States government reports are to be trusted, not even excepting the Imperial Valley of California, a region where water was ready for the users when they needed it. This meant crop certainty, for we are all agreed, I believe, that given soil and water and sunshine, a farmer need concern himself about only one other factor to be assured of success—markets. "Well," said Christner, telling the story to a hundred or more Northern farmers, guests at the club house, "I found precisely the situation against which farmers nearly everywhere have complained for years; the commission men were getting all the money, and the farmers were doing the work. Shipments consigned to these agents seldom gave any return. Often the farmers had to pay freight bills. I shipped fruit and vegetables from which no word ever was received. The valley was in a turmoil. Here we were, willing and able to produce food the people needed in the North at the time that section had none of the things we grew. When the North or East had a half crop of cabbage or some other vegetable, when the demand was excessive and the prices high, we had the things that particular section wanted and couldn't get, and we weren't able to supply the demand because the commission men took the largest share of the money, or if we did supply it we did it for nothing. Aided by the best brains in the valley I went to work on that problem."

You may tell the world that Christner certainly did go to work. He toured the valley day and night, organizing the farmers into a shipping association, somewhat on the lines of similar organizations in California, among the fruit growers. Of course some wouldn't join; there are always a few doubters, a few who don't believe it can be done. Seventy-five per cent of the farmers in the Rio Grande Valley joined Christner's association. Twenty-three loading stations were established along the railroad. With this much done the faithful went about buying up the products of the remaining 25 per cent who were not members. A general agency

was opened in San Antonio. A representative with what college boys call "pep" had charge of it. The Rio Grande Valley farmers began shipping to buyers in every city in the country, from Seattle to Boston, Washington, New York and Chicago.

About this time the commission men who had been running things to suit themselves began to notice a falling off in shipments from Mercedes and other towns. They made inquiries. "We told them they could buy our crops from our general agent in San Antonio," said Christner, with a smile that makes friends more friendly when they see it. "Our basis of selling was cash at the car door to those fellows if they wished to buy. And they wished, all right. They sent their agents into the valley very eager to buy. We set the price, and we based it on figures sup-

plied by the Bureau of Markets showing what products are actually worth where they were most needed, plus freight. This treatment cured the commission men. It wasn't long before they were bidding for our products, and they always paid cash."

I know it sounds too good to be true, but I wouldn't be telling it here if I hadn't personally investigated it, a week or ten days ago in the valley. I discovered another thing, too. I've been trying to find, for a long time, a region which made actual, profitable use of the information sent out to farmers by the Bureau of Markets. I found it in the lower Rio Grande Valley. I've known for years that this information was valuable to someone, somewhere, but my travels had never led me to the right region. The farmers in the valley are notified by the bureau when the demand for a certain thing exceeds the supply in a given part of the country. The valley knows a long time in advance whether the North is going to have a cabbage crop, or lettuce or carrots, or broom-corn. If California or Florida has a slump in the production of grape fruit or lemons or oranges the valley hears about it. Up to the present the production of citrus fruits has not exceeded the needs of the valley itself, for that

matter, but that is because that section of Texas has been eating a very large crop of these products every year. But it won't be long before Rio Grande grape fruit and lemons and oranges will be found in all the Northern markets. Right now the farmers sell every pound of those fruits they can grow, and as the trees increase in number the radius of shipping will increase accordingly. There is no finer citrus soil in America, and I've seen all of it.

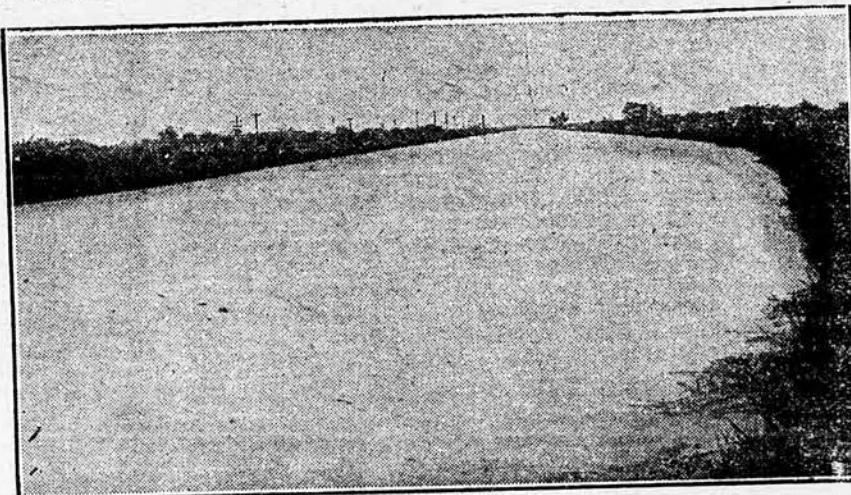
When you talk about cabbage and the other crops you have those organized farmers to meet. Their products are always on hand when needed.

When I joined a party of 100 farmers from Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, bent on seeing the Rio Grande Valley and studying its soil and its crops and marketing facilities, I went—I confess—with a fine air of cynicism. I had heard of irrigation projects in the past, and I had seen some whose chief feature was ditches, but mighty little water at the moment it was needed. I had two years' training in citrus growing in California. I had grown to feel like the old-time Frenchman who says "I know my Paris." I thought I knew my America so well that the man who led me up to something new in farming would have to rise very early in the morning. And a lot of the 100 farmers felt the same way about it.

No one asked them to buy land. They were merely out on a sight-seeing trip—to see a new country. Now, farmers know by this time that they may work themselves into their graves, and gain nothing if the Lord doesn't send rain. The farmers I traveled with had been against the game good and hard for many years. They were eager to be shown, but very few of them expected to see much. They were doubters of an honest kind.

We rode up and down and across this wonderful valley for three days. We didn't have to take the word of land agents for anything. We went to the original sources for our information—the farmers themselves. And we certainly were shown. When a man in overalls, with grimy hands and face not much better, ties his horses to the fence and talks for half an hour about the country in which he has invested every dollar he has; when that farmer isn't trying to sell out, hasn't a thing except his crops to put on the market, you are bound to respect what he says. Moreover, farmers—as you will admit I believe—are not given to talking very volubly unless they have something to say. "This land," said Mr. Christner, the man I quoted a moment ago, "is unbelievably rich. It is the only spot in America where these citrus fruits are grown—and all other crops, also—without fertilizer. The fertilizer is in the water. The soil is as rich as the Valley of the Nile. We are a thousand miles nearer a general market than either Florida or California. I know, just as surely as I know the sun will come up tomorrow, that if I do my work intelligently I shall make mighty nearly \$1,000 an acre on my 60 acres of cabbage this winter. Why? Because the North-

(Continued on Page 16.)



The Rio Grande Provides a Never Failing Supply of Water for Irrigation and Nobody Ever Worries About When It is Going to Rain.



Here is Where We Alighted When We Reached the End of Our Journey in a Land of Beautiful Flowers, Clear Blue Skies, Bright Balmy Sunshine, Fine Soil, and Crops That Were a Source of Wonder to All of Our Tourists.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

ARE WE GOING to invade Mexico? If so we will start something so fraught with evil consequences that 50 years from now historians will be writing about our blunder. We can send an army into Mexico and clear thru Mexico; there is no sort of doubt about that. Mexico is no more capable of successfully resisting an attack by the United States, if we throw our tremendous power into the attack, than a pampered house cat could successfully resist the attack of a Bengal tiger. We can kill a great many thousand Mexicans and get the everlasting ill will of practically all of the Mexican people.

We can also get the everlasting ill will of all the Latin nations of Central and South America. We will be obliged to keep an army of 100,000 men constantly in Mexico to police the country, because Mexico is the most difficult country to police in all the Western continent.

And yet Mexico needs help, American help, not so much on account of American citizens who have invested in Mexico as on account of the masses of the Mexican people. The trouble with Mexico is that the Golden Rule has had no place in the plans of those who have exploited it. The Spaniards came to plunder and destroyed a far better civilization than the one they forced on the people they conquered.

For 300 years Spain governed the Mexicans with unspeakable cruelty and exploited them without mercy. When Mexico attained freedom from the Spanish yoke it was only to be ruled by a succession of governments that were but little better than the government which had been overthrown. Diaz established a reasonably strong government, but it was a government for the few and spoliation for the many. Peonage continued thru the Diaz government and while railroads were built and important industries established which poured vast riches into the coffers of a few, the masses remained in a condition of abject poverty and darkest ignorance.

Madero, who overthrew the Diaz government, was a dreamer utterly incapable of solving the Mexican problem. Huerta was a monster, a savage with a little varnish in the way of education. Carranza is a narrow, stubborn man of little ability who does not have even nominal control over more than half of Mexico.

Carranza will pass out but there is no immediate prospect that he will be succeeded by a man who has any higher purposes or who is more capable of rebuilding or, perhaps, it would be better to say any more capable of building up Mexico. In a land of natural riches beyond the power of human calculation 90 per cent of the people are on the brink of starvation. They join brigand bands because they have some promise in that way that they can live.

Is there a way in which Mexico can be developed by the help of the United States and that will retain for us the friendly feeling of the people and the vast benefits that will come from the industrial development of the country? I am of the opinion there is.

It will, perhaps, be better that it be done thru an agency separate from the government of the United States, for the reason that any governmental action on our part would be looked upon with suspicion.

The movement might be made thru the agency of the Red Cross. Let the mediums thru which the plan is worked be intelligent Mexicans but not of the aristocratic class. It would be better to select Mexican laborers who have tasted of the advantages of our institutions. Let the Red Cross thru them pick out not less than 2,000 boys and girls of the peon class, bright, capable boys and girls from 16 to 18 years old, bring them, with their own consent of course, to the United States and distribute them among our best agricultural colleges where they will be given a training of six years at the expense of the Red Cross and then sent back to organize industry among their own people, the necessary means for such organization being supplied by this country.

In a year or two I would have the Red Cross bring up 2,000 more boys and girls and begin their training and so on until at least 10,000 of these peon youths would have had the experience of our best training schools. There would be such a leaven work in Mexico that the

entire land would be changed from the present condition of political and social nightmare to one of stability, happiness and unrivaled prosperity. The people of the United States would be regarded as friends and benefactors instead of enemies and exploiters. This of course is looking to the future. It would not immediately regenerate Mexico, but we would be on the way.

The Epidemic of Lawlessness

Lawlessness seems to be epidemic. Mobs grow in numbers, frequency and violence. Murder is so common as scarcely to excite comment. Robbery seems to have become a reasonably safe and profitable vocation.

Courts drag on interminably while lawyers wrangle over trifles and criminals mock at the impotent legal machinery set up supposedly to protect lives and property.

What is the trouble? Is our civilization breaking down? Are we headed toward political and moral bankruptcy? I think not. "I think there is plenty of intelligence, integrity and patriotism to save the country, but I also think that there is need of change in the current of public thought and a revival of the simple virtues which constitute the real strength of any nation and which are absolutely essential to the growth and safety of a republic. While I am in favor of a more vigorous enforcement of law and a vastly more effective punishment of law breakers, I do not for a moment believe that our civilization can be saved by statutes against crime or the club of the policeman. As a matter of fact we ought to have a civilization in which the club of the policeman would be unnecessary and a jail or penitentiary an anachronism. Every criminal court; every handcuff and shackle; every jail and penitentiary is a confession of the inherent weakness of our civilization; an arraignment of our educational system.

No man is a good citizen who refrains from injuring his fellow man only thru fear of the law and the punishment prescribed by statute. If we are to save our civilization we must begin at the cradle and teach every boy and every girl that there is greater happiness and greater profit in being decent and honest and helpful than in being a criminal.

We must change the rule of business and substitute altruism for narrow selfishness. Society is staggering under its load of inefficiency, stupidity and selfishness. To an increasing number getting something for nothing seems to be the chief end of man. Production lags while the cost of living mounts to higher and higher altitude in spite of Congressional resolutions and expensive investigations. There is abundance of virtue in this country to save the situation if it only can be properly organized and directed. Will it be so organized and directed? Who knows?

The Single Tax

I am in receipt of a letter from M. L. Chambers, of Ada, Okla., who is a candidate for Congress on the single tax platform. His letter is an argument in favor of the single tax in answer to an editorial written by me which appeared some weeks ago in both the Farmers Mail and Breeze and the Oklahoma Farmer.

While I am not able to agree with all the conclusions of the single taxers, I do believe that they are right in part. I do believe that there must be limitation of land ownership. I have believed that this could be brought about by a graduated land tax, which is of course a modification of the single tax theory, however Mr. Chambers' argument is interesting even if somewhat lengthy, and for that reason I am giving it space:

In the last issue of the Oklahoma Farmer is an article by Tom McNeal on "Landlords and Tenants." In the article Mr. McNeal—an opponent of the single tax—discusses what would happen if the single tax were adopted in Oklahoma. I want to beg you to give me—an advocate of the system—space in which to reply to Mr. McNeal's argument and state in a few words just what the single taxer proposes in regard to taxation.

Mr. McNeal says the single tax would make

all men tenants of the state, and that "a good many persons would not prosper if they had the use of fertile lands free from debts, taxes and rent, simply because they lack capacity to manage their own business."

The single taxer does not propose to make all men tenants of the state. All we propose is to take the rental value from the land in the form of taxes. Land ownership would remain as it is now. Of course under our system land would have to be used in order to hold it, as no man would invest his money in land if he could get no return therefrom. The single taxer is not trying to change human nature. We do not propose to force men to prosper. We realize that some men would not prosper if all the things were given them that Mr. McNeal names. All we propose is to give them the natural right to the use of the soil which was put here for the use of all without their having to pay some parasite or leech for the privilege. The fact that some men cannot or will not prosper is no reason why the opportunity to use God's earth should be taken from them, any more than freedom should have been denied the American negro, because he was not educated up to knowing how to govern himself. Following that line of reasoning we had as well say the farmer is not entitled to more than 6 cents a pound for his cotton because he does not know how to save or spend money.

Mr. McNeal states that "the single tax theory if put into operation would not help those people who have no ideas or executive ability because in theory at least it would call for initiative and personal responsibility on the part of every farmer and a lot of them have neither initiative nor capacity to assume personal responsibility on the part of the farmer half as much as the present system of land tenure demands. At present the tenant must give one-third of what he produces to the landlord besides what he gives in ground rent to the holders of valuable locations in the cities in increased prices on what he buys from the stores on those locations. If to quit giving these sums to the landlords would require initiative and responsibility then the tenant would need it. Tolstoy says that land owners are willing to do anything for the tenants except get off their backs. Where the initiative is needed is in shaking off the land tyrants and I for one believe that initiative will be used in Oklahoma in the very near future.

Now, I should like to add a word of what the single taxer believes. I think I am qualified to speak for the advocates of the system since I am running for the Democratic nomination for Congress next year and making the single tax the only plank in my platform. The single taxer believes that one man has as much right to live on the earth as another. We believe the earth was made for the use of all and that no man has a right to charge another for the use of that which is owned equally by all. The Declaration of Independence calls for "Life, Liberty and Pursuit of Happiness." If we are to have life, we certainly must have what we produce in our lives. If we are to be free, we certainly must have free air, free sunshine, free water and free land. The Bible says, "The land shall not be sold forever for the land is mine, and ye are but strangers and sojourners with me." Jean Jacques Rousseau says, "The fruits of the earth belong equally to us all, but the earth itself belongs to nobody." Thomas Jefferson says, "The earth belongs to the living and the dead have no right to will or control it." Henry George says, "The earth is an entailed estate—entailed upon all the generations of the children of men, by a deed written in the Constitution of Nature; a deed which no human proceedings can bar and no prescription determine."

Our plan for bringing the single tax into operation is simply by untaxing industry and everything created by labor and adding the difference to the ground rent, or to the value of the land. If we have \$100 to be raised in taxes from five tracts of farm lands of equal value with one tract improved, at present about \$75 must come from the improved tract while the other four tracts pay \$6.25 each. Under our system the improvements would be disregarded and each of the five tracts would pay \$20 of the sum. It doesn't require any initiative for the farmer—he be tenant or owner—to see how that will work. The same thing will apply in the cities. In my city of Ada at present five new business houses are going up in one block. On the opposite side of the street are five vacant lots—held for the industrious builder opposite to make valuable. If there is \$1000 to be raised for taxes from the 10 lots, at present the five lots with buildings must pay about \$800 of it. Under the single tax the buildings will be disregarded and each of the 10 lots will pay its \$100. Can any man see any injustice in this? Let's smoke the dog out of the manger, reward industry and initiative and penalize graft.

A great deal has been said of late about the high cost of living. Men have been shooting each other and shooting in an effort to hit the man responsible—and none of them have found him. The trouble is the shooters have shot upward and outward when they should have used depth bombs and shot downward. The whole cause of the high cost of living is in the increase of land values and thus in the increased rents witnessed in the past two years. You may see it anywhere if you will but look—both on farm land and in the towns. The single

taxer is the man who is trying to show you the trouble and point the way out.

If the single tax is adopted men who now hold land for speculation will be compelled to use it or release it. If they build houses they will thus employ labor. If they give it up they will let somebody else use it who will employ labor. When the houses start up there will be more houses than there are people to occupy them, and house rent, or interest will come down. When industries by being tax free start up there will be more jobs than there are men to fill them. Thus employers will compete for men's labor and wages will go up. Competition will thus regulate industry and with wages at the high point thus commanded the millennium, Mr. McNeal speaks of will not be upon us, but there will be an end of strikes and contentions, there will be no more poverty except voluntary poverty and most of the crime and disease now infesting society will pass away.

Let's adopt the single tax.
The land, the land, 'twas God who gave the land.

The land, the land, the ground on which we stand;

A few men now control it, but their rule is soon to end;

God gave the land to all the people.

M. L. CHAMBERS.

The Difference

France punishes gamblers in breadstuffs with imprisonment. We print their pictures in the paper and tell how much they make.

We punish persons whose carelessness results in manslaughter. We ban leaky steamships and death-trap buildings. We put the utterer of threats under bond to keep the peace.

Then why not the exploiter of the necessities that maintain life, who fattens his bank account by fattening graveyards and makes it impossible to reward properly the producer?

Is gambling in the necessities of life any less a crime than trifling with life itself?

That Golden Rule Sermon

I have just read with interest your sermon on "Saving the World" in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for September 27. I wish to inform you that the "Farmers Equity Union" is the Golden Rule in action. We have established "Equity Union Exchange" at 450 towns in 14 states. Each exchange is capitalized at from \$20,000 to \$50,000 by 100, 200 or 300 farmers. These Golden Rule co-operators stand together for a square deal market at their town. Each one is for all and all for one. We have made each of these 450 country towns a stronger market for farm produce than when we left the case entirely to speculators and profiteers. At the annual meeting of each Equity Union Exchange all profits are prorated to stockholders in a patronage dividend. Not over 5 per cent stock dividends are paid. This gives each stockholder the full value of his produce and a wholesale price on all he buys.

The patronage dividend is the Golden Rule idea in Equity Union. We just put Mr. Profiteer out of business. As long as profiteers set prices for farmers when they sell and again when they buy, we will not have very much Golden Rule in business.

Equity Union is not looking to the politicians to give us a Golden Rule system in business. All we ask is just laws that will protect us from unfair competition from the powerful trusts, so they cannot nip us in the bud when we start a Golden Rule elevator, creamery, packing house or flour mill. We believe it is 10 times better to take care of ourselves thru Golden Rule co-operation, than to have the government try to do things for us. We are inclined to think that Uncle Sam had better let business alone.

Equity Union is educating about 100,000 men, women and children to be Golden Rule co-operators, and we find it pays. In June and July 1917 we prorated more than 5 million dollars to 20,000 stockholders. We just added on the 5 million dollars to our price by Golden Rule co-operation. We did not raise the price to the consumers 1 cent. We did not go on a strike for more money. We just put a lot of speculators out of business and marketed our own grain right into the central market. Now we are going into the central market with our Golden Rule co-operation. Equity Union has a seat on the Board of Trade in Kansas City, Mo. When you are in the city call at 508 Board of Trade. That is where the Equity Union Grain Company is located. It is a real Golden Rule company and gives the farmers a protection they never had before in that central market. We are building a capital, out of the profits, which will finally give us full control of a big terminal elevator in Kansas City.

We will soon have 500 strong Golden Rule Exchanges all uniting their buying power thru our Chicago Equity Union Exchange and reducing wholesale prices on flour, feed, fertilizer, wagons and all farm machinery.

We want to organize the patronage of 500 strong Equity Union Exchanges and buy farm machinery together thru our Chicago Equity Union Exchange. Then a member can buy 100 pounds of twine cheaper than a retailer can buy a carload. I can then buy my farm ma-

chinery at factory price, plus cost of transportation and handling. We will reach direct from factory to farm thru our 500 Equity Union warehouses.

We are a new growing organization with 7 million dollars invested in elevators, warehouses, coal and lumber yards. We are all united under one national head at Greenville, Ill., where we are spending \$40,000 for a new national building for our national headquarters. You see we are a growing Golden Rule society. In a few years we will have 100,000 paying members. When a brother burns out with a \$3,000 loss, each of us will give him 3 cents. We won't feel it, only under our jackets where our hearts beat, but he will have his loss made good. You see it is Golden Rule co-operation in action.

C. O. Drayton.
Greenville, Ill.

Against the Plumb Plan

H. E. Hansen, owner of the "Radical View Farm" near Independence, writes to express his opposition to the Plumb plan. "It seems to me," says Mr. Hansen, "that the farmers will raise the crops, pay the freight and taxes while the railroad men will get all the money." It does appear that way somewhat.

"There is more danger," continues Mr. Hansen, "in driving four head of mules hitched to a gang plow than there is in firing a locomotive or in performing the duties of a brakeman."

Mr. Hansen estimates the value of a fairly good Kansas farm of 160 acres together with the necessary horses and machinery to work it at \$18,000 and this does not pay the farmer 8 per cent on the investment. "Railroad men," continues Mr. Hansen, "are making so much money they can't spend it and now want a 45 per cent increase in wages." It is his opinion that many millions of dollars are being wasted in the management of the railroads, which is undoubtedly true.

Evidently modern ideas in regard to hours of labor do not appeal to Mr. Hansen, who says: "I never did believe in an 8-hour work day. I believe a man should work 11 hours. Less than 10 hours gives him too much time to loaf around. Of all the men I know less than 10 per cent have benefited themselves by short hours of labor; the rest loafed." This is Mr. Hansen's idea about the high cost of living. "Talk about the high cost of living! The people won't buy cheap stuff; they won't have it, they spend all their salaries for tomfoolery and then kick about high cost of living. We paid men 50 cents an hour and three in every ten were worth that wage; the other seven you had to pay and keep them even if you did not want them. I have belonged to labor organizations since 1882; I believe in labor being organized for protection and reasonable working conditions, but labor organizations can be unreasonable just as well as the employers. I can't see how an employer of labor can pay more than labor makes for him. The labor leaders of today seem to me to be unreasonable. They have lost their heads and will not quit until they bankrupt their employers."

Mr. Hansen does not think that the wheat farmer has gotten rich out of his wheat crop. "This year 200 acres of wheat," he says, "yielded 2,600 bushels; 350 bushels sold for \$2 a bushel; 700 bushels for \$1.65 a bushel, the balance for \$1.70. The cost of the crop was a few dollars more than \$1,850. The landlord got one-third. What did the tenant get? He did not get to go to Colorado on a vacation. He is plowing to try to raise another crop. He is not working 8 hours a day and resting 16; he is working 16 hours a day and resting 8. He is the man who ought to go on a strike." Mr. Hansen closes his discussion by stating his political preference as follows: "What I want to see is a complete cleaning out of all the old standpatters and I want to see Mr. Capper President of the United States."

Mr. Hansen should revise his opinion concerning the hours of labor. No man who really labors should have to make a regular practice of working 11 hours a day or even 10 hours. One of the reasons why so many farm boys leave the farm is the long hours of labor. It is true that many farmers are compelled to work 12 or even 16 hours a day but they should not have to do so.

Co-operation Cures H. C. L.

A visitor to this country, writing to the Washington Post, expresses astonishment that the American people "roast" the packers and others for profiteering, instead of "doing something" about it. He points to the extraordinary things accomplished by the people of England, Belgium, Denmark and other countries thru co-operation.

One instance cited by this critic of American ways is a story of how a soap concern that had been supplying the Scottish Co-operative Society notified the society it would refuse to sell to it if the society continued to divide its profits

with its members. The co-operative society as a consequence began making soap for itself. It is now "one of the largest manufacturers of soap in the United Kingdom."

When conditions become so desperate in our farming industry as to compel it to organize co-operatively we shall have such powerful team work as this. It was not until Scottish, English and Danish farmers saw ruin staring them in the face that they got down to co-operating in earnest. The government went in with them, helped them with credit and legislation, until they got on their financial feet. Now Denmark is in some respects the most successful and prosperous country agriculturally on the globe, having come up, by the spur of necessity, from being one of the poorest in soil and other respects agriculturally.

Time to Stop Mob Madness

SOMEbody seems to have lifted the lid off of hell. You can't tell what new atrocity or act of madness your eye is going to light on these days when you pick up the morning paper.

A few months ago if anyone had told me that in one of our larger Middle-Western cities a mob would burn down a magnificent public building costing 1½ million dollars, to get at a self-confessed criminal in the hands of the law, and attempt to string up the mayor of the city for doing his sworn duty in trying to maintain order, I should have considered him a prophet with an overheated imagination. But Omaha's insane orgy of ferocity and crime surpasses in wildness the pillaging of stores by Boston rioters, if not the race wars which have swept the country.

In degeneracy and crimes against women, other countries surpass the United States, notably Germany, but saturnalias due to mob spirit are almost entirely our own peculiar specialty of hellishness to our everlasting shame and disgrace the world over and to our own horror and amazement.

We prate about civilization, law and order, and the monstrous barbarism of the Huns and rightly as regards the Hun, but apparently do not yet fully realize that we have right among us here at home a cowardly, irresponsible, lawless, turbulent element waiting only for some untoward circumstance, some time of public stress or of popular excitement to commit any criminal excess that merges from its half-crazed, immoral and ill-balanced brain.

The time has come to end mobocracy and hoodliganism in America. We should stop all fawning on and temporizing with murder-crazed mobs by dealing with them instantly and effectively the moment their actions justify it, reasoning with them afterward. Force is all they can feel or understand for the moment. To come up suddenly, slap-bang against an unexpected and stiff reminder of law and order is a wonderful restorer of sanity to the coward who runs amuck and imagines for the moment he is a roaring lion instead of a yelping cur. If every mob met with trouble—prompt and serious—instead of reluctant or cringing officials, this form of sport for the hoodligan would ere long become much less frequent if not extinct. But punishment must be made certain and speedy.

Lawlessness is increasing amazingly in America. To every thousand of population, nearly five times as many crimes are now committed in the United States as were committed 30 years ago. More occur yearly in the average big town or small city in America than are committed in London with its 5 million persons.

A great aid to a more wholesome condition of affairs would be prompt and salutary punishment for all criminals by American courts. In England, for crimes which involve even the death penalty, it is not unusual for arrest, trial and conviction to occur within 30 days from the time the offense was committed. Much less time than we consume in getting a case docketed after which, like as not, we have several postponements and mistrials and appeals, and either fail to convict or do so after public patience has long been exhausted and huge costs piled up on the taxpayers.

English law is the same as ours in origin and tradition, only England has modernized its forms of law and reformed its practice. If we are to get away from mob rule we must do as much, besides immediately and radically changing our methods of dealing with this form of barbarism. Meet force with force, a mad dog is not to be cajoled or reasoned with.

Arthur Capper.

Washington, D. C.

Kanred Wheat Makes Best Yields

Kansas Experiment Station Has Developed New Grain Crop That Will Add Millions to the Wealth of the Farmers of the State

By Ralph Kenney
Extension Specialist in Field Crops

GRAIN GROWERS in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska, and especially those in Kansas are learning to appreciate the value of Kanred wheat. One neighbor in another state calls it "Kamerad," but every farmer in the Kansas hard wheat belt knows it as Kanred. The product of eight years care and trial and six years more of field production under a wide range of conditions is sweeping the state clean in many localities. Shall we say that the readiness with which entire neighborhoods have dropped the older varieties and taken up Kanred is a showing of good judgment and foresight, or shall we attribute this to chance? Whatever is our decision, we are astonished at the rapidity with which this purebred variety or hard winter wheat has gained in popularity and increased acreage throughout most of the state.

Farm bureaus have been largely responsible for this increasing interest and members of these organizations will tell you that they have profited very largely on the Kanred seed wheat, which they bought a year or two ago.

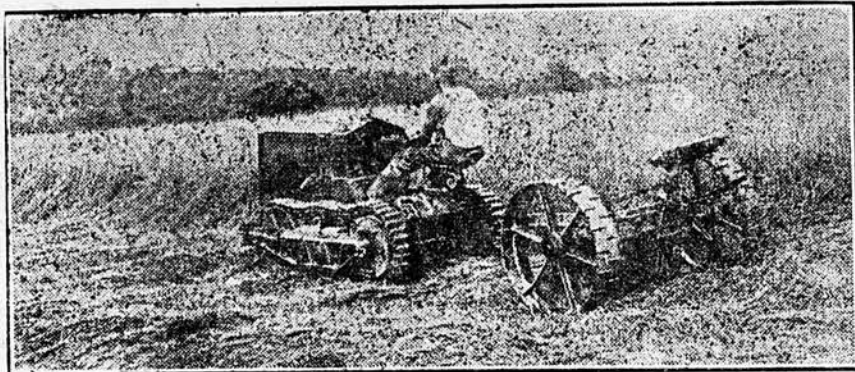
Altho the Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan has every year issued information on Kanred wheat since it was first available for sale in 1914, and this has gone to all parts of the hard wheat belt alike, a careful survey shows an almost total lack of interest in counties with no farm bureaus and a decided interest manifested by seed purchased in farm bureau counties in 1918. That the 50,000 acres sown to Kanred in the fall of 1918 have produced decidedly more wheat than the same acreage of any other variety is the opinion of all men who have seen enough of it to give a fair decision.

Farmers in McPherson county say that if they had but sown all to Kanred last fall they would have received a million dollars more for their wheat crop in that county alone this year, figuring a market price the same as that received for market wheat.

Chase county in 1918 planted 10 per cent of her wheat acreage to Kanred. So marked was the difference, both this year and last year, that Chase county will this fall plant 90 per cent of her wheat acreage to Kanred, according to observation of local farmers.

Lyon county wheat growers who had part of their acreage in Kanred this year are again planting their entire acreage in it this year. More than 50 per cent of the growers in that county will plant some of it this fall.

I attended a small meeting of farmers at Susank in Barton county last June. The county farm agent mentioned a few facts in regard to Kanred wheat and most of the men present had seen it growing or heard of it. Only 10 minutes' time was required to decide that the local elevator could readily dispose of a carload of Kanred seed wheat and tentative orders were placed with the manager that day. Altho Barton county grew more than 3,000 acres of Kanred in 1918, there were only two farmers with seed still in their hands within the county by September 15 and a carload had been brought in from Chase county to supplement the home supply. At the same time Atchison, Nemaha, Ford and Marion counties were entirely sold out of this seed. In a similar way carloads of seed have been engaged and



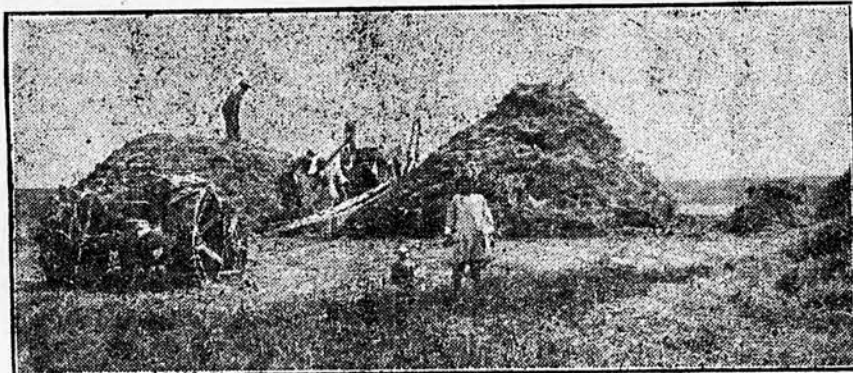
Tractors were Employed in Many Parts of Kansas This Year to Cut and Harvest Heavy Yields of Wheat and Oats in Order to Save Time.

are now delivered in dozens of Kansas communities. Car lots have gone to Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa and Illinois. Never in the history of Kansas has an opportunity for such legitimate profit been presented within the reach of so many of her hard working people.

With seed at \$3 a bushel and an average planting of 1 bushel an acre, in the hard wheat belt, the extra dollar an acre cost of seed has produced 4 more bushels of seed worth \$2.50 a bushel and has added 50 cents to the sale of the other 14 bushels, using this year's average acre yield. This is a

distinct advantage in far western counties when the hoppers began to cut off the heads of the later maturing fields.

Kanred wheat is not the result of a haphazard discovery, but of carefully checked development. It is the product of a single head selected in 1906 from a hard winter variety introduced into this country from Russia by the United States Department of Agriculture. It was discovered by selecting a large number of heads from a field, planting the seed of each in a row, harvesting them separately and studying each carefully as to hardiness, earliness, yield and other excellent qualities.



Many Farmers in the West Last Summer Purchased Small Threshers and Used Tractors to Provide the Power to Run These Machines.

return of \$17 less the cost of extra harvest and threshing for every dollar invested in Kanred seed last fall.

The average of all hard wheat variety tests in Kansas this year gave Kanred an increase of 3 to 4 bushels an acre over Turkey or Kharkof. This is the same as the average for the past eight years in succession. Some farmers have had badly lodged fields of Kanred wheat this year, but they were almost invariably men who planted it on the richer land, better prepared land, freshly broken alfalfa ground or land that in some way gave it a better growth and any wheat was bound to lodge on it. Some have said that their Kanred was badly attacked by rust while many old growers state it is very rust resistant. These men had mistaken the black chaff disease for rust. There has yet to be found a field of Kanred with sufficient red rust on it to decrease the yield perceptibly. Maturing from a day to a week earlier than other wheat this year proved a

The first year 554 selections were made and 451 of these were harvested. The second year each selection, or strain as it is called, was sown again in rows by itself. This process was continued several years, careful studies of each individual strain being made. Beginning in 1914, several of these strains, including Kanred, were grown at the branch experiment stations at Hays, Colby, Garden City and Tribune, Kan.

Comparative results have been obtained readily by farmers who have planted Kanred alongside the more commonly grown hard wheat varieties. In 1912 winter wheat at Manhattan, Kan., was injured severely in late winter and early spring by freezing. Exact figures for winter survival are not available, but the yield for Kanred in that season was 19.2 bushels an acre, as compared to 13.2 bushels for Turkey and 11.9 bushels for Kharkof. Much of the difference is believed to be due to the greater hardiness of Kanred.

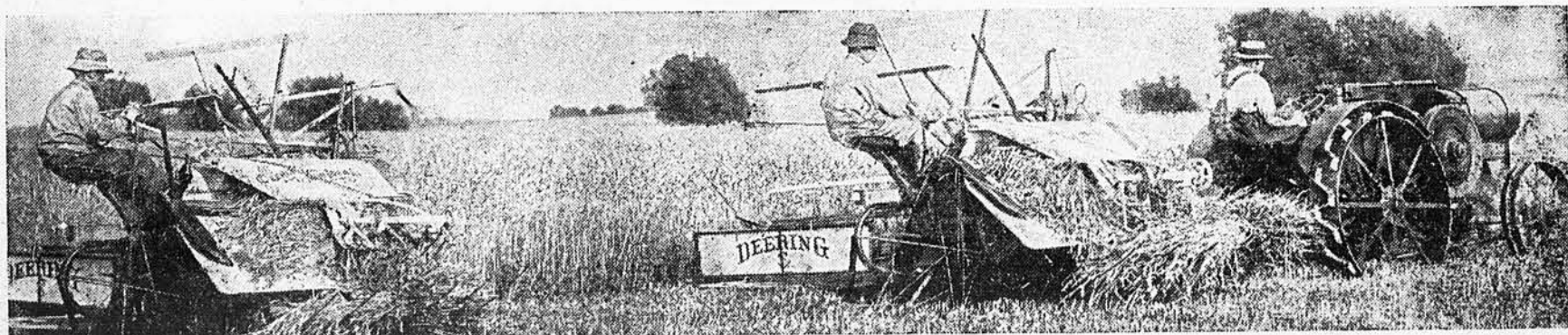
The results of this experiment are backed up by the experiences of scores of Kanred wheat growers scattered over the hard wheat belt. Their reports show that Kanred wheat, almost without exception, does withstand hard winters better than other varieties.

The results obtained by more than 1,200 farmers in Kansas have established the superiority of the newly developed Kanred wheat for the hard wheat belt. Careful checking by these farmers has demonstrated that the yield of Kanred wheat is from 3 to 5 bushels an acre more than Turkey and Kharkof, which are most commonly grown in Kansas. Figured on the basis of the present prices that means \$6 to \$10 an acre more for the crop.

When the Kansas Crop Improvement association last winter decided to authorize and carry on inspection of Kanred fields within the state, it hoped to learn the relative purity of the seed placed on sale this year and help the sale of good seed. Fields of nearly 600 growers in 66 counties were inspected covering more than half of the entire Kanred acreage. A surprisingly small number of fields unfit for sale as pure seed were reported. All growers had been cautioned to seed either on oats stubble or land other than wheat stubble where possible. The few men whose fields on inspection showed any unfitness for seed have, to a man, expressed their willingness to put their crop thru the elevator instead of selling for planting purposes and have purchased pure seed elsewhere. Oats in Kanred seed wheat can be taken as a guarantee that it contains little, if any, volunteer wheat this year. Next year, in all probability, 80 per cent of the hard wheat acreage in Kansas will be sown to Kanred wheat. Even where inspection shows a trace of mixture, it will pay to use such Kanred seed rather than Turkey or Kharkof seed. One can well afford to pay a small premium for it but not so much as for pure seed. Next year the harvest should give more than enough extra bushels at market price to double the premium paid this fall and entirely pay for a new lot of pure seed bought elsewhere and brought here for planting.

If the best results are obtained from planting of Kanred the seed must be kept reasonably pure. Kanred is so similar in appearance to Turkey and Kharkof that a mixture is detected with difficulty. Kanred for seed should not be planted on ground that was in another variety of wheat or rye the year before. Care should be taken to thresh Kanred for seed separately. Mixtures with soft wheat or rye are particularly objectionable, as the mixtures reduce the market value as well as the yield.

One of the most important precautions to be taken is to obtain Kanred wheat for seed from reliable sources. It will save much grief and disappointment if this care is taken. Unscrupulous sellers easily can take advantage of the difficulty of detecting Kanred from the more familiar hard wheat varieties. The best way to prevent this is to buy only from persons known to have pure Kanred seed. The Kansas State Agricultural college, and the Kansas Crop Improvement association are taking every precaution to prevent the sale of mixed Kanred seed. The care taken to keep pure Kanred seed always results in the large profits.



Going Fifty Fifty on Tractors

The Co-operative Purchase of Tractors Will Enable Owners of Small Farms to Use These Machines to Good Advantage

By William M. Jardine

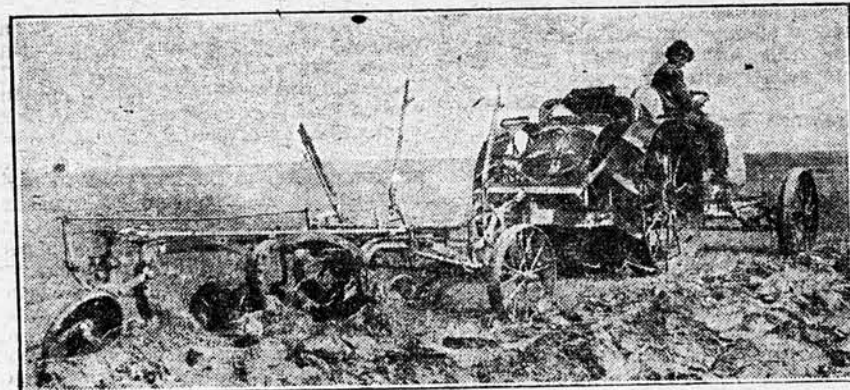
President Kansas State Agricultural College

MANY OWNERS of small farms have hesitated to purchase tractors on their own responsibility, but it is entirely feasible for these machines to be owned by groups of farmers and this is a very desirable type of ownership especially for farmers living in the eastern third of Kansas where the acreage any one farmer has to plow is comparatively small. A tractor owned co-operatively should be operated by one of the owners who is a good mechanic, or by a special operator employed because of his knowledge of tractors and skill in their use. It would be a fatal error to entrust its operation to one without knowledge of such machinery. When the plowing season is over, the co-operatively owned tractor can be used in working roads, pulling stumps, filling the silo, threshing grain, grinding feed, or cutting wood, either for the owners or for others. In this way the machine is kept busy thru a large part of the year and its operation is thereby made more economical in proportion to its use. Often one of the co-operators after seeing the efficiency of the tractor, experiences a desire to purchase a machine himself in order to get his work done more promptly and satisfactorily. The present labor shortage is likely to increase that feeling.

The farm tractor industry is little more than a decade and a half old, yet what wonderful progress has been made in that time! Back in 1902 when I unloaded in Utah the first steam tractor to be used in that state for plowing and attempted to operate it, I must confess that neither myself nor the manufacturers who sold my company the machine knew very much about how to use it in pulling plows—not even the proper way to hitch the plows to the engine. The manufacturers were generous and sent a man to help us. He worked with us about six weeks but we finally had to give it up as an unsatisfactory task.

Later while I was connected with a farming company in Montana, we invested in a gasoline engine tractor. We were fairly successful with it, as we plowed a thousand acres the first year and then sold the machine for within \$500 of the purchase price. The gas engine did not have the strength to take care of the acreage we had to handle and we replaced it with a 110-horsepower steam engine. We never lacked for power with this engine. It would pull 32 plows with double disk harrows attached. We found it possessed several drawbacks, however. The engine was so heavy that if the ground was at all wet it would put it out of condition. It meant too much money tied up. If we could have used it every day in the year it would not have been so bad. We did lengthen our operating season by using it to pull the combined harvester which we used in harvesting and threshing our grain.

Frankly, I would be better off financially today if I had put my money into horses in those early days. Of course if we could have had tractors that would do business as they will today, it would have been a different story. At that time manufacturers had little information upon which to build tractors, but I will say that each succeeding engine we purchased proved more of a success than the one preceding. Today, tractors handled by trained operators produce profitable results and are a good investment. If they are operated by men who have



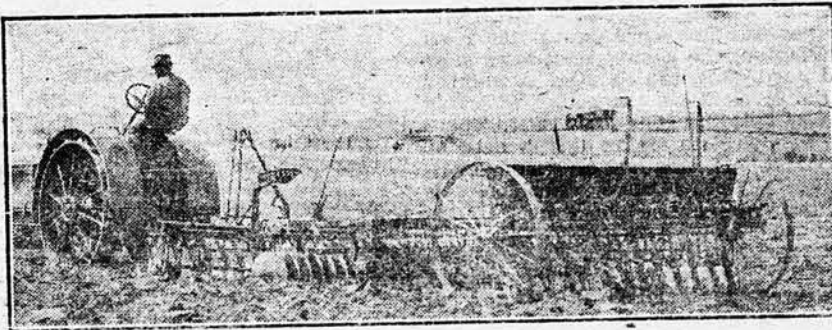
This is a View of a Tractor Owned by P. E. Crabtree, of Scott City, Kan. This Machine Has Done Very Satisfactory Work for Him.

no natural sense of, or training in mechanics, they may prove a poor investment. While my early experience with tractors was costly, I am glad of the part I played in their development. Someone had to have pioneer experience and I contributed my share.

One of the chief drawbacks to the practical use of tractors is the lack of skill on the part of the average man who tries to run them. Ninety per cent of the trouble is due to this cause. As a matter of fact, men engaged in general farming cannot afford to waste their time trying to run machines they do not understand. Unless they can take time and have the opportunity to

gaining every few weeks, that will give this training. A farmer owning a tractor or contemplating the purchase of one would do well to come himself or send his son to get the benefit of the practical course in tractor operation at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

It is in the preparation of the great acreage that is annually put to wheat in Kansas that the tractor has its outstanding use on Kansas farms. It is now common knowledge that we can increase the yield of wheat in Kansas from 5 to 10 bushels an acre or more by plowing the land in July and August. Every farmer knows this but he also



The Tractor Often Makes it Possible to Combine in One Operation All of the Heavy Work of Disking, Packing and Seeding.

become familiar with the mechanism of the tractor, its operation, and the common disturbances to which the machine is subject, it is much better for them to plow with horses or hire their plowing done. The latter is what I did this year on my farm near Manhattan. I had a hundred acres of wheat land to get ready but my tenant was unable to get to the plowing because of the pressure of other farm work. I got in touch with a man who had a tractor and hired him to plow my land, paying him \$3 an acre. The plowing was done the last week in July and I believe the yield will be increased 10 bushels an acre more than it would have been had the plowing been left until now. I shall make money, as did the tractor owner. I gave the ground a chance to produce food for next year's wheat crop.

Every farmer who expects to operate a tractor ought to spend a few weeks somewhere studying the working of an engine and learning the delicate parts and functions that are most easily disturbed. The Kansas State Agricultural college offers courses be-

knows that plowing can be postponed whereas he cannot put off taking care of the alfalfa, cultivating corn, stacking wheat or threshing it if it is left in the shock.

A means that will enable a farmer to get his plowing done during these months and yet release sufficient men and horses to take care of the current work, is what he needs and is looking for. The tractor will do this. A tractor of sufficient horsepower to pull a four-bottom plow, in the hands of a skilled operator, will plow from 10 to 15 acres of land a day. A man with a four-horse team can plow 4 or 5 acres a day, therefore, such a tractor outfit is equal to three such man-horse labor units in plowing land for wheat, and especially in July and August. There are at least 5 million acres of wheat land in Kansas on which it is practicable to use tractors for July and August plowing. Five million acres plowed in July and early August with the tractor, and yielding an increase of 5 bushels to the acre, would mean an extra 25 million bushels of wheat with

no extra expense whatever in labor and seed, and this is worth while.

It ought to be just as practicable to use tractors for job work as to use threshing machines in that way. Not every farmer attempts to own his own threshing machine. Not every farmer need own his own tractor. To have tractors available in a community for job work, different types of ownership can be used. Men in cities who know how to operate tractors should be encouraged to acquire them for job work. Bankers should help finance such men. Tractor manufacturing companies should arrange easy terms of payment, placing the tractor in the hands of the worthy operator upon a small payment down. Or by special co-operative arrangements with men skilled in tractor operation who will do job work for farmers, manufacturers have a splendid opportunity to demonstrate to farmers the entire practicability of the tractor. The best way to convince farmers of the usefulness of tractors is to take the machines on their farms and demonstrate that they will do the work as well as horses and do it by working longer hours for fewer days, with no danger of succumbing to overwork. Too often it has been the custom for the manufacturer to send a man out with the tractor who demonstrates that the machine will plow 30 acres, and then leaves. The weakest tractor on the market will do that, but it takes a good tractor to plow steadily for 30 days and a good man to keep it going for that length of time. A skilled operator can do this, but the average farmer often cannot hope to do so and be very successful.

A tractor company recently has sent out a very sensible article on the importance of getting a tractor put together properly. "Whenever a farmer," says the writer, "buys a machine he should insist upon being provided with the manufacturer's directions for setting it up and operating it properly. There are thousands of farm machines in use today which are not properly assembled and which are not doing as good a quality of work as they would were they put together right. In some cases these machines have been set up by the implement dealer or some of his hired hands, while in others the farmer has hauled the machines home and set them up himself with little trouble.

"When a farmer buys a machine whether it is a tractor or something else which has been set up by a dealer or one of his men he naturally assumes that the work of assembling has been done properly, but he should remember that the dealer himself cannot do all of this kind of work in many cases, but must depend upon employees who often are not entirely familiar with the machines or are careless in assembling them. Some of these men are so sure of their ability to assemble any kind of a machine that they will not read the directions sent from the factory. As a consequence they often put the machines together wrong, especially in cases where changes have been made in the machine, or new parts added. Some of these men not only refuse to read the directions themselves but throw them away without giving the farmer a chance to see them.

"In such cases, unless the farmer knows just how the machine should be put together, he is unable to tell whether it is properly assembled and if anything goes wrong he may experience considerable trouble with it."



Good Letters Fresh From the Field

Readers Discuss Profiteering, Handling Grain, Electric Farm Power, Relief for Livestock Men, Sugar Shortage and Other Matters

THE Farmers Mail and Breeze desires to have as many of its readers as possible write about their experiences in farming during the past year. Short letters will meet our requirements best. Cash will be paid for all letters accepted and published. Address all communications intended for this department to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

About Lowering Prices

It has been a query in my mind for some time who will lead and when and where will price lowering begin? Labor being the foundation upon which all costs are based is occupying a conspicuous place in the re-adjustment of industrial affairs and is so loudly demanding its rights and justly too, that it is very apparent that this commodity will not kindly submit to an appreciable lowering of present wages in order that the consumer may obtain its products more cheaply. The manufacturer says he cannot be expected to lower his prices until labor responds. Transportation says it cannot possibly live and distribute dividends to its stockholders if it does not receive an increased transportation rate. Skilled labor is demanding even higher wages and insists on at least the maintenance of the present scale. So it is thru the entire catalog of productive industry and who will tell us where the reduction should start? Indeed when the whole industrial situation is analyzed there appears to be no vulnerable point of attack and to expect any one of a thousand industries to lop off graciously 15 or 25 per cent of its income is among the unthinkable episodes. So where shall this downward trend of prices start or who will volunteer to sacrifice a small portion of their daily or yearly wages in order that others may be induced to do likewise?

There seems to be no easy solution to this question. Suggestions have been made looking toward some kind of a proposition such as a system of profit sharing by which labor would be benefited, and capital lose nothing, thus stabilizing the wage scale and preventing strikes. This certainly would be a step toward the beginning. One thing is quite certain. Prices are abnormally high and still the tendency is toward higher prices. This applies to every field and department of productive industry.

Looking over the situation, it seems Socialism is entering an era of great opportunity, and that all industry must sooner or later be brought under the control of the government, and even this has not always proved adequate to the test of regulation. We are not so pessimistic as to think this matter never will be settled, but the "how" and the "where" and the "when" are three most vexing questions. Where is the Moses that will take the lead?

Frank A. Chapin.

Winfield, Kan.

Enjoys Hi Hoover Cartoons

I have been a subscriber to this farm paper for a great many years and to show that I think a great deal of it I will state that I have several editions for several years bound up in binders and put away for reference.

I take several different farm papers, but the Farmers Mail and Breeze stands out as peer of all of them. The Hi Hoover cartoons are real good. "Keep it up."

E. L. Shepard.

R. 1, Wayne, Kan.

Wheat Growers Lost Money

Nearly all of the threshing has been completed here. The wheat averaged about 10 bushels to the acre—an average crop. The farmers are poorer than they were a year ago. A few years more like this and a great deal of land will be in the hands of mortgage companies. Threshing costs about 30 cents a bushel, labor \$7 to \$10 a day and board. It is about sowing time and the land is practically unworked. Renters

are selling out and moving to town. A rich man is a fool trying to raise wheat, and a poor man cannot keep it up. I think we will have a good time in store for the farmer that can stay until we have a change of administrations. I hope the administration will have more sense than our present one.

W. M. Zieher.

Pawnee Rock, Kan.

Success With Corn

We had a field that had rye on it last summer and in the fall it showed a large number of weeds, so the soil was plowed deep and 3 pecks of rye was sowed for fall and winter pasture, and this spring was plowed again, shallow harrowed once then listed in corn of the Boone County white variety, and had one light rain scarcely enough to settle the dust, on the Fourth of July, until it was made, and will make about 18 bushels an acre and is not very wormy. I think we were well paid for our work. So I say plow and then plow again if it needs it.

Mrs. Charles Geer.

El Dorado, Kan.

A Voice from Pennsylvania

In behalf of the rural population of Sandy township, Mercer county, Pa., I desire to thank Senator Capper for his untiring efforts in behalf of the repeal of the Daylight Saving law. We are equally grateful to any and all who assisted in any way.

Hadley, Pa. Mrs. Edith Lunber.

Electricity for Farm Power

I am writing concerning electricity for power. The main power line from Wellington, the county seat, runs west and north thru the county. A number of the farmers are connecting with this line by building spur lines to it. There are two electric motor outfits here at Mayfield, one runs just an ensilage cutter and a threshing machine. The motors are 25 horsepower and run a 17-inch ensilage cutter and 36-inch separator. The cost for electricity a day for threshing is about \$10.50, for ensilage cutting about \$7.50 a day. Since nobody is needed to haul coal or water for this kind of a rig it sure saves labor and expenses. The power is much more steady than gas engine or steam power. The motor, transformer and starter are all on one wagon and can be moved from place to place. One connects to the high power line and the transformer pulls it down to 220 voltage. By this arrangement there is no smoke to bother the pitchers in the other working. There is no setting fire to the stubble and burning up the wheat. It also saves the extra men and a team. The farmers are putting in electric lights in their houses, barns and shops and some are pumping water with small motors. In town the house wife has an electric washing machine and electric irons, also other electric conveniences.

The writer has an interest in one of these rigs also has the electric conveniences in his home. There are a number who are putting in these electric conveniences. This makes farm life much more pleasant and enjoyable.

Mayfield, Kan. E. L. Stocking.

Explaining the Sugar Shortage

In reply to inquiry of D. R. McGee, E. Bedford, Va., you state the papers say there is no shortage of sugar. That is a mistake on the part of the papers. What they should say is: There is no shortage of sugar only where the consumer is concerned.

It is well known thru the West that there is enough sugar in Colorado and Utah to supply the United States of America for a long time to come, if it was put on the market. And I suppose the same conditions prevail in other sugar manufacturing states. And another crop of beets about to be harvested. But don't blame the sugar companies. You and I and 99 out of every

hundred Americans "including the Jews" have been doing practically the same thing when the opportunity permitted, tho on a small scale.

Wouldn't we if we were the sugar company instruct our distributing houses thus: Tell your salesmen to command the retailer to inform his customers that they must not use any more sugar than is absolutely necessary because we did not make much over a million dollars on the last raise in price on sugar in storage, and we will not have as much sugar on hand when we tack on the next raise, if you permit the people to eat it. How can we be expected to cut a melon if someone does not provide the melon? If there appears to be a surplus of sugar on hand now the fool people will expect us to drop the price when the new crop is ready. Do not tell them we are sending it to the boys in France, they have found out that there was plenty of sugar left when the boys got back. Just tell them that you can't get it, and that will be true, at least until after the next raise in price. I'll send you a ton this time but you must hold the people down on sugar. If you need more before I get around again wire the house. Then he calls on another dealer in the same way. Wouldn't you do this Mr. McGee, if you were the sugar trust? I would, so long as the laws of this glorious country made it not only legal but honorable. They are not profiteers. They are manufacturers and captains of industry. Not brokers as you think, but just common American citizens, who worship along with most other Americans, that most popular deity, the Almighty dollar.

Spurgin, Col. Robert Saucy.

Farming in Oklahoma

In Northeastern Oklahoma this has been a year of berries and fruits with the exception of peaches which have not been quite up to the average. The strawberry crop came first and both the wild and tame crop were very heavy and the quality of the berries was far better than usual. Those who had small patches of tame strawberries say that they received more money an acre for their strawberries this year than ever before. In several instances the money received for strawberries from 1 acre of land would have paid for 10 acres of land like the acre on which berries grew. Next after the strawberry crop came raspberry, dewberry and huckleberry crop. These berries grow wild in this country and the people make quite a lot of money gathering them, especially the huckleberry. The huckleberries sold for 60 cents a gallon this year and hundreds of gallons were gathered and sold. The huckleberry keeps well when canned and many persons living in this country put up 20 or 30 gallons each year for winter use. The huckleberry has an excellent flavor, and most persons who have tried them say they make the best pies that we have. The blackberry is the last berry crop of the season with us and there was certainly a good crop of them this year. They sold for 20 cents a gallon this year and one Indian woman in our neighborhood has picked more than 100 gallons herself. The plum and cherry crop was the best for years but there is not much sale for them in this country. The pear and apple crop was unusually good.

W. P. Camp.

Livestock Men Need Relief

It looks to me as if the time had arrived when the government will have to come to the aid of the meat producers of America or see them all go down to ruin. The present prices of cattle surely mean ruin to any one that has produced them. All indications point to even a worse case with hogs. The government has permitted a bunch of cut-throats to juggle the price of all kinds of food stuffs until the prices which we have to pay for our feed have been such that it requires at least 20 cents a pound to produce any kind of a

meat animal. Every time there is an investigation or a strike, the big packers immediately take off from \$1 to \$4 a hundred from the price on our meat animals. While Congress is quarreling on the two bills they are ruining the cattlemen by the thousand. It will take all that most of us have made in a life time to get thru this year. Many a cattleman will either be compelled to sell his ranch or his banker will have to take care of an overhead loan of from \$10,000 to \$100,000. The interest will pile up on him until he can never get out.

While I think the bills before Congress are almost too drastic, I don't think they will make matters any worse than they are. I would suggest that a committee be appointed consisting of two producers from each state, one appointed by each Senator, to investigate the cost of production of all kinds of farm products and a minimum price be declared to cover cost of production and all gambling in life necessities be stopped immediately.

Wilmot, Kan.

O. S. Reeves.

Against League of Nations

I am one of Senator Capper's admirers and supporters in Anderson county. We do not want the League of Nations. If it is not binding of what value would it be? We want the United States to be first. The treaty gives Germany too many privileges. By all means give back China her stolen territory. Why do we have to please Japan by promises? Don't do it or let Wilson do it. I feel that our President is doing the Senators and the whole nation a great injustice by withholding any information gained in Europe. He should be anxious to give it to the people.

Welda, Kan.

H. L. Fearing.

Daylight Law a Curse

Permit me to extend to Senator Capper my hearty thanks for his efforts in getting the repeal of the Daylight Saving law over the President's veto. That vote in the Senate, 57 to 19, was splendid. This law has been the greatest curse the farmers have ever had. Senator Capper and his colleagues who are real Americans have the thanks of thousands of persons in this vicinity for the repeal of this obnoxious law.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. E. H. Brasch.

Co-operative Buying and Selling

Some of the small town merchants, who depend almost entirely on the farmers' trade, have become a little uneasy about co-operative buying and selling among farmers. They think that if this co-operative buying and selling with farmers is carried very far it might be hard on the pocketbook of the merchants. If I am any judge of small matters this is true. If co-operative buying and selling with farmers was carried out thoroughly it would mean the ruin of the small town merchant that depends almost wholly on the farmers' trade. It would centralize the farmers' trade with the wholesale houses of the large cities and there would be nothing for the small town merchant to do but close his doors and take up some other kind of occupation.

It is said that 95 per cent of the small town merchants' trade comes from the farmer and to lose even a small per cent of this hurts. He must raise the price on his goods to make up the loss in trade and when he does this he loses still more customers. When we consider the farmers' side of the question we have to admit that it looks rather foolish for a farmer to just haul off his products and make his brother merchant a present of \$5 or \$10 just for ordering a few goods for him that he could have ordered himself. He thinks he might just as well pool his interests with his brother farmers and order such stuff as he needs in wholesale lots and save this money he is giving the merchant. But there are many side to this question and it should be discussed thoroughly by both farmer and merchant.

Salina, Okla.

W. P. Camp.

To Increase Returns From Farm Crops

Kansas Men and Women Met at Wichita Last Week and Considered the Larger Problems of Production and Marketing

By F. B. Nichols

A BETTER farming system is being developed in Kansas. The business is on a broader basis today than ever, and its leaders are considering the needs of the future carefully, especially along social and economic lines. Those were the most obvious things at the International Wheat Show and Congress last week at Wichita. This was a gathering of the real leaders of Kansas agriculture—of thinking men and women who are looking a long way into the future, with a belief in the brighter and better farming systems which are coming.

There was an excellent crops show; it reflected quite well the encouraging growth of the business of farming in this state in the last year, and especially some of the better results with crops. A feature of this display, which deserves more than ordinary mention because of its high educational value, was the exhibit of sorghums from the Ft. Hays Experiment station. It included 32 varieties, those grown commonly, and was in charge of Luther E. Willoughby of Hays, demonstration agent for West Central Kansas. Mr. Willoughby arranged the exhibit so it showed the differences between the varieties clearly, and the booth was a center of interest—there were many debates held near it on the value of the sorghums in Kansas farming. In general it seems that farmers are well pleased with the record these crops have made, especially in the drier parts of the state, and there is a general belief that the acreage will be increased greatly in the spring. Many farmers spoke of the high silage value of the sorghums, and the large tonnage which they would produce.

Exhibits From the Counties

There were excellent county crops exhibits from Sumner, Harvey, Douglas, Franklin, Jewell and Chase counties, and from Canadian county in Oklahoma. All of these exhibits had a good place for alfalfa and the sorghums, which seems to indicate that these lines of crop growing are at least being considered carefully.

A huge exhibit was shown of the boys' and girls' club work in Kansas. One of the most interesting features of this was the demonstration work in bread making and canning of the girls' teams from Ottawa, Lyon, Jefferson, Franklin, Jewell, Pratt, Coffey, Leavenworth, Harvey and Rice counties. There was a big exhibit of the canning work of the mother-daughter clubs of Kansas; cold pack canning in Kansas certainly got a big boost as a result of the showing made. The clubs were in charge of O. E. Hall of Manhattan, director of junior extension in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

F. D. Farrell, dean of agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural college, spoke on land values. He said that the constantly increasing price of land has made it necessary to change the farming systems of the state, and that the higher the price of land, the more effectively will it be necessary to use it.

"The outstanding feature of Kansas is specialized agriculture," said Dean Farrell. "It is wheat in the West, corn in some other sections, livestock in others and alfalfa in still other parts. It is unsafe, considering the present high price of land, to depend on any one of these products. The only safe plan is to adopt a more diversified system of farming in all parts of the state."

Another thing advocated by Dean Farrell is a better understanding between the land owner and the tenant, resulting in longer leases. He said that the one-year plan of tenantry, commonly practiced in Kansas, is detrimental to tenant and land owner alike. He advocated a long term lease as calculated to encourage methods which will tend to build up the soil, result in crop rotation and make more money for all concerned.

The speaker declared that 40 per cent of the farms in Kansas are owned

by persons who do not farm them; that in Sedgwick county the proportion is 45 per cent and in Sumner county, 55 per cent. He said that there probably will never come a time when a considerable portion of the land would not be thus owned and that better methods of operating these rented farms must be used.

L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college, told of the need for better cropping systems in Kansas, especially for good methods of crop rotation. He showed that there had been a decrease in average crop yields in Kansas, comparing the last 25 years with the previous 25 years, of wheat 17 per cent, oats 33 per cent and corn 45 per cent. Professor Call believes the decrease in

the supply of humus and available plant food has been in this proportion.

Mention was made of the great evils of one-crop farming. On a field at Manhattan on which corn has been grown every year, the average yield has been 17.6 bushels. On the cropping plan of corn, corn and wheat—in other words where a crop of wheat was grown every three years instead of a crop of corn, the average yield of corn was 22.7 bushels. Where a rotation of corn, cowpeas and wheat was used the average yield was 32.8 bushels. On one field where alfalfa was grown for four years and then a rotation of corn and wheat was used for the following four seasons, the yield of corn was 44.9 bushels. It is believed that the present acreage of al-

alfa in Kansas should be doubled in the next year.

Charles W. Lowe of Caldwell told of his work this year in seedbed preparation for wheat. Mr. Lowe pulled the binder with a tractor, hitched to one corner, and to the other he hitched a disk. The bundles were dropped on the disked land just behind the disk. As a result, he conserved his supply of moisture and started the forming of available plant food to be used later for the wheat. It was possible to plow this disked ground, turning it over in good condition, when the undisked land was too dry to plow.

Henry Joy of Hays talked on the need for more care in raising the boys and girls. He believes the crop of young folks is the most important Kansas farm crop, and that more care should be taken in leading the younger people to see the brighter side of farm life. Mr. Joy believes it is important that more of an effort be made in building modern farm homes in Kansas.

One of the features of the meeting was the address of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, a considerable part of which is given on this page. In this address "Jake" showed once again the clearness with which he studies the fundamental problems of Kansas agriculture.

R. D. Jarboe, in charge of the Federal Grain Inspection office in Wichita, talked on grain grading under the federal standards. He prefaced his remarks by saying that the Secretary of Agriculture in establishing these standards had tried to be fair to all concerned. This included the grain raiser, the grain buyer, the miller and the ultimate consumer. If they are not fair, he said, they ought to be revised, but until they are revised, they are to be the standards by which grain in the United States is to be graded.

Concerning the Wheat Grades

To illustrate the need of grading and to show just what the growers could sell, he asked his hearers to consider themselves grain buyers. Mr. Jarboe then sold them 1,000 bushels of No. 2 wheat. He said that, according to the Federal Standard, he would deliver 830 bushels of good, sound hard winter wheat weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel; beside this he would pile 100 bushels of soft winter wheat, 40 bushels of damaged wheat, 20 bushels of rye and within a pound of 10 bushels of dirt, sand and weed seeds, and under the standard the buyer would have to take it.

At the close of his talk, Mr. Jarboe was subjected to a volley of questions from his hearers, most of whom left the hall with the belief in the fundamental soundness of the new grades. It has been noticed that the objection to the government grades usually disappears when they are well understood.

W. M. Jardine, dean of agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural college, talked on a better balanced agriculture for Kansas. "The outstanding change needed in the cropping system of Kansas is a reduction in the acreage of the cereals," he said. "The war is over, and we need to get back to a normal scheme of things. When the United States was drawn into the conflict, self-preservation made it necessary that we devote every available acre to producing wheat, barley, rye and every kind of cereal which could be used for human breadstuffs. The 11½ million acres in wheat this year is the answer of Kansas farmers to the call of the government and the need of the world for more food."

"It is not necessary to urge Kansas farmers to refrain from planting 11½ million acres to wheat this fall. The disappointing yield, the enormous expense of handling this year's crop, labor difficulties, and the unfavorable condition of the ground for plowing have brought about a situation in which there is danger that not sufficient ground will be planted to wheat. Six or 7 million acres will likely be planted and this will be about the right amount to continue planting every year."

And J. C. Mohler Said:

KANSAS HAS made marked progress in crop production, not alone from the viewpoint of aggregate yields but especially with reference to diversity of crops. You will recall that Kansas was a stranger to alfalfa 30 years ago and the same may be said of the grain sorghums, while today we have 1,228,000 acres in alfalfa and nearly 2 million acres in grain sorghums, of which, of course, the chief is kafir. Nearly 70 per cent of our grain sorghums are kafir. While in the early days the sweet sorghums were grown to a considerable extent in Kansas, the acreage devoted to these has increased materially until now we plant 900,000 acres to the sweet sorghums every year. New varieties of sorghums appear to be constantly coming into our agriculture and two of these that are noteworthy that have been introduced in the last few years are feterita and Sudan grass.

An acreage record of feterita was first taken in 1914, when the canvass showed 136,000 acres. In 1918 the area in this crop was more than 200,000 acres. The first statistical record we have of Sudan grass was in 1916 when a little more than 31,000 acres were devoted to this crop, and last year nearly 80,000 acres were growing Sudan grass. Sweet clover was first recognized in the statistical records of the state board of agriculture in 1915, when 13,400 acres were returned, while in 1918 23,500 acres were reported as growing Sweet clover. There is undoubtedly a place for this crop in Kansas agriculture.

While Kansas does raise a splendid diversity of crops adapted to our conditions including not only these that have been enumerated as wheat, corn, the sorghums and alfalfa, but also barley, oats and a number of so-called minor crops, the fact remains that more than three-fourths of the cultivated acreage in Kansas is devoted annually to wheat and corn. This was true in 1918 and it was also true in 1899, twenty years ago, but the acreage devoted to crops in that time has increased about 4 million acres.

This marked increase in acreage planted to crops and without corresponding increase in livestock production is the noteworthy thing in our agriculture. The demands of the war, of course, threw our agriculture out of balance because of the urgent needs of the world for wheat and the splendid adaptability of Kansas for its production. Altho wheat and corn today as they did 20 years ago occupy about three-fourths of the cultivated acreage in Kansas, the proportion planted to wheat has been increased, while corn has suffered a marked decrease in acreage.

One bright spot that is worthy of emphasis in the trend of our agriculture is the increasing attention given to dairying. The number of milk cows has been increasing steadily, and undoubtedly the quality is better than in years before. Several communities in the state have organized to assist in seeing that the farmers are provided under liberal terms with high grade, if not purebred, dairy animals, and the co-operation on the part of the dairymen has been most gratifying. In this connection it is interesting to note that the number of cream separators in Kansas in the last four years has increased more than 16,000 while the silos have almost doubled in numbers since the first enumeration, now aggregating nearly 12,000. There is no part of Kansas but what is admirably adapted to dairying, both as to climate and the crops that may be produced. If corn is not considered a reliable crop, the sorghums are, and both are excellent silage crops. The milk cow and the growing of reliable silage crops in connection with the silo is a combination that is bound to win along with what other areas the farmer may see fit to devote to wheat.

Another important development in our agriculture is the decidedly increased use of the tractor. Since the board of agriculture made its first tractor census in 1915 the number of these labor saving machines has more than doubled and thru their use the Kansas farmers have been enabled to increase acreages despite the decrease in the labor supply.

It seems to me entirely proper and fitting to make some special comments at the International Wheat Congress with respect to Kansas and her wheat production and particularly during the war. The outstanding feature of the farming industry in Kansas during the war was the production of wheat. During the war period, 1914 to 1918, the production of wheat in Kansas amounted to 529,169,000 million bushels, worth \$718,839,000, as against 429,897,000 bushels, worth \$591,446,000, of the nearest competitor. The average annual production in Kansas in that time amounted to more than 100 million bushels a year. In one of the war years Kansas raised one-fifth of the wheat crop of the United States, and in another one-sixth. Comparing the war period with the pre-war period of 1909 to 1913, Kansas increased the average annual seedling 34.54 per cent, and the average annual production 43 per cent, as against gains for the rest of the United States of 23.61 per cent in seedling and 24.16 per cent in production.

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Side-hill—hazy afternoon sunshine—clover—bumblebees. Hunch down lower. That woodchuck is working this way. See the grass shake? There—he's sitting up!

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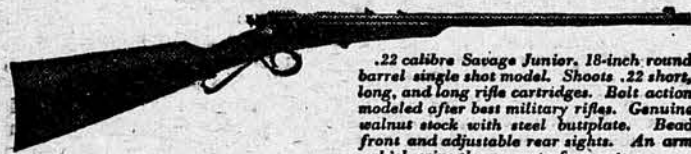
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Washington Comment By Senator Capper

THE COURSE of the National Administration in its dealings with foreign nations certainly is difficult for the ordinary citizen to understand. Russia of all the nations of the world alone is "outlawed" to American trade under new regulations issued this week by the President's War Trade Board. This country is not at war with Russia, tho we have troops in that country. Congress never has declared war on Russia and it would be impossible for the President to induce Congress to declare war on that country, that for nearly three years did yeoman service in the allied cause. Yet we have military forces there, and trade with that country is prohibited, while trade with Germany, with whom we did go to war, is resumed.

Queer War Trade Regulations

Nor is that all. Trading, with the exception of certain articles, may now be carried on with the other enemy countries—Turkey, Hungary, Bulgaria and Austria, even without individual export licenses. China, another associate power with us in the war, is put under the ban to an extent, and trading in arms, munitions and explosives cannot be carried on with her, without license, tho such trading is permissible with other countries without special export licenses.

A still further peculiarity of the President's war trade board regulations is that while trading in arms, munitions and explosives, as well as all peace-time products, is now permissible with all the world, except Russia, there is still an embargo on the exportation of wheat and wheat flour to Europe. The wheat farmer alone must suffer from this enforced curtailment of trade with Europe, while the arms and munitions manufacturer, as well as manufacturers of all peace time products is given free access to the European market. Yet the President wonders at his lack of popularity in the agricultural states.

Federal Budget System Needed

Indications are strong that Congress will enact a law providing a budget system in connection with national government expenditures. While the Senate has been busy with the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations, the House rules committee, of which Representative P. P. Campbell of Kansas is chairman, has been holding hearings on a budget system. A wealth of testimony has been received from governors and former governors from many states and from others of the advantage of such a system, when it comes to controlling public expenditures. There have been such reckless expenditures by our national governments, so extravagant and unwarranted, as every investigation shows, that the adoption of such a system is imperative, if government expenditures are ever to be brought back to a peace basis.

Government is Extravagant

Extravagance is apparently the ruling course of conduct of this Administration. The high wages the farmers had to pay for labor this summer is directly due to the government's reckless advance of wages to shipyard workers to unheard of figures. The high prices of commodities are largely due to the government's apparent willingness to pay any price asked for the supplies it required during the war. The reluctance of the government to dispose of the unused commodities of food and clothing until nearly a year after the close of the war has encouraged profiteering.

These conditions mean that the government must adopt a policy of carefully scrutinizing proposed expenditures in advance by means of a budget, adopting all the measures of economy that can be devised to keep down government expenditures. When Uncle Sam ceases to enact the role of the world's greatest spendthrift it may be possible to bring the ordinary citizen back to the exercise of ordinary thrift and economy.

Whatever Congress may finally do in the matter of soldier-benefit legislation—and I am anxious to see a law

enacted that, in some measure at least, will show the country's gratitude to the brave young men who went overseas and fought our battles for us, it appears certain that the so-called Mondell reclamation project has no chance of passage. The airing it had on the floor of the House showed so plainly that it is a mere irrigation project, designed for the benefit of owners of swamp and cut-over timber lands, and to promote irrigation projects, thru the guise of "doing something for the soldier," that there is little or no prospect of its passing the house, to say nothing of its inability to run the gauntlet in the Senate, if it should by any chance pass the House.

Rural Credit for Soldiers

The measure would at most serve the interests of but 600,000 of the 5 million soldiers called to the colors, and probably less than half that number, at the very most. What is desired for the benefit of those soldiers who wish to go upon the land is a measure calculated to extend them the credit with which to buy and make useful the idle acres in states where agriculture has ceased to be an experiment, and has become the chief occupation of the people. In connection with such legislation, it may not be undesirable to make it possible for such soldiers as may care to help develop cut-over timber lands, and swamp lands and irrigated lands to do so, but neither the soldiers nor the majority of Congress will be content with such a law as the chief measure of soldier benefit.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

How Trucks Affect Roads

To determine the destructive effect of heavily loaded motor car trucks on highways and streets, and to meet the demand for data on the design of road surfaces and foundations to withstand such heavy traffic, experiments are being conducted by the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, at the Arlington Experimental Farm to determine the impact of motor trucks on roads.

The most striking single development in the highway field in 1918 was the tremendous increase in motor truck traffic. Five years ago heavy motor trucks were few in number and limited practically entirely to the paved streets of larger cities. These vehicles now comprise probably 4 to 5 per cent of the grand total of all motor vehicles and are to be found wherever traffic conditions permit profitable use. But very few roads were designed to carry any large volume of this class of traffic. Consequently, the cost of adequate maintenance was increased greatly during the year. In many places the damage due to the incessant pounding of these fast and heavy vehicles was so great as to require complete reconstruction.

Coming Farm Shows

Farmers' National Congress, Hagerstown, Md., October 28-31.

Maryland Week, Hagerstown, Md., October 28-31.

New England Fruit Show, Providence, R. I., November 10-13.

National Grange, annual meeting, Grand Rapids, Mich., November 12.

New Jersey State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Atlantic City, December 1-3.

Virginia State Horticultural Society, Roanoke, December 2-4.

Virginia State Corn Growers' Convention, Roanoke, December 2-4.

National Farmers' Exposition and Ohio Apple Show, Toledo, O., December 4-12.

New Hampshire State Dairymen, Keene, December 17-18.

"What do you think will be the effect of prohibition?"

"For one thing it will save a lot of women the trouble of marrying men to reform them."

An Important Message On Building Conditions

To All Gordon-Van Tine Friends and Customers:

I am publishing this open letter because it is the quickest way to get a vitally important message to you. It has been our good fortune to advise thousands of builders during our half century in business, and to save them hundreds of thousands of dollars. We never had a more important message than this one.

You have heard a great deal about the shortage of Building Materials—the Lumber Famine. But there may still be some doubt in your mind as to whether it is a Real Famine or only a bugaboo invented to scare up business.

I want to tell you that it is real!

We never were up against anything like it before. Let me outline conditions briefly. When the war ended, mills and factories were caught without surplus stocks on hand. Before they could get a normal supply the demand struck them. It has never let up. Production is below normal—while the number of orders is unbelievable. As a consequence the mills and factories are simply swamped—from three to six months behind on deliveries and refusing to book an order **at any price.**

With a nation-wide shortage of houses, demand by spring will be heavier than ever.

There is no possible relief in sight. If you are going to build within the next five years my sincere advice is **BUY NOW**—wherever you can get the material. If you don't you'll regret it just as countless people today regret not having built in 1916, '17 and '18.

Lumber and millwork prices are still below the average of other commodities. This slack must be taken up. I pledge you my word—**the price is going up**—and going up **soon.** Even a week or two delay may cost you several hundred dollars—any considerable delay will mean **real famine prices**, countless delays, substitutions.

We still have large stocks on hand, owing to our policy of always maintaining a huge reserve. Our prices today are below the general wholesale market. A prompt decision on your part means **complete delivery** and **money saved.**

If you have our books—send your order in at once. If you have not—fill out the coupon below and we will send them to you. In any case—whether you send your order to us or not—**BUY NOW.**

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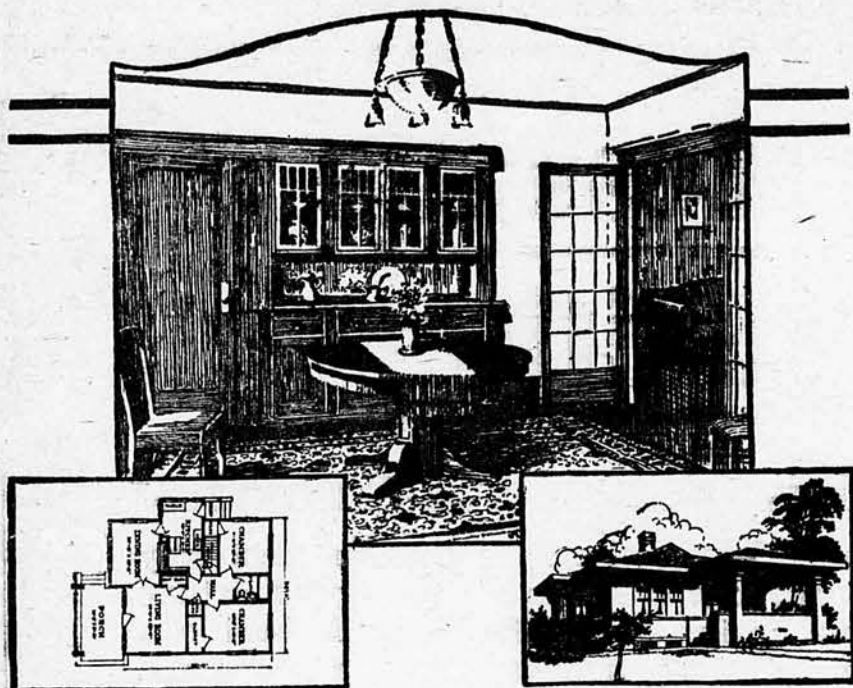
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Classified Buyers

West Kansas Field News

BY G. C. GIBBONS

Hays Has Big Sorghum Exhibit.
Barton County Had a Good Fair.
More Sorghums for West Kansas.
The Multiple Hitch for Horses.
Tandem Pull is Satisfactory.
Kanred Wheat Makes High Yields.
Seed Wheat Should be Treated.

VISITORS at the International Wheat show at Wichita had the opportunity to see a very interesting exhibit arranged by the Fort Hays Experiment station. Nearly 50 varieties of sorghums were shown there with explanations of each variety telling of its importance as a feed crop.

Barton county is holding its fair this fall on a brand new fair grounds. New exhibition buildings have been built and if the boosters for it are right their fair will soon be of more than county wide importance. The Fort Hays Experiment station made an educational sorghum exhibit there that attracted considerable attention.

It is surprising the interest that is being shown in Western Kansas today in the growing of the best varieties of sorghums obtainable. The day of corn in Western Kansas is passing altho a few farmers still stick to the idea that one crop of corn in three is better than a crop of sorghum every year. The Fort Hays Experiment station is becoming nationally known for its work with sorghums and its continuous campaign for more and better sorghums in Western Kansas is having its effect.

The American Percheron Society of America is demonstrating a new multiple hitch for four or more horses which is said to be a distinct advantage over other hitches. It is held by its supporters that it will reduce the draft at least one fourth. If that is true four horses can do the work of five.

The extension department of the Kansas Agricultural college at Manhattan is co-operating in demonstrating this hitch with the aid of the various county agents thru the state. With this hitch the horses are worked tandem style and it is the contention of the advocates of this method that it gives a true line of pull over a true line of draft, that the horses work in comfort, prevents jostling or overheating or stepping on each other on the turns.

I haven't mentioned Kanred wheat for quite a while but here's a report that deserves mention. Newton C. Dougherty, a successful Colorado farmer, reports that he grew Kanred wheat last year on both dry land and irrigated land. With the dry land farming method he produced an average of 28 bushels an acre on part and 32 bushels an acre on another field. The irrigated land yielded 48 bushels an acre on part and one field which was irrigated made a yield of 66 bushels an acre.

Because of the fact that considerable wheat showed some smut this year, it would be well for farmers to treat their seed wheat before sowing, unless they are sure that the seed is free from smut. Experiments conducted at the Fort Hays Experiment station this year show that a 35 per cent infection of smut decreased the yield of wheat 49.6 per cent over plots which had been treated for smut and were free from the disease, according to A. F. Swanson who has charge of the cereal crop investigations and had charge of this experiment.

For a Brighter Life

A big development has taken place with Kansas farm social life in the last few years. In most communities it is on a far more satisfactory basis than ever, and this is doing a great deal to hold the farm boys and girls in the country. Motor cars, electric lights, water supply systems, new homes and rural mail and telephone service are bringing the advantages of modern life to the country. Of course there is a lack of one or more of these things in many cases, but the great development along this line has been perhaps the most encouraging thing in Kansas agriculture.

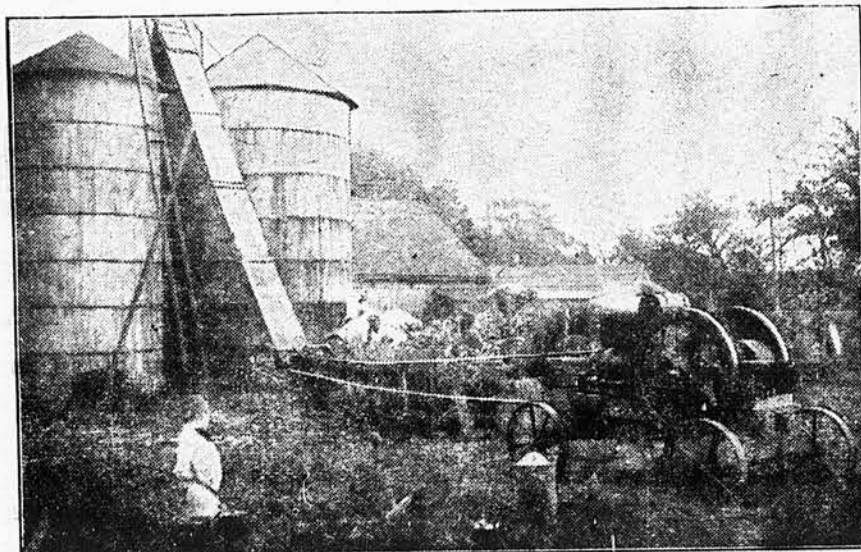
Where these things are found, in the homes of the more progressive farmers, you usually will find contentment, efficient work, and the fine type of thinking which aids to the maximum degree in solving the farm problems, and in getting the greatest financial returns from the place. In most cases all of these modern conveniences more than pay for themselves. Thus the whole business tends to get on a higher plane.

With this development with modern conveniences is coming better social advantages, but this progress is not so great as it ought to be, taken generally over the state. Neighborhoods which have established real community centers, however, are blazing the trail for the other sections to follow. What is needed is a real rural community social life, developed independently of the cities. We are getting away from the idea that the cities and towns have any "corner" on the brighter things of life. That is why a substantial, satisfactory country life is in store for Kansas people.

Alfalfa Seed Brings \$1,733

The most valuable wagon load of farm produce ever sold in Lyons changed hands recently at \$1,733. The wagon contained alfalfa seed and was an ordinary two-horse load. It was raised by Fred Cooper, 6 miles southeast of Lyons on Cow creek, and was bought by the Barteldes Seed company, of Lawrence. The single wagon load will net Mr. Cooper more than \$100 an acre clear, the hay paying for the entire cost of harvesting.

George Welday, a neighbor of Cooper, recently sold a single wagon load of seed for \$1,068.



A Good Gas Engine Will Do Many Chores on the Farm and Site Filling is Only One of the Many Things It Can Do.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Farmers are Sowing Grain.
No Danger Now from Hessian Fly.
An Oklahoma Experience.
Corn Land Good for Wheat.
Crop Rotations for Small Grain.
Prefers Corn to Sorghums.
No Reduction in Farm Production.
Farmers Never Strike Nor Quit.

ALTHO NO rain fell during the week which ended September 27 soil which had been worked still retained plenty of moisture to bring up wheat, provided it was sown with a drill and preferably a press drill. On all fields which have been plowed for 10 days a growth of wheat and oats is starting which shows good conditions for the start of a new crop. Drills are running in every neighborhood even tho county agents warn against sowing before October 6 which is, they say, the "fly free" date for this latitude.

Observations covering Coffey, Lyon, Osage, Shawnee, Douglas and Franklin counties during the last week lead me to believe that the acreage sown to wheat in that area will not equal the acreage sown in 1917. In that year 40,000 acres were sown to wheat in Coffey county; last fall 85,000 acres were sown; previous to 1914 the average wheat acreage in Coffey was not more than 6,000 acres. I do not ever expect to see the wheat acreage in this county drop as low as that of 1914 but this year I do expect to see it drop lower than that of 1917. The price is not at fault; the ground simply could not be prepared in time, because of dry weather.

Speaking of danger of Hessian fly caused by too early sowing, I find that most of the upland wheat growers of this part of the state conclude that there is more to be feared from late sowing than from Hessian fly. Wheat has not been much raised on our upland until the last two years and for that reason I do not fear much trouble from the Hessian fly. I do think it safer to sow now—the last week in September—while moisture conditions are fair, than to wait another week and perhaps see our ground getting dryer. The pressing the ground gets from the drill will do much toward holding our present supply of moisture in the soil.

In Saline, McPherson and the adjoining counties I presume there is grave danger from the fly. The experiment station says there is, and they are usually right in their conclusions. But there are exceptions and I think this locality is one, for wheat has not been much raised here and I do not think we will have much of a fly infestation except perhaps on the bottom lands where wheat has been raised since the country was settled.

In speaking of the exceptions to all rules and especially that regarding the Hessian fly I am reminded of the campaign put on a few years ago by the county agent of Grant county, Oklahoma, to persuade farmers to sow wheat late to avoid Hessian fly. Most farmers were persuaded and sowed late. The late sown wheat all winter-killed and that planted early lived and produced a fine crop, free from the fly. In that county a campaign to insure late sowing would not meet with a very cordial response, I am sure, but that one instance may have been the only one in years to work out as it did.

Wheat sowing began on this farm September 26 and we intend to keep the drill going until the entire 38 acres prepared for wheat shall have been sown. The 25-acre cornfield has all been double disked and nearly all harrowed twice and the drill is going there, finding enough moisture to bring the wheat up nicely. The 13-acre field which was plowed about 10 days ago has been disked, and while moisture conditions are not quite so good here as in the cornfield, I think there is enough to bring up the wheat, especially as the oats plowed under are coming up nicely.

The large acreage of cultivated land in the counties spoken of in my second paragraph will, without doubt, be

planted largely to corn next spring. Given a fair season a good corn crop should be produced there, for the ground in question is all stubble and in many instances has been in small grain for two and even three years. In such a case it is time to plant corn again. I am aware that there is a campaign on to induce farmers to plant more largely of the sorghums and less of corn next season but I do not think that a wise plan for the counties I have mentioned. For one thing, land which has grown any of the sorghum family is not in a good condition to grow a small grain crop the following year. Sorghum cannot be taken off early enough to allow wheat sowing and if it could the land could not be put in fit condition. The next spring sorghum stubble will not produce a good crop of either barley or oats and both have grown well here for many years when sown on cornstalk ground.

On this farm we have, for the last 23 years, grown both corn and kafir every year. Taking the 23 years as a whole, corn has produced more grain for us than the kafir on the same acreage and allowing for the fertility of the field on which it was planted. In one of those years, 1911, a rather light crop of corn was raised and the kafir crop was a heavy one. This year, also, the kafir will yield more grain than the corn, but those are the only two years in the 23 mentioned in which kafir has produced the most grain. It has always produced the most roughness, often twice as much as corn, but roughness is not what we need; what we want is grain with roughness an incidental crop. We also wish in most instances to follow rowed crops with small grain and this we cannot do if the sorghums are planted. I am not intending to apply these remarks to any other part of Kansas than the counties I named in the second paragraph but I have no doubt they will apply to nearly all the eastern third of Kansas.

I was asked by a friend in the city this week if there was any probability of the farmers, as a whole, limiting their crops with the expectation of a lessened production bringing a larger price. That is something I have often heard discussed by farmers and it is usually conceded that the years of moderate crop production often produce greater net profit than years of large production. From this the argument often is made that we should by means of lessened acreage produce moderate crops and so get the larger net profit. But that is as far as it ever goes; the farmers take it out in argument and go ahead each year producing all they possibly can. They have always done so and always will.

It is not right for city labor to strike and in seasons of scarcity cause suffering; the coal miners strike and women and children suffer from cold; railroad men strike and all, city and country alike, suffer because actual necessities cannot be moved. Packers store up meat and meat products and poor people go hungry because they cannot pay the price the artificial scarcity demands. All these things are wrong and we as farmers are the readiest to condemn them. Very well; if it is wrong for other workers to cause suffering because they limit production is it not also wrong for a farmer to cause suffering because he deliberately limits production? I do not mean that any one should work beyond his strength or produce more than he can be reasonably expected to do, but to limit production, and to know that that act is going to cause women and children to suffer from hunger, simply that a few more dollars can be made, is wrong. It is more than that! it is criminally wrong. It is something the farmers of this country never have done and never will do. The farmer is not a striker nor a quitter. Put that in your pipe and smoke it, Mr. Striker!

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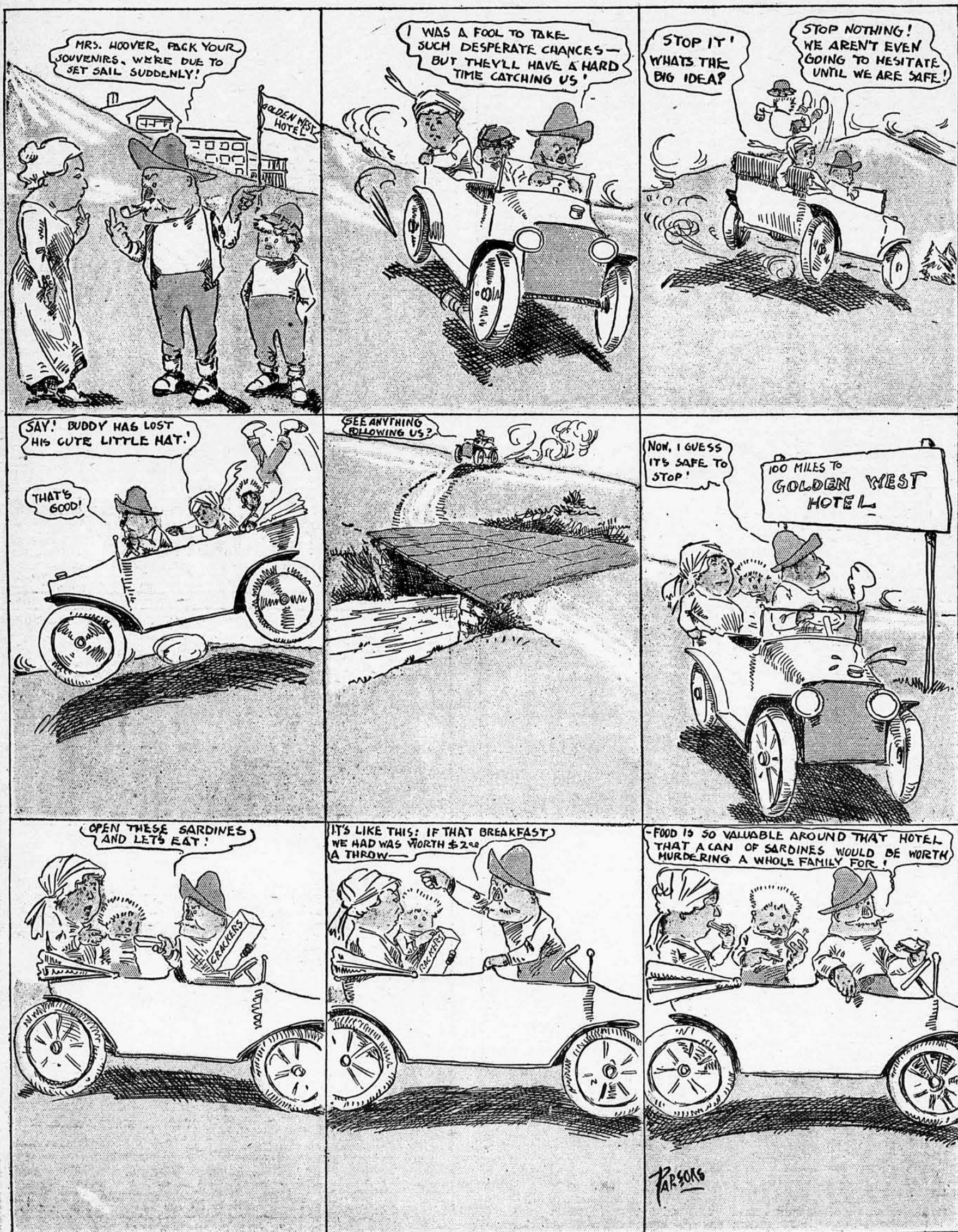
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The Adventures of the Hoovers

Plates at \$2 a Throw Smacked Too Much of Gold Mine Values, So the Hoovers Grabbed a Box of Crackers and Suddenly Set Sail



Week's Financial News

Strikes Have Affected Money Markets Seriously

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

FINANCIAL markets are interested greatly in the next important development in the trade in bonds. Since the early part of August, the trade in bonds has been of only fair volume aside from the business in Liberty and Victory government issues. In August labor conditions began to display signs of growing unrest. In August, too, extreme weakness developed in foreign exchange rates. At the same time, the deposits in banks, especially in the Middle West, were increasing and are still on the upgrade. Investors have been and are still reported taking bonds of outstanding and of new issues on a scale not equal to the expectations of investment bankers. It is therefore believed that funds awaiting investment are piling up and that a turn for the better will mark the next important movement in the bond trade.

Emphasis is laid on the fact that, as the purchasing power of the dollar increases with declines in the prices of commodities, the bonds bearing fixed rates of interest will gain in attractiveness and in value. It is also pointed out that bonds take precedent over stocks in the distribution of the earnings of corporations. In the case of stocks, the holder has a partnership interest in the institution which issued them. The owner of bonds, on the other hand, has an obligation against the company or the municipality which issued them. A first mortgage bond issued by a corporation draws interest before the common or the preferred stocks of the same institution. A portion of the advances in stocks is attributed to the fact that, as these securities represent a partnership or property interest in corporations, and as commodity and other prices have advanced, that form of security is worth more intrinsically. With a decline in commodity prices, stocks will in many instances, or doubtless in a majority of instances, be affected adversely, at least far more than bonds. In fact, the development of a downward tendency in commodities in general is expected to result in advances in the prices of many bonds.

Reports in markets as to the outlook for the bonds of industrial and railroad corporations put emphasis on the probable increase in the demand for these securities from investors who have in the last year been interested most in stocks. Consideration is also being given to the improved position of insurance companies, savings banks and other large buyers of bonds. In the last two years these institutions along with other corporations and individuals have been called upon to absorb immense flotations of bonds of the American government. With no additional government issues in prospect, it is believed that the large buying power of this element in the trade will make itself felt.

Increased Demand for Bonds

With the passing of the serious labor unrest in the United States, the accumulated funds which are not going into investment markets as rapidly as expected will begin to be released. Naturally, this money will increase the demand for bonds and advance prices. The careful investor will confer with the investment houses handling the highest classes of securities, watch developments in labor strikes and in general business with care, and enter the market before the beginning of the expected advances in prices.

At present prices many seasoned and strong new bond issues are available to the investor on a basis which yields 5 to 7 per cent.

More foreign government bonds are now owned in the United States than ever before. Kansas City investment houses report that there has been some active buying recently of foreign government bonds by investors in Kansas. Anglo-French 5 per cent bonds, due October 15, 1920, have been moving around 97½, or on a 7.20 per cent basis. Argentine sterling 6 per cent bonds, due May 15, 1920, have been selling at a price yielding about 7.75 per cent, this being made possible in part

by purchases thru London. In making such purchases, the investment houses obtain an important concession in prices thru the sharp discount which prevails on English exchange. Dominion of Canada 5½ per cent bonds, due August 1, 1920, are available at a price yielding about 5.80 per cent. Republic of Cuba 6 per cent bonds, due December 30, 1920, are quoted at a price yielding 6.25 per cent to the buyer. Bonds of the city of Paris, bearing 6 per cent and maturing October 15, 1921, are quoted at a discount which puts them on a 7.60 per cent basis to the investor. It is expected that the visit of the rulers of Belgium in the United States will be followed by the closing of arrangements for a loan of 50 million dollars or more to that nation in the form of bonds which will be offered to the general public. It is still believed that many other government bonds of foreign countries will be offered in the United States. Ratification of the treaty of peace will give impetus to foreign financing of this character.

Labor Situation Affects Securities

In considering the position of foreign bonds and the outlook for foreign financing in this country, an understanding of the present position of Europe is important. The countries of the Western Hemisphere, including Argentine and Cuba, are in a far, far better position. According to an authoritative report, the amount of currency in circulation in France has been increased about 5¼ times since the outbreak of the European war. Germany has increased the volume of currency in circulation in the same period by 15 times the pre-war total. There has been an increase equal to 20 times the pre-war currency in circulation in Austria. Russia is credited with having enlarged the volume of currency by 100 times. The increase in Italy is placed at 5½ times the pre-war total. In the United States, it is interesting to note, the amount of circulation has increased from \$3,478,000,000 on September 1, 1914, to \$5,743,000,000 on September 1, 1919. There is talk of inflation in this country, and doubtless there is inflation, but compare America's position with that of European countries! If America were independent in its trade in farm products and manufactured articles, Europe's position would not be a matter of so much concern. But Europe's immense purchases in this country have played a potent part in giving to America the prosperity we now are enjoying. Deflation is inevitable in Europe. With it will come a decrease in buying by Europe in this country.

A point in the present financial situation which contains a ray of hope for a better farm labor supply for the farm employer is the fact that markets are taking the view that the peak in wages has been passed. In the fluctuations in securities, it is stated that one of the factors is the feeling that the many strikes now being witnessed will close with the employers as victors. Economic conditions in general also indicate the probability that labor will be found seeking jobs in more instances than jobs are now hunting for labor. It is hoped, too, that out of the conflicts now being witnessed will come a greater appreciation on the part of labor that this is a time which demands larger production for the scale of wages prevailing. The more efficient labor proves, the greater the earnings of the companies which have stockholders scattered over the country and the better for the nation at large. It is not yet noticeable, but in the event the strikes are prolonged, with hundreds of thousands of men idle, the purchasing power of many consumers and the earnings of the interests immediately involved will be affected temporarily.

Rates for money continue unchanged. Increases are still reported in the bank deposits of the Southwest, due to the sale of the year's crops, but the gains are being checked by the serious shortage of cars. A significant feature of the money market in the Southwest is the lack of new borrowing on cattle.

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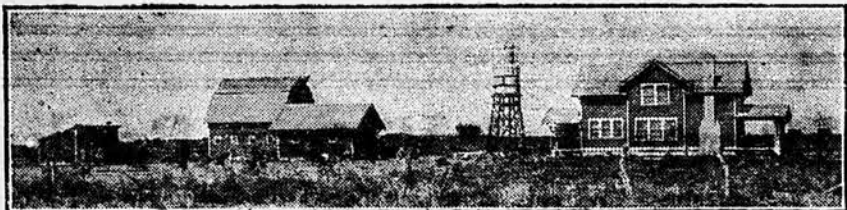
Water, Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 3.)

ern states will be short of that vegetable, and we shall have it ready for the people when you folks up there haven't any to sell.

Of course we people from the North looked at one another and smiled, patronizingly. We hoped Mr. Christner knew what he was talking about. We were told how the government is putting agents down there to encourage the growing of more

"In the first three years," said John Rooth, "I paid for this place with the crops, and made a lot of improvements. I had to clear it of mesquite and get it into condition, too. The man in North Dakota never has paid anything but the interest on the place I sold him. The corn, broomcorn, Rhodes grass, and other smaller crops on my 200 acres paid \$27,000 last year. The expenses amounted to \$7,000. My labor costs me usually \$1.25 a day, but some of the men get \$1.50. They get the additional 25 cents for doing the chores. And our



Here is a Typical Farm Owned by a Northern Man. This Place Has Been in Cultivation Less Than a Year. Note the Substantial Improvements.

enormous crops of onions, and how the agriculture of the valley is to be taught in the high schools, mighty good schools, too. We knew that for once we were in a land that was not a "truckling" proposition—a land where the growing of cabbage and onions and the other things I've mentioned had become a straight farming business. So we went on up the valley and visited other farmers, all men from the North, contented and prosperous because they work or personally direct the men they hire.

Bruce Young went into the valley seven years ago. He had been an office man, originating, I believe, on a farm, but not given much to agriculture up to that time. He didn't have much money, either, about \$300. He rented 40 acres and began farming without knowing very definitely just what he intended to do. For the first two years, as might have been expected, he didn't glut the market with his products. "But about that time," he told the visiting farmers, "things began to come my way. I own this 40 now, I began raising Duroc Jersey hogs, corn, Rhodes grass, our great hay, as valuable as your alfalfa; broomcorn, cabbage. I've sold broomcorn for \$300 a ton and higher. Our white corn comes on the market in July and August when the North has very little of it. We market our hogs when the North isn't able to do it. Our dairy cows are immensely profitable. I know farmers here who have paid for their 40 acres with the first two years' crops of broomcorn alone. I have a few thousand dollars laid away in Liberty Bonds, and more in bank stock. I keep records of every cent earned or spent."

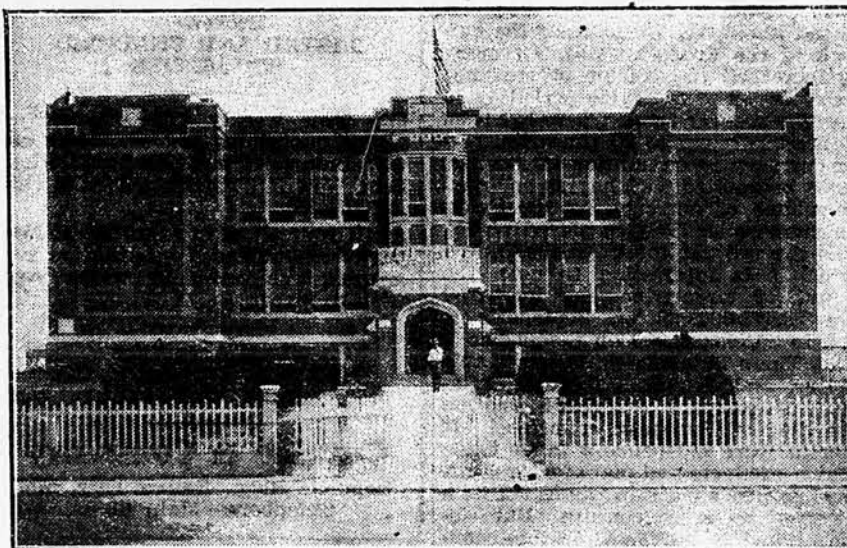
Young says he feeds little grain to his hogs except in the fattening period, and that they have absolutely no disease. He hasn't lost a hog since he bought the first ones. They didn't even have worms. They live on Rhodes grass pasture and, as he said, a little grain in finishing. Pigs may be farrowed any month in the year. "The heat is never excessive enough to injure a hog," he said. "We need no buildings for our stock. We have no flies, and no ticks. I am now milking eight cows, and am arranging for a milking machine. Perhaps I ought to say the eight cows are milked by Mexicans. I don't do the work. It costs me \$1.50 a day for my farm labor. My cabbage land netted me nearly \$250 an acre for five years, and every cabbage crop was followed with a corn crop. Our corn goes on the Chicago market as No. 1, and you don't find much of that grade from any other part of the country. No farmer in the valley would be successful if it weren't for the marketing system we are using, and intend to perfect and improve."

About this time the Northern farmers were beginning to gather in whispering groups. They couldn't doubt these men who led them over their farms, showing their stock and their crops, and even letting them look into their books. These were farmers—not men trying to sell land. Their testimony had to be accepted.

Then we came to the farm of John Rooth, a man with only one hand. Rooth moved into the valley five years ago from North Dakota where he had owned 400 acres of pretty good land. The Mexican laborers did the hard work the owner of the new farm couldn't do with one hand.

home is a home—not a boarding house for hired help. The Mexicans take care of themselves. The best thing down here is the spirit of willingness to cooperate. There are exceptions, of course, but our marketing system is to be our salvation. It takes constant watchfulness, tho, and intelligent work by everyone."

I met another farmer who had only 37 acres—a farmer, not a truck grower as we say in the North. In precisely 90 days that man paid \$1,033 as a one-quarter share of the crop he had grown—I think it was broomcorn, but I'm not sure; some of it was, anyway, possibly 20 acres which paid \$2,600 for the first cutting. They grow two and sometimes three crops of it, down there.



There are Several High Schools Like This in the Rio Grande Valley and in Every One of Them Agriculture is a Regular Part of the Course.

because they have a 12-month growing season. This farmer owned \$1,000 in Liberty Bonds and an equal amount in War Saving Stamps.

I could go on this way for hours. People who have known me in Kansas for 30 years know I am not easily led into enthusiasm. In telling you about the marketing and farming of the valley I visited I have kept well below the figures in some cases for the simple reason that I feared the doubters. Perhaps, the best proof of this particular pudding, however, is the way the Northern farmers acted about it. I watched them. I came home with them. They actually bought \$305,000 worth of land. You'll notice I've not mentioned any company in this. That's because I'm not advertising anyone. I've tried to tell news. And if conditions as I found them in the Rio Grande Valley aren't news then my 30 years experience in the newspaper business hasn't taught me much. But I think it has. Rio Grande Valley marketing is still to be improved and extended into an example to be copied everywhere. In its final system it will care for the business of what I believe—and my farmer companions believed—is to be the greatest citrus growing region in America. It has the soil and the water. Why shouldn't it succeed?

Those who study plant diseases put their O. K. on Japanese barberries. The tall growing, green and purple-leaved varieties are the ones that harbor wheat rust.

To Reduce Waste Land

BY F. B. NICHOLS

A considerable effort will be made in eliminating waste land on Kansas farms in the next year or two. This is coming as a result of the great increase in land prices, and a general appreciation of the need for getting larger returns from farms. The era of farm improvement has most certainly arrived in Kansas in this good year of our Lord, 1919.

The eastern third of the state probably has the greatest proportion of waste land. Much of this is in the pastures, which are in great need of improvement, as usual. The growth of weeds in the pastures has been abnormally great this year. A large part of the pasture land in Eastern Kansas needs much attention; grass yields have been declining steadily year by year, with the result that the number of acres required to pasture an animal has been increasing at the same time that the land prices were increasing. The prices for pasture land have now gone so high that a much greater effort is necessary in improving them; it will pay to fight weeds, sumac, black jack and other pests just as one would cultivate corn to eliminate the weeds. Sumac and black jack especially have been causing much damage around Yates Center, and in other sections of Woodson county.

Black jack timber is one of the greatest pests of all. In the words of the cub reporter it is "high time" that a few thousand acres of this land were cleared and used for pasture or cultivated crops. This is being realized by many of the farmers on the black jack hills southeast of Toronto, and many hundred acres have been cleared

made to produce very profitable crops if it is handled properly. Clover crops should be grown in rotations frequently on this type of soil.

Weeds, sumac and buck brush can be controlled in a pasture as a rule by mowing, after one has cut the larger growth the first time with an ax. In many cases some attention will have to be paid to gathering up rocks—which are one of the fertile causes in reducing the grass yields. As a rule but little attention has been paid to gathering up rocks in pastures, and it is perhaps true that it would not pay to do this work with pastures selling for \$5 or \$10 an acre. When the land sells for \$50 or \$75 an acre or more, however, much more attention to this sort of work will pay well.

In all of this farm improvement it is essential to realize that we are in a new era; in an era of high prices, in which the methods of 10 or 20 years ago will not do. Good farming land is getting scarce, as the abnormal prices and rents well show. More productive land is needed, and we can obtain this right here in Kansas by developing the farms we already have. Frequently it will be possible to use the refuse in this improvement work to great advantage; the rocks, buck brush and weeds, if they are raked, may be of the highest value in filling ditches. Loafing acres must be eliminated.

Newspapers Help Farm Sales

Public sales of farm equipment and produce are already being announced thruout Iowa in large numbers and that calls attention to an interesting change in the advertising of these sales. Only a few years ago the main reliance of the farmer in advertising a sale was the "bill" or poster; now he puts most reliance in space in his local country newspapers and farm journals.

"This change is a change for greater efficiency in advertising," says the agricultural journalism department at Iowa State College, which conducts a course in agricultural advertising.

"When you consider the number of farmers reached, the newspaper advertisement is much the cheaper. Two hundred sale bills, 12 by 18 inches, which is the customary number and size, cost about \$5 to \$6, on the average. They get good posting in part only; for the remainder, they are not seen by many men. The county seat newspaper with 2,000 circulation, 1,500 of it actually in farm homes, charges about 20 cents an inch for space and a quarter or one third page ad will therefore cost from \$8 to \$12 or so. The "ad" will be read in 1,500 farm homes. The sale bills will not be read by more than 200 or 300 folks. Moreover, the newspaper "ad" will be read when the farmer is at leisure and it will be read more thoroughly. Then, too, the newspaper "ad" reaches out farther and brings in the extra buyers whose presence at a sale makes it a real success. Wherever farmers have carefully watched their sale advertising they are strong in their endorsement of newspaper space."

Strength and Weakness

"Our friend has used strong language in urging his contention."

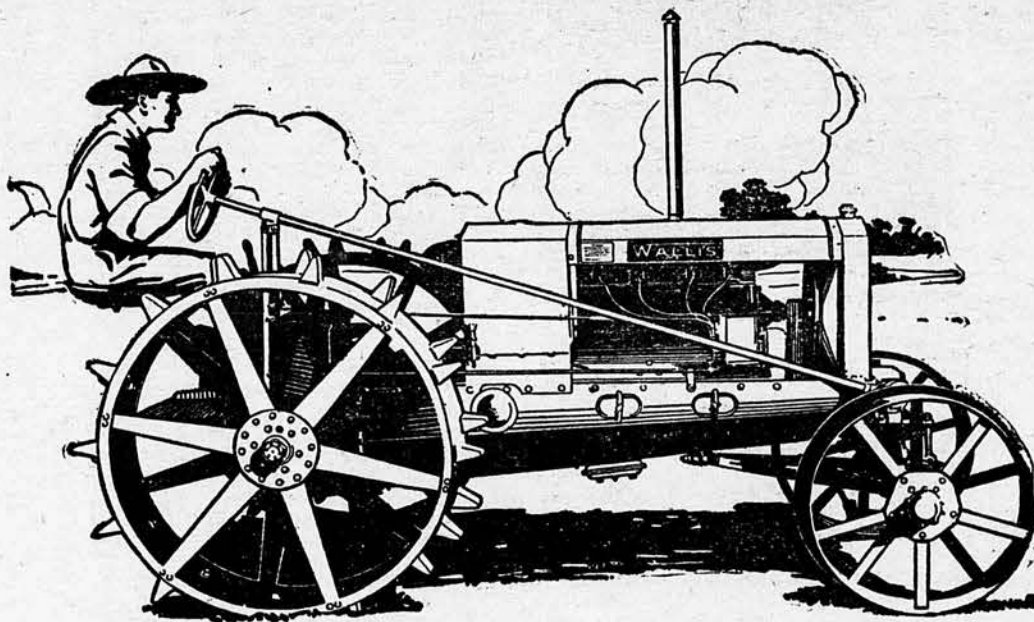
"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "I have observed that the weakest arguments often call for the strongest language."—Washington Star.



This is the Third Cutting of Rhodes Grass, the Great Hay Crop of the Rio Grande Valley. It is Also Used for Pasture by Many Farmers.

WALLIS

America's Foremost Tractor



Wallis Value Has Been Proved By Thousands of Experienced Farmers

THE Wallis Tractor was designed by Wallis engineers 12 years ago. From the date of its first introduction it enjoyed unequalled popularity. Its fame has spread rapidly until today it is known everywhere as "America's Foremost Tractor."

The man who buys a Wallis is assured of owning a tractor that has been tested and proved in actual farm service under every condition of soil and weather on thousands of farms in every section of the United States.

Mechanically Supreme

As an illustration, the Wallis frame is made of 3/16-inch, steel, boiler plate rolled into "U" shape. This is the lightest, yet strongest, construction in mechanics. This design does away with all beams, braces and counter-braces and therefore eliminates a lot of unnecessary dead weight.

Pound for pound, Wallis is the most economical and powerful of all tractors. The Wallis 4-cylinder, valve-in-head motor, Wallis unit power-plant, enclosed gears running in oil (first used by Wallis) and high-grade materials make possible the delivery of 74% of usable power at the drawbar. And that is the power you pay for.

Friction is reduced to an absolute minimum by the use of Hyatt and Timken bearings. Gears are of heat-treated, cut steel, avoiding costly repair bills.

Abundant Power

The Wallis has, therefore, a big reserve of power to meet difficult conditions and emergency jobs. Every farmer realizes the necessity and advantage of a tractor which can furnish plenty of power for all kinds of field and belt work.

In selecting a Wallis you are thus assured of more than ample power for plowing, discing, harrowing and reaping, and you also secure a complete farm-power-plant.

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Your banker knows that power farming means bigger farm profits. He will favor the purchase of a good tractor. He knows that it is economy to buy the best.

The Wallis, America's Foremost Tractor—judged by durability, steady work and freedom from repair-cost—is the lowest-priced tractor on the market today.

Catalog Sent on Request

Write for Wallis catalog and name of nearest dealer. Prove for yourself that the Wallis, America's Foremost Tractor, is the most economical tractor you can buy, and the one that will surely solve your farm problems.

Big Demand for Wallis

If you would enjoy the profits of using a Wallis on your farm, you must act quickly. Therefore, do not delay writing us at once—or call on the nearest Wallis dealer.

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Distributors Everywhere

With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash, Editor

Women Readers Say Comfort and Convenience are the First Things to Consider When Building a Home

MY FIRST thought in building a new house would be of the kitchen. It should open on a screened porch which could be used for a dining room in summer. At one end of the porch and next to the kitchen would be the laundry. This room would be large enough to hold the ice box and the separator. It would also have a large cupboard built in, in which to keep the butchering articles and other kitchen utensils not often in use. The tubs would be placed next to the kitchen walls against the sink to save plumbing bills. Above the tubs I would have a sliding window in order to have a breeze and light from two directions in the kitchen. Instead of a pantry I would have plenty of cupboards and drawers in the kitchen, with an ironing board built in one cupboard.

I would have a dumb waiter in the kitchen from the cellar and a clothes chute in the laundry at the end of the tubs extending from the bathroom or hall upstairs. I would also have a lavatory in the laundry so the men could wash and pass into the dining room without entering the kitchen. Between the kitchen and dining room would be a door with a glass panel to swing either way.

I should like a large living room with long, low bookcases built in, with several large drawers in place of the lower shelves. Each child could be allotted a drawer in which to keep his belongings and a shelf for his books.

The ideal house so far as convenience is concerned is all on one floor, but as this proves too expensive for a house large enough for the average farm family, I should be content with one bedroom on the ground floor which is almost a necessity in case of illness. Then there must be a small room opening off the living room or hall for the man of the house to use as an office. In it he should have a desk and bookcase or filing rack for the numerous papers he now uses in these days of pedigree stock.

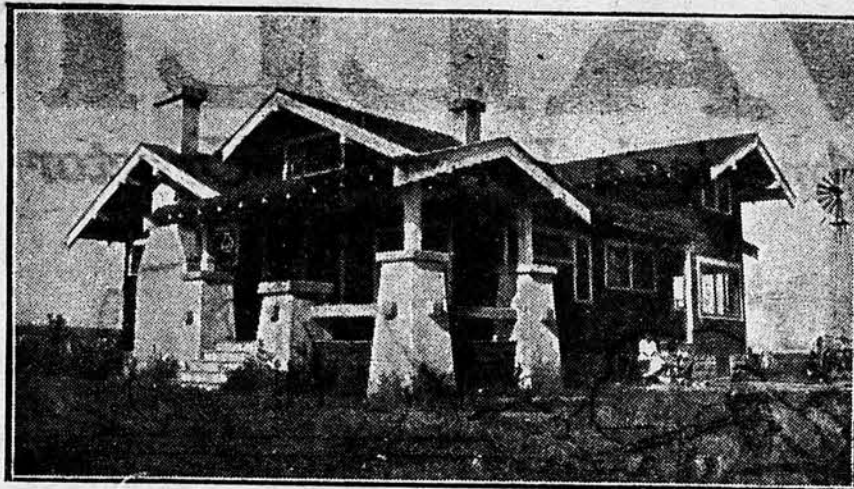
Upstairs in each room instead of the usual closet I would have cupboards 18 to 24 inches deep built to the ceiling. Above would be shelves for bedding and hat boxes and below on the floor a drawer for shoes and so forth. The cupboard would be supplied with a rod and plenty of hangers for clothes. I would partition the space under the stairway in half lengthwise with one cupboard opening in the bedroom and the other in the living room.

The porches and laundry would be floored with cement to save scrubbing and I would have wide banisters on both porches for flower boxes. If money were not too scarce I would have a hall from the front door back to the dining room and also a bathroom and toilet between the bedroom and kitchen. I should stain the woodwork in the living room a dull oak with tan or deep cream walls. The bedrooms and kitchen would be painted white with tinted walls. M. C. M. Crowley Co., Colorado.

Mother's Comfort is Considered

There are six rooms in my ideal home which is built on the bungalow style. The kitchen is small, thereby saving steps. The range fits between the bathroom door and the hot water tank on the west side of the room, leaving a small space for the coal bucket. The oil stove comes next on the north side almost touching the range and just above the stoves are two half windows, making the kitchen light and cool with just space left for an outside door to the screened porch. The sink with hot and cold water is on the west side and there is one door leading to the bed room and another to the cellar. Just in the corner of the south side is the door leading to the dining room.

A large cupboard fills the remainder



The Ideal Farm Home Described by Mrs. B. J. Schmidt. It Contains Every Convenience Found in City Homes.

of the space. The top which also opens into the dining room is for dishes. The lower part is divided for flour bins, sugar, kitchen towels, and so forth. A space about 20 inches wide under the two wide doors of the dish compartment is left open and a hinged shelf that lets down on a chain fastened at both ends makes a very convenient work table. Inside are kept spices, baking powders, small cooking and measuring cups, and so forth. Underneath are two other large doors and shelves where pans, skillets and all cooking utensils are kept out of sight.

Just inside the dining room door is one of the most comfortable rockers where I can rest when cooking or peeling fruit or stirring a cake. And usually I have a paper or book and snatch a few minutes to read while waiting for the good men to come to the meal.

The bathroom is off from the kitchen. Each bedroom has a closet, and shelves in the closet. The back porch is screened and has a cement floor. It also has skidding half way up and there are hooks and shelves there for the men's outdoor garments, a box for coal and kindling and a shelf for buckets. A wide porch is above the entire front of the house and easy chairs and a lounge are there and a rack for papers and books. They are used at noons while the men are resting before going back to work and in the afternoons the housewife and daughters can be seen sewing and entertaining the neighbors there.

There are stationary tubs, the washing machine, separator and a little engine to run them, and a furnace in the basement. The vegetable and fruit room is also in the basement. A cement shelf holds the cans. Truly this is a model farm home with the cement walks leading out to barns and chicken house and all around the yard

with the clothesline on each side of the walk. There is no mud carried in our house. M. L. Carbiener.

Everything is Modern Here

I am sending a picture of my ideal house. It is a green bungalow of nine rooms, five rooms and bath being on the ground floor and four above. It has electric lights, hot and cold water, bath and toilet, and is heated by a hot water system. The basement extends under the whole house and consists of three very large rooms, plastered thruout, and two smaller rooms. One of these small rooms is fitted up with shelves and used for fruit, lard, meat and so forth. One large room is used as the furnace room, in which is the electric light plant and a work table for the man of the house. Another room is used as the laundry, and has hot and cold water faucets above the laundry tubs and above the stove for filling the boiler, and gasoline engine and double washer with wringer. The washing is done entirely by power, no rubbing being done except for dainty garments. The cream separator also has a place in this room. In the other small room is a pump, which can be instantly attached to the engine, so if anything happens to the windmill outside, the water supply is not cut off. The other room is used by the hired help. Last year the district school was burned by lightning and this room was used as a school for the 18 pupils.

The woodwork of the kitchen is enameled white with yellow walls and white ceiling, making a bright, cheery workroom. Along one whole side of the kitchen is a built-in cupboard, extending from the floor to the ceiling. The lower part consists of plenty of drawers, two bins, kettle cupboard, and bread board, while the upper part

is fitted up with shelves with sliding doors. A fireless cooker, sink with drain-board, range, work-table and stool complete the furnishings of this room. Off the kitchen is a small screened-in porch, in one end of which is a covered tank, thru which ice cold water flows, and in which milk, cream and butter are kept cold. There is a small closet off the porch in which mops, dust cloths, sweepers, brooms and other unsightly but necessary things are placed.

The dining room is connected to the kitchen by a swinging door, is paneled, has beam ceilings, plate rail, buffet and two small built-in china closets, all in dark brown waxed finish. The walls are tinted a soft buff with cream-colored ceilings. Above the table in the center of the room is a double electric light and in each corner of the room where the beams cross is a small bulb. These four small lights are worked independently of the bright center light, so either a soft glow or a bright light can be had.

The living room is divided off from the dining room by colonades and is finished in the same shades of brown. It has a built-in bookcase at one end of the fireplace, and is really a living room. A small fire is made in the fireplace when it is scarcely cold enough for the furnace. A hot tasty luncheon often has been cooked on the hot coals and enjoyed around the fireplace.

The library and hall are furnished in dark brown with olive tinted walls and cream ceilings. Guest room and bath are white enameled with canary yellow walls. A linen closet with shelves is a convenience handy to all the rooms on this floor.

Two of the rooms upstairs are used for bedrooms, one is fitted up as a sewing room, in which the machine is run by a motor, doing away with all the drudgery of sewing. The fourth room was very small and is used as a store room for old magazines, catalogs and farm papers, which are kept for reference. There was a good deal of extra room under the eaves, too low for rooms, but just the thing for trunks and boxes, so small doors were made opening into these places. A clothes chute is another convenience in this house. With it soiled clothes can be thrown to the basement from either floor, thereby saving many steps. Other conveniences, electric or otherwise, are added from time to time, making this house a home to be enjoyed, rather than endured.

Mrs. B. J. Schmidt.

Barton Co., Kansas.

Plenty of Windows and Doors

Our home is an ideal farm home, I think. It has six rooms. The door from the front porch opens into the reception room and there is a folding door between that and the front room with the bay window. This is where the family sit and talk, rest, read or have music. As the picture shows, the front porch continues around the corner where another porch leads into another room. The front door of this room is glass and it serves for a door and also a window. Then there are two large windows in the side and another room back of it, with a door between. The back room has three windows and an outside door. We use these rooms for sleeping rooms. Back of the room with the bay window is a large room with two windows and three doors. One door leads from the family room, one into the first bed room and one into the kitchen. This is the dining room. The kitchen has two windows and an outside door.

The reception room, living or family room, one bedroom and the dining room can all be warmed by one flue. Besides the bay window in front, the family room has a large window in the east side. The rooms are all large,



Mrs. S. E. Bandy's Home. The Rooms are so Arranged as to Save Many Steps for the Wife and Mother.

light and pleasant. There are trees that shade the yard most of the day, and flowers in the back yard but the front yard is covered with close-cut green grass. Mrs. S. E. Bandy.

Indian Creek Folks are Awake

BY IDA MIGLIARIO

An Eastern man made his first trip to Kansas this fall and while here attended the Free Fair, the State Fair and the Wheat Show. He was heard to say that he had some idea as to what to expect in the way of exhibits, but the one fact that he was unprepared for was the way in which the farm folk of Kansas have the leadership of things. Leadership in all the force of its meaning was shown at the fair given by the Indian Creek grange this fall.

The Indian Creek grange is an organization of long standing, and has developed into a school of modern living. Every person in the district feels it a privilege to be a member, and a responsibility to add something to the grange that will build it up. The grange hall is a social center, and with its furnace and gasoline lamps, it offers an attractive place for community gatherings in the winter as well as during the summer. All day meetings and evening programs offer ample opportunity for friendly discussion of things modern for the farm.

Outside of the building the dairy cows, Belgian hares, turkeys, ducks, all kinds of grain, vegetables and fruits, received their full amount of attention and careful judging by trained judges. But these did not receive all the attention of the fair, for groups of men were heard exchanging ideas concerning the advantages of power driven farm implements.

Canned fruit, jelly, pickles, bread, biscuits, pies, cakes, fancywork, were entered for the fair and prizes offered for the best of each. A more or less new department, that of home-products, proved the interest the women folk are taking in making their own soap, lard, dried fruit, and so on; and entering the same for prizes. But again it was noticeable that modern home conveniences had a strong hold on the groups of homemakers gathered for friendly exchange of ideas. The power driven farm implements have proved their worth to such an extent that the women in these progressive localities in Kansas are being taught the possibility of a release from a large amount of the heavy work of the home, and they are growing eager for an opportunity to change from the old familiar methods to the new.

One of the big lessons learned from the tractor in the field work is the fact that a solution for the perplexing problem of hired help has been offered. This has not been lost by the homemakers, for that was the one point so strongly emphasized in their discussions. Not every home has all the modern conveniences; they are of course installed as their need is most felt, and their expense can most easily be met. One homemaker spoke especially of the time the electric light saves, for there are no more black lamp chimneys to be cleaned every day; another mentioned the gasoline lamp as saving the same work. A power driven washing machine with a churn attachment, helped out wonderfully with two days' work. Another mentioned the electric sewing machine as doing away with the need of a seamstress coming and helping with the sewing for several days at a time. Other groups of homemakers were discussing methods of economizing in their management of the family budget so they could, in that way, hasten the time when they might install modern equipment.

The deliciously prepared dinner served cafeteria style; the wholesome, congenial, intellectual atmosphere of the entire fair proved conclusively the progressive leadership of the farm folk of Kansas.

Rural Women Need to Organize

BY IDA MIGLIARIO

It is to be regretted that the women of this and other nations did not have a part in the International Farm Congress held in Kansas City, Mo., this fall. When the congress was organized the woman's department was made an auxiliary. The plan of the organization was not only that of allowing the homemakers space for placing

on exhibit their home products, such as canned fruits, vegetables, meats, and hand and machine made articles, but they were given the privilege of arranging a program which would give them the opportunity of meeting and listening to the nation's successful homemakers. Many women own and operate their own farms, and a program filled with speakers of this type is certain to be helpful for it proves the business ability of women, and they are given the opportunity of exchanging ideas and rehearsing the fundamental points that brought about their success.

That the women did not have a part in this congress, was doubtless due to the fact that several years ago they asked to withdraw from the congress proper. This request was granted and they became an independent organization under the name of the "Woman's Farm Congress." A series of unavoidable circumstances occurred and in a course of time the organization disbanded.

The Woman's Farm Congress should be reorganized for everything in life radiates from the home; it is the center of all activities and the stimulant of all business. The home of today needs to be operated in a manner that will give every member of its family, both young and old, a firm foundation for a successful life. Any of us can point out blighted careers which can be traced back to unhappy homes. With the success of mankind on her shoulders, every homemaker should feel it her duty to belong to and help make a strong organization that will teach the combined art and science of homemaking.

The woman who operates a successful, happy home, and who has reared a group of healthy and intelligent children has as much right to attend an international congress and tell other homemakers the secret of her success as any man has in going to the same congress and telling of his success in crop and stock production.

The world has taken the home too much for granted; it has too often been considered just a place in which to eat and sleep. The home was built to harbor life, it is the place in which mankind lives; if it fails to provide the contentment needed for successful living it has failed as an institution.

The homes of today are necessarily conducted on a different plan from the

homes of 25 years ago. The reason for this is just the same as the reason for the soil being tilled and the stock cared for in a way entirely different from the methods used by our grandfathers. It is not a reflection on those who managed the homes and the farms of the past days; it is a credit to them, for they put forth their best efforts to make their homes and their farms the finest in their day—so the present generation should pay respect to their elders by striving to keep their homes and their farms apace with the times.

The business of successful homemaking needs to be instilled into the girlhood of the land. The question of whether every girl will marry and take into her hands the management of a home does not need to be considered, for no matter what her chosen profession, she will have to have a place in which to live and that place will be home to her. If she has been taught the importance of contented home life she will be able to build for herself, success, for the economics of homemaking is a big problem for the business girl and it is the one thing that often leads a beginner to failure.

Our colleges and universities are doing a great deal of good work by teaching the girls the principles of homemaking, but it is not possible for every girl to attend a college or university, and it is in those cases that good, strong organizations have a chance to do their work. Many states in the Union have their mothers' and daughters' clubs; and their farm and home conventions; but if all these states could meet together in a national, if not an international congress, the views of all could be broadened and homemaking as a profession could be strengthened.

Every mother and every daughter should feel it her responsibility to encourage the reorganization of the Woman's Farm Congress, and should put forth every effort to take a part in the congress and give to it the secrets of their successes as homebuilders.

Costly Foreign Relations

"Of course," said the serious citizen, "our foreign relations have nothing to do with the high cost of living."

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Scene on the farm of Henry Hall, Le Mars, Iowa

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FARM HOME NEWS

MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

If the care of chickens consisted merely in gathering the eggs, there would be more poultry raisers. Like every other business, there is a disagreeable side. For us, the treating of chickens for lice seems about the worst part of their care. When we left for our trip we took the chickens down to the house in which the hired man keeps his flock. No doubt, they were too crowded. The young ones we have killed seem to be very lousy. As a preparation for winter, we are cleaning the house and the chickens.

The litter on the floor is being stacked between the rows of strawberries to be pulled over them as a cover when cold weather is here. The roosts are painted with a creolin dip and the sides brushed with white wash. To be made into the best of houses, ours would require more windows on the south side and battens on the other sides.

In ridding the chickens of lice we are trying the remedy suggested by poultry instructors. This is sodium fluoride. A pound can of this powder cost us 60 cents. It is said to be the best powder to use for the purpose and is good for young or old. We are told to work "pinches" of the powder in the feathers in about a dozen places. Early in the summer, a neighbor made a solution of this sodium fluoride and dipped all her chickens. This method has the advantage of reaching every one of the "varmints" but it is a better method for warm weather than it is for cool October days. Lousy hens do not lay many eggs. The price of eggs is now 42 cents a dozen here. Even at that price, we think it worth a big effort to make worker hens out of boarder ones.

There are magazines that urge the destruction of all cats. By careful count and observation they have found that some cats kill hundreds of birds. We doubt if the average cat on a farm kills many birds. In the dozens of meals that we have seen our mother cat bring to her kittens, we can't recall that there has been one bird. There have been many moles, mice and rats. Cats on the farm serve as the best insurance against rats. Yet we do not care to raise late litters of kittens. It seems kindest to drown them while they are very young. There ought to be some way of reaching the sham philanthropist who drops half grown kittens along the road at this time of the year. Neighborhood sentiment or public opinion, or whatever one may choose to call it, should be brought to bear down on those who would thus shirk the responsibility of killing or caring for young cats.

One young farm woman in eastern Kansas has written asking for a suggestion. She has some dollars that she could invest in a good poultry house and a start in purebred chickens. "But I hate chickens," she says. Since she really wishes outdoor work, we have suggested the small fruit business. Cherries and berries have rhymed health and wealth for some women. If a community could be induced to start in the same business, the marketing would be simplified. Undoubtedly the help problem keeps many persons from making an effort to grow berries. In the West the many health seekers solve the problem. We have recently heard of another solution.

The cherries of Door county, Wisconsin are shipped to all the middle western states. If you have the map of the state in mind, you may place this county on the northern tip of the peninsula that extends like an arm out into Lake Michigan. Something about the climate makes the growing of a good grade of cherries an assured success. The lake affords much better means for travel and transportation than does the one railroad that reaches into Door county. In cherry picking time, an estimate of the number of pickers needed is sent to the big Chicago churches. Young people who would earn an outing are taken by Scout Masters or others in charge. They take their tents and camp kitchen along. The lake trip and outdoor work is a pleasure. Their returns for

the work pay the expenses of the trip. It might be possible to use such an idea in caring for small fruit on one farm. It would certainly help in solving the problem in a community where one kind of fruit is produced.

"Helping Others" Their Motte

Our club was called the Sunshine club. Our motto was "Do all the good you can, to all the people you can and in all the ways you can." We had no rules or dues. We met every two weeks at the members' homes for all day, going about 10 o'clock, with some one thing for lunch. We sewed, mended or helped with whatever the hostess had to do in the morning and after dinner finished up our work, some member read a paper on a timely topic and perhaps someone would sing a new song. Occasionally we read a book, perhaps finishing it in two meetings. All were to come to the early spring meeting full of the subject of incubators and chicken raising. Another time we met to help a neighbor can corn and beans by the cold pack method. Then the woman who wished us to meet with her the next time would suggest what we would do and sometimes we just met to visit. The good we accomplished was the getting together and exchanging ideas.

We sent to the city library and got discarded books and distributed them among the members and also secured a set of the traveling library books from the state library. Our club was turned into a Red Cross society and we met every week to knit and sew for our soldier boys. Now that is over and we have not reorganized.

M. L. Carlbauer.

Make Your Child's Hat

9427—Child's Bonnet. Both styles shown are made with circular crowns and attached to a frill. One is shirred and the other plaited. Black velvet ribbon trims the one with the plaits. A lining is also included in the pattern. Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 5 years.

9443—Child's Nightdrawers. The nightdrawers have a seam down the



center front and fasten at the center back and across the waistline. Sizes 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

9452—Ladies' Dress. A separate button-trimmed vest fills in the opening. The two-piece skirt is gathered all around at the regulation waistline. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust 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.

Von Hindenburg declares that to try the Kaiser would breed everlasting hate. The courts of justice run such a risk every time they try a criminal.—Kansas City Journal.

Planting Bulbs for Spring Flowers

BY RACHEL RAE

It is time to order and plant the fall bulbs if we would have them blooming in the garden next spring. A great many persons who see a bed of tulips or hyacinths make up their minds to have a bed in their garden but before the time comes to order them they forget they must be planted in the fall. I have known many to ask about tulips early in the spring and be surprised when they learned that they could not buy the bulbs then.

October is the ideal month to plant hyacinths, narcissus, tulips, iris, and the smaller hardy bulbs. Lilies of most varieties will be on hand in November, but Candidum lily can be had as early as August. All lilies should be planted as soon as possible for they lose vitality when out of the ground. Lily-of-the-Valley comes along about the same time as the lilies.

Bulbs will grow and bloom in almost any comparatively good garden soil, but they prefer a loose sandy loam. When forming the roots in the late fall and winter the bed should be kept moist. Many bulbs fail to give satisfaction because the fall and winter is too dry for them to root properly. If they cannot form roots before the ground freezes hard they will not give good blooms at blooming time, for upon their strong rooting depends the size of the blooms and plant.

Cover the bulbs about three or four times their diameter—tulips 4 inches, hyacinths 5 to 6, narcissus 4 or 5, and so on thru the list. Lilies should be planted very deep, for they need to have the permanent roots well down below the reach of the surface heat. They form two sets of roots each season, or rather they form a new set of annual roots each season above the bulb along the stalk, but the permanent roots from the base of the bulb remain alive. I set them with 10 inches to a foot of soil above the bulb, according to the heaviness of the soil.

The Spanish iris is a bulb that has not had much attention, and I wish to advise that a few be planted on trial by bulb lovers. I like them, and they are excellent for cutting. They look better in clumps than in rows or single plants. Tulips are the most popular bulbs, and I prefer the singles, and especially the late singles—the cottage and the Darwin tulips—with their long stems and richly colored flowers. If the miniature hyacinths are purchased instead of the older bulbs sold as Dutch hyacinths, they will bloom for two or three years longer in the beds and give almost as fine flowers—they are simply younger bulbs of the same varieties. Hyacinths divide up into bulblets when fully matured, and many first-sized bulbs will divide up after the first season of blooming.

Music Helps the Surgeon

Music has been introduced into surgery by Dr. Evan O'Neil Kane of Kane, Pa., in an effort to dispel the gloomy atmosphere of the operating room. He has a phonograph just outside the door of his operating room, and thinks the music diverts the patient and helps him to enter under the influence of the anaesthetic more easily and cheerfully.

This doctor also has discovered that a patient that has undergone an operation may be restored to a conscious placidness by the music being resumed on the first stirring from the profound slumber. The natural impression is that the music has been heard without interruption, and consequently the perils he has undergone will not be uppermost in his mind. Psychology is rapidly becoming an important factor in surgery.

For Those Who Wish Success

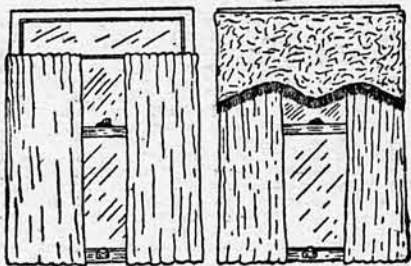
The success of Sarah Bernhardt in her chosen work gives her the liberty to speak with some authority to those who wish to succeed in any vocation. It was close application to the absorbing interest of her life which brought her fame, but she also had other interests. She did work which was exhibited in both painting and sculpture, proving that the stage, which was her major means of self-expression, did not absorb all her time. So great has been her success in overcoming difficulties that she is often asked "How do you do it?"

Here are her 10 commandments which may contain a suggestion for others who covet her ability:

1. Have one chief, absorbing interest in life.
2. Have other interests, little interests, of life to keep you from becoming one-sided.
3. Decide what are the essentials of your life and concentrate upon them.
4. Be interested in everything that happens for the moment, but do not let the interest become too deep.
5. Eat what you like when you like, but not as much as you like.
6. Do not let the material profane the spiritual.
7. Drink much water and lemonade.
8. Sleep whenever and wherever you are sleepy.
9. Stop to rest for a minute, many times a day. These little rests prolong life.
10. Find your work, then regard that work as a pleasure, not a penalty.

Saving the Curtains

Instead of laying aside her curtains when they shrank to about 5 inches above the bottom of the windows, a woman in our neighborhood lowered the rods 5 inches from the top of the windows, bringing the curtains even with the sash at the bottom, then bought another rod for each window. On this second rod she mounted a



cretonne valance and placed the rod at the top of the window, hiding the lowered rod supporting the white curtains. The window shade hides the lowered curtains from the outside so her "shortcomings" are safe from discovery and her windows are much more attractive. John L. Hodell.

Healthy Children are Happy

When a child has proper nourishment he does not contract diseases so readily as do under-nourished children. You may consider your child well fed if he has plenty of milk and good bread, cereals and eggs, and a small portion of carefully prepared vegetables and fruit daily. Sweets should be given him at the close of a meal when his appetite is well satisfied with other foods.

I have seen little, puny, undersized, irritable children, that I know would become robust and sweet tempered in a few months if they were properly nourished. Many a little sickly child is allowed to eat green apples, pickles, and anything that is on the table for grown folks. Such children have their stomachs full all the time but they do not grow, do not sleep well and are always cross.

All children under 3 years should have a supper of bread and milk then after a quick bath they should be put to bed, as far away from the family as possible so they will not be disturbed and can sleep all night and wake of their own accord in the morning. A child cannot get too much sleep and every child should have a bed of his own. The old time practice of putting three or four children in one bed should be abandoned.

Mrs. S. E. Bandy.

Chili Soup for Cold Days

Heat and press thru a colander 1 can of tomatoes. Add 1 can of kidney beans, 1½ pounds of hamburger steak browned, 1½ teaspoons of chili pepper and salt to taste. Add 3 or 4 quarts of boiling water and boil slowly for 2 or 3 hours. Mrs. Ford Robinette. Shawnee Co., Kansas.

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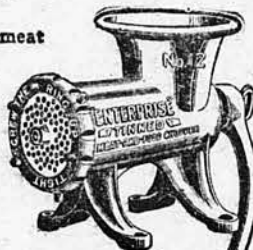


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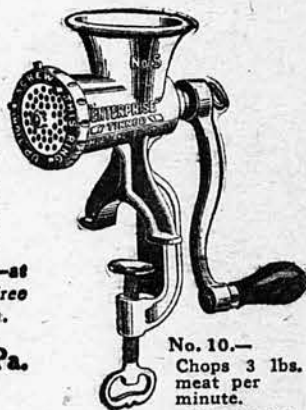
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minute.
Price, \$5.50

Health in the Family

Is There Hope for the Tuberculosis Patient?

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO
Medical Adviser

A RATHER desperate young man, whose doctor has just told him that he has "beginning tuberculosis," has written a frantic letter asking me to be very honest and tell him the truth about his chances. Does a patient who has tuberculosis ever get really well? Is it not a fact that, once tuberculosis sets its claws upon a victim, he is no better than a dead man? Are not reported improvements merely temporary, yielding a slight relief for a time, but always followed by a relapse?

I'm very glad this boy wrote to me about this, because the treatment of tuberculosis is one of the bright spots in the history of medicine. It is true that in past generations, tuberculosis was sure death. It was the white plague that wasted precious lives away. It got its popular name in that way. Consumption: to consume; to waste away.

Disease Is Not Hereditary

But in those earlier generations we knew very little about consumption. We used to think that it was hereditary; that a child born to consumptive parents was doomed at birth. We thought that bad colds and catarrhs "ran into" consumption. We thought that the only way to get even temporary improvement was to go to some mountainous spot where the air was very dry.

But we have learned a lot of new things about the disease. We have learned that it is a germ disease. It is not inherited, but the child of consumptive parents gets the disease by contagion and escapes it if he escapes contagion. Colds do not "run into" consumption, altho they may create favorable soil for the germ's growth when it finds admission.

We have learned that almost everyone fights tuberculosis at some period of life and usually this is in childhood. In winning the fight they acquire a certain degree of immunity against future attacks.

We have learned how to recognize the disease in its early stages. And the most important knowledge of all is that, if the disease is treated in those early stages, a great percentage of patients become quite well again.

Do they actually get well? Certainly they do. They get so well that there remains no external evidence that they ever have had the disease. There is internal evidence, such as is revealed by an X-Ray picture, that will show the presence of healed scars. But since the patient feels and acts just as well as if the scars were not there, they are of little concern.

A year or so before I went into the Army, a medical friend of mine became ill with tuberculosis. His case progressed rather unfavorably for some time. When I left home he was in the Topeka Sanatorium and seemed to be going rather badly yet. I asked after him the other day. I learned that he had made such a good recovery that he had gone to Camp Funston, passed the medical examination, and is still doing duty as a United States Army Surgeon.

This is no exceptional case. I have just received a report of the Loomis Sanatorium, where nothing is treated but tuberculosis. Forty-three of their ex-patients went to war and 24 of them were in fighting units. They got along very well indeed.

So I think I can answer very positively that there is hope for the tuberculosis patient, hope for a strong, active life.

The Influenza

I am writing you for advice as I am very much worried, as I see by the papers that the "flu" is breaking out in places again. I lost a dear friend last year and now I fear I may go too if I have it again, as I am pregnant. Is there any chance for a woman in that condition living thru it? Every one I knew or heard of that had it last year died. Now it isn't so hard to die but I have two little girls I don't want to leave in this cold world without a mother's love and care. I am 33 years old and have had five children. There are seven of us and I have

always done all my work till now and I do all I can when I don't feel too bad to work. I don't have much life; can't become interested in anything but become very blue and discouraged.

Will it be all right for me to have my teeth fixed now?

My little boy has adenoids. They have never seemed to affect him in any way yet. He is eleven years old. Would it be best to have them taken out? I will appreciate your advice very much. MRS. B. L. T.

There is a great deal too much fear of influenza just now. We probably shall have some of it but nothing like as much as last year, and better yet, it promises not to be of so severe a type. You know we have had influenza every year since 1890, but we didn't pay much attention to it because it was mild and everyone got well. We have reason to think that such influenza as threatens this year is of the mild type.

Another mistake is to think that a pregnant woman will have a more serious time than others. Our records show that in the bad epidemic of last winter pregnant women escaped wonderfully well. By keeping away from people who have "flu" you are quite safe against taking it.

Cheer up, you are worrying without cause. Take a good deal of rest at night and some in the daytime. Get out for a little exercise every day. Eat and drink well. You will be all right.

You may safely consult the dentist about your teeth, but let him know your condition so that he will know just how much work he may do. There is no reason for removing adenoids that cause no bad symptoms, but be quite sure that they don't.

Cracked Nipples

I have a new baby coming and am writing you to ask what I may do to prevent cracked nipples. I suffered agonies nursing my little boy. Every time he started to nurse I was in such distress that cold sweat stood out all over me. Do I have to go thru this again? ANXIOUS MOTHER.

No. You should prepare the nipples beforehand. For two months before your baby comes treat the nipples every morning and night by massaging them for five minutes with your fingers and cold water. When the baby comes exercise all the greatest care to keep the nipples clean. Wash with plain sterile water before the baby nurses and with warm boracic acid solution immediately after. Buy a glass nipple shield. If any soreness of the nipples appears begin using it at once, being particularly careful to keep it quite clean. Sometimes it is necessary to apply a little oxide of zinc ointment to a cracked nipple but the precautions I have named are usually sufficient.

Tuberculosis is not hereditary. You may be born of tuberculous parents and yet be quite safe if you keep free from infection.

Various Questions

It seems almost as if I know you. I don't think I have missed any of your advice in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Well, as you requested to be told particulars, I will try. I am 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height and weigh 215 pounds. I am a busy farmer's wife, having charge of the household duties which accompany a large farm. I was married in 1914. In 1916 gave birth to a girl. She was a "high forceps" baby. I had convulsions at the time and since have not been really well. In 1918 I had another baby. I was very sick and had convulsions again. The doctor thought best to have an operation, so as soon as I was able I went thru that ordeal. In December, 1918, I had influenza followed by a light attack of pleurisy. For some reason the "flu" settled in my teeth and nothing gave me relief, so in January, 1919, I had most of my teeth pulled. Shortly after I had a severe attack of tonsillitis and was advised to have my tonsils removed so in March I had my tonsils removed and seven more teeth extracted so I have only two of my own left. And now I have trouble with my hands and legs. My left limb from the knee down is the worst. It swells and at times it feels as if it would burst. My hands and ankles ache. At times I bloat all over. I have been doctoring, but it does not seem to help. If I exercise very much I have difficulty in getting my breath. I am tired of taking medicine every 3 hours when it does very little good. Now what do you think the main trouble is? I am dreadfully nervous. What would you do if you were in my place? I think I am too young to be put on the junk pile yet, and the way I am now, I am not worth much else. Would you advise taking drugs to reduce flesh? The doctor here seems to think I am too fleshy. I have only a normal appetite. P. C.

You are quite right about being too young to be put on the junk pile. You

are at an age when you should be repaired and made as good as ever.

Your symptoms are serious enough to require very careful attention. That does not mean taking medicine every three hours. Medicine does very little good as compared to natural forces and correct habits of living.

If you can afford it, go to a good sanitarium. Learn how to reduce your weight by proper diet and keep it down. Have an examination of blood pressure, heart action, and kidneys, by experts. Learn how you should live; what you may do and what not.

I feel sure that your overweight is a big factor in the condition of your health. Don't let things go on but get proper advice and treatment and get it now.

Lung Trouble

My parents have taken the Farmers Mail and Breeze for a number of years, and have always read "What Shall I Do Doctor?" I shall appreciate any advice you could give and I am 20 years old. My weight is 118 pounds, height 5 feet 7 inches. I live on a farm with my folks. Last January I got a pain in my left side just below my heart. It was not very severe and would come and go, generally toward evening and go away when I went to bed. Finally it got so sore I could scarcely move. Our doctor said I had hurt my side some way and that my heart was all right. I remained in bed three or four days and it got better, but when I got up it would come back again. Then I had the influenza. It hurt terribly to cough or sneeze. I was in bed several days but felt all right when I got up. Later I was taken sick again. The doctor said it was pleurisy which later turned into pneumonia. My lung filled up with fluid. I was taken to the hospital as they thought an operation necessary, but instead they took some of the fluid out by means of a needle and my system absorbed the rest. I was there several weeks. My side still hurts me some and I do not breathe in that side at all, altho it is five months since I came home. It seems to be worse in wet weather. I would like to know why it still pains me and why I do not breathe in that side. Sometimes I have a sort of tickling in my throat as if I had taken cold, but very seldom cough or spit up. I have gained about 8 pounds since I left the hospital. I have weighed the same since June 1. What can I do to gain more weight? I had a sister die of tuberculosis last winter. Do you think I am likely to develop it? I sleep alone with windows open, nine hours every night. M. T. C.

The gain of 8 pounds is very good. This does not bring you up to what you should weigh but is a good indication.

You say that you do not breathe thru the left lung. Are you quite sure of that? I am rather of the opinion that you are mistaken, altho the breathing may be relatively poor as compared with the other.

What shall you do? Have an X-Ray picture taken of the chest and have it done by some one not only expert in taking the radiograph, but also able to appreciate its significance.

Your symptoms do not point to tuberculosis. But don't let there be the least doubt about it. Make quite sure. Because if there should be any tubercular affection, now is the time that you can get well.

Keep up your good habits and eat plenty of nourishing food. Also have an expert examination made.

Care of a Child

M. L. D.:

There are several important facts about your little girl that you leave me to guess at. You tell me that she only weighed 3 pounds at birth, but fail to mention her present weight and height. Neither do you tell me what she likes to eat.

In the case of exceptional children one of the best plans is to lead them into the healthy, hearty ways of the average child as soon as possible—in other words, don't make too much of their peculiarities.

When six years old there is no reason why your child should not eat just the same food as yourself. Of course, she must not have tea or coffee, but cocoa will be good for her. Children who like cocoa will often take a great deal of milk with it.

There is no special "brain food." Any nourishing sensible food will do. The blood will nourish all organs equally. Green vegetables and fruits are the best laxatives. She should drink plenty of water, play out of doors a great deal and sleep at least ten hours.

"Bill Moon's wife presented him with a new daughter Tuesday," says the Warfield Item. "He celebrated by getting drunk and the judge fined him five dollars, but Bill had only twenty-five cents left." Here's a case where a new Moon was followed by a full Moon and a Moon in the last quarter in quick rotation.—Boston Transcript.

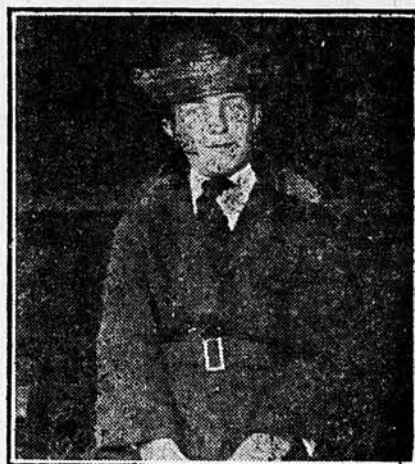
Garden Lore

The caterpillar wears her fur
Thru many a summer day!
No camphor or moth balls for her!
When storage time has come, instead,
She wraps herself in silken thread
And packs herself away!
From flower to flower the butterfly
Flits while the days are sunny,
And asks the blossoms as he goes—
Not, like the rag-man, "Any ol' clo'es?"
But,—"Any old honey?"
Old Mr. Bee works buzzily
Thru all the summer hours;
He booms from door to door in turn,—
Just like the census man,—to learn
Who's who among the flowers.
—Able Farwell Brown in The Ladies' Home Journal.

A Boy Who Knows Facts

Boylike, Ralph Dillon wanted to do something funny when his aunt offered to take his picture, and so he put on a girls' hat which happened to be nearby.

Ralph is the second son of Charles Dillon, managing editor of the Capper Farm Press. While he appreciates a



good joke, having the same keen sense of humor as his father, he is also a serious-minded youth. There's nothing in which he takes greater pleasure than keeping himself informed on current events. Often he surprises the older members of his family with facts of the latest world news on which even they are not informed.

Ashes

Just a puff,
That's enough.
Habit grows,
All else slows.
Yellow stain,
Listless brain.
No success,
Friends grow less.
Coffin nails,
Face pales.
Weak and thin,
All is dim.
Laid to rest.
Reason guessed.



—Boys' Life.

Playmates

These five youngsters have a lot of fun playing together. They are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Buen-



ning of Hope, Kan. Often they hitch their pet dog to the play wagon and baby and sister go for a ride.

Not So Bad

The nerry young officer sat down at a table in the vegetarian restaurant. "Crusht nut, sir?" asked the waitress, handing him the menu of the day. "No, no; shell-shock," he replied.—London Tit-Bits.

Green grass is one of the greatest breeding tonics that is made for the female but should be used sparingly with the male until he becomes accustomed to it.

For Our Young Readers

Dame Nature's Children Prepare for the Winter

BY MYRTLE JAMISON TRACHSEL

THE LITTLE twin squirrels, Teeny and Weeny, were dashing back and forth carrying nuts to their little cellar, for Dame Nature had told all her children to get ready for winter.

"What are you doing?" asked Bunny Puff Ball, the little rabbit.

"We're storing nuts for winter and working mighty hard," Weeny, the little boy squirrel, answered.

"I'm working harder than you are," said Bunny. And right there he and the two little squirrels sat down to argue the matter, for no one loves an argument better than they. Bunny said he had to make a warm bed of leaves and grow a new fur coat for himself. But the twins declared they were growing warmer coats, too, and theirs were more difficult to grow because of their long tails.

Just then a flock of birds flew low overhead. It was their bird friends on the way to the South, and they called "goodbye" as they went.

"I am glad I don't have to take a long journey to miss the cold and find something to eat in winter," said Bunny, "and I wouldn't like to sleep all winter in the mud at the bottom of the pool as Greeny Bull Frog does, either. He caught flies night and day and got real fat so he wouldn't have to eat till spring. But I have to work harder than that."

Then the argument started again but was interrupted by the voice of the tall golden rod standing near.

"We flowers, also, are working hard to prepare for winter," she said.

"You get ready for winter! Why, you have to die soon!" Bunny exclaimed.

"Yes, but my roots must live and they must be strong enough to send up new shoots in the spring. I am working hard to strengthen them and to ripen and scatter seed, so there still would be golden rods, even if my roots should die, too."

"Well," said Weeny, "it seems that everyone has to get ready for winter."

Then his eyes fell on the golden maple leaves fluttering in the breeze.

"Look at the lazy leaves all dressed up, they are not working," he cried. Then all began to make fun of the leaves, who blushed crimson in their embarrassment but did not answer.

Father Big Oak saw how badly the leaves felt and calling the little rabbit and little squirrels to him, explained that each leaf was growing a bud on its stem and covering it with a warm blanket to keep it safe until it could make the new leaf in the spring. And that later the old leaves would fall to the ground and make a carpet to protect the grass and flowers from the cold.

Then Bunny and the little twin squirrels were ashamed and wished they had not been so impolite.

Visiting Behind the Scenes

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

Haven't you often wished when you've enjoyed an excellent drama or musical production that you could go behind the scenes and meet these actors and actresses who have such wonderful ability to please?

I was behind the scenes a few days ago. The entertainers were not the kind that one sees at the large play houses, but they were no less entertaining. When you've heard a canning team of state club girls give their demonstration discourse, no doubt, you've wished then, too, that you could know these girls more intimately, who can stand before a critical audience and answer dozens of questions without faltering.

But if you had the opportunity to go "behind the scenes" and see how they must prepare for such an ordeal you would find that there was much work for both them and their instructor before they were ready for the finished rehearsal.

It was the girls of the Elmont demonstration team that I visited. This team is composed of Hazel Layman,

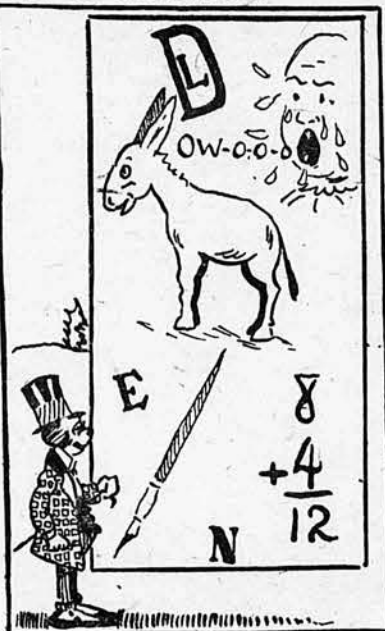
leader, and Alice Boyer and Daisy Osborn, her team mates. Each of these girls is intensely interested in her work and each of them has reason to be, for the Elmont Canning club, composed of eight junior members and eight seniors, has the distinction of winning first prize on 100 quarts of fruits and vegetables exhibited at the Kansas Free Fair. Their work is under the supervision of Miss Irene Taylor, home demonstration agent of Shawnee county. Each of the girls in the canning team has a definite work to do in the demonstration, but besides this definite work she is familiar with the work of her team mates. Each one knows the various steps necessary in canning; the need of using perfect products; the length of time to give to sterilize various fruits and vegetables; the difference in screw top, vacuum seal and spring top jars, and why the cold-pack method of canning is vastly superior to the open kettle method.

But work isn't all that a club girl finds to interest her in club membership. There's the fun of composing a club song and a club yell; there's the pride one has in advancing new methods, and there's the pleasant association with club friends.

Elmont is the only community in Shawnee county which has a well organized canning club, and yet farm girls in every section of the county may belong to such a club. Eighty boys and girls are organized for poultry club work and 20 girls are members of sewing clubs. A membership of five is required to organize a club. Shawnee county has had a home demonstration agent for more than a year and the work is now so well grounded, that those who are interested know that it has come to stay. Any county may have a home demonstration agent by meeting the proper requirements. If you would like to be a member of a boys' or girls' club write to Otis E. Hall, state club leader, Manhattan, Kan.

TREE PUZZLE

BY JOHN K. DILLON



When the objects in this puzzle are properly combined the names of three trees are formed. Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first three boys and the first three girls who send correct answers.

Solution September 11 puzzle—Animals: rhinoceros, elephant, zebra. The prize winners: Chester Hylton, Arvel Conrad, Robert Ellegood, Marjorie Smith, Nell Schaal, Wilma Fulkerson.

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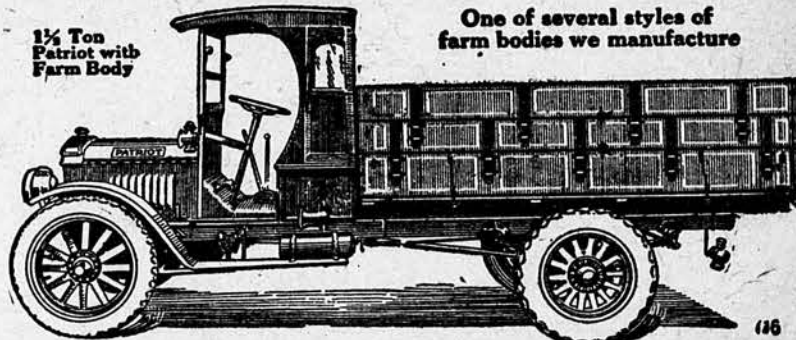
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Capper Pig Club News

Get Your Friends Ready to Line Up for 1920

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

COULD there be any better proof of the profit and pleasure to be obtained from membership in the Capper Pig club than the eagerness many boys who have had two, and sometimes three, years in the club are showing in planning to enroll for 1920? "If it is possible, I want to get back into active club work next year," writes Clarence Fowkes of Pottawatomie county. Clarence is one of the veterans of the Capper Pig club, having been what you might call a charter member. He had two years of contest work in 1916 and 1917, held breed club membership in 1918 and 1919, and is ready to go in to win next year.

Tell you what, fellows, it's time to begin to think seriously about the club for next year, even if there are two months yet to go this year. The club member who succeeds best in his contest work is the one who looks ahead and plans for giving good shelter to his sow, taking proper care of his pigs, and providing good pasture and feed for them. A county, to be successful in the great fight for the pep trophy and all it means, must begin to plan for the coming year well in advance of the time for enrollment. There will be many changes in the lineup of the club for 1920. Plan to stay in, interest boys who will be sure to play the game thru-out the year, and put yourself in line for appointment as county leader—one of the biggest honors which may come to a club member.

Say, you should see the club manager's desk nowadays. By the time you read this it will be too late to list pigs in the sale catalog. Indeed, the catalog should be ready for distribution. But as I write this my desk is piled high with cards listing breeding stock, with requests for pedigree blanks to use in registering pigs, with pedigrees ready to be forwarded to the record associations, and with enthusiastic letters from club members all over the state, telling about their work, their pigs, their plans for next year, and the hundred and one things a boy can think of to write to his pal, the club manager.

Pottawatomie Held Sale

"I certainly do hope that all Capper Pig club boys who have pigs for sale will list them in the catalog. The charges are the most reasonable that the boys can get anywhere—of course, I mean the dads, too—and they will receive great pleasure and profit in answering inquiries, making sales, and taking care of the business themselves. They should keep in mind the fact that possibly they may sell foundation stock for new herds in our state." That's Emil "Dad" Schwandt of Pottawatomie county writing, and you'll agree with me that this dad knows what he's talking about. And right here I should like to say that many fathers in this year's club have done great work in making the club the real success it is. May we have more of them with us next year!

Guess we'll have to call this issue the "Pottawatomie Number," for it does seem as if the boys in that county have been doing lots of things lately that de-

serve mention. The most important, of course, is the club sale which was held September 24 at Onaga. "The Pottawatomie club boys' sale at the Onaga Stock Show was a success, and prizes and ribbons—yum, yum!—they licked the platter clean," says Mr. Schwandt.

"Considering everything, we did real well at the Onaga fair," writes Edwin Snyder. "Floyd Sutterlin took first prize on Duroc Jersey boar, and I got second and third, also first and second on my gilts. George Ladner received first and second on Poles, both boars and gilts. In all, we took nine prizes. The managers of the fair were very eager for us to be there next year."

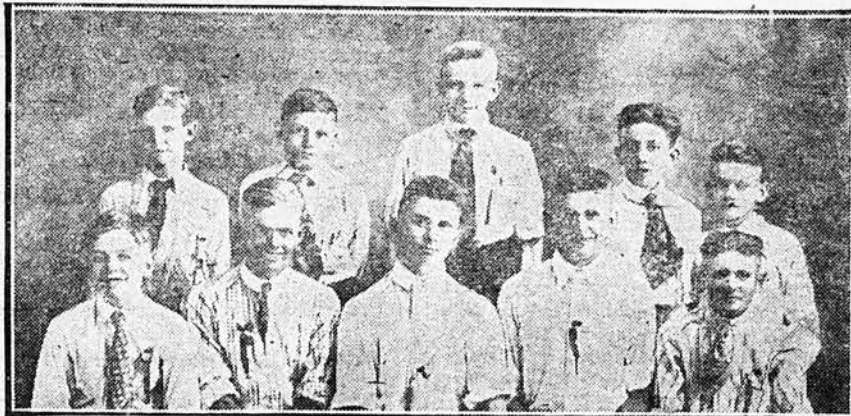
Eighteen head of hogs were disposed of at the sale held on the fair grounds, and the average of prices was good. Pottawatomie county boys and the two fathers in the club deserve much credit for carrying the show and sale thru so successfully. I feel sure that next year we'll see many a Capper Pig club team go to the county fair and clean up on prizes, even if a sale isn't held. So far as my information goes, Harper county club members were the only ones to hold a joint sale last year, and they plan to repeat this fall.

Anderson county boys made a good showing at their county fair, also. "Our fair was held September 27," writes County Leader John Scruggs. "Donald Harrell won \$17 and a \$3.00 sack of feed; Fletcher Lowry received \$8 in prizes; and Raymond Smith \$4. My pigs weren't shown, as the man who promised to take them forgot to do so." Hard luck, John, but the county club has something to talk about.

Allen Shows Up, Too

From Allen county comes news of prizes won by a Capper Pig club boy. Hardin Lineback was a member of the club in 1918, is a breed club member this year, and plans to get back into active contest work for 1920. He has a fine Duroc Jersey sow which he is planning to enter in the contest, so he took her to the county fair. "I had my sow entered in three classes," says Hardin. "In Duroc Jersey sow 12 months and less than 18, she won first; in any breed of sow less than 18 months, she took second; and in grand championship, second. In the last two classes I was showing against W. W. Waltmeyer & Sons of Missouri. Not so bad for a new hand, eh?" No, indeed, Hardin, and I can see where buyers of Capper Pig club breeding stock listed in this year's catalog are sure to get their money's worth.

How do you like the looks of that husky group of boys we're showing this time? That's the "fightin'" Johnson county team, that's leading the state just now in the race for the pep trophy. County Leader Merlyn Andrew had a year's experience to go by when he took hold of the job last spring, and he's been making things hum ever since. With five old members in line, the new boys soon caught the stride—and it's been a fast one. Other counties have just as good a chance as Johnson county to walk off with that big trophy cup and the cash prize, but "they'll have to go some," says Merlyn.



Johnson County: Top, Left to Right, William Bryan, Lloyd Squires, Henry Lefmann, Leonard White, Harold Moll. Bottom, Verner Christman, John Cristler, Merlyn Andrew, Fred Rausch, Clare Peer.

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Capper Poultry Club

Every Member May Win a Certificate of Achievement

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

IF MOTHER had promised to make a new dress for you to wear to the biggest party of the year and when the time for the event arrived you found that it was all finished except stitching the hem and there was no thread with which to do this, wouldn't you be a disappointed girl? The fact that the dress was made of beautiful material and in the very latest and most becoming style would not be at all satisfying, for there would be the unsightly raw edge where the neat hem should be.

That's the way with every unfinished task. No matter how good the work up to the end may be, if it isn't completed when the day for use arrives it fails to accomplish its purpose.

You're wondering, I'm sure, how an unfinished dress has anything to do with the Capper Poultry Club. Well,



Mabel Hodges

of course, it hasn't. I only wanted you to know how disappointed I would be and how disappointed every girl in the club who has its interests at heart would be, if after having gone this far with the work you should fail to complete it.

Altho every girl in the club cannot win a cash prize, every one who sends an annual report will be presented a beautiful Certificate of Achievement, signed by Arthur Capper and the club director and club secretary. "Let us show Missouri that Kansas can," said Lillian Brun, secretary-treasurer of the county leader association in a letter to other county leaders, for Lillian knows that club leaders in Missouri are urging their girls to send annual reports, even if some may have but little to report, and Lillian along with every other girl with pep is eager that Kansas should have 100 per cent representation when the annual reports come in.

The first part of December annual report blanks will be sent to every member of the club. The factors that will be included in the reports are these: (Income) number and price of cockerels, capons, pullets, eggs for hatching and baby chicks, sold; number and price of eggs laid between February and June 30 (not set or sold for hatching, but either used at home or sold); value of those remaining in flock; prizes won; (expense) cost of pullets and cockerel entered in contest; cost of feed while penned; estimated cost of feed given while not penned; cost of feed bought for purebreds from June 30 to December 15; miscellaneous expense; entry fees at shows.

The annual reports of the girls in the baby chick department will be very simple this year. On the expense side will be the cost of the chicks when entered in the contest; on the income side will be the amount received for any of the chickens sold and the value of those remaining at the close of the contest.

It will be a good plan to look over your records now. If you find that at any time you have neglected to keep a copy of the report sent to your county leader, write to me for it and I will send it to you, requesting that you return it immediately. But before writing to me be sure that you have looked carefully because losing a report does not add to a girl's pep standing. You will complete your annual report from the information contained in your monthly reports.

And don't forget about helping your county leader to display pep during the remaining part of the contest because you wish to see your county club make the best record possible. Here is a part of a pep letter from Mrs. C. T. Horton of Linn county that is full of good ideas:

"Do not think we left our pep behind us in Topeka, for we didn't. We met last night at Howerton's and, believe me, it was the liveliest meeting we've held. You should have heard those girls yell! I scarcely know who enjoyed it more, they or Mr. Howerton. The girls took hold of the business better than they ever have done, expressing themselves in a way that left no doubt as to what they want to do. Seven old members know that they will join again and each of the four associate members is eager to be an active member next year, if any of these girls are unable to be active members again. The mothers are interested in the mothers' division and I think nearly all of them will join.

"Most of our girls are planning to attend the annual picnic at Kincaid. Hazel will take some of her chickens. We want to decorate our car in club colors, and take the girls in it, in the parade. They will wear their uniforms and give their yells and try to awaken poultry club interest in Anderson county. Last night was fathers' night and I wish you might have heard their program. Mr. Howerton read extracts from the fair writup in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and then a quartet, composed of Mr. Morell, Mr. McGee, Mr. Horton and Mr. Howerton, sang the very classical selection, "Our old cow, she crossed the road because she crossed the road, sir." I wish you could have heard it. Carl sang a s-s-stuttering song and Elra Farmley gave a reading. We had to admit that while the program was short it surely was entertaining."

Letha Emery and Mrs. Emery of Crawford county have won some more prizes on their chickens. Letha won first prize on her Single Comb White Leghorn cockerel exhibited at the Lathrop county fair. Mrs. Emery won first on pen, first on pullet, second on cockerel and second on pullet. These were Single Comb Brown Leghorns.

Extracts from Letters

We had a very successful meeting with all but one member present at the home of Doris Dewey. The president called the meeting to order, then the secretary-treasurer gave her report and the banner was exhibited. Plans were made for our picnic with Republic county. We had an interesting little program consisting of readings and instrumental pieces on the piano and then it was announced the ice cream was ready. —Agnes Neubauer, Republic county.

At a meeting held at Erma Organ's home, our program included a business session and music. After the program refreshments were served. Then we had our pictures taken and played several games of croquet. —Cora Fink, Gove county.

We girls in Pratt county have made plans for the winter that make that pep trophy look a lot closer. —Christine Crossardt, Preston, Kan.

Some of my hens are going to have new dresses soon. They certainly need them for their old dresses are very ragged. I do not have to buy any feed for my chickens now as they pick up wheat and oats in a field nearby. I cleaned up 10 or 15 bushels of wheat around the threshing machine and am going to feed this to my chickens when it gets cold. —Amy Houser, Havana, Kan.

We are building a new chicken house and I am planning to use it next spring. My roosters are just learning to crow and think they are very big. —Annie Laurie Edwards, Morris county.

Several girls have asked if group pictures of the club folks who attended the annual pep meeting at Topeka still may be purchased. These may be had at 50 cents each.

The first picture shows Mabel Hodges of Crawford county. The girls in the Butler county group, (left to right) are: Hazel Taylor, Lyda Deinlein, Gladys Deinlein, Maude Fouts, Alice Dirks, Alma Deinlein, Myrtle Dirks, Lyda Deinlein. Two are missing.



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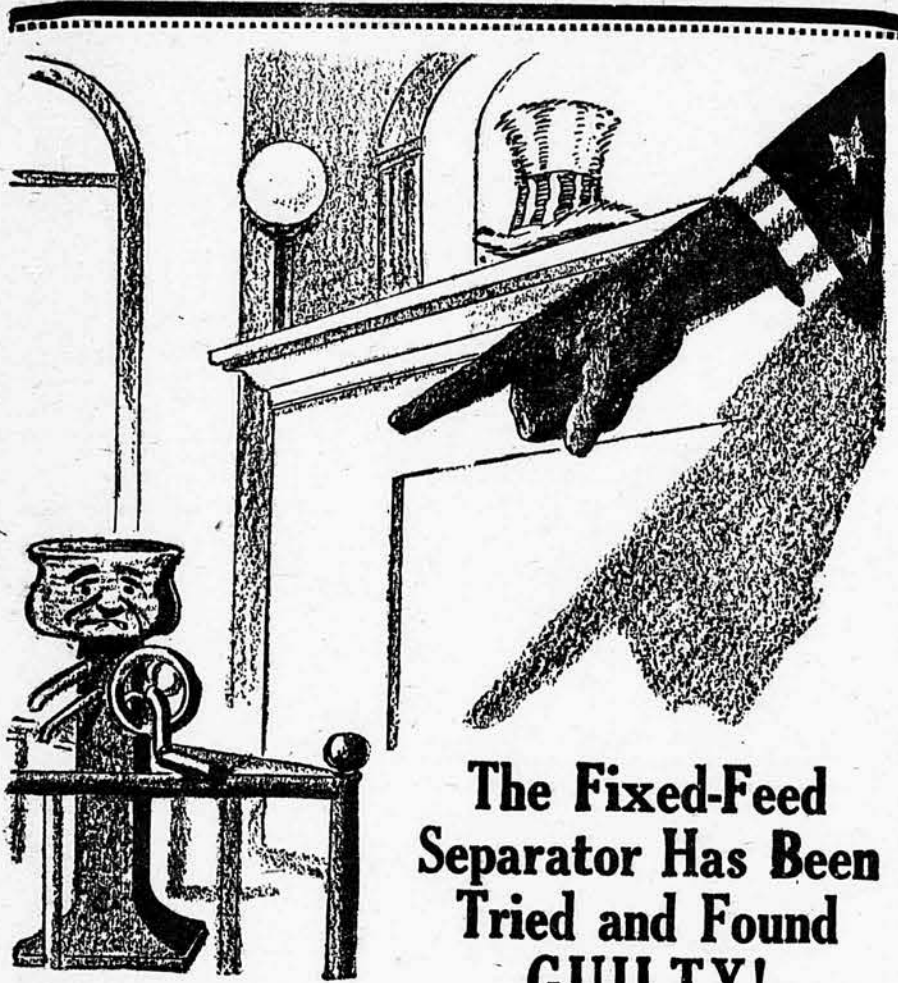
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BY W. H. SANDERS

WE HAVE thousands of acres of good farm land in Kansas, especially in the Eastern half of the state, that do not produce the maximum crop each year because of excessive moisture in the soil from one cause or another. The chief reason for this moisture being in excess is, that the sub-soil or under material is usually impervious and will not permit the water to penetrate thru and soak away.

The surface soil may be indicated as being a good "dry" soil, yet if water is retained under such soils, ordinary farm crops cannot do well on such land without the removal of the surplus moisture that will collect after rains, or drainage from other land.

Kinds of Soil Water

Soils are usually known among farmers as "wet" or "dry." By "wet" soil is understood that which has an excess of water, more than is needed for plant production. "Dry" soils usually have a proper proportion of moisture and produce good crops and are therefore not absolutely "dry." This term simply being used to show the difference between those soils unsuitable for plant growth and those which are best suited. Moisture in the soil is of two kinds, namely, hydrostatic and capillary. Hydrostatic is that which collects by gravity from rainfall and collects in the cavities in the ground. The surface of this water is called the "water table." It tends to seek a common level thruout the entire field or locality in which it may have fallen. On the other hand, each soil particle has a physical force or property known as "surface tension." This is the property of retaining a film of water about it. The quantity of water that the soil will retain by this capillary force is approximately 15 per cent of the total water the soil can absorb. It is not free water, hence, it does not seek a common level and is not acted upon by gravity. A porous soil has a greater capillarity or is able to retain a higher percentage of moisture than compact soils. Such soils are best adapted to plant growth. On the other hand hydrostatic or gravity water is not needed for plant life and its presence will limit the zone in which plants can grow. Plants will not grow properly in the presence of excess water. Such soils are usually unprofitable for cultivation.

By proper methods of drainage this hydrostatic water can be taken away and the "water table" lowered so that there is a greater depth of "dry" soil for plants to properly grow in than formerly. This under-drainage effect on the hydrostatic or gravity water has no effect whatever on the capillary water necessary in all soils. Its function is to remove only excess moisture, that is, moisture that is not needed for plant life.

On such soils, the problem that fronts the farmer is to increase the capillarity of his soil and at the same time to lower the level of the water table.

Tile Drains Prove Satisfactory

Tile drainage performs this function. Of course, open ditches will remove water near the surface. If they are made deep enough. But there are several objections to open ditch methods in fields. Chief among which is the impossibility of cultivation of soils that are utilized for ditch purposes, and the actual area

of the fields that can be cultivated and harvested as a unit, are limited between such ditches. The next chief difficulty is that of constantly cleaning out and repairing the ditches. Unless this work is done regularly, and the depth of the ditch maintained, at the point necessary to remove water it is useless. It soon fails to perform this function and the land soon reverts to its original condition of being too wet.

The proper laying of tile at a reasonable depth and covering the same up so that there are no open trenches or ridges avoids ditch trouble. The fields are not cut down in area for cultivating or harvesting. If the tile is laid properly there is no further expense attached to keep the system in operating condition and the good work goes on continually. It removes any excess water that might accumulate, and by this means the solid mass above the level of the tile is made more porous. Air actually penetrates deeper and in every instance definitely increases the certainty of good crop yields.

Promotes Early Cultivation

One great advantage of tile drainage is that in early spring it allows the removal of any excess moisture in the soil, and permits early seeding. It has been determined definitely that soils from which moisture can be removed by drainage rather than by surface evaporation are warmer, and hence better adapted to early germination of seeds, than cooler soils could be. Spring rains actually warm the soil, because the moisture is usually warmer than the cold soil that has been chilled the entire winter.

If this surplus moisture from the rains is prevented from evaporation, the warmth imparted to the soil is retained, while if this moisture is allowed to evaporate from the surface, the soil is again cooled, because it takes heat to change water into vapor, and that is all there is to the process of evaporation.

Vast quantities of water are actually taken from the soil by the process of evaporation, and this naturally leaves the soil cold. Now, any method which prevents this surplus evaporation will help the soil to retain whatever warmth has been imparted to it. Hence, early germination of seed, which all farmers know is of prime importance, is practically insured if all excessive moisture is removed by drainage and not by evaporation.

Many soils that have been classed as wet usually have very shallow amounts of ground that can be utilized by plant growth, yet the underlying soil is fully as valuable for plant growth if it can be put into the same condition as the thinner layer at the top. If this depth can in any way be increased, the available soil for plant growth will uniformly increase the yield from such land.

Makes Deeper Tillage Possible

In this instance, tile drainage is valuable, it actually permits deeper tillage and more available soil in which plant roots can grow and feed. It is well known that corn roots remaining near the surface would grow only to a limited extent and give a supply of diluted plant food, and a poor quality of product is the result. Also shallow rooting allows the plants to be blown over more readily. By having a deeper soil

(Continued on Page 35.)



When There is a Great Deal of Free Water in the Soil the Ground Gets in Bad Physical Condition and Good Drainage is Needed.

The Waterloo Dairy Meet

Many Excellent Purebred Herds Were There

BY F. W. BECKMAN

OPTIMISM, a wholesome sort of optimism—that's the thing that characterized the recent Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo. Its entries were larger than ever before, the animals shown were generally more excellent in quality, the crowds in attendance were at least twice as large as ever before, and everywhere there was a feeling that there are good days ahead for the purebred dairy business. The breeders at the show ring talked hopefully about the future. "They feel that the dairy cattle business is safe," said H. H. Kildee, head of animal husbandry work of the Iowa State college and a judge at this and half a dozen other dairy shows this year. "Present land and feed prices and other conditions have emphasized the necessity of breeding up dairy herds. Purebred sires are in greater demand than ever and will continue to be. Breeders are logically optimistic."

At this year's show every breeder did his best. There were 54 of them represented by a total of about 550 entries and it was a matter of comment that with very few exceptions the animals were in prime condition for show. Likewise, the manufacturers of dairy farm labor saving machinery and devices were there with their best displays. Their exhibits were unusually complete and got nearly as much attention from dairymen as the dairy cows and bulls themselves.

Exhibitors Well Pleased

Waterloo took excellent care of exhibitors and visitors this year—better than ever. New barns, commodious and clean, had been built. Better still a great new show pavilion, with a seating capacity of 10,000 and a show ring correspondingly large, had been completed at a cost of \$40,000 and showing and judging were carried on with comfort and pleasure. The weather man capped the climax with perfect show weather and made possible an attendance which did not fall much short of 100,000 for the week.

No sensations developed in the show ring. For the most part the animals that proved themselves topnotchers on the state fair circuits again took high rank at Waterloo.

In the Guernsey division, Lady-smith's Cherub, owned by Tenney of Shorewood Farm, Minnesota, and national grand champion in 1916, 1917 and 1918, was again defeated as in the Minnesota show ring a few weeks before. He was beaten in the aged bull class, getting third place, while Caribou King Albert, owned by Caribou Farms, was placed first. At Minnesota this bull stood second in his class. The grand championship for Guernsey bulls went to a Marsh bull, Cherub's Prince, the bull that defeated the former national grand champion at Minnesota.

The Holstein-Friesian Breeders' association of Minnesota stirred up a lot of live discussion by a unique piece of show co-operation. Instead of letting each Minnesota breeder "go it alone," the association supervised the selection of the show animals and bore the expense. This made possible a thoroughly representative exhibit in every class and it put the smaller breeder, with slender resources, but with a few good animals, into the show along with the big, prosperous breeder. The result was that Minnesota was represented at Waterloo by 18 Holstein breeders who captured more than 40 ribbons, including a senior and grand championship cow, 13 firsts and 12 seconds. The association held a big sale some time ago and set aside a percentage of the gross receipts as a promotion fund. That plan put a good many thousands of dollars into its treasury and a good many enterprising happenings may be looked for in its vicinity in the coming year. Some breeders on the outside were disposed to say that the plan of the association's exhibit at Waterloo might be unfair to the individual breeder, but generally it was the view that it would give encouragement to the smaller breeder and make certain that the best individuals of the breed would represent the state. At any rate, breeders from several other states promise that they will make use of a similar

plan next year and they warn Minnesota to look out for them.

In the Jersey division the West had a chance to see a bull that has created a good deal of interest in the East, Leda's Raleigh, owned by Brookwood Farms, Barryville, N. Y. Sometime ago he changed owners at a price of approximately \$12,000. He celebrated his visit to a Western show by winning first in his class and then senior and grand championship, defeating the representatives of Allendale Farms, Falfurrias Ranch and Kingston Brothers. This remarkable bull was discovered on a Southern farm by Middleton of Allendale Farms, Kentucky. He knew that a son of Raleigh's Fairy Boy and Leda's Fawn Lady was on or near that farm, so he looked him up on one of his scouting expeditions. He found him all right, but he looked more like a buffalo than a future prize winner. However, under a rough coat, Middleton saw real quality and he bought the animal, then a youngster. He developed him and later he went East at a big price. Now he seems likely to "cut some figure" at the National Dairy Show as well as in the Waterloo Dairy show.

A side feature of the show was an intercollegiate judging contest with teams from Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Minnesota. The Minnesotans won first honors, Missouri second, Iowa third, Nebraska fourth and Kansas fifth. These teams will compete against the National Show in Chicago.

Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin supplied a long list of entries for butter and cheese competition. Minnesota won first in the gathered cream class on a tub of butter made by W. S. Clemmensen of Pratt, Minn. Iowa took first in the whole milk class on a tub entered by C. J. Meier of Waverly. W. S. Platt of Plattville, Wis., ranked high with his exhibit of cheese. The Minnesota champion tub of butter scored 96; an Iowa tub, made by Albert Fenger of Whittemore scored 95.5. The Iowa champion tub in the whole milk class scored 95.75.

The Holstein Division

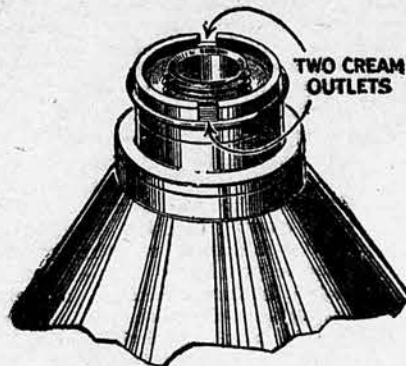
There were 29 exhibitors in the Holstein division and about 150 entries, the largest breed representation. Minnesota's breeders' association provided 18 of the exhibitors; Iowa, 10 and Wisconsin 1. Minnesota carried off about half of the ribbons, while Iowa won more than 30 ribbons; and Wisconsin 23. Maxwell Farms, Waterloo, Ia., won the largest number of places, but the biggest prize was won by N. Dickinson & Son, Lake Geneva, Wis. The Holsteins shown did credit to the breed and the animals were uniformly excellent.

The animal of special interest was a 2-year-old cow which as a newcomer won the grand championship. She is Belle Hazeltine Ormsby, sired by Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes and with Johnston Hazelton Mercedes as her dam. She belongs to T. H. Skrei of Glyndon, Minn., a small breeder whose exhibit probably would not have been possible but for the Minnesota Holstein Breeders' association. She won easily in her class and in competition with cows of other classes and Judge H. H. Kildee's judgment was generally approved. This 2-year-old is one of the big type Holsteins for which Minnesota is noted. This cow has size, but with it a notable refinement. At all points she proved to be excellent and she has exceptional udder and milk veins. She is not merely a beauty, but she performs well at the pail. In 233 days of a year's test she produced 550 pounds of butterfat and she bids fair to establish a new year's record for a 2-year-old.

Junior champion heifer was awarded to Queen Ormsby Netherland Parthena a heifer calf more than 6 months and under 12 months old, owned by Maxwell Farms. She was also junior champion at Minnesota and Missouri and grand champion at Illinois. She won at Waterloo in her own class against 20 other entries. She defeated Wal-cowls Ollie Posch, an older heifer,

(Continued on Page 44.)

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EGGS FROM EVERY HEN

Mrs. Ella Hopkins Writes: "I have had wonderful success with 'TWO for ONE,' the last 7 days I got an egg from every hen."

Poultry raisers who have not given some thought to increasing their egg production this fall and winter, are making a big mistake. Present indications are, the price of laying hens do not make every effort to profit by these conditions they will regret it later, particularly when they hear of the large profits being made by their next door neighbor. If there ever was a time when a little extra attention should be given to the poultry yard, now is the time. Do not delay. A few pennies spent wisely today will bring you back dollars tomorrow.

World's Greatest Egg Producer

"TWO for ONE" is the marvel of all egg tonics. It is the most remarkable producer of eggs ever known to the poultry world. "TWO for ONE" is making records every day in egg production that were never before believed possible. Flock owners all over the country are amazed with the results. The most experienced poultry experts say they have never seen the like of it.

"TWO for ONE" is not a mere food. It is an egg tonic in the truest sense of the term—a scientific preparation in concentrated tablet form—the result of scientific research and experiment. Every factor entering into the matter of egg production was scientifically studied.

As a result you have in "TWO for ONE" a tonic that conditions the hen for the utmost in laying capacity—that builds muscle and bone—that stimulates active functioning of the hen's reproductive organs—that insures fertile eggs and 100% hatchings—that makes the lagging lay and increases the production of active layers. A tonic that gets more eggs for you, winter and summer, than you ever thought possible.



Read These Endorsements

112 Hens—3241 Eggs
Since giving "TWO for ONE" to my hens I got 3241 eggs from 112 hens in one month. My neighbors are jealous.—Clara Tobias, Ohio.

Laid Eggs in the Coldest Weather
I used your egg tonic for the first time this winter and was truly surprised at the way my hens laid. In the coldest weather I was getting eggs every day.—Laura Higley, Michigan.

11 Hens—192 Eggs—One Month
I gave one box of your "TWO for ONE" tonic to my hens and I got wonderful results. 11 hens laid 192 eggs in less than one month.—S. L. Chase, Kansas.

Tripled His Egg Supply
Please send me two more large boxes of "TWO for ONE" at once. One for my brother and one for a cousin. I told them how the tonic tripled my egg supply and they are anxious to try it. Enclosed find \$4.00.—J. P. Roberts, Missouri.

\$5000 Egg Laying Contest

Have you entered our \$5,000.00 egg laying contest? If not do so right away. It's free to all users of "TWO for ONE." You not only increase your egg production but you may win one of the big cash prizes we are giving every month. Write us today for particulars.

Money-Back Guarantee

Don't take our word for it. "TWO for ONE" is sold under the distinct guarantee that if you are not entirely satisfied you get your money back. Take advantage of this offer and send for a box of "TWO for ONE" today.

Only \$1.00 a box, or, \$2.00 for large box containing as much as three \$1.00 boxes—enough for an entire season. This costs you 1-15 of a cent a day, per hen, or less than 1c a dozen for the additional eggs you will receive from your flock.

Kinsella Co., 607 LeMoine Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen—I want to increase the egg-laying ability of my hens, make more money out of my chickens and take advantage of the high prices that will be paid during the coming fall and winter. So please find enclosed \$..... for a box of "TWO for ONE" as checked below:

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Small Size (Including War Tax) \$1.00 ☐
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This order entitles me to an entry in your \$5,000.00 egg-laying contest, of which you are to send me full particulars, and my money is to be returned if I am not entirely satisfied with the tonic.

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They Liked the Red Roosters

There was Great Diversity of Type in Rhode Islands

BY I. B. REED

It is more difficult to trace the exact crosses entering the make-up of the Rhode Island breed of chickens than of any breed. The Red was the first and for many years the only variety of the Rhode Island.

The foundation of the Rhode Island Red was laid in Little Compton, R. I., and in Westport, Mass., about the middle of the nineteenth century. Vessels coming into those ports sometimes had chickens remaining from the flocks purchased for eating purposes while in foreign lands. Sometimes the captains of these vessels purposely would save and bring back home unusual or especially attractive speci-



Notice the Body Shape

mens of the chickens from other shores. Among the chickens which entered the country in that way were some "red roosters" which especially appealed to the farmers there. As a result, there sprang up a great demand for "red roosters" to head their flocks. No attention was paid to shape or color of the hens so long as they produced eggs and meat satisfactorily, but there was much rivalry among the farmers in trying to get the reddest males for their flocks. The "red roosters" thus brought in were chiefly Asiatics (Cochins) and Malays.

William Tripp of the Little Compton district took a very active part in the development and improvement of poultry in those days. He introduced some Leghorn and Wyandotte blood into his flocks, together with the other blood lines, and the results were so beneficial that the practice became general. The chief breeds entering into the "red rooster" flocks, were the common or mongrel hens, with the Asiatics, Malays, Leghorns and Wyandottes. The predominating blood is that of the Asiatic and the Malay. The honor of naming this breed goes to a breeder who entered a trio of live birds and several dressed carcasses at the first show held by the South Massachusetts Poultry association in 1879 or 1880. He stated that the chickens had no name, but as it was necessary for them to have a name in order to be entered, he designated them Rhode Island Reds, taking the breed name from the state where they were developed and the variety name from their color. The name was used from that time, altho some years later specimens of this breed were sometimes shown as Buff Plymouth Rocks and Buff Wyandottes.

For many years there was a great diversity of type and color, since there was no uniform standard agreed upon by the breeders. However, a Rhode Island Red club was formed in 1888 and in 1901 a uniform standard was fixed. Since that time the development of the Rhode Island Red has been truly remarkable.

There are today four generally recognized varieties of the Rhode Island breed. These are the Single Comb Red, the Rose Comb Red, and Single Comb White and the Rose Comb White. The Whites have not yet been admitted to the American Standard of Perfection, but they are now a well established variety and will undoubtedly receive the recognition they deserve in the very near future.

The Standard weight for the Rhode

Island is 8½ pounds for a cock, 7½ pounds for a cockerel, 6½ pounds for a hen and 5 pounds for a pullet.

The body shape of a Rhode Island is almost a perfect rectangle, the long, straight back being about twice as long as the body is deep. The Rhode Islands have yellow skin, beaks, and legs; they have an active disposition making them good rangers and foragers; they are good sitters and mothers; produce large, brown eggs very freely, and make early broilers and very fine roasters.

The Rhode Island Red is one of the most popular varieties on our farms today, and being backed by one of the largest and most active clubs of breeders, it may be looked for even greater popularity and advancement.

Eggs With White Yolks

One of the features of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture exhibit at the St. Louis Poultry show was a number of eggs with white yolks. These were produced in experiments conducted by the Missouri Poultry Experiment station at Columbia, upon the effects of different colored feeds in producing the yellow color in plumage and shanks of birds, and the deep color in yolks of eggs. It has been found that the yellow pigment which gives the color to the shanks of birds, makes yellow yolks and causes creaminess in white plumage, is a substance known as xanthophyll. This is the principal pigment of yellow corn and is also found in green food and most other feed stuffs. By feeding a ration free from xanthophyll, Professor Kempster has been able to produce Leghorn pullets and cockerels with perfectly white shanks, beaks, earlobes and plumage. These pullets fed on the white ration lay eggs without any color in the yolks.

After seeing this exhibit poultry fanciers will realize the importance of reducing the amount of pigments in the rations fed to white birds intended for the show. Egg producers will see the advantage of feeding yellow corn and other feeds rich in color to laying hens to produce the deep colored yolks desired in market eggs.

Begin in a Small Way

The safest way for those who are about to make their first attempt at poultry raising is to start in a small way with a few fowls, and learn the business thoroughly before making large investments. Mistakes will be made and many difficult problems will be presented for solution before success in any large measure will be attained. As soon as it is found to be a paying investment, more capital may be put into the plant.

Another good plan for the beginner who wishes to learn the art of poultry keeping is to obtain a position with some successful poultryman. One or two years of work on a large, practical plant will be found a great help, as the methods of caring for the birds and of marketing the products can thus be learned better than in almost any other way.

The question often is asked as to what is the best time of the year for one to begin. When to begin is not very important, but the fall of the year is a good time, for then stock can be purchased for less money than at any other season. It is also advisable that the fowls be moved to their new quarters before they begin to lay.

If the beginner has had experience in poultry keeping, it will be all right to purchase eggs, otherwise he should begin with the fowls and thus gain some knowledge of caring for poultry before attempting to raise chickens.

Mrs. Bluegrass: "I don't see what she wanted to marry him for; he has a cork leg, a glass eye, a wig and false teeth." Mr. B.: "Well, my dear, you know woman always did have a hankering after remnants."

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"My hens have never done so well as this year and haven't lost a single chick."—Mrs. Flora Kappie, Walker, Ia. "Simply grand for rabbits."—L. W. Browning, Boone, Ia. "Cannot praise Germozone enough. I use it for chickens, stock and household."—Mrs. Wm. Hoepfel, Hugo, Okla. "My bird puppies don't know what distemper is and I never had such good success before with chicks."—Curly Smith, Kennett, Mo.

Germozone is sold by most drug, seed and poultry supply dealers, or mailed postpaid in 25c, 75c and \$1.50 packages from Omaha. Book on treatment of diseases free with each package.

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Dear Sir: I read many complaints about hens not laying. With the present high prices of feed and splendid prices for eggs, one can't afford to keep hens that are not working. For a time my hens were not doing well; feathers were rough; combs pale and only a few laying. I tried different remedies and finally sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 47, Waterloo, Iowa, for two 52c packages of Walko Tonix. I could see a change right away. Their feathers became smooth and glossy; combs red, and they began laying fine. I had been getting only a few eggs a day. I now get five dozen. My pullets hatched in April are laying fine.

Math Heimer, Adams, Minn.

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Would you like to make more money from your poultry? Would you like to know how to keep your birds in the pink of condition—free from disease and working overtime on the egg-basket? Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko Tonix will make your hens lay. Send 52c for a package on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied.

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 47, Waterloo, Ia.

SAY you saw the advertisement in Farmers Mail and Breeze. It insures good service.

Many Uses for Tarpaulins

Farm Tools and Crops Should Be Protected

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

TARPAULINS serve many valuable purposes on the farm and more of them should be in use. They are canvas covers that have been treated with tar or paraffine to make them water-proof. This year on account of the car shortage many farmers in the West have been unable to ship their wheat and all of the available space in the elevators at the mills has been filled so that much of the wheat had to be piled up in sacks and left out in the weather. A few tarpaulins spread over the grain protects it against both rain and dust.

The acreage in wheat this year was unusually large everywhere and it was very difficult to get threshers at the time that they were needed and many farmers found it advisable to stack their grain. However, some find it difficult to put up a stack that will be water-proof and in such cases tarpaulins spread over the top of the stack will secure the grain against damage from rains. The loss from damaged grain in unprotected stacks or ricks of wheat or oats in a year often is sufficient to pay for all the tarpaulins that would be needed on the farm for five years or more. Corn, when piled up in ricks or open pens also should be covered with tarpaulins to keep out the rain and the snows.

Cover Caps for Hay Stacks

Unsatisfactory results obtained from curing hay by common field methods have induced many farmers to cure hay in well-made cocks or to use curing trucks. When this plan is used it is often advisable to protect the hay cocks or curing trucks with water-proof canvas covers. This is especially true in rainy seasons. In cutting alfalfa it is found that the leaves of the plants when dry are easily broken off, and it is necessary that the harvesting be done in such a way as to retain as many of the leaves as possible. This may be done by handling the hay in a semi-cured condition as far as possible. The alfalfa after cutting is permitted to cure for a short time, then it is raked up and made into small cocks and left for a few days to cure more completely before it is hauled to the barn or stack. As alfalfa hay does not turn water readily, the best quality of hay is obtained when the cocks are covered with water-proof canvas caps. This protects the cocks from the rain and the dew. The alfalfa stacks also should be covered with tarpaulins. What I have said in regard to alfalfa will apply with equal force to clover and many other kinds of hay.

To Save Machinery

However, there are many other useful purposes to which the tarpaulin may be put. In fact, they may be used for something nearly every day in the year. When the binder, the mower, the cultivator or any other piece of machinery is left in the field from one day to the next day it should be covered with a tarpaulin when not in use. This will help to protect this expensive equipment from rain, dew and dust and will greatly prolong its life and usefulness. Sometimes the binder as well as the plows are left in the field from spring until fall without any protection and that is one of the big leaks on the farm that can be easily remedied. Tractors and threshing machines are very expensive and certainly ought to be protected in every way possible. Even when machinery is stored in a shed it should be covered with tarpaulins to help to keep out the dust, which is hard on the bearings and all unpainted portions of the metal.

All wagons, buggies, automobiles, and motor trucks when not in use should be kept covered with tarpaulins to protect them against dust and dampness. It is certainly a serious mistake to leave such equipment out in the weather night and day without protection of any kind, and yet this often is done.

Late in the fall and early in the spring when there is danger to delicate plants from frost a few tarpaulins

can be spread over them at night and all damage will be averted. Many flower-bearing plants can be kept alive in this way late in the fall and they will continue blooming until freezing weather arrives. Hardy fall vegetables can be kept alive in this way until the ground freezes.

Used for Sleeping Tent

In the summer those who cannot afford the luxury of a sleeping porch can improvise a sleeping tent very easily by stretching a tarpaulin over two A-shaped frames. This arrangement will keep off the rain and the dew and will be just as comfortable and as convenient as a regular tent. When the rooms of the house are too hot and stuffy to permit a person to sleep or rest in comfort, the tarpaulin tent will be found to be a real source of joy and contentment.

Of late years many nurserymen have found it necessary to treat citrus and other fruit trees with poisonous gases to exterminate certain insect pests. This is best accomplished by covering the tree with tarpaulins and then the poisonous gas is generated and confined within the water-proof covering. The tarpaulins sometimes also are used by Southern nurserymen to protect citrus trees in the spring and fall against severe frosts or freezing weather.

Carpenters find tarpaulins valuable for covering lumber, cement and other building materials when putting up houses and public buildings. They are also used for coverings on the exposed sections of the roof when old houses are being reshingled. Many other uses for tarpaulins might be suggested, but those already mentioned are sufficient to show their value and adaptability. They always prove a good investment and soon pay for themselves.

More Money from Stock

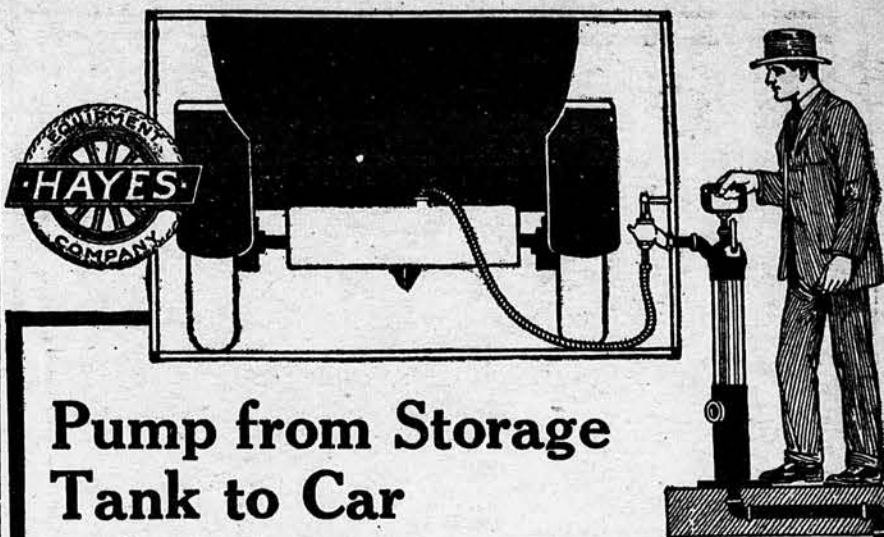
Do you believe that some form of regulation is necessary for the packers? What system of marketing can be adopted that will allow better returns for the livestock producers of Kansas and the Middle West generally? How are the Senators and Representatives lining up on the Kenyon bill, and for government regulation? Up-to-the-minute information on these present-day questions and on marketing generally will be found in the coming issues of The Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you are interested in livestock you will wish to see every copy.

While we are talking about this live wire material which will be found in every issue, we might also say that the paper situation is very abnormal, with great increases in costs certain in the next few weeks. It is probable that the subscription price of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will have to be advanced to cover at least a part of this. For the present, however, the rate of three full years for \$2 is in force. Why not fill out the blank on page 23 and thus protect yourself against any advance in price? This will also allow you to keep fully informed in regard to the marketing situation. There is certain to be definite action on government regulation of packers in the near future.

An Unexpected Result

A number of fertilizer manufacturers report that the unprecedented demand for higher grade fertilizers caught them unprepared this past season. They made up their usual supply of the various grades for the fall trade. In other years the demand for 1-10-0 and similar grades had been relatively heavy, so they went ahead with that experience as a guide.

But the "high analysis" idea had been working. The demand for this class of goods was so active that the supply was soon exhausted and it became necessary to send the low analysis grades back to the mixing room to be built up into 2-10-4, 2-12-2 and 2-12-0. No one had imagined that the buying public would so quickly accept the idea of high analysis fertilizers and an extra mixing was the penalty.



Pump from Storage Tank to Car

No handling of gasoline in buckets or cans, except in supplying the tractor in the field. You can fill the car without even a drop of gasoline being exposed to the air. No fire; no explosion. Or the women folks can do it while you are away. And the dip gauge tells at a glance just how many gallons are left in storage.

No chance for dirt or water to get into the gasoline when it is stored in a TOKHEIM underground tank. The TOKHEIM pump-measuring or non-measuring, as you prefer, quickly puts the gasoline where you want it with little effort, with full safety and without wasting a drop.

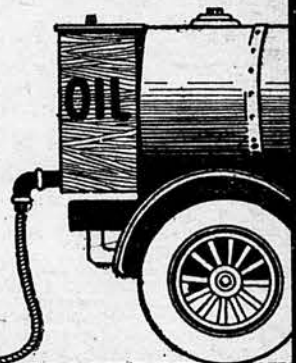
Then fire danger from all causes is eliminated and there is no loss from evaporation.

Don't wait. The price of this outfit is small. It figures only a few dollars a year. Stores from 170 to 550 gallons. We are the largest dealers in gasoline storage equipment in the Middle West and absolutely guarantee every outfit. In business for 15 years. Fill out the coupon and mail now.

Hayes Equipment Company

Farm Storage Division

712 E. Gilbert St., Wichita, Kansas.



Hayes Equipment Co.,
Wichita, Kansas.

Please send particulars about
your TOKHEIM gasoline stor-
age system.

Name

Address

FREE TRIAL

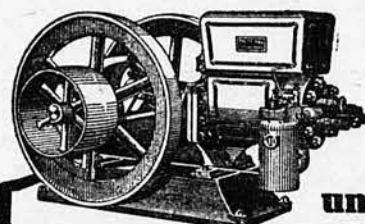
Cut out this ad and mail it to us, with your name and address (no money); and we will send you our FAMOUS KAMAK RAZOR by return mail, postpaid. You may use the razor for 30 days FREE; then if you like it, pay us \$1.85. If you don't like it return it. **SEND NO MONEY.** MORE COMPANY, Dept. 312 St. Louis, Mo.

When writing to our advertisers mention this paper

Cowboy FREE Watch Fob

Unique Novelty, nifty leather holster and metal gun, fob genuine leather, worn by men, women, boys and girls. Sent free with a 3-months' subscription to Household Magazine at 12 cents. The Household is a family story magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly. Send stamps or coin.

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Dept. F. B., Topeka, Kansas



**—better engines
at less than
usual prices**

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**Direct from
Factory,
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My factory makes
prompt shipments,
and gives unequal-
led value in every
engine shipped.
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OTTAWA ENGINES

Better Built; Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate and Gas

Stationary, Portable and Sawrig Styles. Sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16 and 22 horse power. Each size built with 20% to 50% surplus power. Easy to start; easy to operate. Use cheapest fuel for any work, at any time without making any changes on engine.

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555 King Street, Ottawa, Kansas.





No Danger of Fire With Cushman "Does More" Electric Light Plant

The great Chicago fire was not the only one caused by a cow or a horse breaking a lantern. Many a farmer's barn has gone up in flame for the same reason, with serious loss of grain and live stock.

No danger like that to dread constantly when you have Cushman Electric Light. A turn of a switch and you have clear, bright, safe light in any part of the stable, hay mow, stalls, grain bins, etc.

Makes the Farm Work Easier and the Home More Cheerful

Plenty of good light means better work and better spirits on the part of everyone. What is the use of spending most of the winter in semi-darkness, when the world is full of electricity? All you need do is to install a Cushman Plant to generate it.

The Cushman always makes a hit, because it does more for you than any other outfit.

It does more because it gives you Light, Lamp-socket Power and Portable Engine Power in one plant.

It does more because there is less vibration with a belted outfit like the Cushman, and consequently fewer adjustments, fewer repairs and less service.

It does more because the same engine—the 4 H. P. Cushman All-Purpose Engine—may be used for work all over the farm, or be attached to binder, potato digger, corn binder or other machines.

It does more because other machinery may be run from clutch pulley of engine at the same time the batteries are being charged by belt over fly-wheel.

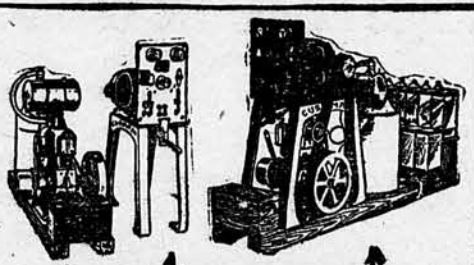
If you have a Cushman 4 H. P. engine, you already have the power for a Cushman Electric Plant.

Cushman Electric Plants are built in various sizes to meet various needs. They reach you fully charged and ready to run. Send for free Electric Lighting Book.

Cushman Double Cylinder Motors are the highest grade and most useful engines built for farm work. They do not wear unevenly and lose compression. Equipped with Throttling Governor, Carburetor, Friction Clutch Pulley and Water Circulating Pump. 8 H. P. weighs only 320 lbs.; 15 H. P. only 780 lbs.; 20 H. P. only 1200 lbs. Write for free Light Weight Engine Book. 303

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS

993 North 21st Street Lincoln, Nebraska



TWO in ONE

Picture on left shows outfit divided into power plant and light plant.

Picture on right shows complete unit plant for electric light service.

The Cost of Growing Wheat

Kansas State Board of Agriculture Will Conduct an Extensive Investigation to Find Crop Profits

MANY estimates have been made during the past two years in regard to the cost of producing a bushel of wheat and all of them vary widely. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, has started out to learn just what it cost the farmers of Kansas to raise the 1919 wheat crop. Land rental, labor cost, cost of equipment, seed, and every element that is a legitimate charge against the wheat is asked in questionnaires being sent out from Mohler's office to practically every wheat raiser in Kansas.

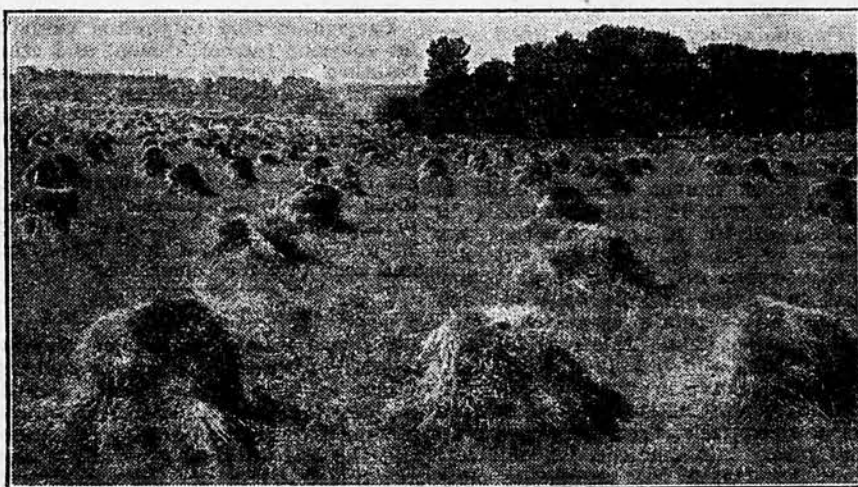
This is the first crop investigation ever made in Kansas on a scale broad enough to cover the entire field. The board has made a number of reports on the cost to individual farmers, or on a number of farms in a certain area. But this campaign is the first to cover the entire state, and every farmer in the state is asked to give the figures on his wheat crop this year.

"The principles of accounting will be those of the business man," said Mr. Mohler. "Heretofore the amount of land and the amount of time charged against the crops have not been justified by the facts or by approved accounting practice. It is proposed now to give the farmer all that is due him

"On the other hand, a clear and honest showing of the actual cost of producing wheat under present conditions, based on the experience of a large number of reliable and conservative farmers, will carry much weight."

Interstate Wheat Shipments

Charges that the new winter wheat crop is being graded down so that it brings large discounts from the government guaranteed price for No. 1 hard winter are not borne out by figures on wheat receipts at Western markets, according to licensed grain inspectors' reports received by the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture. These reports show that in the Kansas City District of Federal grain supervision—77.7 per cent of the hard red winter wheat inspected up to August 9 graded No. 3 or better. At the Oklahoma City District of Federal grain supervision—91.2 per cent of the wheat inspected up to August 11 graded No. 3 or better. Figures from the Wichita District of Federal grain supervision show 71 per cent of the wheat graded up to August 11 No. 3 or better. At the Omaha District of Federal grain supervision 83.3 per cent of the wheat up to August 13 graded No. 3 or better, while at St.



Wheat Left in the Shock This Year Has Not Lost More Than One Grade from Exposure to the Weather on Account of the Dry Summer Months.

—but not one item more. I want every wheat raiser in the state to help out in this work. If some wheat raiser has been missed by our office, I wish he would let me know, and I will send him the blanks at once."

The correct cost of wheat raising is a matter of dollars and cents to every farmer in the state, according to Mr. Mohler, not as a matter of statistics, but in preparation for future adjustment of wheat prices. Some day, not far off, the consumers are going to raise the question as to the farmers' profits, and when that time comes Mr. Mohler expects to have the figures ready, and from long experience he knows that they will show the wheat raiser is making only a small percentage on his investment and getting a small return for his labor.

Real Facts Are Needed

In the letter to the wheat growers asking their co-operation in getting up the wheat-cost figures, Mr. Mohler says: "Because the price of wheat has been much higher in the last few years than heretofore, consumers have very generally come to the conclusion that wheat growers are making an unfair profit; and they have done so mainly because they do not believe, what you and I know, that the cost of growing wheat has kept pace with the advance in price.

"It will be a bad thing if this opinion is allowed to stick in the mind of the public and the legislator thru the economic changes and readjustments we shall see in the next five years. Do you think the farmer likely to get a 'square deal' if it does?"

"But to deny that farmers are taking too much profit will have little effect. Why should it? Mere assertions not backed up with facts never do have much effect.

Louis 88.5 per cent of the hard winter wheat graded No. 3 or better up to July 26. The inspection points in these districts are at Wichita, Arkansas City, Coffeyville, Cherryvale, Hutchinson, Wellington, Winfield, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Salina, Topeka, Abilene, Atchison, Clay Center and Kansas City, Kan.; Oklahoma City and Enid, Okla.; Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph, Mo.; Des Moines, Missouri Valley and Sioux City, Iowa; and Fremont, Lincoln, Omaha and Superior, Neb.

These figures do not cover grading at country points, where licensed inspectors are not located, says the Department of Agriculture. The Grain Corporation has required Federal standards to be applied on all its transactions and has provided machinery to handle appeals on grades assigned by country buyers. If any farmer is dissatisfied with the grades assigned to his wheat, at a point at which no licensed inspector is located, he has the right of appeal to the Grain Corporation. It is pointed out by officials that the complaints on wheat grading are primarily due to abnormal marketing conditions. In support of this view, attention is directed to the fact that, in the case of shelled corn and oats, which are not handled under fixed prices, information received by the U. S. Agricultural Department indicates that the Federal grades are giving general satisfaction.

How She Worked Him

He—"My dear, I can't afford to buy you that hat."

She—"Still, you'd save money if you did."

He—"How do you make that out?"

She—"Because I shall fret myself ill if I don't get it, and you know what doctors' bills are!"—Tit-Bits.

"Take it from Me" says the Good Judge



Wise tobacco chewers long since got over the big-chew idea. A little chew of this real quality tobacco gives them better satisfaction and they find their chewing costs even less.

With this class of tobacco, you don't need a fresh chew so often and you find you're saving part of your tobacco money.

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-Bruton Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City

Ice for the Summer Months

Why Not Prepare the Storage Space Required in the Harvesting of This Good Kansas Farm Crop?

ICE IS ONE of the luxuries country people in Kansas have at a lower cost than is possible in the city. A house does not cost a great deal. Few tools are required, and the work comes at a time when labor is cheap. Why not prepare to harvest the ice crop, and have it available for the summer of 1920?

Three rules must be observed if you would have ice keep well. Put in a drain that will keep the floor of the house free from water. Pack the ice so it is well insulated from the walls and floor. Provide an efficient system of ventilation, so moisture will be removed readily from the packing which covers the ice.

So far as keeping the ice is concerned, it makes little difference whether you build your house entirely above ground, partly above and partly under the ground, or all except the roof under the ground. Any of these houses will preserve the ice if they are constructed properly and the ice is properly packed, and none will be efficient if the work is not correctly done.

The ice house that is dug out of the ground costs more in labor, and less in material, than does the one that is built above the ground. Of course if you prefer a permanent building that will add to the appearance of your farm, it is better to build above the ground. Cement, brick, stone, or wood can be used with equal success. The walls should be made double, with an air space between, to prevent heat absorption.

If the ice house is put under ground, it is best to dig it in a sandy soil. This sort of soil allows the water to drain away readily. If the pit is dug in a firm clay soil, it should be drained. Sometimes this is accomplished by having the ice house near a creek bank, and running a drain to the creek bed. It doesn't matter how the water is removed, but it must not be allowed to stay with the ice.

If the ice house is built above the surface of the ground the problem of drainage is easy to solve, but other problems then need attention. Care must be used to prevent a circulation of air thru the drain and around the ice. Ventilation is needed in the top of the ice house, but a circulation of air under the ice will cause it to melt rapidly.

It is not economical to use a dirt floor in an ice house built above the ground. This is because the warmth in the surface earth would then be transmitted readily to the ice. A cement floor that is not well insulated from the ground has the same objectionable point. The floor should be constructed so the ice will be insulated from the ground, and so air cannot circulate under the building. It is possible to make a floor that gives such perfect insulation that this last point is not necessary. It is wise, however, to shut off all passage of air under the building.

A frame building is desirable for an ice house. All cracks in the walls should be battened. The efficiency of the house is much increased if a lining

of boards is placed on the inside of the studding, and the place between this lining and the siding filled with some insulating substance such as saw dust, or straw chaff. The cave type of ice house probably will continue to be popular in Kansas. It is, of course, just as important to insulate the ice from the earth walls as it is to insulate it from the outside air in the above-ground type.

No matter what type of house you build, a roof that does not leak is a necessity. It does not pay to fill an ice house if the ice does not last until the middle of July. Houses have been made that did not prove any more efficient than that. Two or three spring rains on top of a quantity of well-packed ice will work magically in making it disappear.

Never locate a cave ice house in such a manner that it is possible for surface water to run into it. Even tho it is made on high ground it is worth while to dig a ditch around it so all surface water will be carried away. Be sure that you have things arranged so the water that runs off the roof will not stand near the house and soak down into the packing-between the ice and the walls.

When you are planning how large a house you will need, it is well to figure that one-third of the ice will melt. This estimate is high, if the ice is cared for properly, but it is well to figure so there is little danger that you will be disappointed. Allow 40 cubic feet of space for every ton of ice.

In parts of the country where the streams are covered with thick ice every winter, the people plan to harvest their ice crop so as to get cakes about 12 inches thick. In Kansas the problem is to get ice when it is at the maximum thickness. Eight or 10-inch ice usually is considered satisfactory.

When a small amount of ice is to be harvested, a saw often is the only tool used. The work is made a great deal easier if a plow is used. The ice chisel is a handy tool for breaking the cakes apart, and a skid is a help if the cakes are to be loaded on wagons. Simple ice hooks should be provided. Several neighbors can buy a set of tools in partnership, at a very small cost.

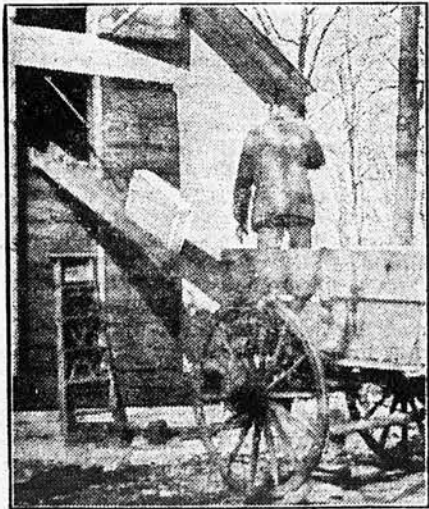
Cakes about 20 inches square are of a convenient size to pack. If your family is small it may be better to use smaller cakes. It is poor policy to be obliged to break cakes when you wish to remove ice, because small pieces are sure to chip off and melt. The moisture that this makes on the surface of the packed ice causes more melting.

Most Kansas farmers pack their ice in wheat straw. It is cheap, easy to get, and gives efficient insulation. Ten or 12 inches of straw should be placed under the ice. Put enough straw on the floor so it will be this deep after it is packed. Eighteen inches of straw should be packed between the ice and the walls.

The care used in placing the ice in the house has a great deal to do with the amount of melting loss that there will be. The cakes should be made to fit snugly. Air spaces will destroy ice for you.

Place the first layer of cakes flat on the straw. Trim off projecting points before taking the cakes into the house. The ice will be laid only to within 18 inches of the walls. The second layer of ice should be made of cakes of uniform size, so air spaces will be avoided. Pack straw between the ice and the walls, and you are ready for the next two layers.

After you have the ice packed, and have covered it with a layer of straw, don't close the building as tightly as possible with the idea of keeping out warm air. A circulation of air over the upper layer of straw is needed to keep the straw dry. The evaporation of moisture lowers the temperature of the straw, too. It is neither necessary, nor desirable, to have a breeze blowing thru your ice house on a hot day, but efficient ventilation is needed.



Ice Making Equipment is Inexpensive.



Make Your Ford a Closed Car

In the USTUS Limousette you get Limousine comfort with a Ford touring car or roadster at an exceedingly low price.

The practicability of it is borne out by the fact that it can be used in connection with your standard Ford body and top without making alterations. The

USTUS
Limousette
FOR FORDS

can be transformed instantly from a cozy, closed, winter car to an open machine for summer.

Easy to Operate

The Roller Windows respond at a light touch. Even a child can operate them with ease.

The construction is sturdy yet light—it weighs only 40 pounds. It provides clear vision—front and sides—is free from rattles and vibration and can be equipped to your car in an hour.



Features of USTUS Limousette
Provides closed car comfort in bad weather.

Is combined with standard Ford body and top without alterations.

Eliminates inconveniences of awkward side curtains.

Instantly converted into open or closed car. Gives clear vision from front or sides.

Price, \$46 for Touring Car; \$30 for Roadster, f.o.b. Detroit

This practical utility is now furnishing convenient protection to thousands of Ford owners.

The USTUS Dealer in your town will be glad to demonstrate to you the advantages of the USTUS Limousette. See him now or write to your nearest Distributor for further information.

75,000 Sold
During First 120 Days

Better call or write promptly to assure quick delivery. Seventy-five thousand Limousettes were sold during the first 120 days.

DAFOE-EUSTICE CO., INC.
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THE HERRING MOTOR CO.,
Des Moines, Ia.

The Dafoe-Eustice Company, Inc., is also the manufacturer of the USTUS standardized guaranteed line of protective canvas covers. They also make USTUS automotive specialties of canvas and imitation leathers. Send for catalog today.

Turn It Into Cash

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.

Military Hand Book

Are you thoroughly informed in military affairs? The things you ought to know are told concisely, and briefly in the Citizens Military Handbook of 50 pages, heavy durable cover. Price 30 cents a copy. Novelty House, Dept. M. H., Topeka, Kansas

Gold Plated Flag Pin Free

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.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Farmers Mail and Breeze, published weekly at Topeka, Kansas, for October 1, 1919.

State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. R. Smith who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager, are: Publisher, Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas Editor, T. A. McNeal.....Topeka, Kansas Managing Editor, Charles Dillon.....Topeka, Kansas Business Manager, W. R. Smith.....Topeka, Kansas

2. That the owner is: Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, are: None.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1919.

FRANCES WRIGHT,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires October 29, 1920.)

House Dress Pattern FREE

A simple practical model. The busy house worker will readily appreciate the good features of this design. The front closing makes adjustment easy. The sleeve may be in either of the two lengths portrayed. The dress is a one-piece model. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

Special 20 Day Offer.
To quickly introduce The Household, a big story and family magazine, we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 25 cents for a one-year subscription and we will send you this House Dress Pattern Free. Be sure to give size and say you want dress pattern number 8962. Address

THE HOUSEHOLD
Dress Dept. 66, Topeka, Kan.

FACE POWDER A box containing a generous supply of high grade face powder sent free and postpaid to all who send us only 10 cents for a 3-months' subscription to the Household, a magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly, containing stories, fashions, fancy work and recipes. The Household, Dept. F.F.A., Topeka, Kan.

Farm Buildings That Show Profits



A simple shelter built of creosoted barn poles and Southern Pine lumber



A cattle barn built of Southern Pine lumber with creosoted wood block flooring



An interior view of a dairy barn showing wood block flooring

Experiments in Feeding.

"In spite of the fact that it was a favorable winter for outdoor feeding, the outdoor steers gained less and ate more than the indoor steers." —From Bulletin No. 60, Kansas State Agricultural College.

"***** We find that each steer in the yard ate 844 pounds (corn) more than the steers similarly fed in the barn and also somewhat more of the rough feed. The gain was practically the same. This is 12 bushels of corn that it cost more per head to feed outdoors than it did in the barn." —From Bulletin No. 34, Kansas State Agricultural College.

(Twelve bushels of corn at \$1.75 per bushel [the market quotation August 29] equals \$21—the added cost per head of feeding unsheltered cattle under present day conditions.)

WARM shelter from winter's storms, and light, clean, airy quarters the year 'round are as necessary to successful stock raising as modern equipment to a factory. *Strong, durable, economical* Southern Pine Lumber; barn poles, wood blocks for flooring, hay racks, feed troughs and fence posts, made everlasting by creosote, are products of The Long-Bell Lumber Company that commend themselves especially to farm builders. Increased stock profits foot the bills. That you may be assured of our products we brand our lumber with this trade mark:

Long-Bell

THE MARK ON QUALITY LUMBER

Ask your dealer for this brand.

The Long-Bell Lumber Company
4587 R. A. LONG BUILDING KANSAS CITY, MO

Manufacturer of

Southern Pine Lumber, Oak, Oak Flooring, Gum; California White Pine; Creosoted Lumber, Posts, Poles, Ties, Piling and Wood Blocks.

Use

this Coupon to send today for FREE literature on our Creosoted Materials for the farm.

Name _____

Address _____

(DEPT. 4587)

\$25 AN ACRE NOW—\$30 AFTER NOVEMBER 1

The New Longville Tract In

THE HIGHLANDS OF LOUISIANA

The new Longville Tract in the Highlands of Southwestern Louisiana comprises 32,000 acres, practically every acre tillable. Northern and Western farmers and stockmen already established there are daily proving the productivity of the soil and the variety of crops it will yield. You see these proofs for yourself before you invest a dollar.

This is YOUR opportunity to get good land at a low price, and escape the handicaps of a northern climate—bitter winters, late springs, early killing frosts, and drouth. Livestock can be raised here far more cheaply than in any northern state, and in a climate that is healthful, mild and open the year 'round.

You can buy this new farm land of **PROVED QUALITY** for \$25 an acre, \$6 an acre down—if you buy at once. After November 1 it will cost you \$30 an acre. **ACT NOW AND SAVE \$5 AN ACRE.**

WEEKLY EXCURSIONS

Excursions weekly from Kansas City to Ludington, La., our headquarters. The trip can be made quickly, enjoyably, and at small expense. Send the coupon NOW for free book describing these lands, and for excursion dates and rates.

COUPON

Long-Bell Farm Land Corporation,
424 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:—Please send me, without obligation, your free book; also railroad rate from my station, and dates of weekly excursions before the price of the land advances, November 1.

Name _____

Address _____

Long-Bell Farm Land Corporation

424 R. A. Long Building

Kansas City, Mo.

Throw it Away!

"Oh, throw it away!" says the shiftless man and the careless man when a tool or implement is no longer of use to him. It matters not to him whether there still is value and use in the article for somebody. But the wise man turns it into cash for somebody wants it.

A Classified Ad turns it into Cash

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS' MAIL AND BREEZE.

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.

Sick Cow

Since writing you my first letter my cow died and I made a post mortem examination of the body. Her liver was unusually large and whitish. Her heart also was inflamed and unusually large. I also found a large accumulation of water under the skin in her neck. Can you tell me what disease she had?
Humboldt, Kan. H. E. B.

I cannot state positively from the post mortem changes that you submit in your letter of September 27 to the Farmers Mail and Breeze, what the trouble was with your cow. She was undoubtedly affected with an inflammation around the heart and this may have been responsible for the other changes that you observed. Such an inflammation of the heart is not rare in cattle when some sharp-pointed foreign body travels forward from the stomach to the heart. In many cases such a foreign body is completely absorbed so that it is not found on post mortem.
R. R. Dykstra.

Capacity of Silos

I have a silo 12 by 33 feet and filled it within 8 feet of the top and must pay for filling this by the ton. Please tell me what is the capacity of this silo?
Peckham, Colo. ROY ROB.

The number of tons of silage in a silo of a certain diameter and height will vary considerably according to the amount of moisture contained in the crop at the time it is put into the silo. But a silo 12 feet in diameter will under average conditions contain an amount of silage as shown in the following table:

20 feet—38 tons.	27 feet—58 tons.
21 feet—40 tons.	28 feet—61 tons.
22 feet—43 tons.	29 feet—64 tons.
23 feet—46 tons.	30 feet—67 tons.
24 feet—49 tons.	31 feet—70 tons.
25 feet—52 tons.	32 feet—74 tons.
26 feet—55 tons.	

If you have 25 feet of silage in your 12 foot silo after it has settled it will weigh approximately 50 tons.

One should feed out at least 750 pounds of silage a day from a silo 12 feet in diameter to keep his silage in the best condition.

C. W. McCampbell.

Enlargement of the Abdomen

I have a pig that seems healthy, but he has an enlarged abdomen and seems to be bloated. He has a cough and breathes with difficulty. He was all right until we castrated him. Can you tell me what to do?
Tucson, Ariz. J. B. DOUGLASS.

I cannot tell you what the trouble is with your hog. The enlargement of the abdomen is undoubtedly responsible for the difficult breathing, and if the enlargement of the abdomen could be overcome, the breathing would immediately become much easier.

I cannot recommend any treatment for enlargement of the abdomen, because I do not know the nature of the ailment. You understand that there are many different conditions that might cause this trouble. It is entirely possible that this is a result of the animal's castration. We have observed similar conditions in which a large pus pocket developed in the animal's abdomen as a sequel of castration. The treatment of such a condition would be surgical, and the outcome would depend entirely upon the extent that the pus pocket had developed.

On the other hand, the animal may be dropsical, that is, its abdomen may be filled with a watery fluid. Dropsical conditions may be due to heart disease, liver disease, or extensive infestation with parasites. Each of these would require a different line of treatment.

When an animal is suffering with indigestion, its stomach frequently becomes bloated, which in turn would make the abdomen appear larger, and in this instance also the treatment would be entirely different from any of the other conditions.

Taken as a whole, I believe the best thing you can do is to have some competent graduate veterinarian examine the animal and treat it according to his advice.
R. R. Dykstra.

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Railroad Pay

Please advise me whether or not railroad men get ten hours pay for an eight hour day.
A. R. M.

They do.

Compulsory School Attendance

Is there any law in Kansas or Missouri compelling a child to go to school until it has finished high school or until it is 18?
P. V. A.

No.

Wife's Property

A husband deeds real estate to his wife. A few years later the wife died while still owning the property and left the husband and two grown daughters. How will the property be divided?
J. S.

The husband will get half, and the two daughters the other half.

Insurance

If a boy 20 years old took out an insurance policy for \$2,500 July 26, 1919, and had until January 1st to make the first payment, can he drop the policy and not have to make the first payment?
A. READER.

I do not know of any way in which he could be compelled to make the payment.

Marriage of First Cousins

In what state nearest Kansas can first cousins legally marry? Could they return to Kansas immediately to live?
CURIOUS.

First cousins may marry in Nebraska. There would be no legal reason why they might not return to Kansas immediately after the ceremony.

Improvements on Claim

A filed on a homestead but did not comply with the law. B contested the case and won the contest. A refused to sell B what improvements there are on the claim and B has notified him by registered letter to remove said improvements within thirty days from receipt of notice. If A disregards the notice and leaves the improvements on the place longer than 30 days can B claim them?
C. M. R.

He can.

Appointment of Guardian

When a man gets old and childish so that he is not fit to do business what is the first step to take to have a guardian appointed? What does it cost and does a wife have to give bond if she is appointed?
READER.

Apply to probate court for appointment of guardian. You can ascertain the costs from the probate judge. The wife would not have to give bond.

When Is a Girl of Age?

When does a girl become of age? Can a girl of 18 marry without her parents' consent?
J. S.

In Kansas a girl becomes of age at 21. Formerly she reached her majority at 18. If the girl of 18 decides to marry without her parents' consent they could do nothing about it.

Soldier's Insurance

Have there been any rules given out in regard to the changing of government war insurance for soldiers into regular life or 20 payment policies, if so where can I get the information?
READER.

I cannot say that the rules have been circulated generally, altho I understand they have been formulated. Write your congressman, Hays White, Washington, D. C., for information as to how to proceed.

Legal Fence

Please define a legal fence in Kansas.
SUBSCRIBER.

A legal wire fence consists of three barb wires fastened on posts set not more than 2 rods apart. The posts must be set not less than 20 inches in the ground. The bottom wire must be not less than 18 and not more than 24 inches from the ground; the top wire should be not less than 44 nor more than 48 inches above the ground and the middle wire equidistant between the other two or the posts may be set 48 feet apart with stays between not more than 12 feet apart.

Other legal fences are post and rail fences, worm rail fences, turf fences, stone fences and post and paling fences. Worm fences or the old fashioned rail fences must be staked and ridged and it must be at least 4½ feet to the top of the rider. Stone fences, post and rail fences and turf fences must be at least 4 feet high. Turf fences must have a ditch on the outside not less than 2 feet wide and 3 feet deep and must be staked and ridged. Hedge fences are also lawful in cases where the voters vote to have the "hedge law."

Why I Advocate the Use of Carey-ized Stock Tonic

By DR. W. H. GATCHELL, Licensed Veterinarian

Salt is perhaps the most important food value in the life of any vegetarian animal. All animals living on a vegetable food demand salt. Their system craves it. If they do not get it, they become poor, their hair turns in the wrong direction and the skin becomes scabby.

I have reached these conclusions through my close observation of all kinds of stock during the past twenty years. Numerous experiments have been made to prove the contrary but the outstanding fact remains that every domesticated animal must receive a certain amount of salt in some form. When stock is in the close confines of the modern farm it is necessary that the raiser supply this valuable element to them.

It is my opinion, as a veterinarian, that CAREY-IZED STOCK TONIC best fulfills the above conditions. I find that it contains all the necessary vital elements for conditioning stock, keeping them fit during the feeding season and making them ready to command the best price at the market.

I find that CAREY-IZED STOCK TONIC contains the purest of dairy SALT, sulphate of soda, sulphur, powdered gentian root, quassia, charcoal, sulphate of iron, carbonized peat. Each of these elements represent vital necessities to cattle, hogs, horses and sheep,

and the tonic in block is the most convenient method of feeding that I know. These elements are those which are recommended by the most approved veterinary science.

I find that animals satisfy their natural craving for mineral salts through CAREY-IZED STOCK TONIC blocks much more easily and efficiently than through the usual methods of dosing or drenching with other stock tonics. CAREY-IZED STOCK TONIC fills the natural animal demand for SALT, keeps the bowels and kidneys in good order, keeps the appetite normal, and makes all feeds yield the maximum benefit per dollar of feeding costs.

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I feel that with stock conditions as they are this year every stockraiser must use more than ordinary precaution in preparing animals for market. And I feel that in recommending CAREY-IZED STOCK TONIC I am rendering the farmer a service that will repay him in production of better cattle, hogs, horses, and sheep.—Advertisement.

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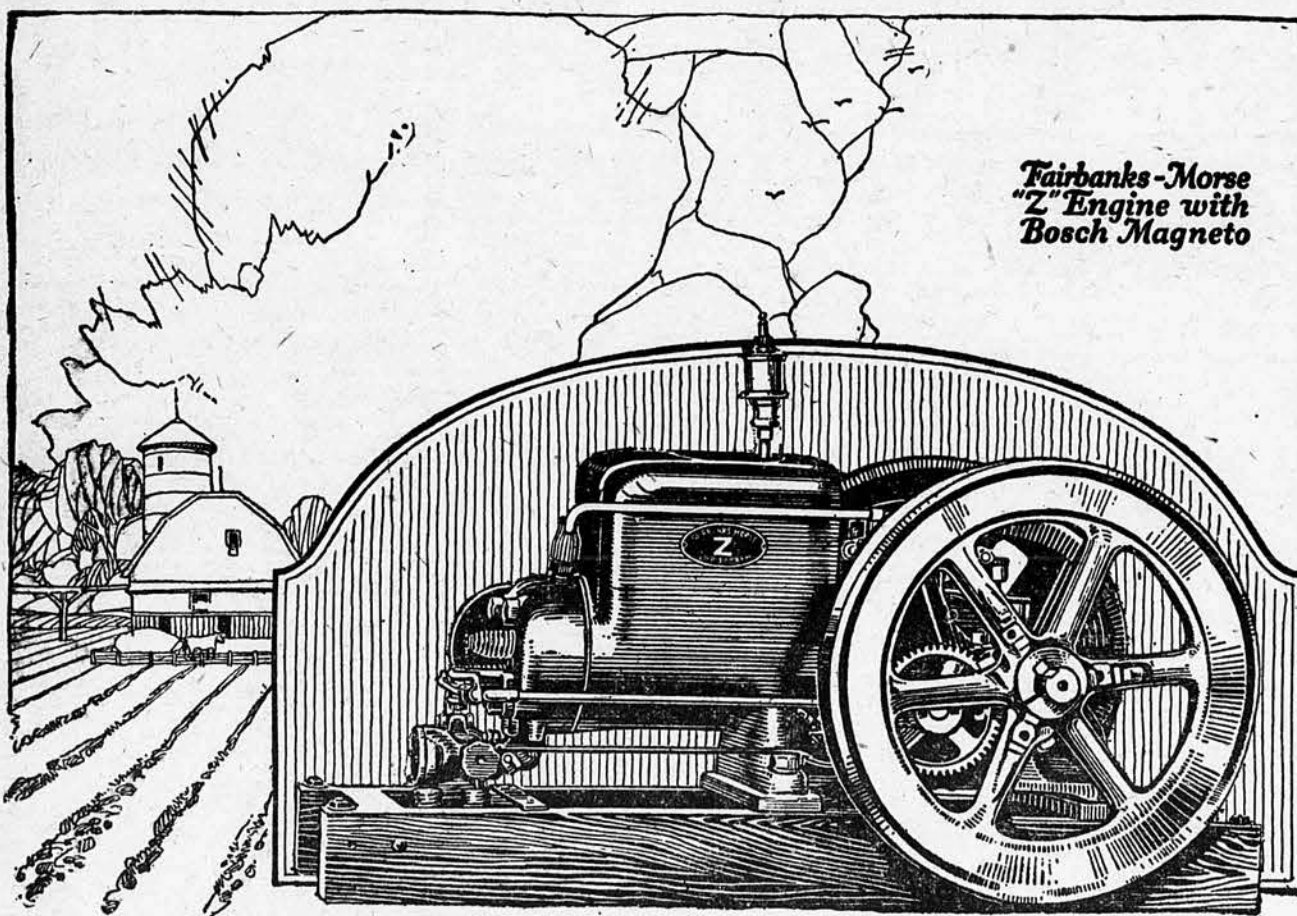
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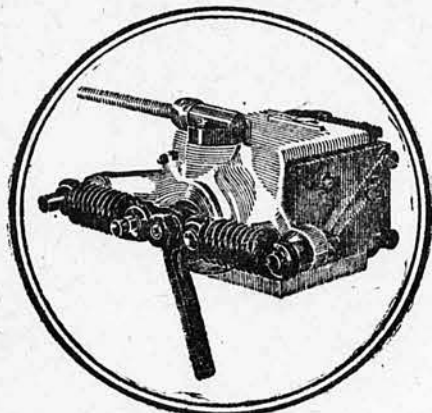
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National Farm Meeting

BY WALTER A. JOHNSON

The American farmer is going to seek to express himself as a farmer in his political activity in the future. That is perhaps the most significant single policy emanating from an important meeting of farmers in Washington, D. C., last week.

A clear declaration of this policy was promulgated during the semi-annual conference of the National Board of Farm Organizations, that closed its sessions September 20. Heretofore, the farmer has been content with expressing himself as a citizen, rather than a farmer. He has placed the public interest before his private interest unquestioningly. He has sought political expression thru his chosen political party, and when the policies of that party have not pleased him, he has either sought to change them, or bolted for the time being, in the good, old American fashion.

Farmers are Studying Conditions

While the American farmer has pursued this course, he has seen the men of almost every other industry except agriculture form associations whose business is to look after their private interests in the halls and lobbies of Congress. He has seen the great United States Chamber of Commerce arise, to represent business as business and to wield enormous power on pending legislation. He has seen the packing trust by nation-wide propaganda and by methods as insidious as they are wicked thwart legislation designed to benefit the producer and consumer alike—that is, the great public, rather than the special interest. He has seen the labor unions, amalgamated into the great American Federation of Labor, exert an influence on legislation particularly-affecting their interests that is almost unbelievable in its extent. He has beheld other industrial interests moving in mass get the enactment of legislation and governmental executive policies beneficial to their private interests. And he has been content himself merely to follow the beaten path of association for mutual helpfulness and benefit among farmers themselves, such as come from a discussion of farmer problems, etc., without seeking to exert the power of the farmers of the nation en masse, or else he has kept free of farmer organizations altogether.

Now, however, the American farmer appears to be approaching the end of this period of aloofness, or, at best, loose-jointed organization. In the National Board of Farm Organizations a means for the expression by the farmers as a class has been erected. Operating thru this national board are the National Grange, the National Farmers' Union, the National Society of Equity, the American Livestock Breeders' association, and a score or more of other farm organizations. The national board holds not less than two conferences a year and may meet oftener if it desires. The conference just closed is the semi-annual meeting.

To Legalize Collective Bargaining

Among the questions that came before the conference were, for example, the Capper-Hersman bill, giving to farmers the same right of collective bargaining, by means of co-operative selling organizations, and the like, as is possessed by the labor unions of the country. Also packer legislation, pending railroad legislation, embracing the so-called Plumb brotherhood plan, and the United States Chamber of Commerce plan. Besides these were questions relating more specifically to farming as an industry; such, for example, as "Cost of Production the Basis of Value," the proposal to erect in Washington an agricultural temple similar to the great labor temple; the direct purchase of fertilizer thru national agency, and similar questions. Besides the representatives of the farmers' organizations themselves, addresses on the above and similar subjects were heard from men of national note, such as William B. Colver, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; George A. Post, chairman of the railroad committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Glenn E. Plumb, author of the Plumb plan; Senators Capper, Cummins, Kenyon, and Lenroot and Representative Hugh S. Hersman.

Decision was not reached on all these matters, of course, and could not be. Many of the matters discussed will find

their way back to the men on the farms for discussion and consideration before decision is reached. This article is not concerned so much with the specific subjects dealt with or the conclusions that were reached, as with the fact that at last the American farmer appears to be finding a way to give expression nationally to his views, and the further fact, if his representatives who met in Washington last week spoke accurately for him, that he is not going to be content in the future merely to discuss public questions affecting his interests but will resort to action to see that the public servants he elects to represent him carry out his programs. The benefit that will flow to the farming community thru this solidarity can only be guessed at; it will depend on the farmer himself how far-reaching his influence becomes.

Walter A. Johnson.

Tiling Improves the Soil

(Continued from Page 26.)

the roots extend further for a larger amount of available plant food and make a good crop, and one that is not easily blown down.

In the winter time if there is an excess of water in the soil, the phenomenon of "heaving" is always present whenever heavy freezing occurs. The removal of this excess water removes the cause of the "heaving" or "cracking" of the soil, hence winter wheat and other cereals can be kept in better condition and prevented from winter killing in large measures by drainage.

It is said by advocates of tile drainage that this system actually prevents drouth. Such a startling statement is hard to believe at first glance, but it is definitely stated by those who best know that tile drainage actually conserves moisture thru periods of drouth. This is due largely to the actual depth or penetration of plant roots into what was previously considerable impervious material.

The penetration of these roots tends to make the soils porous, and hence, tends to increase the capillarity of such soils, as well as capacity to absorb water, which will permit greater rainfall and of greater depth to retain a definite per cent of moisture due to this capillary force.

During periods of drouth, there will have been accumulated and held in this greater depth of soil, larger quantities of moisture than before, which in turn is available for plant use.

Under drainage also prevents flooding, largely by permitting more of the entire precipitation of rains to penetrate the soil and be drained slowly and thru the drains, rather than permitting great quantities to run off during the fall of rain. Whatever method will lessen the quantity of "run off" during rain storms will undoubtedly lessen the chances of flooding from such causes. Hence great depths of porous soils are the best reservoirs for absorbing excess quantities of rain, and by the process of drainage, that which is not needed for plant growth is quickly removed, instead of having "gulley washers," with which we are so familiar in Kansas.

The farmer who in any way believes that his soil could be benefited by such drainage should consult a competent engineer before attempting to lay any drains, so that the levels of these ditches will actually drain the land desired and dispose of the surplus water, instead of accumulating it in some other place by putting all of the moisture of the entire field in some of the lowest spots.

There are some localities in which certain spots contain an apparent excess of mineral salts. Some of these alkaline regions have been caused largely by the constant drain to these spots of moisture from surrounding lands which did not contain any excessive alkali, but where very minute quantities had been dissolved from such lands and given to this lower place. Here clay or other hardpan will be found, thru which this water cannot drain. The only way it can escape is by evaporation. All of the alkali salts are left behind, and, in the course of years, this accumulation actually makes such spots unfit for plant growth.

If drain tiles can be run from such spots to lower levels, such land usually can be brought into cultivation within one to three years, because of the fact that water accumulating as formerly, will take up large quantities of this excessive alkali and drain it away.



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FARMOGRAPHS

BY HARLEY HATCH
Gridley, Kan.

OLD THOMAS CARLYLE, whose books seem to be going out of fashion, once said "Now blessings be upon the head of Cadmus, the Phoenicians or whoever it was that invented books." I think that most of us farm dwellers can also call down blessings upon the man or men—perhaps it was a woman—who invented the art of reading. The farmer and his family should all be readers if they wish to pass what would otherwise be lonesome days in pleasure. Papers and magazines provide much reading but the best reading of all is locked up in books and books, I am thankful to say, are easy to get these days especially if you live in Kansas.

There is probably not a county seat in the territory reached by the Farmers Mail and Breeze but which has a library and many towns and even small villages also possess one. The books in these libraries are as accessible to country people as to town dwellers and should be used as freely. Every town librarian is very glad to help country readers to the best on the shelves and is always ready to make allowances for bad roads and stormy weather if the books are not returned within the stated time. The library at Burlington is kept up by taxation of city property and the only help asked of the country people who use the library is the small fee of 25 cents each three months. Under such conditions every country family should be a subscriber to their nearest town library.

The state of Kansas has made provisions for country dwellers who cannot, for various reasons, take advantage of the town libraries by providing traveling libraries consisting of 50 books to be sent to any neighborhood that may request it. The books may be ordered by the local Grange, the Farmers' Union or any organization or, if there are none in your neighborhood, several families may join and send for the books, appointing one of their number as librarian. These books may be kept for six months and the only cost is \$2 which must be sent with the application. This covers the transportation of the books both going and coming. If you wish one of these 50-volume libraries in your neighborhood this winter write to Librarian, State Traveling Libraries, Topeka, enclosing \$2 and stating what kind of books you most prefer and you will get them as soon as freight will reach you. Sunnyside Grange has been using this library for the last two years and finds that access to this box of books each Grange night is a most pleasing feature. I am going to paraphrase old Thomas Carlyle and say "Now blessings be upon the head of the man or woman who first thought of the traveling library."

Cattle Feeders' Losses Heavy

It begins to look as if this country was producing more beef than consumers demand. At any rate, a price which makes a small profit for the cattle raiser seems to bring a surplus of cattle the next year. It is seldom that two profitable years follow in succession for the cattle grower. This fall I know of a good many lots of cattle which have gone to market from the grass; I know what these cattle cost, know what the pasture bills were, what shipping charges amounted to and what interest was paid on the money borrowed to buy these cattle—for they were nearly all bought "on time." The larger and better the cattle were, the greater the loss they made for their owner. The net loss on steers bought last fall or last spring and carried until this fall has been from \$15 to \$40. I have heard of some cases in which the loss was still greater but have no personal knowledge of them. The average price paid for good stockers last spring was \$12 a hundred. The average pasture cost was \$16 a head. The average interest rate on cattle loans here is 8 per cent a year. The average weight of 2-year-old steers when they went on grass last spring was 800 pounds and their average gain on pasture this summer was 200 pounds. It is very easy to figure from

this the actual loss on grass steers, the bulk of which are going to market for \$10 a hundred. If the cattle were bought in Kansas City last spring the shipping charges and shrink down and the freight and other expenses back will be not far from \$5 a head. Hence the actual expenses of shipping, interest, pasture and loss in price of \$2 a hundred on 800 pounds is fully \$40. To offset this there is the gain in weight of 200 pounds at \$10 a hundred, making a net loss of \$20 a head. These figures are conservative. It may be objected that \$12 was too much to pay for cattle last spring; that \$10 would have been the right price and that had \$10 been paid there would now be no loss. Probably one might also be safe in saying that if cattle could be bought for \$5 the consumption of beef would be so much greater that the demand would quickly take all the surplus but under that condition the consumer who ate cheap beef this fall would be likely to eat none at all next year. Cattle are the bottom and foundation of farming and it will be a sorry day for the country when it becomes unprofitable to raise them. So don't feel joyful when you read that the bottom has dropped out of the cattle market; it may mean cheaper beef for a short time but the full bill will have to be paid later.

Kansas Safe and Sane

Carl W. Ackerman, the well known newspaper correspondent, who is traveling over the United States observing conditions for a New York paper was in Kansas the other day. Previous to visiting this state he had been in 27 others and his report was that Kansas was the most sane and normal of all. "I have seen what is very nearly an ideal commonwealth," he wrote to his paper from Topeka. In his opinions regarding the state he is not alone. Not long ago a lawyer from the East who had observed a Kansas political campaign and election told me that election conditions here were the fairest and most decent he ever had seen in any state in the Union and he was familiar with many. Every man and woman in this state of voting age has the free and unrestricted right to cast that vote unhampered by fraud. The economic condition of Kansas never has been excelled in the history of the world; not one person within its limits need go hungry or cold; there is plenty for all and more than plenty for those willing and able to work. I believe that future generations will look back upon this time as the real Golden Age. We can preserve that age indefinitely, it seems to me, if we but do our part and that part is for each and all to produce what the world needs and is willing to pay a living price for, to allow each man the right to his own opinion, to give every child an education good enough to take him thru life, and to be decent and fair to his fellow men. These conditions constitute a real Golden Age and we should be thankful that trained observers find them in Kansas. I am thankful, most thankful, that I live in the United States and in Kansas and I think every reader will be, too, if they but take note of the terrible condition of the rest of the world.

Of all forms of farm property now offered at public sales horses alone sell cheap. No one seems to want them; it requires high priced hay and grain to bring them thru the winter, and even then many figure that they will not be needed as machinery will fully take their place. Those two contentions are no doubt true to a great extent but I am going to risk my reputation this far; I am going to predict that before two years have passed good horses will be eagerly sought and bought at prices much higher than are being paid at present. No man who has farmed in the West for 40 years

and who has in that time witnessed the differing conditions is going to say that the farm is ready to give up the horse. So far from saying that, they are ready to say that horses will be as much needed on our farms in the future as in the past. Not so many perhaps, but better and heavier.

The Multiple Horse Hitch

BY R. W. KISER

In a recent demonstration of the White multiple horse hitch at the Kansas State Agricultural college the accompanying picture was taken to illustrate some of the points favoring this method of hitching and driving to obtain efficient power on the farm. Although this method is relatively new in this section of the United States the demonstrations prove it to be entirely practicable on farms with an acreage requiring the use of two, four, six, eight or 10 horses.

Frequent objections are made to the tandem style of hitch on the grounds that the load is increased and that the horses, especially the lead team, are too far from the load. This is a very reasonable objection for with the average tandem hitch used on the farm the lead team works at a disadvantage. For hard work the tugs should make approximately right angles with the shoulders of the horse. Note in the picture, the tugs of the wheel team and those of the lead team are parallel and that they have the same angle of pull, both being at right angles with the shoulders of the horses. This angle of pull is accomplished in the lead teams by the use of a 50 pound weight attached to the double trees of the lead team, thus throwing the line of draft downward.

This method of hitching eliminates side draft. Regardless of the number of horses used, the line of pull is always directly forward just as if only one team were working. Favorable conditions are made for each horse as one horse of each team walks in the furrow and one on the land. This means easier work, cooler horses and more efficient labor performed. With this method the pull is equalized between all horses by means of a system of chains, rods and pulleys which makes an absolute equal pull for all horses. Only the lead team is driven, all other teams are "tied in and bucked back" with a simple system of straps or ropes which allows each team to walk freely yet insures against crowding or pulling ahead.

On the average Kansas farm, four, five or six horses are sufficient to pull any implement in common use. For instance, in the wheat belt five horses are ordinarily used on the gang plow with two 14-inch bottoms. Where five horses are worked abreast it is impossible to eliminate side draft without working at least one horse on the plowed ground. Prof. E. A. White, University of Illinois in discussing the relative advantages of the multiple hitch says: "With the abreast hitch it is impossible to use three horses on a sulky plow or four horses on a gang plow without causing 'side-draft.' If more horses are used, the 'side-draft' is increased. Not only does this method of hitching increase the draft of the plow from 15 to 30 per cent but the horses are crowded which leads to tramping and excessive heating." With this increase in draft of from 15 to 30 per cent where the abreast hitch is used, it would be good judgment on the part of the wheat farmer to eliminate one horse from the five-horse team on the gang plow by using the four-horse multiple hitch.

Demonstrations of the multiple hitch will be held in 17 counties in Kansas in the next month. These demonstrations will be conducted by the county agricultural agent on a centrally lo-

cated farm. Farmers living within driving distance of these demonstrations should avail themselves of this opportunity to study the principles of this hitch which enable them to use their farm power more efficiently. The dates of these demonstrations may be obtained from the division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college, while additional information concerning this method of hitching and driving may be had by writing to Mr. Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Percheron Society of America, United States Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Recognizing Farmers' Rights

There are two bills, practically identical, pending before Congress, which show how far the farmer is behind the industrial laborer in getting recognition of his rights. The bills were introduced in the senate by Senator Capper, of Kansas, and in the House by Congressman Hersman, of California, and each is in the form of an amendment to our anti-trust laws, so as to permit farmers to organize for the purpose of bargaining collectively, instead of each one "going to it" for himself in the sale of his products. Thus, years after industrial labor, thru the strength of its organizations, has obtained the right to collective bargaining, the farmers, thru failure to work together, are still seeking to get recognition of this fundamental right in the laws of the land.

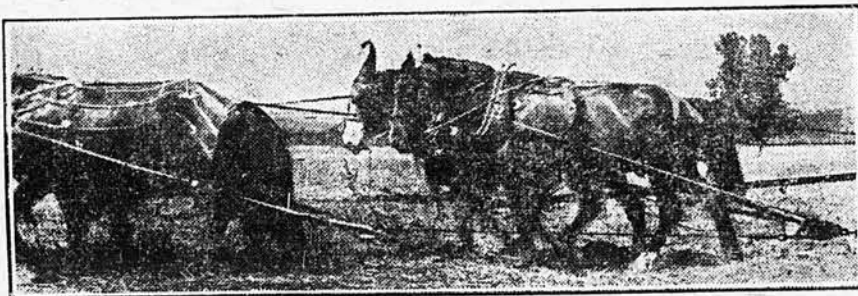
This step has been made necessary by various prosecutions of milk producers' organizations, and threatened prosecution of other farmers' bodies for violation of the Federal anti-trust laws, from which labor unions were specifically exempted. Some of these prosecutions may have been brought in good faith, but more of them were brought by those who wish to prevent and disrupt all farm organizations. To defeat such attempts it is necessary to amend existing laws, so as to give the farmers absolute protection in the exercise of the right to collective and co-operative action in buying and selling.

Governor Lowden of Illinois, whose star is rising higher and higher in the political firmament, hit the nail squarely on the head, when he said, in signing a bill permitting the collective bargaining of farmers: "The policy expressed in this bill, in my opinion, is sound. To deprive the farmers of the right of collective bargaining is to deprive them, in effect, of all right of bargaining. If the individual farmer must act alone in the sale of his products, he is compelled to take whatever price is offered. He, therefore, is not in a position to deal equally with the great concerns with which he must do business. The farmer is dealing largely with the products of his own toil. Therefore, to admit the principle of collective bargaining as applied to men employed in other industries and to deny it to the farmer is unjust discrimination."

For this present unjust discrimination I believe farmers are partially to blame, as for so many other of their ills, because of their failure to join and support such organizations as can speak for them in the field of national affairs. If industrial laborers had not supported their organizations any more loyally than the farmers as a whole have theirs, they would not command the attention and respect which they receive at Washington today. Every farmer and every farmers' organization desiring to establish, beyond the reach of legal prosecution, the right of collective bargaining, should make their wishes known, by asking their representative in Congress to support the Capper and Hersman bills. That no-partisan considerations are involved in this matter is shown by the fact that Senator Capper is a Republican and Congressman Hersman a Democrat.—Iowa Homestead.

Attracting Attention to Jerseys

Among the good things lately being done by Secretary Akeson, of the Kansas Jersey Cattle club is to co-operate with the members who make exhibits at the fairs with a view to making each exhibit of Jersey cattle a boost for the breed. Each exhibitor who will use them was supplied with booklets and other literature devoted to the special merits of his breed.



The Accompanying Picture Illustrates the White Multiple Horse Hitch. This Method of Hitching Insures More Efficient Power on the Farm.

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.

A Great Convenience

"I wish I knew what to do with all this broken crockery," said Mrs. Flatdweller. "There isn't any place to throw it away, and"—

"I have it!" cried Mr. Flatdweller, his eyes aglow with the fires of genius. "Put 'em in the parcels post and mail 'em to some fictitious address in the first zone."—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Some Distinction

"Any fishing around here?"
"Some," answered the barefoot boy.
"What do you catch?"
"You said 'fishin',' not 'ketchin'."—Washington Star.

The Difference

"It is remarkable that so many women should be working."
"Women have always worked," replied Miss Cayenne. "The principal difference just now is that they are working away from home and getting paid for it."—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Cruel Memory

"You don't call me a 'cutie' any more."
"No, girlie, that word is too reminiscent of life in the trenches."—Manchester Evening Gazette.

Getting His Audience

An evangelist who was conducting nightly services announced that on the following evening he would speak on the subject of "Liars." He advised his hearers to read in advance the seventeenth chapter of Mark.

The next night he arose and said: "I am going to preach on 'Liars' tonight and I would like to know how many read the chapter I suggested." A hundred hands were upraised.

"Now," he said, "you are the very persons I want to talk to—there isn't any seventeenth chapter of Mark."—Boston Transcript.

Choo-Choo

"Have you ever tried to masticate your food thoroly?" asked the doctor of his patient.

"I did once on a railroad dining car," replied the thin man. "I was chewing at a mile a minute."—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

A Run for His Money

Client (after confession)—"Do you think you will be able to keep me out of jail?"

Lawyer—"I may not be able to do that, but I can make the state spend a lot of money in putting you there."—Boston Transcript.

Helpful Suggestion

"You must have said something dreadful to Mr. Bestseller."

"I merely suggested that he hire the fellow who got up his advertisements to write his books for him."—Brownings Magazine.

Victim of Environment

"Jack told me he loved me, but I don't know whether to marry him or not."

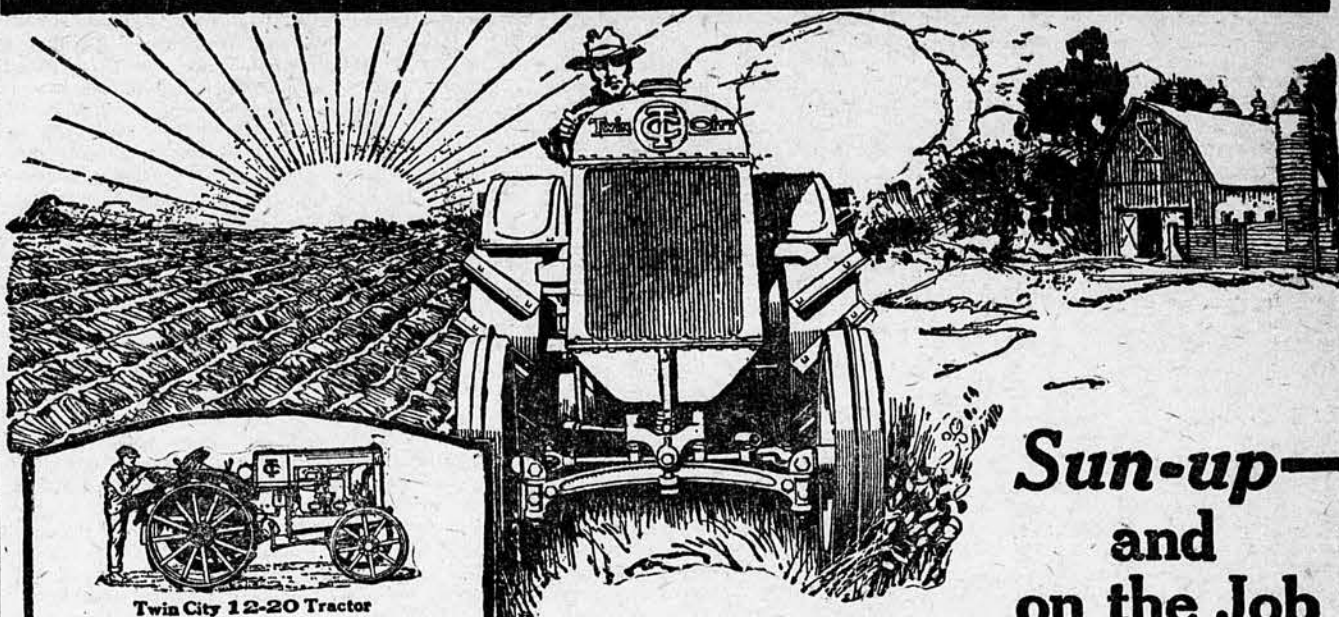
"Don't you think he tells the truth?"
"I've no doubt the dear boy tries to, but you see he works in the Weather Bureau."—Boston Transcript.

A Certain Acquittal

"The girl is pretty. I'll admit, but if you hadn't turned to look at her, you would not have collided with the other machine. The other side is going to summon her, too."

"Let 'em summon. If the judge has an eye for beauty, he'll turn me loose."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Built to meet the work—not to meet a price

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and
on the Job

IN the rush times, when every moment is precious, from sun-up to sundown, TWIN CITY tractors and threshers are ready to go. They are built that way.

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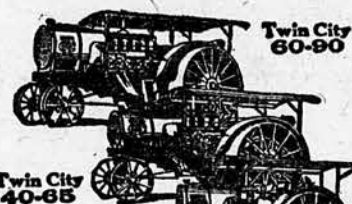
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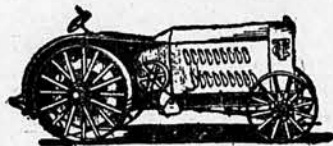
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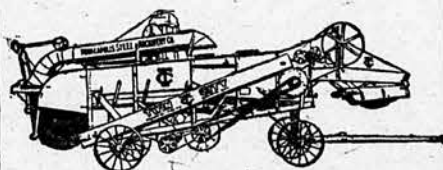
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Brakes on the Wheat Market

Discontinuance of Flour Exports Depresses Prices

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

UNCLE Sam has again put the "brakes" on the wheat market. This time the "brakes" were applied thru a temporary discontinuance of flour purchases for export. While President Barnes of the United States Grain Corporation announced the temporary absence of the government agency from the market for flour is the result of congestion of stocks at Atlantic seaboard points and at foreign ports, wheat and flour market interests consider this a secondary influence. In fact, millers returning from the East and those in close touch with the foreign situation report no serious congestion, and this is borne out to a great extent by the fact that the Federal agency has in the past taken far greater quantities of flour for export in the same period without any serious congestion.

The action of the Barnes organization was not surprising. In the discussion of the rising tendency of the market in the Farmers Mail and Breeze last week, a "bear drive" by the government was predicted. Some weeks ago President Wilson, in his cost of living address before Congress, stated that exports of wheat and wheat flour from the United States would be restricted to hold domestic prices as near the government minimum basis as possible. It is apparent that the announcement by the Grain Corporation of its temporary cessation of export flour buying is merely carrying out the action which President Wilson predicted would be taken.

Close Figuring on Flour Market

Buying of flour for export on the new crop was inaugurated on August 5, and in the eight intervening weeks a total of 3,886,026 barrels were purchases of domestic mills for shipment abroad. This means an average purchase of 485,753 barrels each week, and while this is not an enormous amount, the absence of this quantity of flour each week from domestic competition has had a remarkable strengthening influence on the general trade. So far as Kansas mills, also those of the entire Southwest, are concerned, only insignificant quantities of flour were sold the government agency for export. The prices paid were disappointingly low, the top figure in the past few weeks being \$10.25, at Baltimore, which on the basis of bulk flour in Kansas City, amounts to only slightly more than \$9 a barrel. To sell flour on this basis demands close figuring by mills.

Mills of Ohio, Indiana, other Central states, and the East supplied the bulk of the flour taken by the United States Grain Corporation. No hard winter wheat flour was taken, and many mills that normally grind this variety for domestic trade turned to soft winter wheat for sale to the government agency. Now, however, these mills will again return to production of hard winter wheat flour, making more keen the competition for domestic trade.

Of course, wheat prices have been forced down by the discontinuance of government export flour buying. Dark hard winter wheat declined 5 to 17 cents a bushel on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week, and offerings that brought up to \$2.60 in the preceding week, receded to a top of \$2.43, with premiums over the government basis reduced to 31 cents. Hard winter wheat declined 3 to 13 cents a bushel, No. 1 selling at \$2.27 to \$2.40, the latter figure representing sales of semi-dark grain. Red winter wheat receded 1 to 4 cents a bushel, with sales only 1 to 2 cents more than the government guaranteed price. On the lower level the market displayed weakness, and, with buyers hesitant about making purchases, considerable wheat remained unsold from day to day.

How much more the market will decline is dependent largely upon developments in domestic flour trade. A more radical slump in prices for wheat would have been witnessed following the government's temporary cessation of export buying except for

the fact that a keen and broad demand prevailed for the product of the "staff of life" in domestic markets. Jobbers, bakers, wholesalers and other buyers have been taking large quantities of flour for some weeks, and doubtless this trade will soon fill up on stocks. Already demand is falling off, but this may be due to the declining tendency of prices. It is axiomatic that buying is heaviest on an advancing market, and lightest on a declining market.

Minneapolis Pays \$3 a Bushel

Despite government interference, the trade as a whole is not diverting from the belief that \$3 ultimately will be reached in the wheat trade. Minneapolis mills paid \$3 for wheat the past week, the first time on the crop that prices on any market in the country reached this level. "Prices will reach a slightly higher level on every upturn," declared a prominent wheat handler, "and on every downturn resulting from governmental pressure, the low point will be slightly higher each time." This is the attitude the trade holds.

Increased receipts of corn, the movement being approximately double the total of the preceding week, brought about a downturn in the coarse grain. An extremely light demand prevailed for carlot offerings, sales being made at the close of the week below \$1.50 a bushel on the Kansas City market, or at a decline of 9 to 15 cents. The break in hogs, favorable crop developments and the October estimate by a private crop authority of 2,914,000,000 bushels, provided the bear pressure against prices. The carlot market is very erratic, and while the price changes are significant, they give no sign of stability, depending to a great extent on the action of the speculative trade. December corn in Kansas City is quoted around \$1.23½ and the May delivery at \$1.21½, showing losses of 2½ and 2½ cents, respectively, for the week. These prices indicate about \$1 a bushel net to the producer.

Oats Bring 64 to 72 Cents

Fluctuations in the oats market were similar to those witnessed on the coarse cereal. While country advices indicate a growing unwillingness among producers to dispose of their oats at current levels, the movement to market increased rather sharply. This may be the result of an easier car situation in the important producing belt, or an inclination among growers to market some of their poor quality grain, which predominates in the production this year. Kansas City received more than 100 cars of oats, or more than double the arrivals in the previous week. Carlot inquiry was only fair, values receding 1 to 3 cents a bushel to a range of 64 to 72 cents. The December oats option closed at 69½ cents and the May delivery at 72¼ cents.

A decidedly bearish tone pervaded the trade in bran and shorts, with prices declining further. Occasional cars of bran sold at \$34 to \$34.50 a ton, sacked, Kansas City, for spot shipment, but for delivery in late October, offerings as low as \$33 a ton found no buyers. Some students of the market predict a level of \$30 a ton for bran before the close of October. Gray shorts, which early in September sold up to \$59 a ton in Kansas City, were in light demand even as low as \$50, sacked, for spot delivery this week. Offerings were very liberal, and, in-

dicative of the dull demand for both bran and shorts, an unusually liberal amount was consigned direct to members of the Board of Trade. With a normal demand millers can usually dispose of their entire surplus direct to feed handlers. Large supplies of bran and shorts are held by consuming interests, and, with the slightly easier car situation and the accumulated stocks of mills becoming available in market channels, the trade is expected to witness a sharp downturn in prices.

Choice and No. 1 grades of prairie, timothy and alfalfa meet with a good inquiry and display a strong tone, while weakness continues on the cheaper offerings, which comprise the bulk of the movement to market. A good, general demand prevails for alfalfa, and dairy interests are buying in liberal quantities. The Southeast and South, however, have reduced their orders in the past week. This is attributed to the fact that dealers must draw alfalfa and other varieties of hay for this territory from Kansas instead of Oklahoma, surplus stocks from the latter state having become exhausted. There is a difference of \$2 to \$3 a ton in the freight, and until the Southeast and South become accustomed to the change, buying from these sections will lag. Alfalfa sold last week up to \$31 for best grades and down to \$18; prairie is bringing \$8.50 to \$22, and for timothy, the market ranges from \$16 to \$26.

A Future for Stock

The fundamental value of livestock in Kansas farming is going to keep the business of purebred breeding on a substantial basis no matter what happens in the next few months to the market. We will never again return to the grain farming methods so general 10 or 15 years ago. Take in Woodson county, for example, which has been a leading hay center, there is not nearly so much land used for producing baled hay for the general market as in former years. Much of it is being used for pasture, and more of the hay is being stored for feeding on the farm to livestock during the winter. One thing which has helped is the great increase in the pasture charge for a steer during the season; another is the difficulty encountered in getting help with the hay baling outfits. Even with the reduced acreage there was a considerable part of Woodson county's hay crop still standing in the field this year as late as September 1. That seems to indicate that it would be wise to use a larger part of the grass land for pasture in 1920.

Excellent demonstrations of dairy farming have been made in many Kansas communities, near Ft. Scott and Mulvane, for examples. And, by the way, most of the leading breeders of purebred dairy cattle are looking a long way ahead in Kansas; they are expecting that in 10 years in Kansas the era of prosperous, efficient dairy farming will have arrived. For Kansas has many dairy advantages, such as mild winters and big crops of alfalfa which Wisconsin, a leading dairy state, does not have.

Purebred hog breeders need have no fear if the general market does "act up" somewhat, as it has been doing recently. The hog market has done this before—doubtless it will do it again from time to time. There will always be the world's great demand for pork products which must be met. Grain prices will doubtless always be high—the era of cheap grain has passed. This makes it even more important that the most efficient animals should be kept to make the best possible use of this grain. The number of scrub hogs is much fewer in Kansas than five years ago, and it will be

much smaller than ever five years from now. Efficiency is the basis on which the business of breeding purebred hogs has been built, and it is the basis on which it will continue to be profitable in the future.

English Idea of the League

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

Explanation of why Great Britain feels that she should have six votes in the League of Nations to one which the United States should have was given the students of Washburn college, Topeka, Kan., by A. E. Whyte of London, a member of the British Parliament.

Mr. Whyte said that this is the principle which the United States itself believes in. "When the colonies sought freedom from England's rule, England was unable to understand what they meant by democracy," he continued. "George Washington and his followers were the teachers of the British commonwealth. This brings me to the most acute problem presented—why is it that Great Britain has six votes and America one? You and your forefathers taught me and my forefathers that when full-grown Britishers go across the seas and set up a government for themselves they must be allowed their own government. Canada is her own mistress; the South African Union has full self-government as well as Australia and New Zealand. India, too, is a country in itself. This carries us a long way to our point. The great dominions of the British crown have to be considered as separate nations."

Mr. Whyte did not venture to remark that the United States should have 50 votes—one for each state and one each for Porto Rico and the Philippines.

"It is because I believe that the United States and Great Britain and all of the British commonwealth look upon government in the same light, that I believe the shortest road to internationalism, the great pivot on which all politics of the Twentieth Century will turn, is the League of Nations," he continued.

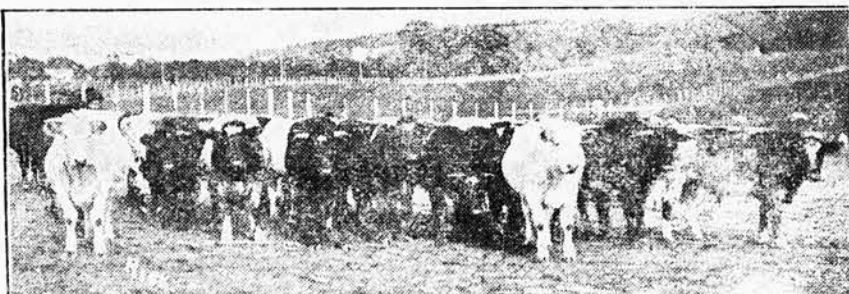
"The subject which is uppermost in all our minds today is the future government of the world. Why did the whole structure of civilization in Europe fall to pieces over night and why are we now faced with the problem of building it from the foundation upward? Because they had to learn to establish government on the basis of the people's consent and of justice and law. This is essentially an Anglo-Saxon basis. The more we examine the problem of reconstructing the world the more we see that the only method is to apply the system of these principles."

"In what respect is the peace treaty the expression of consent, justice and law? Eutopia is still on the rosy horizon. The treaty is not Eutopian because it is not ideal, but it is a better instrument than any that was ever made before. I am not going to go into the details of that treaty but for the sake of argument, I am going to admit that there are many mistakes in it, but we had better go on with it and make the best of it."

"The League of Nations is simply an attempt to create a world government. Everyone in Europe recognized that as long as armed forces remained the means of creating the balance of the power that neither side might feel it of advantage to oppose the other. It appeared before that the balance of military power was more or less equal and we thought that this was the best way to preserve peace. But the balance of power depended sometimes on the breadth of a hair. Some of the rulers knew this. In the League of Nations we are opening the door to a new system. It is a bright light shining. The League of Nations implies co-operation. The time is ripe for some such organization as the League. It is the only alternative to seeing the world sink back to anarchy and darkness. You can always face the critic of the League with this: 'What do you mean to do otherwise?'

"I believe that whether the League of Nations becomes a reality or not, the future of the world rests on the relations that shall exist between the Anglo-Saxons of the world. The Anglo-Saxon nations think alike when they think of law, which means to them dealing fairly with one's fellowman."

As a flight captain, Villa is a success.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.



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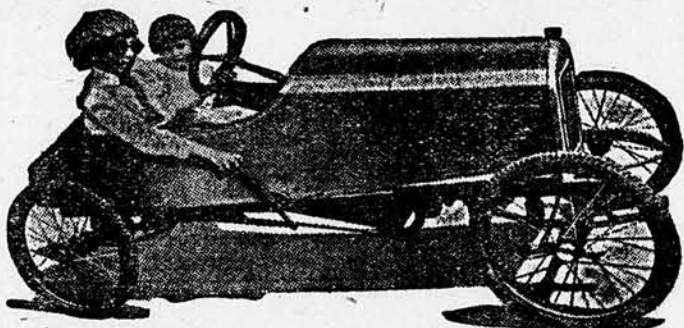
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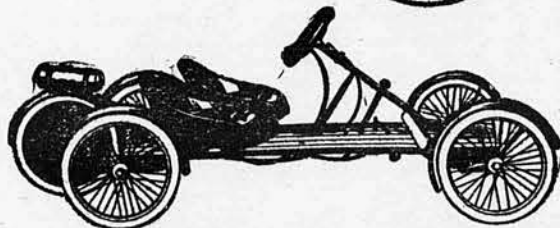
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This is a very interesting puzzle. In this map of Europe are the hidden faces of eight soldiers and sailors of various nationalities. CAN YOU FIND THEM? Try it—it will be great fun. Take this picture and look at it from all sides and see if you can 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.

Every Club Member Rewarded HOW TO JOIN

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.

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

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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: Don't run my ad any more. I have more jobs already and more coming in each mail, than twenty men and families could handle. Enclosed find check for \$1 that I owe. I have had fine results and will tell others. Yours respectfully, S. L. Steinhart, Hunter, Mo.

ANCONAS.

ANCONA COCKERELS, \$1.50, THOROBRED, Trisler Hager, Erie, Kan.
THOROBRED SINGLE COMB ANCONA cockerels, \$3 up. E. L. Pierce, Pratt, Kan.
FINE DARK S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS, four for \$5. Earl Grimes, Minneapolis, 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, BLACK, COCHIN; GOLDEN Seabright bantams, cheap. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

DUCKS.

ROUEN AND MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN ducks, cheap. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.
WILD MALLARD DUCKS, DOMESTICATED, \$1 each. Chas. Delpman, Larned, Kan.
WHITE PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, first prize winners. Mrs. E. A. Janeway, Princeton, Kan.
EXTRA LARGE, BEAUTIFUL ROUEN and Blue Swedish ducks, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Dick Walters, R. 7, Abilene, Kan.

GUINEAS.

PEARL AND WHITE GUINEAS CHEAP. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

GEESSE.

MAMMOTH WHITE EMBDEN AND TOULOUSE geese cheap. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.25. Geo. Bahntge, Lakin, Kan.
BUFF LEGHORN AND BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.25. Walter Brown, Perry, Kan.
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.
TOM BARRON STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. T. B. Elliott, Onaga, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS, \$1.50 PER DOZEN, March hatched. H. Vinzant, McPherson, Kan.
PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORNS; HENS, \$1.50; cocks, \$2. Mrs. S. C. Whitcraft, Holton, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Carrie Gardner, Hartford, Kan.
PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2; fine birds. Mrs. James Rigney, Route 6, Manhattan, Kan.
100 BIG EARLY PURE SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, until Nov. 1st, \$1.00; hens, \$1.50. Sarah E. Rollins, Gretna, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, carefully selected, \$2 each. Fred Chilen, Miltonvale, Kan.
ENGLISH STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn hens \$2 each. Early hatch cockers \$1.50 each. While they last. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

PURE BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Tom Barron strain, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Geo. Hartwell, Jamestown, Kan.
GUARANTEED PURE BRED ROSE COMB Buff Leghorn cockerels and hens, \$1.50. Mrs. Lee Smith, R. 2, Kanopolis, Kan.
AMERICAN QUALITY SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorn cockerels, \$1.75 each or 6 for \$9. Gertrude Maize, Hunnewell, 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.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50. Pure bred barred rock cockerels, \$2. Mrs. John Berry, Waterville, Kan.
FROM IMPORTED STOCK, ENGLISH White Leghorn cockerels. Tom Barron strain, \$2. Also Golden Fawn rabbits. C. H. Ralston, Udall, Kan.
CHOICE EARLY HATCHED PURE BRED Buff Leghorn cockerels at let live prices. Fine classy fellows. October price, \$1.50 each; three, \$4; six, \$8; twelve, \$15. Mrs. J. L. Dlgman, Kelly, Kan.
FEBRUARY HATCH R. C. W. L. PULLETS and cockerels, \$1 each. S. C. W. L. cockerels, \$1 each. African guineas, 3 for \$1. High grade Shropshire rams, \$15 and up. Geo. E. Martin, R. 1, Attica, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

EXTRA PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels, \$2; pullets, \$1.75; April hatched. James Elsea, Lake City, 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.
WHITE ORPINGTONS FOR SALE. 6 cockerels, 4 sired by 1st cockerel at State Poultry Federation show last season, 2 by male of dam 319 eggs. 6 pullets and 1 hen of similar pedigree. 1 rooster and 1 cockerel of good stock. Sumner M. Vincent, Clay Center, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50. LYDIA McAnulty, Moline, Kan.
NORMAN STRAIN COCKERELS. A. Koenig, Hanover, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 each. Laura Berry, R. 5, Oberlin, 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.
UNTIL NOV. 1 GOOD BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$1.75 each; three for \$5. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.
PURE BRED BARRED ROCK YEARLING hens, \$2 each. To make room for young stock. Mrs. Fay Harbison, DeSoto, Kan.
PURE RINGLET STRAIN BARRED ROCK cockerels, beautifully marked birds. If taken soon, \$2, \$3. S. R. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS; RINGLET and Aristocrat strains, large boned, nicely barred, \$2 to \$5. Mrs. Sylvan Miller, Humboldt, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS.

CHOICE RED COMB RED COCKERELS, \$5 and \$10. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.
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.
LARGE DARK RED ROSE COMB REDS, good scoring. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Ia.
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.
ALBERT G. REQUA, CANEY, KANSAS, breeder of Requa's great laying strain of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Fourteen years of breeding for egg production. Under my system of trapping without traps I have built up a laying strain of Rose Comb Reds that I feel will reproduce the egg laying qualities which their ancestors have shown for the past five years. Will sell a few choice birds, early hatched, fine shape and color. Write me.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 each. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kan.
MARTIN WHITE WYANDOTTES AND Fisher White Rocks, cheap. 290 egg strain. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.
PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.
EARLY HATCHED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, 260 egg strain, \$5; utility, \$3.50; for immediate sale. Mrs. Walter H. Jones, Salina, Kan.

TURKEYS.

GIANT PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEYS. April, May toms, \$5; hens, \$3.75. Forrest Peckenpaugh, Lake City, 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.
COCKERELS AND BREEDING PENS. twelve leading varieties; cockerels early hatched; properly mated breeding pens. Prices right. Smith Bros., Martinsburg, Mo.

RABBITS.

PEDIGREED NEW ZEALAND RED RABBITS. Credit terms. Write for prices. Guy Estes, Stockton, Kan.
FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS FOR SALE. Young, \$1 up. Utility breeders, \$3 to \$5. B. D. Hungerford, Canton, Kan.
NEW ZEALAND RED RABBITS FOR sale. Does and bucks, 3 months old, \$3; five months old, \$5. Order direct from this ad. T. B. Elliott, Onaga, Kan.

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. Ducommon Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

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.
ACCLIMATED MARVELOUS SEED wheat, great stooler, 7/8 p. k sows acre, still straw, ripens 6-6 days earlier than other wheat, \$2.50 per bushel, sacks extra. F. C. Bader, Route 3, Osborne, 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.

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.

TOBACCO HABIT.

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

DOGS

FOR SALE—COLLIE DOGS, \$7. GEORGE Riden, Morrill, Kan.
WOLF HOUND PUPS, SEVEN MONTHS old, large. O. C. Westerman, Yoder, Colo.
3 FEMALE HOUND PUPS FOR SALE. \$5 each, coon bred. John Rash, Centra, 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.
FOR SALE—SIX COON AND VARMENT pups, three months. Chester Yocum, Moran, 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.
NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES FROM REGISTERED stock; females, \$12; males, \$18. F. A. Shroud, Route 3, Lawrence, 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.

MACHINERY.

8 HORSE INTERNATIONAL ENGINE, 4 hole Marcellis sheller, new; half price. Kasha, Narka, Kan.
WANTED—GEARLESS BLOWER FOR 36-in. cylinder. 58-in. rear Case separator. Give lowest cash price. Box 25, Moundridge, Kan.

SEWING MACHINES.

IN THESE TIMES OF HIGH PRICES WHY pay retailers large profits. Many grades and prices sold by merchants for years, now from factory to you. Write the distributor for prices. Distributors Co., 1233 Clay St., Topeka, Kan.

PATENTS

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., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

TRACTORS.

10-20 TITAN TRACTOR AND JOHN DEERE 3-bottom plow, new this fall. Will trade for cattle or sell. Thad Beck, Newton, Kan.
SANDUSKY TRACTOR 15-35, LACROSSE 4-bottom plow, Case separator 26-46 new. Will sell separately. Lee Byram, Cedar Point, Kan.
15-30 MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR, FIRST class condition. Also new three row lister and Popes ensilage cutter. A. L. Beeley, Coldwater, Kan.
SEVERAL SECOND HAND TRACTORS—1 5-bottom Oliver lever lift tractor plow, 1 12 horse power portable engine, 1 sorghum mill with complete outfit. Green 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.
DELICIOUS WISCONSIN WHITE CLOVER honey. Green county's famous cheese. Price list free. E. N. Rosa, Monroe, Wis.
PURE EXTRACTED WHITE HONEY, 60 pound can, \$12.50; two, \$24.50; freight prepaid west of Mississippi. Harry Sanders, 3516 Clayton St., Denver, Colo.

PERSONAL.

FAIRMOUNT MATERNITY HOSPITAL. For confinement; private; prices reasonable; may work for board; babies adopted; write for booklet. Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 E. 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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, Sagle, Idaho.
60 CENTS BUYS THE BEST VEGETABLE cutter, guaranteed for twenty years. John L. Simatel, Sterling, Ill.
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.
TYPEWRITERS OF ALL MAKES FOR sale or rent. Supplies and expert repairing. Distributor of Royal typewriters. Western Typewriter Co., 624 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—NATURAL LEAF SMOKING, lb., 45 cents; chewing, lb., 60 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 Mail and Breeze.

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 coin-ing money. Price 72c pound postpaid. Rheumatism Herb Co., Santa Monica, Cal.

FARM WORK WANTED.

I WANT A JOB OF CORN HUSKING, commence Nov. 1st. H. S. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.
FARMER, 20 YEARS EXPERIENCE, wants work by year; good stockman; family of five. Can make good. J. P. Tounson, Neodesha, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL.

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

AGENTS WANTED

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.

PLEATINGS.

PLEATINGS—MRS. M. J. MERCER, 309 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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.

BRANCH MANAGER WANTED BY OLD established Chicago concern. We furnish full stock of goods, advertising matter and equip store completely, in good location at our expense. We allow you to draw out \$175 a month and will also pay you liberal share of the profits your store earns. Work may be started in spare time. No investment or previous experience necessary. If you are a hustler and want an opportunity to make \$5,000 or more a year, we want you, and will pay you well from the start. Send your application today. S. Levy, Manager, Dept. 801, 329 S. Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

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 EX-amination 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. Men with automobiles preferred. Write or wire application now. H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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.

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

POSTAL PORTRAITS MADE. WRITE FOR particulars. Oscar Bennett, Parsons, 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.

The Old Idea

The Red Cross nurse had given a stirring address at the afternoon Chautauqua meeting. She had urged new modes of sanitation, had exhorted them to "clean up" the community so that they could find health and keep it. After the program an old woman came up to her and said, "Your talk just did me good. I've been prayin' for some of them things for years."

"But you know you must work as well as pray," the nurse reminded her.

"Oh yee-es," replied the old lady, calmly, "but I reckon I'll just keep on prayin'."

Overgrazing will ruin the best of pastures.

Farmers are Sowing Wheat

Good Yields from Sorghum Crops are Reported

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

FARMERS everywhere in Kansas are now busy sowing wheat except in a few localities where plowing was delayed by dry weather. If the rains had come earlier in September the wheat sowing would have been much further along. Very little moisture fell anywhere in Kansas during the first half of September, but between September 15 and September 20 heavy rain was general in the northern and most of the western counties. There were record breaking downpours of rain in the north central counties and damaging floods were reported in the Solomon and Republican valleys. The south central and southeastern counties received only light scattering showers that did but very little good.

Sorghum crops in most of the counties of the state have done well and have made good yields. Many farmers have cut and shocked their kafir and milo. Many silos in the past 10 days have been filled either with corn or kafir. The acreage in these crops will be increased next year and will supplant some of the wheat acreage. Harvesting the sorghums and corn and the sowing of wheat will keep farmers very busy for several days to come. Threshing has been completed in many counties where threshers could be obtained. However, in some of the counties there is still much grain to be threshed. The car shortage is interfering greatly with the shipment of wheat and in some localities the elevators at the mills have been filled to their utmost capacity and grain had to be piled on the ground around the elevators. Shipping facilities must be provided soon or much grain will be ruined from exposure to the weather.

Many feeders are shipping their cattle to market as they say they cannot afford to feed unless better prices are offered by the packers for beef cattle. Hogs are scarce and hard to find. The livestock situation at present is anything but encouraging. Some farmers are buying a few sheep and no doubt they will find them a satisfactory investment. Labor is scarce and wages are high everywhere in Kansas. This no doubt will force farmers to buy a great deal of improved and labor saving machinery for next year. Local conditions in the state are shown in the following county reports:

Allen—Weather still is dry. Some farmers are sowing wheat, but others are waiting for rain to soften ground for plowing. Cane and kafir are in the shocks. A great many cattle are being shipped out and farmers say they can't make cattle business pay under present conditions. Stock hogs are scarce.—T. E. Whitlow, Oct. 6.

Atchison—Wheat sowing is progressing well and some farmers have their crop in. A few fields are coming up. Corn cutting is completed, and not as much was cut as last year as the hay crop is a great deal heavier. Eggs 43c; spring chickens 23c; butter 35c.—Alfred Cole, Oct. 4.

Butler—Most all of the wheat and rye ground is ready for the drill and some farmers are drilling. Cane and kafir crop are good. Late cutting of alfalfa will be short. Threshing is completed. Stock hogs are scarce and difficult to procure. Cattle and horses are in good condition for pastures being so short and dry. Eggs are 45c; butter 35c.—Mrs. Charles Ceer, Oct. 4.

Clay—A light rain fell in the north part of county September 27, and it stormed and hailed in the south part. Some damage was done to property and crops, and farm work was delayed a few days. Pleasant weather has caused pastures, wheat and alfalfa fields to green well. Wheat is worth \$2.15; shorts \$2.60; bran \$1.80; hogs \$15; poultry 21c; butterfat 62c; eggs 56c.—P. R. Forslund, Oct. 4.

Coffey—Weather still is dry, and stock water is getting low. Farmers are sowing wheat and a few still are plowing. Kafir is ripe and the yield is good. Public sales are numerous and most produce sells well. Threshing is about completed. Elevators are full.—A. T. Stewart, Oct. 4.

Crawford—Weather still is dry. Very little wheat has been sown. Some fields are coming up but are very uneven. Stock water is scarce, many farmers having to haul it. Corn crop will be light. Car situation is serious. Wheat is becoming infested with weevil, and there are no cars to haul it.—H. F. Painter, Oct. 4.

Ellsworth—High winds have dried up all the moisture which fell September 17 and 18. Many farmers are sowing wheat in dust, others still are disking and plowing. Grasshoppers are not as bad as they were 10 days ago. Bidding at public sales is slow and horses sell very cheap.—W. L. Reed, Oct. 4.

Geary—Weather is warm for this time of year. We have had no frost and the heaviest rain and hail storm of the season fell September 27. Six inches of rain fell in half an hour. A great deal of damage was done, and wheat sowing has been delayed. The acreage will be smaller than last year. Stock sales bring satisfactory prices.—O. R. Strauss, Oct. 3.

Graham—We had a foot of rain last week. Farmers are sowing wheat, but it is too wet to thresh. A very large crop of volunteer wheat is coming up. There will be excellent corn and feed yields. Silos are being filled. Livestock is healthy and cattle bring good prices. Hogs are scarce and high. Eggs are worth 35c; cream 56c.—C. L. Kobler, Oct. 1.

Grant—Heavy rains on September 9 and 10 put ground in good condition. Farmers are drilling, and cutting cane, kafir and sorghum grass. Milo is almost ready to cut. Crops are good where grasshoppers did not get them. Labor is scarce and wages are high.—C. W. Mahan, Sept. 29.

Greenwood—Weather is hot, dry and windy for this time of season. About 50 per cent of last year's wheat crop will be

sown. Farmers cannot prepare wheat ground until it rains. Many public stock sales have been held but prices are low. Hogs are scarce. Corn is satisfactory, but crop is small.—John E. Fox, Oct. 4.

Johnson—Weather continues very warm, dry and windy. Farmers are plowing, disking, harrowing and drilling wheat. A great deal of wheat has been drilled in the past week. The acreage will be smaller than last year.—L. E. Douglas, Oct. 3.

Kearney—Prices paid for livestock at public sales are very low. All crops made satisfactory yields. Eleven cars of cattle were shipped to Eastern points the past week. Some farmers are putting in wheat. Butterfat is worth 63c; eggs 35c.—Ceell A. Long, Oct. 4.

Labette—Farmers are drilling wheat, and some fields are up. Others have not finished plowing. A great deal of fertilizer and lime are being used. Dry weather is injuring kafir and cane. All stock, except hogs, brings low prices at sales. Apples are \$1.50; potatoes \$2; cream 57c; eggs 42c; oats 55c.—J. N. McLane, Oct. 3.

Lincoln—Two and one-half inches of rain on September 16 put ground in good condition for plowing. Farmers are sowing grain and plowing. Corn crop is almost a failure. Pastures were dried up badly but are greening up again. Hogs are scarce and worth 16; corn \$1.90; eggs 32c; cream 54c.—Frank Sigle, Sept. 28.

Lynn—It is very windy and the drouth still continues. Many farmers are hauling water. Little plowing and no seeding is being done. Pastures are getting dry, but stock is holding out well. Some farmers are having sheep shipped in to feed a few months to get rid of the weeds on their farms. Stubble ground is being used for pasture. Kafir crop is good in spite of drouth. Sales are numerous, but produce does not bring as high prices as usual. Good mares sell for \$130. There will be enough roughness to winter stock.—J. W. Cling-smith, Oct. 4.

Marion—Weather is windy but it is pleasant to work in fields. One and three-fourths inches of rain fell September 23, but the very big clouds are not yet soft enough to work down to a seed bed. Some fields are in good condition to sow. Some farmers are sowing and plowing, while others think it is too late to plow and are disking. Pastures are greening since the rain.—Jac. H. Dyck, Oct. 3.

McPherson—About 40 per cent of last year's acreage of wheat will be sown this fall. Seeding will begin the first week in October, and a heavy rain on September 23 put ground in excellent condition. Pastures are dry. While rough feed could have been raised easily the past season, there was not much planted last spring and there now is a great demand for feed which is very high.—John Ostlund, Sept. 29.

Miami—It is dry and windy and only a few light showers have fallen since June. A good many farmers are hauling water for stock. Ground is being prepared for wheat. Some fields are seeded and beginning to green. About 60 per cent of last year's acreage will be put to wheat. Threshing is nearly completed.—F. J. Haefele, Oct. 3.

Norton—About 75 per cent of wheat is sown. Ground is in excellent condition, and early sown wheat soon will make good pasture. Corn has matured well and will make a good crop. Sale of wheat has stopped because there is no means of transportation.—Sam Teaford, Oct. 4.

Phillips—Wheat seeding is progressing and the acreage will be smaller than last year. Sorghum crops are well matured. Threshing is one-half completed. All livestock is in good condition.—A. D. Sutley, Oct. 4.

Reno—Wheat sowing is not one-half completed. We have had no rain for three months. Wheat acreage will be much smaller than last year. Old corn is gone and we are feeding new corn from the field, and consider ourselves fortunate in having that, even if it is only half a crop. Wheat is going to market at \$2.12.—D. Engelhart, Oct. 4.

Rice—Only light rains have fallen here. About one-fourth of the wheat has been sown and is coming up very well. There is yet a great deal of ground to be prepared for wheat and some will be sown quite late. Farmers are shucking corn which yields only about 15 bushels an acre. We have had no frost.—George Buntz, Oct. 8.

Sheridan—Wheat seeding is about one-half completed, and is progressing slowly on account of excessive rainfall. Congestion of shipping is hurting wheat market. Many public sales have been held recently and all produce brings good prices. We have had no frost. Hogs have dropped 5 cents since July. Cream is 61c; eggs 40c.—R. E. Patterson, Oct. 3.

Stafford—Rain of September 23 over south part of county put ground in excellent condition for wheat plowing, and seeding is finished in some localities. Feed crops are satisfactory. Fall crop of pigs will be small as hogs the past year were raised at a loss. No public sales have been held. There is a shortage of cars to ship grain and livestock. Wheat is \$2.05; corn \$1.40; eggs 28c; butter 60c.—H. A. Kachelman, Oct. 3.

Sumner—Weather still is dry. A few farmers are drilling wheat. Not more than 30 per cent of plowing has been done, and very little seeding will be done until it rains. Silos are being filled with kafir and cane. The yields of both crops are very small and not much is headed. Wheat is selling for \$2.12; corn \$1.65; oats 75c; eggs 40c; butterfat 62c.—E. L. Stocking, Sept. 27.

Trego—We had good rains on September 17 and 20. Most of wheat is sown and coming up well. There is a great deal of volunteer wheat. Threshing has been delayed and stacks are wet and have sprouted. Wheat is \$1.80 to \$2.15; eggs 42c.—C. C. Cross, Sept. 30.

Wyandotte—Plowing for wheat is nearly completed and some fields are up. Wheat ground is in better condition than it has been for many years. Last cutting of alfalfa is being cut, and crop is good. Farmers are seeding much alfalfa this fall. There is a great deal of rye pasture, and it looks well.—P. F. Bowser, Oct. 4.

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96 ACRES, imp., 20 alfalfa bottom land, bal. timothy and plow land. Living water; some timber; 3 ml. town. Good buy. Box 54, Colony, Kansas.

320 ACRES, good improvements, plenty of good water. 150 acres alfalfa land. \$24 per acre. Terms half cash. Delbert Symes, Sharon Springs, 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.

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.

KANSAS

FOR SALE My ¼ section farm. 120 a. bottom land in alfalfa, 145 a. pasture, balance in wheat and corn. If interested write owner. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, 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.

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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.

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KANSAS

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FOR SALE—For October only, 4 farms well improved 160 acres each, all bottom land, at hundred-ten per acre. Will give five hundred cash bond guaranteeing to sell for purchase at hundred-twenty-five per acre within sixty days from purchase. Reason: My time expires in thirty days; up goes prices. G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kansas.

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KANSAS

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At Goodland, Sherman County, Kan.

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You may buy all or a part of this ranch as you like. The farms which will be sold range in size from 320 acres to 800 acres.

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All in Township 10, Range 38, Sherman County, Kansas.

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EASTERN COLORADO farms and ranches, all sizes. For further information, write, J. W. Triplett & Son, Yuma, Colo.

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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.

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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. Gumbly, 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.

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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.

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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 2,500 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.

DEAL WITH OWNER AND SAVE COMMISSION

1½ sec. stock and grain ranch, ½ mi. Ry. station Cheyenne Co., Colo. Some irrigated, plenty of water. Must sell. \$22,500 a., 1-6 cash, 1-6 March. Balance 4 years 6%. W. E. Campbell, Aroya, Colo.

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.

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.

Also a few choice irrigated farms priced right. If reader is interested in farm or ranch land, should see what I have before investing.

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MISSOURI

OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

VALLEY FARMS—Fruit and berry farms. Write, Chambliss & Son, Anderson, Mo.

WANT TO BUY a home in south Mo.? Write Stephens & Perry, Mountain Grove, Mo.

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. Fresson, Bollivar, Mo.

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bollivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

ALL KINDS OF CITY property, farms and ranches for sale and exchange. Write Roy & Stephens, Mansfield, Missouri.

ATTENTION FARMERS—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, \$25 to \$50 per acre. Write, Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

FREE VIEWS—200 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$4,000. Terms. Lists. Arthur, 504 Mt. View, Mo.

CHEAP FARMS for sale in Vernon county, Missouri. Ten to 640 a., \$50 to \$125 per a. Call on or write G. R. Godfrey, Nevada, Mo.

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-O, Carthage, Mo.

240 ACRES, 4½ 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.

LIST OF cheap farms in Johnson Co., Mo. 320 acres, well improved, 100 a. in blue grass, at \$21,310.00.

630 acres, dwt., 4 barns, 400 a. in blue grass, at \$48,713.00, best stock farm in county.

440 acres, 2 sets of imp., at \$125 per a. 320 acres, 2 sets of improvements, at \$130 per acre.

341 acres, well improved, at \$100 per a. I can sell you any size farm you want. See, J. M. Hill, Warrensburg, Mo.

FLORIDA

1855 ACRES, improved, 200 cattle. A Florida bargain. R. H. Weber, 500 Minn. Ave., Kansas City, Kan.

CHEAPEST GOOD LANDS IN AMERICA Your chance to select from thousands of acres in south-central Florida highlands, splendid orange, garden, general farming, cattle and hog lands, wholesale prices, terms or exchange. Florida Good Homes Co., Seacrit Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124½ West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, 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.

COME TO OKLAHOMA

We have fine climate and good land cheap, one to two crops pays for land. For bargains in farms in all parts of Oklahoma, write Ira Maxson, 815 Baltimore Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

MR. RENTER—Your chance, 160 a., 8 miles McAlester, city 16,000, good roads, close school, 40 acres splendid black dry bottom cult., 30 more can be cult., bal. rough pasture. Some imp. \$16 per a., terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

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., 1½ N. Harvey, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

MISSISSIPPI

WRITE FOR free Mississippi map and land list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

NEBRASKA

5 SECTION RANCH, Lincoln Co., Neb. Nine miles from Sutherland on U. P. Ry. Blocked solid, 400 acres farm land. Priced right. Good terms. Write owner. John W. Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

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.

How Dallas Handles Profiteers

Tired of waiting for results on the part of the government in its investigations against profiteers and spurred on by continued complaints on the part of numerous citizens, Dallas has decided to handle the profiteers within her limits without the aid of the state or the nation. She will handle them without gloves and thru the rigid enforcement of ordinances, especially prepared to cover the subject. This was the announcement from the office of Mayor Wozencraft recently when he said the city attorney had been instructed to prepare and present an ordinance which would protect Dallas citizens and visitors from being charged exorbitant prices for the necessities of life.

While the ordinances prepared to cover the subject were said to be primarily for the protection of visitors to the State Fair of Texas next month, the mayor declared if these ordinances were found to be legal, they would be amended immediately to cover all forms of profiteering for all time.

It was stated that the most vicious form of profiteering in Dallas now is the rent hog, who is charging helpless tenants twice as much for houses or apartments as they paid a year ago. This rental situation has been brought about thru an abnormal growth in the city's population, the officials say, and landlords are merely telling tenants who have been with them for years at high rents, to either get out or pay more, as they easily can rent their property to others. One case was brought to light where a landlord announced he would rent his apartments and houses to the highest bidder. He was prevented from putting his old tenants on the block, however.

Another vicious form of profiteering in Dallas, investigators declare, is the cafes. Coffee in many cases is 10 cents a cup, and any kind of sandwich is a quarter. No kind of decent meal of

first-used victuals can be had for less than \$1.50, it is said. The city proposes to deal with these situations thru revocation of licenses and prosecutions in the courts.

It is said investigators have learned some retailers of women's ready-to-wear in Dallas have been charging profits that ranged as high as 500 per cent, and that some shoe dealers sell shoes for three times what they cost. It also has been learned, the investigators declare, that many retailers of women's clothing have been sending dresses they paid \$10 for three years ago to cleaners and alterers, paying from \$1 to \$1.50 to have these garments altered and cleaned up and then sell them for new suits at anywhere from \$50 to \$85.

When the special ordinances are amended it is contemplated that the city will have an investigation force and that this force will see what profits are being charged. If these profits are unreasonable a way will be found to correct them or force the profiteer out of business. That is the Dallas plan, and if it succeeds here there is little doubt that it will spread over the nation.

Farmers Ask Square Deal

Efforts by the National Board of Farm Organizations to obtain for agriculture a larger share of representation at the forthcoming White House conference on industrial conditions probably will meet with success. At all events men in close touch with the President and also with conditions calling for such a conference have indicated a desire that more farmers take part in the deliberations.

Among these is Barney Baruch, who, it has been said, is likely to be chairman of the conference. Mr. Baruch recently received delegates from the National Farmers' Union, the National Milk Producers' Federation and the many other organizations which are affiliated with the National Board of Farm Organizations. To these the former Director of the National War Industries Board said of course agriculture should be well represented at the conference.

"It is the most important industry in the United States, in fact in the world and it should be represented on any body that makes any attempt to allay social unrest," Mr. Baruch said in substance. "It should have a representation commensurate with the importance of the industry."

It is significant that since the farmers met Mr. Baruch several new names have been added to the list of agriculturists originally invited to attend the conference. Secretary Lyman, of the National Board of Farm Organizations, said indications were that the demands made in a resolution at the recent convention of farmers in Washington would be met. The resolution recited that in the judgment of the convention agriculture should receive consideration equal to that given labor and industry.

Senator Capper, of Kansas, made a direct appeal to President Wilson by telegraph several days ago to increase the farmer representation.

Representative Upshaw, of Georgia, an ardent admirer of President Wilson, has urged him to give the farmers equal representation at the conference. "I have approached this matter in no critical vein," said Mr. Upshaw, "and I believe when the President has had time to give some thought to the matter he will assent to the request made by the National Board of Farm Organizations for equal representation of agriculture at the conference."

Advertisements Guaranteed

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 transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

All of the young animals raised this year should have a fair chance to make a profit on the farm. Much will depend upon the number and kind.

Corn Fed Cattle Are Scarce

Hog Feeders Discouraged with Market Conditions

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

INDICATIONS in cattle markets, especially at Kansas City and in the Southwest, point to the continuance of liberal receipts for a longer period than usual. This is the conclusion of trade interests who are watching demand and supply conditions. Lack of cars is affecting the movement to Kansas City this season probably more than in any other year in the recent history of markets. It appears that drouth in the Northwest has absorbed many stock cars which are usually at the disposal of shippers in Kansas and other states of the Southwest. Another influence in the movement is the fact that cattle have been and are still being held back purposely with the object of avoiding congestion on markets. Another object is to sustain prices as well as possible, for the majority of graziers now selling cattle from Kansas can scarcely afford to lose what they are losing on the present market, to say nothing of the adverse effect of sharper declines.

When the grass cattle season opened on the Kansas City yards in July, there was almost unanimous agreement that the receipts would equal the total of 1918. Kansas in particular never entered a grass season with more cattle on hand than this year in its great pasture districts. However, in the months of July, August and September combined Kansas City received 789,000 cattle, compared with 963,000 head in the same period in 1918. This is a decrease of 174,000 head. In September, the receipts were 326,000, compared with the record total of 416,000 head in the same month a year ago. The September, 1918, record was the largest for any month in the history of Kansas City. In the past three months, there has been a larger movement than ever before to Kansas City of drouth cattle from the Northwest, altho this stock has not been coming in enormous numbers. Omaha and other more Northern markets have been receiving the great bulk of the Northwest's liquidation. Still, the fact that there has been a decrease thus far in the grass season at Kansas compared with 1918 in the face of larger supplies from the Northwest serves to strengthen many trade interests in their views that liberal runs of grass cattle will continue later in the year than usual. In October, 1918, the Kansas City market received 407,000 cattle; in November, 337,000 head arrived, and in December the total was 271,000. These three months witnessed an aggregate supply of 1,015,000 head.

Allowance is being made for the fact that some cattle held on grass in Kansas have been shipped to Texas and New

Mexico. This total, however, is believed to be small in comparison with the increase expected to result from the sale later in the season of Northwest cattle which are being carried on pastures with good grass to be refreshed after their long siege on drouth stricken ranges. The fact that there is a decrease of 174,000 head for the season yet to be overcome is also being considered in supply calculations for the remaining months of 1919.

Veal Calves up to \$18

Buyers of stocker and feeder cattle who have not yet made purchases have no reason for being nervous over their situation considering the views of the trade as to supply prospects. The buyers should bear in mind that conditions this season, including prices and the short supply of stock cars, mean more gradual and longer marketing of cattle. It is erroneous, too, to conclude from current receipts that supplies are short as compared with 1918.

The cattle market in Kansas City last week was in line with expectations, the recent reaction upward in prices being followed by an increase in receipts and declines of 25 to 50 cents. The top sale was made by A. E. McGregor of Washington, Kan., one of the noted feeders of the country, who sold 18 Shorthorn steers, averaging 1,394 pounds, at \$18. This sale was described as steady. Stocker and feeder buyers were cautioned in numerous instances not to make investments with the expectation of enjoying such a market later in the year or in the coming spring. There is a scarcity just now of only one class of cattle, prime corn-fed, and the majority of sales of this stock show losses to the feeders. Straight grass steers ruled largely between \$8 and \$14, with the best offerings around 1,200 pounds bringing the top of this range and the common grades the low figure. In rare cases cake-fed steers off grass sold up to \$15.75. The bulk of sales of grass steers were between \$9.25 and \$11.50. Fed yearlings sold up to \$16.75. Cows were quoted up to \$12 for the best offerings, with the bulk of grassers ruling between \$7.25 and \$8.85. Canners sold at \$5 to \$5.25. Veal calves brought up to \$18. There was competition for some of the heavier grass steers between packers and feeder buyers, but it was not active.

States east of Kansas City continued the best buyers of stockers and feeders, but the trade felt the effect of reduced buying. This was attributed to unwillingness to continue to take cattle at the advances which had been recorded. The quotations continued within the same

limits, owing to the steady start in the market, but recessions ruled at the close. Stockers were quoted largely at \$6.50 to \$9.75 and feeders at \$8.50 to \$11, with one load of 1,340-pound cattle selling as feeders for a quick finish at \$13.40. Choice stockers weighing 700 to 800 pounds were quoted at \$10.50 and \$11. Stock calves sold at \$5.50 to \$10. Stock cows and heifers sold between \$6 and \$9, with the latter figure for choice Whitefaces. The medium to fair grades were the slowest sellers, excepting in the case of cows.

Hogs Still Decline

Hogs have not yet reached bottom. The market closed last week with declines of fully \$1 a hundredweight. There was very little shipping demand. The top at the close was \$16.40. In the same week a year ago the top was \$19.75. Kansas City stocks of provisions were reported at 53,930,100 pounds for the opening of October, against 63,414,000 a month ago and 44,862,200 a year ago. In Chicago stocks were reported as 162,246,000 pounds, compared with 170,574,000 a month ago and 153,901,000 a year ago. Stock pigs closed at \$15 to \$16.75 with 40 to 50-pound weights at the bottom and 100 to 125-pound offerings bringing the best prices.

While there were increased receipts of hogs and cattle, the movement of sheep and lambs fell off, due also in part to car shortage. Prices last week on sheep and lambs rose as much as 50 cents to \$2 on account of the lighter supplies. Lambs from Colorado reached \$16, against \$16.40 a year ago. Feeding lambs closed at \$9.50 to \$13.50, depending on quality. Breeding ewes closed at \$8 to \$14.

The Waterloo Dairy Meet

(Continued from Page 27.)

owned by the Dickinson farm, which was junior champion at Wisconsin.

Iowana Sir Ollie, an aged bull owned by the Dickinsons, won first in his class and then senior and grand championships. He was grand champion at Illinois, but was defeated at Iowa's show; he won grand championship at Wisconsin and also at Minnesota. In the junior bull competition, a youngster, Wallcowie Ollie Netherland, a Dickinson bull, captured the purple ribbon, defeating 14 choice animals in his class and a strong list of bulls 1 year old and under 2 years old. He has been undefeated on the entire circuit and is a remarkably good calf, with plenty of scale and quality; he has a top line that it would be difficult to fault. He is a son of the grand champion, Iowana Sir Ollie, and has been defeated by his sire at several shows. The older bull has arrived; the youngster is full of promise for the future.

The W. W. Marsh Farm, Waterloo, Ia., carried off most of the ribbons in the Guernsey division, winning nearly 20 firsts. His herd provided both the grand champion bull, Cherub's Prince, and the grand champion cow, Imp.

Princess Bergere, as well as the junior champion cow, Honey Bloom of the Prairie. Junior champion bull came from Shorewood Farm herd, Minnesota, and was Cherub's Ace of Shorewood. The grand champion defeated a three times national grand champion, Lady-smith's Cherub, repeating the trick he turned at Minnesota. For the great Shorewood Farms bull, it should be said that he was not in the best of show condition. Honey Bloom of the Prairie was grand champion at Minnesota and Iowa, but when she came into competition with her herd mate, Imp. Princess Bergere, she had to yield the highest honors to the older cow.

The Guernsey exhibits numbered 108 and were well balanced in quality, making competition strong. The exhibitors numbered ten.

The Jersey Division

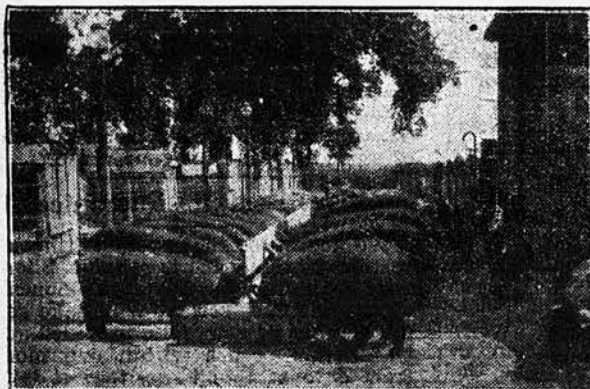
The Jersey showing at Waterloo did credit to the breed. The herds came from Allendale Farms, Kentucky, Brookville Farms, New York, Kingston Brothers Farms, Illinois, Falfurrias Ranch, Texas, and the Wm. M. Knight Farm, Wisconsin. The entries numbered 132. The lion's share of honors went to Allendale Farms, with Lasater and his Falfurrias beauties a close second. Brookwood Farms did not get as many ribbons, but it captured as many firsts as Allendale Farms, and more than Falfurrias Ranch. Brookwood Farms captured both grand championships of the show. Its bull, Leda's Raleigh, easily won the honors of his class and the judges quickly made him senior champion and quite as easily picked him for the grand championship. The junior champion bull, Raleigh Farmers Glory, a yearling, owned by Allendale Farms, was a choice youngster, but he was a youngster and the grand champion is a full matured bull, in his prime. To Imp. Fern's Golden Lass, an aged cow from Brookwood Farms, the judge awarded grand championship honors after she had won first in her class against a dozen other contenders. The junior champion cow was a yearling heifer, Eminent's Fairy Fontaine, from Allendale Farms.

The Ayrshire Division

The Ayrshire show, with about 100 entries, was excellent for the Middle West and will be outclassed only by the big show at Chicago later. Five breeders were represented: Adam Seitz, Wisconsin; Gossard Breeding Estates, Illinois; C. H. Peverill, Iowa; Stephen Bull, Wisconsin, and Harm Fecht, Iowa. The Seitz herd was strongest in numbers and of the highest quality. It captured most of the blue ribbons, leaving only about half a dozen for the other exhibitors. The Seitz herd won both grand championships and all senior and junior championships, competition for the purple ribbons being wholly within this herd. The grand champion bull of this breed at the show was Imp. Low Milton Iron Duke; he was also senior champion. He held the championship in Scotland before he was brought to this country.

Laptad Stock Farm 14th Semi-Annual Hog Sale

Lawrence, Kansas, Wednesday, October 22, 1919



25 DUROC-JERSEYS



LAPTAD STOCK FARM



25 POLAND CHINAS

50 Tops—25 of each breed—25 each sex. The leading blood lines, all cholera immune. Young boars, sows and gilts with breeding privilege. Address all mail bids to J. W. Johnson, Lawrence, Kan., care of Laptad Stock Farm. For illustrated catalogue send to

Fred G. Laptad, Box 10, Lawrence, Kan.

Auctioneers—Rule and Crews. Clerk, Merchants National Bank, Lawrence, Kan.

The judges picked Seitz's Cavalier's Model Champion, not yet a yearling, a junior champion bull. The grand champion Ayrshire female as picked by the judges was Cavalier's Silver Actress, a yearling heifer, which was also Junior champion cow. Senior champion cow was Cavalier's Kilnford Belle.

The Brown Swiss Division

There were about 60 entries in this division, from three breeders, Bohart of Montana, Hull Bros., of Ohio, and Mooney and Larrabee of Iowa, newcomers. Honors among them were quite evenly divided, with the major portion, however, going to Hull Bros. The senior champion bull was Hull Bros.' Vogel's College Boy; the junior champion bull, Bohart's Beauty C's N. M. Hull's animal won the grand championship ribbon for bulls. A Hull Brothers cow, Reuben's Ruth, was named senior and grand champion; Bohart's heifer, Bob's Mascot, was junior champion cow.

Service to America

"It is the primary ambition of the American Red Cross to be of service to Americans," said Dr. Livingston Farrand after announcing the peace program of the Red Cross in a recent address.

"First on the peace program for America is nation wide activity for the

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

My stallions have been again awarded premier honors at the State Fairs. Show horses and real herd-headers for sale. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Ia. Above Kansas City.

PERCHERON SALE

I will sell 20 registered Percherons; stallions, mares and colts; young, serviceable and well bred; at public sale Oct. 15, 1919.

PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, 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 Rams For Sale Yearlings and lambs. Also my Shorthorn herd bull, King Archer. W. T. Hammond, Portia, Kansas.

FOR SALE—50 grade Shropshire breeding ewes. One and two-year-olds. S. A. Hill, Smith Center (Smith Co.), Kan.

REGISTERED YEARLING SHROPSHIRE rams for sale. Priced right. G. M. Fisher, R. 4, Wichita, 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 immunized hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

LARGE TYPE HAMPSHIRE

The Silko and Messenger strains. Spring and fall pigs for sale at farmers' prices. Chas. Buchele, Cedar Vale, 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. Immunity 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 immunized.

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.

promotion of public health and hand-in-hand with this crusade will go a vigorous campaign for the extension of the country's nursing resources; the broadening of Red Cross Home Service that in the war proved so helpful thru the assistance it was able to give the families of soldiers and sailors, and which is to be of general usefulness where other social agencies are lacking; greatly increased Junior Red Cross activities; extension of Red Cross facilities for emergency disaster relief; completion of relief measures for the victims of the war in this country and overseas, and preparation to fulfill whatever duties may be laid upon it as the official volunteer relief society authorized to assist the Army and Navy.

"The Red Cross authorities realize that the astonishing generosity of the American people during the war and the present high cost of living at home might legitimately lead many to expect a release from additional demands for assistance to other peoples," continued Dr. Farrand, "but we must remember that our allies were much harder hit by the war than we were and that we have incurred obligations to them which honor demands shall be discharged. In naming the sum of 15 million dollars for the campaign the Red Cross tried to determine the smallest amount which will enable it to round out its work and make effective the donation of army goods rather than to estimate the generosity of the American citizens. Large vigorous chapters are necessary to carry on the work. For this reason the enrollment of members is the chief purpose of the November campaign."

Eat More Mutton

Present prices should make both lamb and mutton staple articles of diet. When fresh meat is wanted the farmer's wife commonly takes tribute of the feathered flock. The woolly flock is seldom thought of in this connection.

With the top prices for lamb around 15 cents live weight, the old argument that lamb is too high priced for the average farmer's table no longer holds good, says W. A. McKerrow, livestock specialist of the Minnesota extension staff. The dressed meat should not cost more than 25 cents a pound, which appears reasonable in view of the high quality of the meat. The leg, loin, or shoulder is of family table dimensions, so an entire lamb can be used by two or three families, and the variety it gives to the meat diet is welcome.

Mutton is another meat not generally appreciated. When the old ewes are no longer useful in the flock most farmers send them to market. If the old ewes are fattened rapidly and the flesh is prepared as mutton and not as lamb, says Mr. McKerrow, they, too, make excellent meat. Killed when they are thin, they are tough and unsavory.

Cows Require Good Feed

Records of cow-testing associations go to show that it is the well-fed cow that makes the profit. Often the man who is keeping ten cows would make more profit if he sold two or three of the poorest and gave all the feed to the others, says C. H. Eckles, chief of the dairy division of the Minnesota University.

"Owners should see first of all," says Mr. Eckles, "that the dairy cow has the necessary raw material from which to make milk. It requires a long experience for some cattle owners to realize that it pays to feed a cow well. The fact is that the dairy cow is a milk factory and like all factories requires considerable of what is called in connection with business enterprises 'overhead charges.'"

"The cow first takes out enough from the ration to maintain her body, and this is about the same whether she is milking heavy or giving only a few pounds. She can produce milk only with that part of her ration that she receives above what is required to support life. A cow of medium quality uses at least half of a full ration to support her body, and the second half of her ration is the only part she can use to produce milk. If she does not receive a full ration, she does the only thing possible to do—cuts the milk flow to fit the feed.

"The point is that, after going to the expense of feeding the cow enough to support her body, and doing chores for

her, and giving her a place in the barn, it is anything but wise to fail to give her as much feed as she can use for producing milk."

"There are compensations for most things!" said Mrs. Wilkins. "Poor James was run over by a motor car yesterday, but he had a smile on his

face when they took him to the hospital."

"Why the smile?"

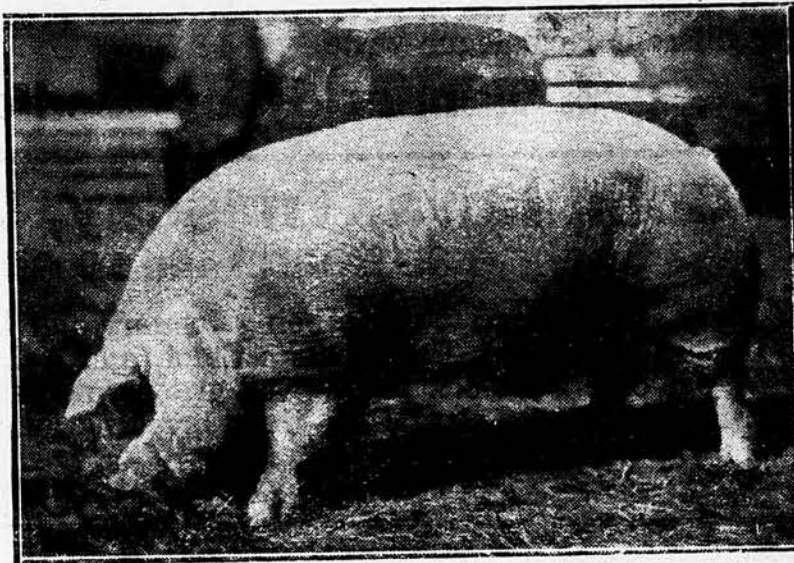
"He was carrying home a rake at the time, and it punctured a tire."

Test every cow's milk for butterfat and begin to weed out the unprofitable animals.

Kansas Herd Big Type Chester Whites

99 premiums won at five state fairs this fall; strong winners over everything at Lincoln, Neb., Topeka and Hutchinson last month. Herd now at National swine show.

40 Head In The Big Boar and Gilt Sale at
Leavenworth, Kan.
Tuesday, October 21



Don Junatie Wildwood, Typical of Kansas Herd Chesters.

Of the 40 head cataloged 25 are splendid boars of large type with loads of quality. They are well grown and included is the junior champion pig at Hutchinson this year. These boars are as large as any shown at the fairs.

15 wonderful spring gilts that strengthen any herd in the land. For catalogs address,

ARTHUR MOSSE
Leavenworth, Kansas

Auctioneers: Thos. Deem, Murry & Strouse.
Free entertainment at National Hotel.
J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

France in America Farm Dispersion

A closing out sale of registered Percherons and Shorthorns at the farm 8 miles south of

Glen Elder, Kansas, Wednesday, Oct. 29

Percheron Dispersion—19 Percherons, stallions, mares and weanlings registered in the Percheron Society of America. At Topeka, 1916, these Percherons won 14 firsts and championships.

Jacks—Two mammoth jacks, one three yr. old, one 8 yr. old. Sold guaranteed fast workers and good breeders.

Shorthorns—25 head, consisting of five bulls old enough for service, 20 cows, heifers and calves. Cows all bred.

Note:—This is the best Percheron offering ever made in Mitchell county, famous for good Percherons.

Catalogs ready for mailing now. Write at once.

J. R. Albert, Glen Elder, Kansas

Auctioneers: John Snider, Will Myers, John Hinen. J. W. Johnson, fieldman.

Closing Out Sale, Oct. 20

at Rose Hill, (Butler Co.,) Kansas 5 Percherons, 9 Jacks, 5 Jennets

Registered Stock. Write for catalog.

H. C. STALEY, ROSE HILL, KANSAS

Poison the Grasshoppers Now

BY G. A. DEAN

Over the greater part of Kansas there is still left a sufficient number of grasshoppers to do considerable injury to new alfalfa and new wheat. The grasshoppers will come into the alfalfa and wheat from adjoining fields, pastures, and roadsides, and a prompt and vigorous effort should be made to destroy them.

During the last six years, the poisoned bran mash flavored with fruit juice has been so extensively used in this state, as well as in other states and countries, and has been found so effective, that the Kansas State Agri-

cultural college does not hesitate in recommending it as the most effective and the most satisfactory method of control. The bran mash is made of the following ingredients: Bran, 20 pounds; white arsenic, Paris green, or London purple, 1 pound; sirup or cheap molasses, 2 quarts; oranges or lemons, 3; and water 3½ gallons.

In preparing the bran mash, mix the bran, white arsenic, Paris green, or London purple thoroly in a wash tub while dry. Squeeze the juice of the oranges or lemons into the water, chop the remaining pulp and the peel to fine bits, or run them thru a meat grinder, and add them to the water. Dissolve the sirup in the water and wet the bran and poison with the mix-

ture, stirring at the same time so as to dampen the mash thoroly.

The bait when flavored with oranges or lemons has been found to be not only more attractive, but also more appetizing, and thus eaten by more of the grasshoppers.

A close watch should be kept and just as soon as the grasshoppers move into the edge of the alfalfa or wheat field, a strip of the poisoned bran mash should be sown broadcast, early in the morning, along the edge of the crop into which they are moving, or, if they have already spread into the fields, it should be sown over the infested portions. It should be scattered in such a manner as to cover about 5 acres with the amount of mash made

by using the quantities of ingredients given in the above formula. Since very little of the bran mash is eaten after it becomes dry, scattering it broadcast in the morning, and very thinly, places it where the largest number will find it in the shortest time. Sowing it in this manner also makes it impossible for birds, barnyard fowls, or livestock to get a sufficient amount of the poison to kill them.

Inasmuch as the grasshoppers are coming into the alfalfa and wheat from the adjoining fields, it may be necessary to make a second or even a third application of the poisoned mash at intervals of from three to four days. To make a successful fight against grasshoppers, too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity of keeping a close watch and beginning promptly as soon as the insects are present in sufficient numbers to threaten the crops, and continuing it vigorously so long as the grasshoppers are present.

World's Greatest Fur Sale

A fur sale, the largest fur auction ever held in either this country or in Europe, reaching to more than 15 million dollars, took place in September, at St. Louis, at the auction rooms of The International Fur Exchange. There were 600 buyers in attendance, a large number of them representing European houses, and the number of pelts presented for sale amounted to the very large total of 13 million.

The skins offered are by no means all native pelts; they represent every clime and every part of the world that contains fur-bearing animals. They also include varied values from the most rare Russian sables and ermine to the humble chipmunk and domesticated cat. A canvas covered box from Siberia, only 2 feet long by 2 high and perhaps a foot wide, was insured for \$90,000, so choice were the sables it contained.

With the exception of the Australian and New Zealand rabbits, which number about 10 to the pound, all sales were made by the pelt. It would be impossible that so great a number of skins should change hands during the ten days of the sale if it were not for a system of most accurate grading. Pelts are graded in five classes and are catalogued as I, II, III, IV or V. Both the trappers and shippers who send furs to the St. Louis market and the foreign and American buyers who go there for the skins that are to appear later as luxurious garments, or fashionable adjuncts to cloth suits and coats, have absolute confidence in the graders and their system.

The enormous and regular shipments of furs going to St. Louis is sustained by a fair and standardized system of grading, for on this grading depend the prices that the trappers receive for the raw skins. It is also the method of determining the prices offered by the dealer who must judge the value of the skins from the sample drawn from each lot. It is on this basis of mutual confidence that this great sale which in 1916 amounted to \$1,300,000 has now increased nearly twelvefold.

As in previous years, the sale opened with the presentation of the Alaskan seals and foxes owned by the United States government. The Alaskan seal skins are now dressed, dyed and machined in St. Louis instead of being sent to London for this process as was formerly done. The government killing is still small; only 9,055 were taken this year, which fact makes these beautiful skins very precious. However, the prospects are that the growing size and improved condition of the Alaskan seal herds under government supervision will allow of a much larger supply of these pelts the coming year. The record price paid for the Alaskan seal pelts was \$115 each. These government-owned furs are only sold at the St. Louis sales.

One of the features of the auction was the increase in prices paid for all native skins, including muskrat.

Beaver, opossum, skunk, lynx all brought unprecedented prices. The high grade foxes, such as the Alaskan blue fox, reached a figure that showed an advance of from 100 to 135 per cent.

Prices obtained for rare pelts included a single Russian sable at \$1,200 and a lot of 90 sold at an average of \$500 each. These, of course, are ex-

Southwest Iowa Duroc Circuit

Bedford, Iowa, Monday, October 20 20 BOARS—25 GILTS

Sired by such sires as Giant Invincible, Sensation Climax and Defender Trailmaker. Breeding and individuals are right and will do well for the man who buys them. We are offering herd boar prospects as well as good breeding gilts. For catalogue write

J. Skinner & Son, Bedford, Iowa

Coin, Iowa, Tuesday, October 21 35 BOARS and 10 GILTS

Of early spring farrow, many being January and February pigs by such sires as Illustrator's Orion, Pathfinder's Chief, and Aviator's Comet.

We are offering stock that is well grown and carry a fair amount of flesh. There are herd boar prospects. Good breeding gilts. For catalog address

W. A. Dugan, Coin, Iowa

Clarinda, Iowa, Wednesday, Oct. 22 1 Yearling Boar, 35 Spring Boars; 8 Fall Gilts, 25 Spring Gilts

A large per cent of this offering is sired by Educator's Orion. One of the outstanding boars of the breed and the fall gilts are sold with the breeding privilege to his service. Others in the sale are sired by such boars as R. Grand Col., High Orion and Sensation Climax. For catalog write to

Pfander & McClelland, Clarinda, Iowa

Stickelman & Putman, Auctioneers.

H. P. Steele, Fieldman.

Vallisca, Iowa, Thursday, October 23 25 SPRING BOARS—10 SPRING GILTS

Owing to the fact that our spring litters were late we are making only a small offering this year, but the breeding is up to our former standard and in sons and daughters of such boars as Red Pathfinder, D. & W.'s Wonder, and Orion Echo, we believe you will find breeding to please all. For catalog write,

DAY & WELSH, HEPBURN, IOWA

Col. L. E. Stickelman, Auctioneer.

H. P. Steele, Fieldman.

Shenandoah, Iowa, Friday, Oct. 24 25 SPRING BOARS—25 SPRING GILTS

We believe we are offering one of the most uniform lot of boars and gilts that will be offered this year. They are all of approved type and are sired by such sires as Grand Model D, Orion's Type, Critic's Wonder, Select Orion, Lawndale Disturber and others. These are just the kind that will be in demand and are selling in nice condition. Write for catalogue to

DEAN F. SWENEY, SHENANDOAH, IOWA

Stickelman & Miller, Auctioneers.

H. P. Steele, Fieldman.

This stock is all immuned and this will be an unusual opportunity to buy high class breeding stock of either sex. There are several herd boar prospects as well as show gilts. Write for catalogs and plan to attend the entire circuit. Mail bids sent to H. P. Steele, in care of the breeders, will receive careful attention.

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)

Pretty Valley Farm
DUROCS

Large, Fancy Spring BOARS, sired by the GREAT FAIRVIEW ORION CHERRY KING. I paid JNO. W. JONES, \$1500 for a half interest in him. His sire was Orion Cherry King, his dam the Great producing sow, ORION LADY 17TH, by Joe Orion II. We have some real HERD HEADERS, sired by this GREAT BOAR, their dam the reserve grand champion of three STATE FAIRS, 1918. The highest priced gilt sold last winter at public auction, in Kansas. Write for description or better come and see them.

Ross M. Peck, Rt. 3, Gypsum, Kan.

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.

Royal Herd Farm
Durocs

Boars by Royal Grand Wonder are the kind you buy when you see them. Write for prices.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

Pathfinder Orion

March boars and gilts, tops of season's crop. Also six open fall gilts by Reed's Gano. Prices reasonable. July pigs, either sex, at \$20 each. Also a few Hereford bulls old enough for service.

Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan.

Spring Creek Durocs

Big, growthy, immune 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.

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., Great Orion and King Colonel; the making of big quality sows. 3 great young boars ready for full service, priced to move. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

MUELLER'S BIG DUROCS

A fine bunch of big fall gilts bred to Uneeda 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

ceptional valuations, such as those put on rare jewels.

These public fur auctions take place in St. Louis three times a year. That the fur market of the world has now settled in this country and will remain here is no longer a matter of conjecture. It represents another great industry firmly established by American business acumen, and a steady market for native furs and trappers.

Ground Barley vs. Ground Corn

Some late experiments have just been completed at the University of Missouri relative to the comparative value and economy of ground barley versus ground corn, also tankage versus semi-solid buttermilk. Forty hogs were used in the experiment. These were divided into four equal lots. The average initial weight of Lot No. 1 was 131.16; Lot No. 2, 130.53; Lot No. 3, 132.30; Lot No. 4, 131.90, says the Caldwell County Farm Bureau News.

The rations were as follows: Lot No. 1, corn 9, shorts 2 tankage 1; Lot No. 2, corn 9, shorts 2, semi-solid buttermilk 1.5; Lot No. 3, barley 9, shorts 2, tankage 1; Lot No. 4, barley 9, shorts 2, semi-solid buttermilk 1.5.

The average final weight was for Lot No. 1, 225.70 pounds; Lot No. 2, 225.50; Lot No. 3, 222.90; Lot No. 4, 223.46. These figures show a gain to the head on Lot 1 of 94.54; Lot 2, 92.97; Lot 3, 90.60; Lot 4, 91.56, giving an average daily gain for Lot No. 1, 1.93; Lot No. 2, 1.94; Lot No. 3, 1.85; Lot No. 4, 1.87.

The amount of feed consumed a head was for Lot No. 1, 387.5; Lot No. 2, 402.5; Lot No. 3, 386.5; Lot No. 4, 397.5.

Feed to the 100 pounds gain was for Lot No. 1, 409.90; Lot No. 2, 423.84; Lot No. 3, 426.60; Lot No. 4, 434.14.

Cost a 100 pounds was for Lot No. 1, \$11.10; Lot No. 2, \$11.33; Lot No. 3, \$10.75; Lot No. 4, \$10.85.

Feed was computed as follows: Corn, \$1.40 a bushel; barley, \$1.08 a bushel; tankage, \$100 a ton; semi-solid buttermilk, 4 cents a pound.

These figures should be of especial interest to every farmer because the problem of economy in hog feeding is a big one now. However, with the proper ration it is better to market the feed on four feet than on four wheels.

Roosevelt Memorial Week

William Boyce Thompson, President of the Roosevelt Memorial association, recently issued the following statement:

With the co-operation of state, county and local committees in all parts of the United States, the Roosevelt Memorial association is ready for its campaign during the week of October 20-27 to honor the memory of Theodore Roosevelt. The people of the United States are requested through that week to contribute to the fund for memorials to Theodore Roosevelt.

The Roosevelt Memorial association believes that Americans desire to see two forms of memorials for their dead leader. The first of these forms is one that shall be immediate and that shall enable all Americans to subscribe to and uphold the staunch Americanism of Theodore Roosevelt. The concrete expression of this memorial will be a series of meetings held in every city and town of the United States on Roosevelt's birthday, October 27th. All states, county and local committees comprised of representative citizens of all denominations, political parties and social classes, are actively engaged at present arranging for these meetings on that date. Prominent speakers at these meetings will voice the staunch patriotic principles of Theodore Roosevelt and will ask their audiences to take part in the movement to cherish and perpetuate his ideals of Americanism.

In addition to these memorial meetings, which will be a tribute to the genius and patriotic service of Theodore Roosevelt, there will be permanent memorials that will convey to present and future generations the character and principles of Theodore Roosevelt. It is for the establishment of these permanent memorials that the people of the United States will be asked during the week of October 20-27 to make contributions to the memorial fund of the Roosevelt Memorial association.

Every person who gives to this fund during that week will become a permanent member of the Roosevelt Memorial association. In behalf of this association, I call upon the people of the United States to join in this membership movement.

Car Shortage is Serious

Two more urgent telegrams urging relief and more cars for the farming, milling and other business interests of the state were sent out recently by Governor Allen. Both Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads, and Julius Barnes, president of the United States Grain Corporation, are appealed to in the governor's latest effort to relieve the car shortage.

The telegram to Barnes follows:

Referring to conditions discussed with you at Kansas City by my representative, I beg to advise that the situation in Kansas grows

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.

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 Victorias 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.

REPLOGLE'S DUROCS

Fall gilts, spring pigs; both sexes. One spring yearling boar and one fall yearling boar. Good blood lines. Registered. Immuned, double treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed. SID. REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

A FEW GOOD DUROC BOARS

For sale, sired by Uneeda High Orion, grand champion boar, Topeka 1919. Also good Illustrators Pathfinder and Sensation boars. ZINK STOCK FARM, TURON, KANSAS



Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs
For immediate sale: Car load of pure bred heifers. Young bulks of serviceable ages.

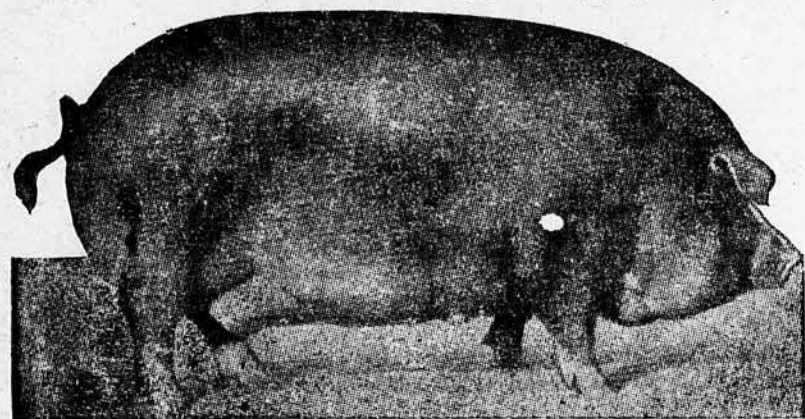
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

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

Lauer, Merdenger and Arnold Sell Big Type Polands



At Falls City, Neb.
October 22nd

60 Head

Consisting of
15 Sows, 20 Gilts

Some fall Sows

25 Spring Boars

1 Herd Boar

The sows will be bred to or have litters by International Mack's Sampson. The gilts and boars are sired by International Mack's Sampson, Queen's Big Bone, Big King Prince, Big Bob, Jumbo Bob, Big Special, Jumbo King, Spots Wonder Prospect, Expansion Bob, Col. Jack Again and others, and from a line of dams of equal merit. For catalog address,

LAUER, MERDENGGER & ARNOLD, FRANKLIN, NEBRASKA

Col. Herman Ernst, Auctioneer.

J. Cook Lamb, Fieldman Capper Publications.

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.

Walter B. Brown's Fall Sale

42 High Class Poland Chinas—42

KANSAS FREE FAIR GROUNDS,

Topeka, Kansas, Thursday, October 16

(Beginning at 1 o'clock sharp).

17 BOARS, 25 GILTS, a great litter that are "killers" by the world renowned "Liberty Bond" out of a mammoth daughter of Robinette. An attractive litter by a son of Blue Valley Timm, carrying the blood of Big Timm, A Wonder and Blue Valley. Others by Chief Miami and Smooth Bob. Immured by the double treatment also vaccinated with mixed infection bacterin which makes them a doubly sure proposition to buy. Sale rain or shine. Come. Write for catalog.

Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kansas

McCulloch and Crews—Auctioneers.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.

JERSEY CATTLE.

JERSEY BULL CALF
For sale reasonable. This is an extra good one. **James Brockway, Baldwin, Kansas.**

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

FULKS' DUROCS
I have one fall yearling boar, a good one, by Crimson Illustration, and a cracking good bunch of spring boars and gilts by Uneed High Orion, the grand champion boar at Topeka, and Nebraska Col. Chief, my herd boar. All immuned, best of condition, guaranteed breeders. Priced to sell.
W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS
Farm 3 miles west and 1/2 north.

WOODDELL'S DUROCS
21 spring boars, 1 yearling boar, nearly all of them sired by Chief's Wonder, the boar that is breeding champions. These are good type boars, and am pricing them at farmer's prices in order to make room for my fall pigs. Write, wire or come for prices.
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, 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 the Col. and Crimson Wonder. All immuned and priced to sell. **JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, 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

WOOD'S DUROCS

Spring pigs, both sexes. Great Wonder strain; registered; immuned, double treatment; satisfaction guaranteed.
W. A. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

of size and quality, sired by Orion Pal. Crow's Critic 5th and Orion Barks, son of High Orion, from dams by Pathfinder, Orion and Gano bloodlines. Pairs and trios priced reasonable.
WOOD'S DUROC FARM, WAMEGO, KAN.

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. Dille, Summerfield, 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.), Formosa, Kan.**

Duroc-Jersey Summer Boars and Gilts

Ideal Pathfinder and Joe Orion 5th breeding. Buy a pig and raise your boar or sow. Booking orders for bred sows. **R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kansas.**

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.

Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am

blood lines. Spring boars and gilts priced for quick sale. **WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, 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.**



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

more acute because of car shortage. More numerous reports are coming in of wheat being piled on ground in western part of state. The Goetz mill at Newton, one of large mills of state, shut down Tuesday on account of having no cars. Labor and other charges have been so heavy this year as to impose a severe burden on farmers unless relief can be had by more prompt movement of their crop which is ready for sale. I sincerely hope that you can help Kansas get some relief. Will be glad to give your representative at Kansas City all information that will be helpful to him.

In his telegram to Director Hines—the third sent in the last two weeks—the governor says:

I again appeal to you for relief from the car shortage in Kansas which is paralyzing business. Another of the large mills of the state shut down recently because of no cars to ship their product and others are on the verge of closing. Wheat is being piled on ground at many stations in western portion of state and this would be subject to serious damage in case of unfavorable weather. Numerous stations report no cars at all, or only a few during entire month of September. It is suggested that car distribution may have been made on basis of wheat crop and consequent demand for cars of last year. This is confirmed by information from some of the railroads that their cars available and tonnage moving is about the same as a year ago. I respectfully call your attention to the fact that wheat yield in Kansas this year is double that of last year and that the situation in this state with regard to business generally is so serious as to warrant relief from the conditions which prevail.

The Wheat Situation

E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' association, takes an extremely pessimistic view of the wheat situation. "A sufficient supply of cars would do little," Smiley says, "unless the grain corporation reduces the selling price of wheat for export to Europe."

"It isn't only the car shortage," declared Smiley. "The fact is, if we could get cars to move the wheat it would just transfer the trouble to the export ports. The trouble is, we have no market for our wheat in Europe today. Canada, Argentina, and Australia thru the British government, are underselling us on the continent of Europe. That is one reason thousands of carloads of wheat are lying in terminals. There is no place to send it."

"Canadian wheat is selling to Europe at a seaboard price of \$2.36, while the United States grain corporation price is \$2.48. The grain corporation could relieve the situation by quoting a lower price to European trade, making up the difference out of the billion dollars allowed the corporation to take care of the \$2.20 contract price allowed the American farmer."

Sixty per cent of the Kansas wheat crop is still in the hands of the farmers, Smiley says, and is likely to stay there for months to come. He even says it will be there when the \$2.20 guarantee expires, May 31, 1920, eight months from now.

Manure With Acid Phosphate

Dr. J. B. Weems, chief chemist, Virginia department of agriculture, is writing a series of fertilizer articles for the Southern Planter. Number three of the series, on manure and phosphates, appears in the September 1st issue. We find it of considerable interest and think our readers will also. Dr. Weems analyzes experiments at the Ohio Experiment station, Indiana Experiment station and Tennessee Experiment station, showing how profitable is the use of acid phosphate as a reinforcement for manure. Dr. Weems summarizes his conclusions as follows:

Manure on the farm should be used under conditions which will give the best results. To get the best results from the soil and at the same time keep the land in the best condition is worthy of any farmer's efforts. Better crops will be produced from manure reinforced with acid phosphate than from the use of either of these materials alone.

Manure contains a large amount of vegetable matter and a small amount of plantfood. Acid phosphate and mixed fertilizers carry large amounts of plantfood and when applied to the land the plantfood combines with certain substances in the soil which fix this plantfood in the soil. In many cases, a large amount of the plantfood applied to the soil is so fixed that it is not given up to the plant.

If the plantfood in fertilizers and manure could be applied so that the vegetable matter in the manure could absorb or take up the plantfood of the fertilizers and hold it in store for the use of the plant, the crops grown on the land would be greater than from the manure or fertilizers applied separately.

In many parts of Australia avenues of trees are being planted in memory of those who have fallen in the war, thus forming a lasting and effective Roll of Honor. Each tree bears a brass plate and is planted by the next-of-kin of the fallen soldier, who also undertakes to keep the plate bright.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

ELMO VALLEY POLANDS

No public sale this fall. At private sale I offer: 15 big March boars by Elmo Valley Giant, the largest and best boar I ever owned. Some by Long A. Wonder and still others by Buster Jones. Prices will suit you. Four last December boars by Elmo Valley Giant.

Everything immunized. Special: 30 Aug. and Sept. pigs, immunized and shipped at special prices. Same breeding as above. Pedigree with each pig.

J. J. HARTMAN, ELMO, KAN.
(Dickinson county)

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 Cedarvale Jones by Guerardale 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 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 Maud'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 Ossage Chief. Pedigrees furnished. Price \$25. Alfred Danaster, 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.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland Specials

Special prices for the next thirty days on bred sows and gilts. Also on boar 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 Chinas

(PIONEER HERD)

The best bunch of spring boars I have ever raised, sired by Budweiser Boy, priced to move the next 30 days. Right in every way.

THOS. WEDDLE, R. F. D. 2, Wichita, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND spring boars and gilts,

good bone, best breeding, pedigrees furnished.

\$25.00 each. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kansas.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINA

April pigs, \$25 each. Will Tonn, Haven, Kan.

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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

TERRITORY MANAGERS

John W. Johnson, Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

J. T. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Western Okla., 427 Pattle Ave., Wichita, Kan.

J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 2508 D St., Lincoln, Neb.

J. Park Bennett, Missouri, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

S. T. Morse, Eastern Oklahoma, S. E. Kansas and S. W. Missouri, 517 West 3d St., Joplin, Mo.

H. P. Steele, Iowa and N. E. Nebraska, 203 Farnam Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

A. B. Hunter, Special, 123 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Percheron Horses.

Oct. 15—Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

Oct. 29—J. K. Albert, Glen Elder, Kan.

Holsteins.

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. 22—A. E. Helm, Glen Elder, 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—Nebraska breeders sale, So. Omaha, Neb.

Nov. 14—Tonganoxie Calf Club, W. J. O'Brien, Sale Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.

Nov. 15—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—Consignment sale, Leavenworth, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Feb. 17—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas combination sale, Dwight Williams, Mgr., Omaha, Neb.

Feb. 23—Annual sale Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas at Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

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.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 16—H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla.

Oct. 23—V. A. Plymat, Barnard, Kan.

Oct. 24—Harper Co. 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. 5—R. W. Dole, Almena, 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. 20—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb.

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.

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. Lupton, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 25—F. 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. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Harper County
Breeders' Association

Annual Sales at Harper, Kan.

Oct. 23, 1:30 P. M., 40 Herefords

Bred Cows; Cows With Calves at Foot; Bred Heifers; Open Heifers and Bulls. Strong in the blood of Bocaldo 3rd, Spellbinder and Standpatter. Good breeding cattle in good condition bred to Echo Lad by Laredo Boy, Fairmount 2nd, and Beau Simpson 2nd.

Oct. 24, 10 A. M., 40 Poland Chinas

30 Sows and 10 Boars. Big Timm and King Wonder Strains. Including a consignment of 15 head from the winning herd of F. Olivier & Son. Gilts and bred sows bred to and sired by champion boars. 4 Chester Whites bred by Coleman & Crum. 2 Percheron Mares (1 imported) and 1 2-year-old stallion.

Oct. 24, 1:30 P. M., 40 Shorthorns

Cows With Calves At Foot; Bred Cows and Heifers; Open Heifers and Bulls. By and bred to such bulls as Rosewood Dale, Alfalfa Leaf Dale; Villiger Sultan and Secret Robin. Included are five good Polled Shorthorn cows bred to Golden Chimes, a choice son of the noted bull Belvedere out of the show cow Golden Lady.

Separate Catalog for Each Sale. Address

H. A. Thomas, Secretary, Anthony, Kansas

John F. Foley's
Poland China Sale

The Best Offering of Poland China Boars and Gilts
Ever Made in Norton County.

Norton, Kansas,
Saturday, October 25, 1919



The Kind That Has Made the "Prairie Dog Valley" a Noted Poland China Section.

20 big, well grown spring boars by Blue Valley Wonder. 22 extra choice spring gilts by Blue Valley Wonder. Six fall yearling gilts by Foley's Wonder, bred to Blue Valley Wonder. Two tried sows bred to farrow this fall.

Sale in Norton. Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.

J. W. Johnson will represent the Capper Farm Press.

Feb. 28—Ed H. Brunnermer, Jewell, Kan.
Feb. 27—C. B. Schrader, Clifton, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 29—Geo. G. Eakin & Son, Della, Kan.
Nov. 18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 15—R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan.
Oct. 10—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Oct. 10—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 14—Theo Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Oct. 15—D. M. Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.
Oct. 18—Rule & Greenleaf, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 18—R. E. Steile, 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, Coin, Iowa.
Oct. 21—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 22—Pfander & McClelland, Clarinda, Iowa.

Oct. 23—Day & Welch, Villisca, Iowa.
Oct. 24—Dean F. Sweney, Shenandoah, Ia.
Nov. 4—McClelland Bros., Bondurant, Ia.
Jan. 6—W. H. Taber, Inman, Neb.
Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Jan. 22—Sisco & Doerslag, Topeka, Kan.
Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. E. Labert, Overton, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.
Jan. 29—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.

Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
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. 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. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.

Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.

Feb. 24—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.

Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Okla., Neb.

Feb. 25—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

Feb. 25—J. R. Grover, Sentinel, Okla.

Feb. 26—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Okla., Kan.
Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 21—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Feb. 12—Henry Murr, Tonganoxia, Kan.

Sale Reports

L. D. Cravens' Hereford Sale.

L. D. Cravens made an average of \$237 on the 76 Herefords in his first annual sale held at Medicine Lodge, Kansas. The cattle were in just good grass condition and brought fair prices with the exception of a few old cows. J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kansas, paid the top price of \$635 for Onward Lady. John Spurgeon of Englewood paid the top bull price of \$500 for Maple's Lad 66th.

Field Notes.

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Chas. Weede, Walton, Kansas, is offering his entire herd of high grade Holstein females for sale, as he is going into other business. There is a bargain here for some-

one who will take the herd intact. Look up his ad.—Advertisement.

Wood's Durocs.

F. F. Wood, proprietor of Wood's Duroc Farm, Wamego, Kansas, is offering spring boars and gilts for sale. They are from sires and dams that combine the best blood lines of the breed. Priced reasonable if taken soon. Look up his ad in this issue of the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Perdue-VanVorst Holsteins.

W. P. Perdue and F. R. VanVorst, Carlton, Kan., Dickinson county, are neighbors who both own nice high grade dairy herds. They both decided to sell a part of their dairy before winter came on and have joined forces and will hold a public sale at the W. P. Perdue farm near there and only three miles west of Gypsum on next Thursday, October 16. Look up the advertisement in this issue and attend. It will be a good place to buy milk producing Holsteins.—Advertisement.

Walter Brown's Fall Poland Sale.

Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kansas, will hold his fall sale of Poland China hogs at the Kansas Free Fair grounds, Topeka, Kansas, October 16. The sale will begin at one o'clock sharp. There will be 17 boars and 25 gilts, good ones. These include a good litter by the famous Liberty Bond out of a real big type daughter of Robinette. Other litters carry the blood of Blue Valley Timm, Chief Miami and Smooth Bob. They are all immuned and will prove an attractive offering.—Advertisement.

Tops of Two Herds.

Attention is directed to the sale advertisement of Rule & Greenleaf, Ottawa, Kan., Saturday, October 18. In this sale these breeders of high class Duroc Jerseys will sell 20 March boars and 20 March gilts that are the equal of any like number that will be sold in eastern Kansas this season. The breeding is very fashionable and the individuals are well grown and the actual tops of two herds are being sold in the sale. Write for the catalog today and you will get one by return mail. Address either Harold B. Greenleaf or Homer T. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.—Advertisement.

Comes Back Strong.

James Nelson of Jamestown, Kan., begins his ad in this week's Poland China column. James Nelson at one time had one of the good herds in the state and now comes back again with one of the real offerings. He has a bunch of pigs that are of strictly big type breeding and grown to give the buyer the best there is. The boars in the herd are of the very best for size and quality. A Longfellow 282687, Mouw's Chief 2d 268863 and Nelson's Big Timm 327901 have sired the spring pigs. The pigs will be sold on a satisfaction guarantee and are priced moderately. Better write Mr. Nelson in regard to these pigs for they are real herd material and at the price will not last long.—Advertisement.

Holstein Herd Bull Bargain.

A. E. Helm, Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county, is advertising his sale of registered Holsteins at his farm near that place, Wednesday, October 22. Look up the advertisement in this issue. There is going to be a great opportunity in this sale to buy the right kind at prices that are sure not to be high. There will be a bull, a grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, that is almost sure to be a great bargain. You should know more about him if you are in the market for a real bull. Look up the advertisement and if you are at all interested write at once for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Plymat's Shorthorn Dispersion.

V. A. Plymat's Shorthorn dispersion, Barnard, Kan., is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. In this sale of 52 head there will be 44 cows with calves at foot and the cows bred back. This affords a great chance for the beginner or anyone else that is in the market for Shorthorns. It will be found an offering just off the grass and not fitted to sell in a public auction but conditions are such that Mr. Plymat feels compelled to sell before winter comes on. There will be nine young bulls. The offering is one of real merit and will be sold on its merit as highest breeding cattle. The sale will be at the farm near town. Write for the catalog today and plan on attending. See the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Marshall County's Oldest Hereford Herd.

Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan., sells 138 Herefords in his big dispersion at the Blue Valley Hereford farm at Irving, Kan., Friday, October 17. Irving is only six miles from Blue Rapids where the Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association sale will be held the day before and the Ed Ringen sale at Summerfield is the day before the association sale. Why not attend all three of these Marshall county sales with the one expense? The Fred Cottrell herd is the oldest herd in Marshall county having been established nearly 30 years ago. Its dispersion should mean something to the breeder or farmer that wants to buy good breeding stock. You have time to secure the catalog by writing them today. Address Leon F. Montague, Manager, Irving, Kan., and it will be sent to you immediately.—Advertisement.

Mrs. Faye Steward's Hereford Dispersion.

In the forenoon of October 30, which is the date of the Kansas Hereford Breeders' association sale at Council Grove, Kan., Mrs. Faye Steward of Alta Vista will sell her entire herd. The sale is made necessary because of the death of Mr. Steward last winter. The herd is one of the good young herds of that well known Hereford section and its dispersal will afford an excellent opportunity to secure choice breeding cattle at very reasonable prices no doubt. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Remember it is in the forenoon in Council Grove and the entire herd of 60 head is being dispersed. You can attend both sales the same day, which is October 30, and Miller & Manning's Sylvan Park sale the day before. Mrs. Steward will be pleased to mail you her catalog. Address her at Alta Vista, Kan.—Advertisement.

As Good As They Make Them.

Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan., in his annual Duroc Jersey boar and gilt sale will sell 50 head, 27 of them real herd boar prospects sired by the best boars known to the breed and out of sows that are as good as ever came to Kansas. Are you interested in this kind of a proposition? The same breeding and no better individuals in the big eastern sales would cost you several

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 Bob 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 Capper 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.

times as much and you would not have the satisfaction of patronizing a Kansas breeder that has had the nerve to put his money in this kind of breeding and individuals. If you are in the market for a boar of popular blood lines why not attend the Moser sale and see what he has for you? The sale will be held in the new sale barn Sabetha, Kan., Tuesday, October 21. You still have time to get the catalog if you act at once.—Advertisement.

Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale.

The Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association sale is at Blue Rapids, Thursday, October 16. C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kan., is secretary and sales manager and you still have time to secure the catalog by writing him. The sale will be held in the association sale barn at Blue Rapids and as usual everybody attending will be made as comfortable as possible. The list of the consignors given in the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze is a guarantee of the high quality of the offering. Look at the list of bulls that sired the offering and you will have some idea of the high quality of this sale. The Ed Ringen sale at Summerfield is the day before and the Fred Cottrell sale is the day following. You can attend all three sales with the expense of one. Ask for the catalog at once.—Advertisement.

The Kelly Galloways.

Jno. P. Kelly & Sons, Emmett, Kansas, Pottawatomie county, are starting their advertisement in the Galloway section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze this week. The Kellys attracted attention at the Kansas fair just closed at Topeka and Hutchinson where they exhibited a string of Galloways that came in for lots of praise from those who saw them. While in the vicinity of Emmett last week I enjoyed a nice visit with Jno. P. Kelly and his family. The Kelly family is one of the oldest in the county. Martin Kelly, the father of seven sons who all reside in the vicinity of Emmett, commenced breeding Galloways in 1889 and today the seven sons who are all extensive land owners there have over 500 head of registered Galloways on their farms. The elder Kelly is still living on a farm near there and is one of the wealthy farm-

JERSEY CATTLE.

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

Herd noted for their large size and high milk and butter records. Young bulls from A. R. O. dams sired by a grandson of King Korndyke Sadle Vale, only 40 pound bull in the world to have a 40 pound daughter, and brother to the first 40 pound heifer.

PINEDALE STOCK FARM
H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas

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 6937.3 pounds of milk, 483 pounds of butter. \$100 gets him.

J. A. COMP, WHITE CITY, KANSAS

Registered Holsteins

3 cows, 3 heifer calves 6 months old, 1 bull 2 yrs. old, 7 head \$1,000. Also 2 bull calves 7 months old \$50 each and 6 2-year-old grade heifers.

E. F. Dean, 1447 Fillmore, Topeka, 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, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet. Hillcroft Farms. 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. REITZ, 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.

Jersey Cows, Heifers and Bulls

For Sale. The bulls are registered, 5 to 14 months. Females high grades. L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kansas.

PUREBRED JERSEY BULL

4 months. Solid color; \$60 delivered if taken soon. Isaac B. Fast, Goessel, Kansas.

JERSEY BULL, 18 MONTHS OLD, 40 lb. 6% dam, \$100. U. A. GORE, SEWARD, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

High Grade Holsteins

As I am going into other business, I am offering my entire herd of Holstein cattle. There are 15 milk cows, all giving milk now; 5 yearling heifers, all bred; and 4 heifer calves. I am offering them at bargain prices to take the whole herd or a good section of it. They are good Holsteins. Come and see them. Chas. Weede, Walton, Kan.

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 31-32da pure, 7 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin

ers of that section but his real comfort is the success of his sons and their families. Jno. P. Kelly & Sons will show Galloways at Denver and Wichita at the big stock shows this winter. The two sons, Will and John, 10 and 11 years of age, were with the herd at the Kansas fair and are bright capable young men who know Galloways and like to talk about them. Pat Kelly, the herdsman, has been with the Kellys for a number of years and was with the herd at the Kansas fair and will take them to Denver and Wichita. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write about a bull or females if you are interested.—Advertisement.

Boars by Royal Grand Master.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan., is advertising in the Duroc Jersey section spring boars by Royal Grand Wonder. They are out of dams of outstanding quality. Royal Grand Wonder by Great Wonder and out of Ione 2d, a great sow by Grand Model he by Golden Model 2d, is one of the great producing boars of the west. He was placed first in class in a strong class of boars at Hutchinson in 1917 and as a breeder he has certainly made good in Mr. Anderson's herd at McPherson. Royal Grand Wonder bred sows enabled Mr. Anderson in his 1918 bred sow sale to make the top average on bred sows for Kansas that year. If you want a boar why not write for prices and descriptions on these good young boars that are now for sale. Mr. Anderson is reserving the sisters for his bred sow sale in McPherson, February 21.—Advertisement.

Herefords—Percherons—Durocs.

Mora E. Glendon, Emmett, Kan., Pottawatomie county, is pretty well known to readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze because of his advertisements in the livestock department during the last several years. Mr. Glendon breeds Herefords, Percherons and Duroc Jersey hogs and believes in advertising when he has stock for sale. At present he is advertising some Hereford bulls old enough for service and six bred cows and a young stallion. His prices are always very reasonable and you will find him reliable and accommodating. In the Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association sale at Blue Rapids next week, October 16, he will sell two yearling bulls and a heifer that was first in class at the Onaga stock show this fall. She is a splendid individual and of good breeding. All three are by his herd bull, Dominio, by Domino. Write if you are interested in anything Mr. Glendon offers.—Advertisement.

Overbrook Has Real Fair.

Overbrook, Kan., Osage county, is a prosperous little town on the Missouri Pacific about 20 miles southeast of Topeka that holds a real "free fair" every October. It was on in full blast last week as I came thru there from Ottawa and I enjoyed a short visit there with the stockmen who, together with the business men of Overbrook, are back of it. The Shorthorn breeders that exhibited were Barrett & Land, who have a large herd of over 200 head of registered cattle; Coffman & Son, W. F. Dixon who breeds Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns. Dr. G. E. Marchell and A. E. Reed showed Herefords. Ira Adair exhibited Angus and there was quite a nice lot of hogs shown. Over \$1,400 was awarded in premiums which was raised by popular subscriptions. Grain, fruit and farm products generally were exhibited and it was a real fair.

Top Polands at Private Sale.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., Dickinson county, is well known to readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze as a breeder of big type Poland Chinas that are smooth and that are of the easy feeding kind. Usually he holds a boar sale in the fall which is always advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. This fall he has decided to sell at private sale the actual tops of his boar crop and not hold a sale. The boars he is offering are really of the best and will be sold not fitted for a sale but in the very best condition to do well for you. If you ever saw Elmo Valley Giant you will sure want one of his sons for your herd. He is a big fellow that is still getting larger and is quite likely the best boar John Hartman ever owned. He is easy in the half ton class and then some. The 15 boars he is offering are by him and a few by Long A Wonder. You better write today for prices and further descriptions.—Advertisement.

Adams & Mason's Last Call.

This is the last call for the Adams & Mason Poland China boar and gilt sale which will be held in Gypsum, Kan., next Friday, October 17. Twenty-five boars and 20 gilts go in this sale. There are going to be real attractions in this sale in the form of outstanding boars by Col. Jack, Buster Over, Bob Quality and string by Giant Bob, the great breeding boar owned by this firm that won first in the aged boar class at Hutchinson in the recent big show there. There are others by Wonder Timm that are outstanding. Wonder Timm is considered by many as one of the greatest individuals in the country and has proven himself a splendid sire of the present day popular type. The Col. Jack boars are not just well bred but are actually great individuals. Come on over and see for yourself. You will see real Polands if you do. The sale will be over in time to go either direction from Gypsum on the train.—Advertisement.

Last Call for Ringen Herefords.

This is the last call for the Ed Ringen Hereford dispersion at Summerfield, Kan., Marshall county, Wednesday, October 15. This is the much talked of "Rocky Boy" dispersion sale of Herefords. In the sale 99 head will be sold and it is an offering replete with attractions that do not go in sales other than dispersions. It is the day before the Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association sale at Blue Rapids and arrangements have been made for getting breeders and farmers from it to Blue Rapids. L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan., has the management of the sale and every detail is being looked after carefully. So just come to the Ringen sale which is the first sale of the three big Marshall county sales that week and you will be taken to Blue Rapids in fine shape. You still have time to secure the catalog by writing L. R. Brady, sales manager, Manhattan, Kan. But act at once if you want the catalog in time for the sale.—Advertisement.

Polands And Durocs at Auction.

Fred Laptad, Lawrence, Kan., breeds Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys at his well known breeding establishment near Lawrence. Wednesday, October 22, is the date of his annual boar and gilt sale and this is his 14th semi-annual sale. Mr.

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 purebreds 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.

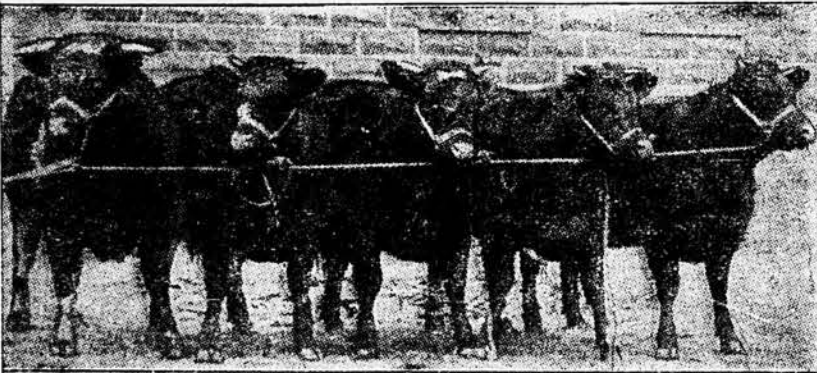
Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

A. E. Helm, Glen Elder, Kan.

Aucts.—Will Myers, Beloit, Kan. Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

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.

DISPERSION SALE

Paul C. Larson & Son, Red Polled cattle. More quality, more size, more substance, more bone.

Wolbach, Nebraska, October 28, 1919

65 HEAD—30 exceptional females. The majority of these cows either have Royal Dude (31735) calves at foot or are in calving to his service and all are of good ages, splendid quality, strong breeding and tuberculin tested.

10 Real Herd Bull prospects 4 to 13 months. Royal Dude, 35 months our herd bull will be sold. 10 yearling heifers—15 two-year-old heifers—15 Johnson's Model and Fancy Combination Duroc boars also 5 Oxford Down Sheep. Write for catalog.

Sale on farm 2 miles west of Wolbach, 12 miles north St. Paul.

Paul C. Larson & Son, Wolbach, Nebraska

When writing to advertisers please Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze

Laptad early adopted the plan of selling his fall boars and gilts in his annual spring sale and his spring boars and gilts in his fall sale. This plan has proven highly satisfactory and the same customers are back to each succeeding sale in a great many instances and Mr. Laptad is building up a good business. He is holding his old customers because of the fact that he puts only those suitable for breeding purposes in these sales and because he is a fair man and is ready all the time to do the right thing with a customer that gets something that does not prove out. Accidents will happen but you take no chance in dealing with men like Fred Laptad who is willing to cheerfully correct any mistakes that happen. Write for his catalog which is now ready to mail.—Advertisement.

Percherons—Shorthorns.

J. R. Albert, Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county, is a well known breeder of Percherons in that county noted for good Percheron horses. France in America is the name given the farm by Mr. Albert years ago and the reputation for raising good Percherons has been well maintained. But John wants to let up a little and on Wednesday, October 23, at the farm 10 miles straight south of Glen Elder he will close out his entire herd of Percherons and Shorthorn cattle. There will be 19 Percherons, all registered in the Percheron society of America and all sound of limb and in every way sound. Consisting of stallions, mares and weanlings. At Topeka in 1916 these Percherons won 14 blue ribbons and championships in a real horse show. The Shorthorns consist of 25 head, five bulls of serviceable ages, 20 cows, heifers and heifer calves. This is the best lot of Percherons ever sold in Mitchell county and if you want Percherons take my word for it and be at this sale. The catalog is ready to mail and you should write now for one.—Advertisement.

Miller's Hereford Sale at Alma.

Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan., sells Herefords in the sixth sale of the big circuits of sales that has been advertised recently in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. Miller gets his mail at Belvue, a small station on the main line of the Union Pacific near the Miller Hereford farms. But his public sales are held at Alma in one of the most up-to-date modern sale pavilions in the west. In this sale, which is on Friday the week of the big circuit, Mr. Miller sells 60 lots, 14 cows, most of them with calves at foot and bred back; 10 head of two-year-old bred heifers and 30 open heifers. There will also be six young herd bull prospects that you will be interested in. Mr. Miller especially invites everybody interested in Herefords to his sale. In these Hereford sales all of the seven well known breeders that are holding sales are putting in cattle that are a credit to the Hereford breed. Carl Miller is one of the foremost breeders of down to date Herefords in the west and his offering this year will be a good one. For catalogs address, Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Durocs From a Good Herd.

Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan., Saline county, starts his Duroc Jersey advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Last winter Mr. Peck was a good buyer in public sales and in the John W. Jones bred sow sale at Salina, Kan., he bought a splendid gilt that was the reserve grand champion at three state fairs in 1918 and sold in the sale bred to Fairview Orion Cherry King, a splendid boar by Orion Cherry King and out of a dam by Joe Orion 2d. Later in the spring Mr. Peck tried to buy Fairview Orion Cherry King of Mr. Jones and the result was he paid \$1,500 for a one-half interest in him with Mr. Jones and deems this one of the best buys he has made so far as there is no doubt about the ability of this wonderfully well bred sire to produce his like and his get is highly satisfactory wherever it is owned. Mr. Peck is offering for sale the boars of the litter out of the champion sow and this great boar at fair prices. Mr. Peck is a successful young farmer and Duroc Jersey breeder at Gypsum and I am sure you will be pleased with any dealing you have with him. His herd is not large but it is one of great merit both in individuals and up-to-date breeding. Write him today for further information and prices.—Advertisement.

A Good Place to Buy Polands.

J. F. Foley's Poland China boar and gilt sale advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze is sure going to be a good place to buy your boar or a few spring gilts or fall yearling gilts that are bred. Mr. Foley is the well known Poland China breeder at Oronoque, Kan., Norton county, and his sale will be held in Norton, Saturday, October 25. He is selling 20 spring boars and 22 spring gilts open and six fall yearling gilts bred and two tried sows that will farrow this fall. John Foley has bred Poland Chinas in Norton county for years and is the pioneer breeder in northwestern Kansas. He has not been content to just keep purebred Polands but has gone out to the best herds in Nebraska and Iowa and bought, not tail enders but the best and he has had to pay long prices to get the kind that it pays to buy if you take care of them and study the breeding business. The result has always been that he has grown out every fall a wonderful lot of boars and gilts. In this instance his crop of spring boars and gilts are far ahead of any offering he has ever made. The spring boars and gilts are by Blue Valley Wonder and are big fine boars and gilts with an ancestry closely related to the great sires and dams of the breed. The catalog is ready to mail.—Advertisement.

Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale.

The Kansas Hereford Breeders' association sale at Council Grove, Kan., is the fifth in the big Kansas calendar of Hereford sales starting the week of October 27. In this sale, which will be managed by the association secretary, E. D. George of Council Grove, 75 lots will be sold consigned by many of the most prominent Hereford breeders in Kansas. Most of the offering, which has been selected from the different herds by a sales committee appointed for that purpose are mostly cows and young heifers. The sale will be held in the sale pavilion in the afternoon. Mrs. Faye Steward of Alta Vista sells in the forenoon of the same day, a dispersion of her entire herd. The day before, Miller & Manning will sell at their Sylvan Park Hereford farm near Council Grove and that evening the association will hold its annual business meeting and banquet. Every Hereford breeder should be on hand and the day following, October 30, will be a busy day with lots of attraction in the two big sales. The day following the association sale is Carl Miller's sale at Alma and provision has been made for getting from Council Grove

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. G. LAWRENCE, KAN.**

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls. **D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.**

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Jno. P. Reilly & Sons Quality Galloways

For sale—10 bulls, coming two years old. 15 bull calves, six to eight months. 60 females to select from, 6 months old heifers to young cows. Address **Jno. P. Reilly & Sons, Emmett, Kan.** 7 miles north of St. Marys, main line U. P.

REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS for sale. Address, Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

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. **HALLORIN & GARRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.**

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**

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.**

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

J. H. Barr, Hebron, Neb.

Live Stock Auctioneer, 12 Years Experience
Write or Wire For Dates

Learn Auctioneering

at World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught. Write today for free catalog. **Jones National School of Auctioneering, 24 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill., Carey M. Jones, Pres.**

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

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.

FRANK GETTLE

Purebred livestock auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. **GOODLAND, KAN.**

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO. REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER
OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS. Livestock Auctioneer
Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan. Specializing in purebred sales.
Secure your date early. Address as above.

W. C. CURPHEY REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER
Connected with the Sutter Land Auction Company, Salina, Kansas

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

Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Got "Zim" to help make your sale.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Shorthorn and Poland China sales a specialty. **Dan O. Cain, Beattie, Kansas**

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Park Place Shorthorns

SHORTHORN BULLS, herd header prospects and rugged young fellows for the farmer. SHORTHORN FE-MALES, 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. 2200, 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.

START WITH SHORTHORNS NOW



The time to start with a few registered Shorthorns is now. They are as cheap today, compared with other values as ever. The sooner you get started the sooner your profits will come in. It doesn't require a large acreage. Whether your farm is large or small you can handle purebred Shorthorns profitably. Don't keep three grades if one Shorthorn will make as much return as the three.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n.
18 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ask for literature.

PEARL SHORTHORNS

Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, six to 18 months, for sale. Reds and roans. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS
DICKINSON COUNTY.

SHORTHORNS

Marigold Knight, our 3-year-old herd bull, weight 2200, is now for sale. Also 8 bull calves from 8 to 16 months old. Reds and roans.

S. A. Hill, Smith Center (Smith Co.), Kan.

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, (Shorman Co.), Kansas.

8 REGISTERED SHORTHORN COWS
For sale; cows bred, 4 calves by side.
J. J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kansas.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Young bulls of Scotch breeding. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

Herefords, Percherons, Durocs

For sale. Five bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by Dominie by Domino. A nice string bull calves and six bred cows. A nice young stallion. Address,

Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.
(Pottawatomie county)

to Alma where the Miller sale will be held. E. D. George, secretary of the big Kansas Hereford association, will gladly give you any information about any of the seven big sales to be held that week in the greatest Hereford breeding section in the world. Why not plan to make a week of it and take in the full circuit starting with W. J. Brown's big sale at Fredonia on Monday, October 27, and ending with V. O. Johnson's sale at Aulne, Saturday, November 1? Ask for the catalog and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you do so.—Advertisement.

Miller & Manning Hereford Sale.

Miller & Manning's Sylvan Park Herefords, grown on their Sylvan Park Hereford breeding establishment near Parkerville, which is their postoffice, and not far from Council Grove which is the center of the big Hereford territory, have been drawn upon for a draft of 80 head for their annual sale which will be held at Sylvan Park, Wednesday, October 29. It is the day following the Paul Williams sale at Marion and the day before the Kansas Hereford Breeders' association sale which will be held in Council Grove. It is just a nice drive from Council Grove to Sylvan Park farm and Miller & Manning will have ample facilities for taking visitors to and from the farm. The evening of the sale the Kansas Hereford Breeders' association meeting and banquet will be held in Council Grove and everybody is invited. Everyone should plan on being in Council Grove the morning of the 29th and the evening before if you can. You will be taken out to the farm for the sale and returned in the evening in time for the banquet. In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found Miller & Manning's advertisement of their coming sale. This is their regular annual sale. Columns could be written about their splendid Anxiety-Fairfax Herefords. Represented in this sale are three sons of champions worthy of consideration anywhere. The offering numbers 80 head, carefully selected with the idea of making an offering that would be appreciated rather than one that was just surplus they wanted to sell. This firm has set their mark high and their reputation for raising and selling choice Herefords can only be maintained by careful selections for their annual sales and this is what they are determined to do. Of the number selling there will be 50 cows, bred and 20 cows with calves at foot. Five real herd header bulls, 10 bred heifers and 10 open heifers and six yearling granddaughters of Perfection Fairfax. Their catalogs are ready to mail and you can have one by addressing either Dr. B. E. Miller, Council Grove, Kan., or D. H. Manning, Parkerville, Kan. In writing please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze as they like to know where you saw their advertisement.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

W. K. Fuls, Turon, Kansas, is offering some good Duroc boars and gilts for sale at right prices. They are well bred, immuned and in good condition. Look up his ad for ages and breeding.—Advertisement.

Dispersion of Percherons and Jacks.

On October 20, H. C. Staley will close out his horse and jack stock at Rose Hill, Butler county, Kansas. The sale will include five Percherons, nine jacks and five jennets. All of this stock is registered and there will be some bargains. Write for a catalog at once and attend this sale if you need a stallion or jack.—Advertisement.

Kansas Queen Again Clipping Coupons.

A recent letter from G. B. Woodell, Winfield, Kansas, includes the information that his great Duroc sow is again returning big interest. His letter reads as follows: "My spring pigs are coming fine and I have a great bunch of fall pigs just farrowed. Kansas Queen, the mother of the junior champion, Chief's King, farrowed me 14 pigs and is raising ten, all good ones."—Advertisement.

Harper County Polled Shorthorns.

There will be five head of good Polled Shorthorn cows in the Shorthorn breeders' sale at Harper, Kansas, October 24. These cows are a desirable lot from the breeding of Van Nice and Faller and the bulls bred by J. H. Miller of Peru, Ind. One cow sired by Roan Hero and has a heifer calf and is rebred to a Scotch bull. One 4-year-old is extra good. Two are exceptional milkers. The four cows are showing in calf to Golden Chimes, 2500 pound son of Golden Lady and Belvedere. For photos and information about this consignment address M. V. Stanley, Anthony, Kansas.—Advertisement.

Harper County Breeders Sales.

The Harper County Breeders' Association will hold their first annual series of shows and sales in the new \$10,000 pavilion in Harper City, Kansas, October 22, 23, and 24. In connection with the show there will be a students' High School judging contest conducted by Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the Kansas Agricultural College. This contest will be open to Harper County and adjoining counties in Kansas and Oklahoma. Dr. McCampbell will make this an exceptional educational feature to farmers and stockmen as well as the students by demonstrations with respect to profitable livestock production. The Hereford sale will be the first of the series taking place at 1:30 P. M. on the 23rd. The breeders of the county will sell 35 head of splendid breeding cattle of both sexes. They will be consigned by Carl Garver, J. H. Whitney and Paul Barnett. The cattle selected are of good type, good color, good breeding, are regular producers and in good condition. There are several good prospects among the bulls. The sales of the 24th will start at 10:00 A. M. with forty head of top Polands. Fifteen of these have been consigned from the herd of F. Olivier & Son, Danville, Kan., a herd that stands right at the top. The remainder of the offering are of Big Timm and King Wonder strains. This is a very desirable lot of hogs. There will be 4 Chester White hogs and 3 registered Percherons sold following the Poland sale. Two of the mares are regular producing Percherons. The Shorthorn sale will be held at 1:30 P. M. on the 24th. Among the 45 head of good red, roan and white cattle offered will be 35 head of extra good females. The majority of these are from 2 to 5-years-old, regular producers in good condition and are bred to good Scotch bulls. Three good cows are bred to Rosewood Dale. One Victor Archer cow is safe in calf to Butterfly Sultan. Included in the 10 bulls to be sold are two good 3-year-old roan Scotch bulls both of which have proven themselves good breeders. There will be five good Polled Shorthorn cows showing in calf, either sired or bred to Golden Chimes, a son of the two



Kansas Hereford Breeders

This is the annual sale of the Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association in which they offer

75 HEAD Inspected by a competent authority **75 HEAD**
selected by the association.

In the Association Sale Barn, Afternoon

Council Grove, Kan., Thurs., Oct. 30

These are members of the Association who have gone deep into their herds for choice breeding animals.

Cripe & Runbeck, Council Grove.	B. H. Bieker & Son, Dunlap.
Peter Grant & Son, Beagle.	E. E. Lillian, Lindsborg.
Melgren Bros., Osage City.	Albert E. Smith, Potwin.
J. E. Selbert, Pretty Prairie.	J. B. Shields, Lost Springs.
H. D. Plummer, Wellington.	Jesse S. Wilson & Son, Hamilton.
Edward Selberg, McPherson.	W. A. Wood & Son, Elmdale.
A. H. Wells & Son, Bushong.	L. M. Blake, Oak Hill.
J. R. Goodman, White City.	

The 75 head are mostly females, with a few very choice young bulls. It is an offering worthy the attention of any breeder in the land. To this sale beginners and those who want foundation Herefords or cattle that will strengthen their herds are invited. For catalogs address

E. D. George, Sec'y, Council Grove, Kansas

Auctioneers: Fred Reppert, Lowe & Carson.
J. W. Johnson represents the Capper Farm Press.

Sale Calendar: Monday, October 27—W. J. Brown, Fall River; Tuesday, October 28—Paul Williams, Marion; Wednesday, October 29—Miller & Manning, (Sylvan Park), Council Grove; Thursday, October 30—Mrs. Faye Steward, Council Grove, Forenoon; Thursday, October 30—Kansas Hereford Association sale, Council Grove, Afternoon; Friday, October 31—Carl Miller, Belvue, at Alma; Saturday, November 1—V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.

When you ask for the catalog mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze. This information is always appreciated by the advertiser.



HEREFORD CLOSING OUT SALE

60 lots, comprising the entire young breeding herd of E. W. Steward, deceased. Sale in the forenoon preceding the Kansas Hereford breeder sale.

Council Grove, Kan., Thurs., Oct. 30

Of the 60 lots 40 are very desirable cows with calves at foot and bred back, 10 yearling bulls, 10 yearling and two-year-old heifers, most of the two-year-olds bred. Included is the herd bull, Joe Real by Fred Real, the \$5,000 bull. 30 of the cows are daughters of Beau Donald.

Auctioneers, Reppert and others. For catalog address,

Mrs. Faye Steward, Alta Vista, Kan.

SALE CIRCUIT

W. J. Brown, Fredonia, Oct. 27; Paul E. Williams, Marion, Oct. 28; Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Oct. 29; Mrs. Faye Steward, Council Grove, forenoon Oct. 30; Kansas Hereford Breeders' association, Council Grove, afternoon Oct. 30; Carl Miller, Alma, Oct. 31; V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Saturday, Nov. 1.

Polled Shorthorns—October 24

In the Harper County Breeders' Sales. 5 good polled Shorthorn cows bred to or sired by Golden Chimes, a 2500 pound son of the prize winners Golden Lady and Belvedere. These cows are the low down, wide out kind. Two are extra good milkers. For photos and information address,

M. V. STANLEY, ANTHONY, KANSAS

prize winners, Golden Lady and Belvedere. Write for catalog mentioning this paper and the breed you are interested in to H. A. Thomas, Secy., Anthony, Kansas.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Red Poll Dispersion.

Paul C. Larson & Son, Wolbach, Neb., will disperse their good herd of Red Polled cattle October 28. In the 65 head to be sold are 30 exceptionally good females. These cows are all of good ages and either have calves at foot or are in calf to Royal

Dude, the good herd bull to be sold in the sale. There are 10 real herd bull prospects, 10 yearling heifers and 15 2-year-old heifers. Following the sale of the cattle 15 Duroc boars and five Oxford sheep will be sold. Look up the ad of this sale in this issue of the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Lauer, Merdinger & Arnold Sale.

Lauer, Merdinger & Arnold will sell 60 or more of their top Poland China bred sows, fall sows, spring boars and gilts at Falls City, Neb., Oct. 22. The sows to be sold are Panorama, Hercules A Wonder, Spots Wonder, Tim's Image, Amazon Ben, Big Tim Price, Orphan's Price, Giant Won-

der, Big King Price, Macks Sampson, Long Henry, Big Bone Standard, McSampson's Equal, Carman's Gersdale breeding. The spring boars and gilts are out of these sows and by a number of very prominent boars. There is a number of very high class sows selling in this sale. They are big type high backed with stretch and bone. Some exceptionally good boar prospects are selling. Plan to attend this sale at Falls City, Neb., on Oct. 22.—Advertisement.

BY J. PARK BENNETT

Thru error the date of the Sonnenmoser sale at Weston, Missouri, was announced as

October 11. The sale will be October 16. In other words October 16 will be "The Day" for the man who wants Spotted Polands, Bercherons, Shorthorns, Jacks or sheep. There will be one grand sale of good stock at Sonny's that day. October 16, remember it and be at the sale.—Advertisement.

BY S. T. MORSE

Chas. Buchele, Cedarvale, Kansas, is offering both spring and fall pigs from the Silko and Messenger strains of big type Hampshires. They are priced right. Look up his ad.—Advertisement.

October 14 is the Date.

Thru a mistake, October 22 was given as the date of the D. E. Flower Holstein sale at Mulvane, Kansas, in the first announcement which appeared for this sale. The correct date is October 14 as new advertisement in this issue shows. The sale is one of the most important of the season as it is made from one of the most carefully bred herds of the Southwest. There are very few men maintaining working herds of registered Holsteins who know the breed as thoroughly as does D. E. Flower of Mulvane and the buyers who attend his sale October 14 will get the benefit of his knowledge. As the sale is so near there will be no time to send for catalogs. Please refer to the advertisements in this issue however and take prompt action to insure being on hand at the sale.—Advertisement.

BY H. P. STEELE

Southwest Iowa Duroc Circuit.

An event of importance to breeders and farmers alike will be the Southwest Iowa circuit of Duroc sales, October 20 to 24. Beginning with the sale October 20, of J. Skinner & Son of Bedford, Iowa, who sell 20 boars and 25 gilts that are of popular conformation and breeding. They are not sold carrying much flesh, but are in splendid condition to make money for the purchaser. On October 21, W. A. Dugan of Coia, Iowa, sells 10 gilts and 35 boars, a large number of which are of January and February farrow. They are carrying some of the best blood of the breed. October 22, Pfander & McClelland of Clarinda, Iowa, sell one yearling boar, 35 spring boars, eight fall gilts and 25 spring gilts, most of these are sired by Educator's Orion, an outstanding boar, and should attract a great deal of attention. On October 23, Day & Welsh of Hepburn, Iowa, will sell at Vallisca, Iowa, 25 spring boars and 10 spring gilts, by such sires as Red Pathfinder, D & W's Wonder and Orion Echo. These gentlemen are not making a large offering this year, but the breeding will be found to be popular. This circuit closes October 24 with the sale at Shenandoah, Iowa, of Dean F. Sweney. This includes 25 boars and 25 gilts of spring farrow that are as uniform a lot as will go into the sale ring this season. Mr. Sweney is a careful breeder and here is an opportunity to profit by his work. His offering carries the blood of the most noted boars of the breed and are sure to please. There are many herd heading prospects in this circuit, and all are worthy a place in any herd. Read the ad on another page of this issue and write these breeders for catalogs, planning to attend these sales.—Advertisements.

We Will Still Need Boars

Declines in livestock prices and continued difficulty in getting farm help has caused many farmers to put off the buying of such purebred stock as they had planned to get this fall. Meanwhile, the surplus of purebred animals is being reduced. Never have speculators bought so much purebred livestock for re-sale in other sections. Many complete herds have been cleaned up in this way and buyers who do not obtain the needed animals in October will have trouble getting them in November.

We are reminded of this condition by the fact that many hog breeders are not holding their usual sales of fall boars. In Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri there probably will not be over 60 per cent of the usual number of purebred boars sold at auction during November. Farmers who wish to be sure of good boars for their next year's pig crop should take note of this condition.

Shorthorn Breeders Organize

At a meeting held Saturday, September 27 at the farm bureau office, the Shorthorn breeders of Coffey county formed themselves into the Coffey county Shorthorn Breeders' association. G. A. Laude, secretary of the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association met with the local men and discussed with them the advantages of organization. Of the organization, C. H. White of Burlington was elected president; Chester Smith of Waverly first vice president; Steve O'Dell of LeRoy, second vice president; E. E. Heacock, of Hartford, third vice president, and J. H. McAdams of Burlington, secretary-treasury.

"In his palmy days the stage-robber was a picturesque individual."

"Yes, and not grasping in his methods, either."

"No?"

"Unlike the modern profiteer, he merely took what the passengers happened to have at the time. He didn't take an option on what they expected to earn for the next five years."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

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 239177; 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. Rocky Boy Herefords are known far and wide because 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, fieldman 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.

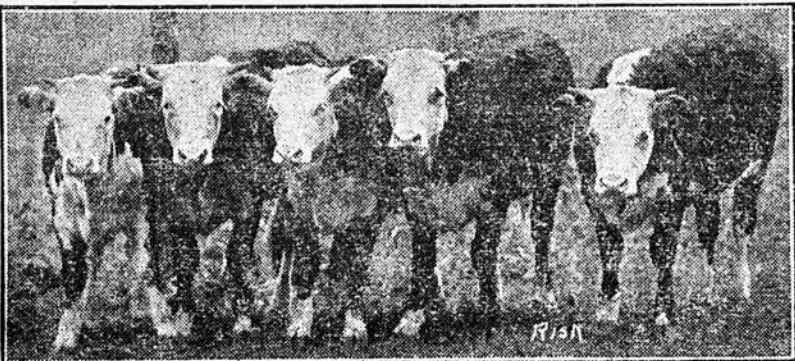
Rocky Boy Herefords are known far and wide because of their great size with which is combined lots of quality. Everything goes on this date, and there are just 99 of them.

Sons of Champions—3 of Them and One Son of DOMINO

Represented in the Annual Sale of Sylvan Park Herefords
Council Grove, Kansas, Wednesday, October 29, 1919

The herd bulls, **DISTURBER LAD** 538882, son of the grand champion Disturber Jr. and a Beau Donald dam; **VERNET PRINCE** 31ST 494961, son of the grand champion Point Comfort 14th and a Beaumont dam; **ALEX FAIRFAX** 414455, son of the grand champion Perfection Fairfax and a linebred Anxiety dam; **QUINTO** 427220, one of the best sons of old Domino and out of a Militant dam. **THE OFFERING:** 50 bred cows, 20 cows with calves at foot, 5 bulls of herd-heading quality, 10 open heifers, 10 bred heifers, 6 weanling granddaughters of **PERFECTION FAIRFAX**.

Among the females will be found daughters or granddaughters of Domino, Perfection Fairfax, Majestic (imported), Dandy Andrew, Beau Brummel, Generous 5th, Monarch, Lincoln 7th, Caesar, Simpson, Major Beau Real, Militant, Buddy L, Laredo Boy and the **SYLVAN PARK** herd bulls. In this offering we have included one Gudgell & Simpson-bred cow by Militant 71755 out of Mystic 16th 228051. This cow has at foot a beautiful heifer calf sired by **ALEX FAIRFAX**. The ten bred and ten open heifers are a splendid bunch, well bred, not fattened for the show ring but vigorous and growthy—the kind that become more than boarders and are real cattle in any herd. Six weanling granddaughters of Perfection Fairfax are being sold as a special attraction. One aged herd bull will be included in the offering, Beau Stamp 442468. A great breeding bull which is leaving about sixty of his heifers in the Sylvan Park herd. A granddaughter of this bull sold in the Frank Fox sale in Indiana for the neat sum of \$3,300. Four choice young bulls will be sold; one by Beau Stamp by Beau Gomez, the bull that did such excellent service in the H. D. Cornish herd; three by Letham Fairfax 414471, conceded to be one of the best living sons of the "OLD KING." Bulls of this type and breeding (one being a full brother) sold in our sale last fall at an average of \$1,500. Send for catalog.



Our Grandpa is Perfection Fairfax.

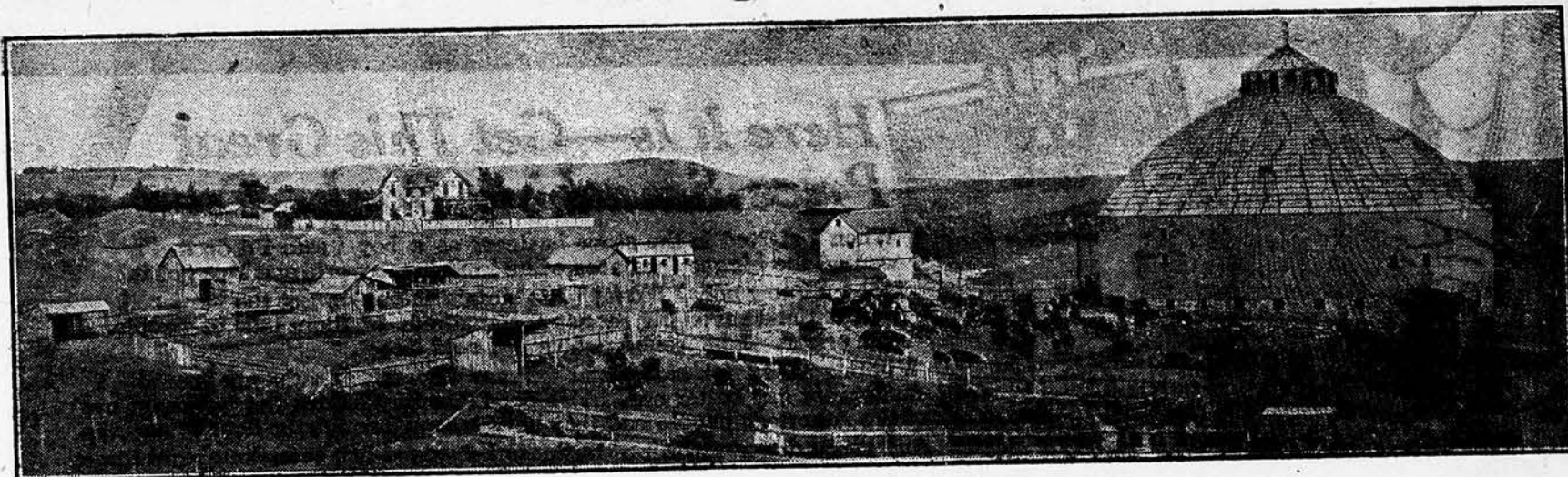
Address **Dr. B. E. MILLER, Council Grove, Kan., F. H. MANNING, Parkerville, Kan.**

John W. Johnson will represent the Capper Farm Press.

HERE IS THE CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

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., 60 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.

Fred R. Cottrell's Dispersion Sale Blue Valley Herefords



To be held at
Blue Valley Hereford Farm Irving, Kan., Friday, October 17th

138 Registered Herefords Anxiety 4th Breeding

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 154809, grandsons of March On 5th 96536, Beau Mystic 179920. Open heifers, calves, bulls, sired by Compton Lad 500755. Herd Bull Sells—Compton Lad 500755, grandson of Bonnie Brae 8th 239653. Bulls all of serviceable age. A number good enough to head best herds. Plan to attend this dispersion sale and profit by Mr. Cottrell's 27 years of Scientific Breeding. Send for catalog, addressing,

Leon F. Montague, Mgr., Blue Valley Hereford Farm, IRVING, KANSAS

Cals. Gross, Brady, McCulloch and Stiles, Auctioneers. E. D. George, Clerk.

Hereford Breeder's Sale

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:

J. J. Williams, Home City, Kan.	Geo. E. Miller, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan.	J. T. Sedlacek, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Wm. Acker, Vermillion, Kan.	Drennon Bros., Blue Rapids, Kan.
D. J. Mumaw, Onaga, Kan.	Frank Sedlacek, Herkimer, Kan.
James Shaughnessy, Axtell, Kan.	E. E. Merten, Clay Center, Kan.
Becket & Warren, Hiawatha, Kan.	J. A. Howell, Herkimer, Kan.
S. W. Tilley, Irving, Kan.	Mora Gidden, Emmett, Kan.
Ed Boyer, Oketo, Kan.	Paul Junod, Vermillion, Kan.
U. G. Woodard, Glen Elder, Kan.	C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kan.

The sale offering is made up largely of the get of these bulls:

AUTHOR DOMINO	BEAU PERFECTION 29TH
BEAU COLUMBUS	PARSIFAL 24TH
BOATMAN JR.	BEAU ULTRA
WILEY FAIRFAX	MASTER FAIRFAX
LETHAM FAIRFAX	ROMANY RYE
BEAU CARLOS	

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 Howell.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

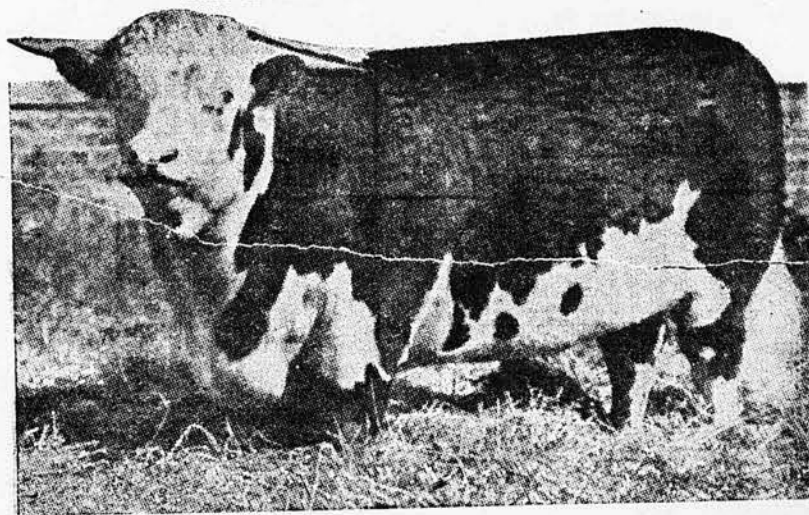
Sale Calendar: Ed Ringen, Sumnerfield, October 15; N. K. H. F. Asso., Blue Rapids, October 16; Fred Cottrell, Irving, October 17. All in Marshall county and driving distance.

Miller Herefords

Our annual sale at Alma this year follows the big Kansas Hereford breeders sale at Council Grove, October 30.

Alma, Kansas, Friday, October 31

Sale in Alma's Modern Sale Barn.



Gay Lord 9th, a Grand Champion and a sire of Grand Champions.

60 LOTS— 14 cows, most of them with calves at foot and rebred. **10** head of 2-year-old heifers bred. **30** open yearling heifers. Six real herd bull prospects. For catalogs, address,

Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan.

Sixth in this Calendar of Sales:

Monday, October 27, W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan.
Tuesday, October 28, Paul Williams, Marion, Kan.
Wednesday, October 29, Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan.
Thursday, A. M., October 30, Mrs. Faye Steward, Council Grove, Kan., Dispersion.
Thursday, P. M., October 30, Hereford Breeders' Association, Council Grove, Kan.
Friday, October 31, Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan., Sale at Alma, Kan.
Saturday, November 1, V. C. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.



"The Old Stove Master"

Do you want a Cure for the High Price Disease?

Here It Is—Get This Great Price-Smashing Book—Free

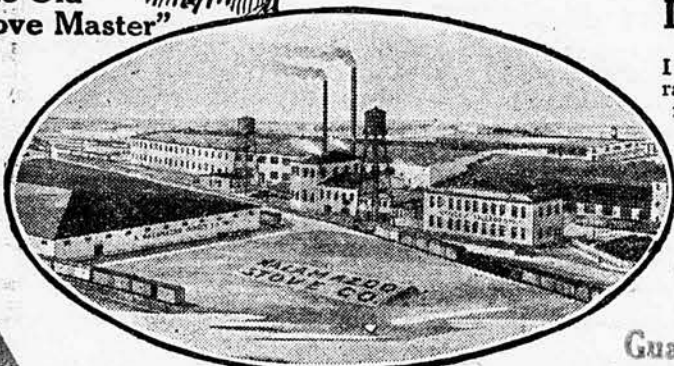
When I started in the stove business as a boy I said I'd do it. I wanted the biggest business of its kind in the world and I've got it. Do you know how I did it? It's simple if you've got the nerve. I went out and saved big money for hundreds of thousands of people. I cut prices. I improved quality. I sold direct. Millions saved for stove and furnace buyers. That's my record. I don't want any better one. I've been standing before the judgment bar of the American people and they have let me through the door of success. And every dollar's worth of business I ever did has been done right direct with users from my big factories.

I'm talking to you in this advertisement because maybe you don't know me.

I want your name and address.

I want to send you my big Free Stove and Furnace Book.

I am not so stuck on talking about myself and what I aim to do in saving money for stove, range and furnace buyers this year, but if I don't no one will. The other fellow won't tell you my story. I want to tell it to you in my big free book. There you'll find pictures, descriptions, prices on everything in the stove line—with freight prepaid to your railroad station. Also my wonderful furnace offer that has taken the country by storm. It's all in the book. Send for it. See for yourself. I'll give you



30 Days' Trial
Unlimited, Unconditional
Guarantee—Cash or Easy Payments

Get My Offer On

- Pipe and Pipeless Furnaces
- Stoves and Ranges
- Gas and Oil Stoves
- Kitchen Cabinets and Tables
- Refrigerators
- Phonographs
- Cream Separators
- Fireless Cookers
- Washing Machines
- Sewing Machines
- Sanitary Indoor Closets
- Paint and Roofing

There isn't any fair and square way you deal with me and not save money this year. I'm out to save *your* money, get *your* friendship, add your name to the hundreds of thousands of Americans for whom I have saved money in other years.

I can't do it though unless I know your name and where you live.

Now, I ask you to give me that information by letter or post card. Will you do it?

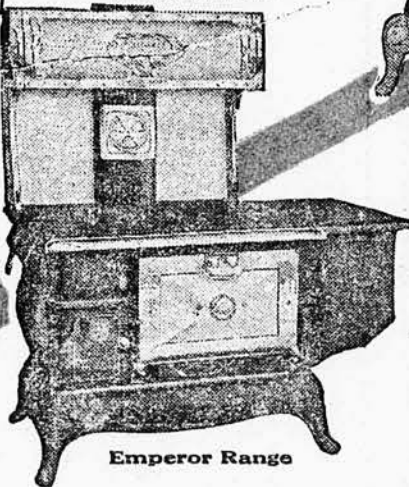
Ask for Catalog No. 341.

"The Old Stove Master"
KALAMAZOO
STOVE CO.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.
Manufacturers

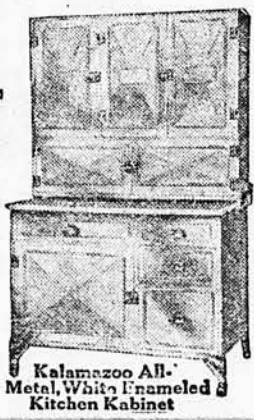
Only a Postage Stamp
Stands Between You
and Me. Write and
Get My Book



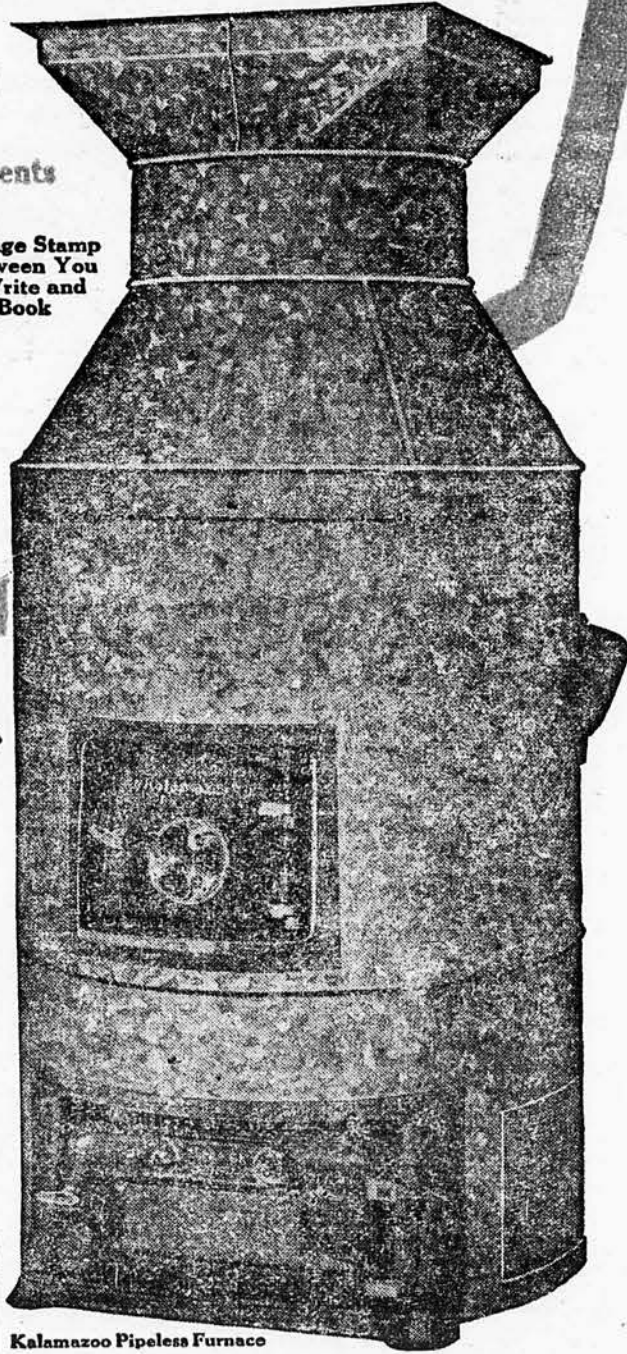
Crown Heater



Emperor Range



Kalamazoo All-Metal, White Enamelled Kitchen Cabinet



Kalamazoo Pipeless Furnace



"The Old Stove Master"

Kalamazoo Stove Co.

Kalamazoo, Mich.

Please send me your Catalog No. 341.

Name

Address.....

"A Kalamazoo
Trade Mark
Registered **Direct to You"**