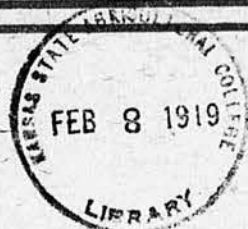


August 24, 1918



Vol. 48 No. 34

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Harvesting the Grain Sorghums

JUDGING FROM all the reports I have received there is going to be a large crop in the grain sorghum belt of the United States. The experience of the past two years of dry seasons has reminded the farmers that corn is a very uncertain crop in Western Oklahoma and Western Kansas. This, coupled with the high price for corn and feed stuff, has caused the farmers to plant a large crop of the grain sorghums for feed. No doubt help will be short this fall and farmers should begin preparing now for the work of harvesting.

When grown for grain the sorghums should not be harvested until they are well matured for when the grain has a large per cent of moisture, it is almost impossible to store the heads without danger of loss by heating. Kafir and milo do not lodge and the grain need not be harvested until late in the fall or until a short time before frost. Grain sorghums which lodge or shatter badly such as feterita must be harvested as soon as matured. Should the work be done with a binder and cured in the shock, harvesting ordinarily can be done somewhat earlier than when the grain is headed as the grain will have a chance to dry out thoroly in the shock before the time of threshing or storing.

Suggestions on Making Silage

When grown for silage, the sorghums should be harvested when the kernels are still in the dough stage. At this period the plant not only has stored up in its tissues a maximum amount of food material, but also contains a large per cent of moisture which is essential to good silage.

When grown for hay, the crop, as a rule, should be harvested while the stems are relatively soft and tender. As a rule the farmers should endeavor to harvest their grain sorghums as early as possible in order to do fall plowing, for such land needs the weathering of winter in order to improve its physical condition.

When grown for grain and stover, the crop either may be headed while standing in the field or headed after the stalks have been cut. If there is only a small acreage to handle, some follow the plan of heading by hand, having one or two men take two rows at a time and cut the heads off with a heading knife, and throw them into a wagon box the same as snapped corn in the field. However, owing to the shortage of labor this method now would be scarcely practicable. When there is considerable acreage to gather and the crop is reasonably even in height, the kafir header can be used to advantage. There are several kinds on the market and some makes can be attached to the wagon and are simple and inexpensive. Some have used the common wheat header where the crop is relatively low growing and the stalks are slender. The headed stalks may be pastured off or they may be harvested with an ordinary corn binder and stored for forage. The entire stalks and heads may be harvested with an ordinary corn binder with satisfactory results or a corn sled may be used. The bound grain may be headed by hand with a heavy corn knife. One of the best methods of heading the bound kafir is with a box header. It can be constructed easily on the farm and may be attached to the wagon box. It consists of a long box or trough with the ends open. The width of the box should be determined by the length of the knife blade. At one end of the box a heavy knife is attached on a pivot, one end being left free so it may be raised and lowered in cutting the heads off. The knife is brought down with a quick,

By Dr. M. A. Beeson
Specialist in Agronomy

firm stroke and the heads are cut off easily. Some farmers have used the method of attaching the knife directly to the wagon box and in this way the heads may be cut off in a similar way to that in the regular header box and so that the heads will fall into the wagon box.

Should it not be possible or desirable to head the bound kafir, it may be stacked when thoroly cured, in ricks, stalk and all, as you would hay.

When the crop is grown for silage, the best way to harvest it is with an ordinary corn binder. This makes the crop very easy to handle. It should be hauled directly to the silage cutter and put into silos as soon as possible after harvesting.

Grain sorghums for hay may be harvested with the common mowing machine or common corn binder. The hay is rather bulky and requires from five to 10 days to cure and should be left on the ground from two to five days according to weather conditions, before raking it into windrows. If the hay is very thick and fine and not too tall, it can be harvested successfully with an ordinary grain binder and cured in the shock as you do wheat and oats. Where the grain sorghums are drilled in rows for hay, the ordinary corn binder will give satisfactory results in harvesting. Hay should be left in the field until thoroly cured before stacking.

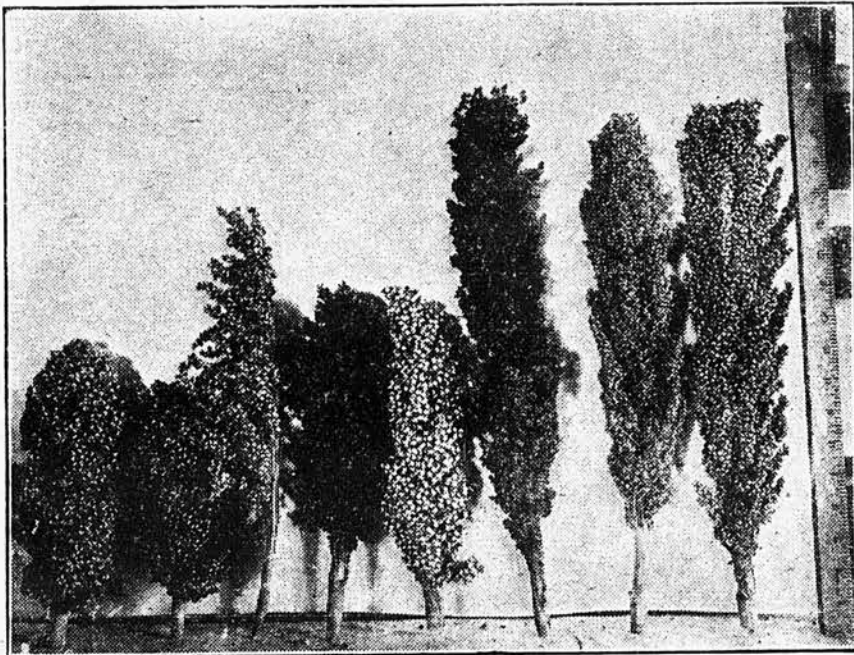
Use Careful Methods in Storing

The grain of the grain sorghums heats very readily and much care must be taken in storing in order to keep it from damaging. It never should be stored until it is thoroly mature and dry; but it may be stored either in the head or as threshed grain. When stored in the head in large quantities, the sorghums may be stacked in long, narrow ricks and carefully covered with stover hay to shed the water, or they may be stored in well ventilated cribs. The care necessary in storing the heads will depend largely upon the degree of maturity reached before heading is done. If the heads have been well matured, less care is necessary in storing them but if the heading has been done relatively early and the heads are not thoroly cured, great care must be exercised in order to prevent heating. One of the most convenient and satisfactory methods of stacking the heads is to make an A-shaped rack as long as you wish your stack to be. This rack can be made of either planks or poles, but be sure to leave a crack between each one of the planks or poles to permit a free circulation of air. However, do not have them so

wide apart as to let the heads drop thru the open spaces.

The A-shaped rack can be made from 1½ to 2 feet high and about the same at the base, and the heads should be stacked on this rack, with the ends of the rack left open for a free circulation of air. After the heads are stacked on the rack, it should be covered by leaning the headed stalks firmly against the heads on both sides, and the entire rick should be covered with hay to protect it from rain. The height of the rick will depend upon the degree of maturity of the grain. If the grain contains a good deal of moisture and is not well matured, the rick should not be very tall. Where small quantities of grain sorghum heads are kept for seed, one of the best methods is to store them in thin layers on well ventilated shelves in the barn.

The threshed grain is more difficult to keep satisfactorily than the heads. Therefore, the grain to be threshed should remain either in the field in shocks or ricks until it is thoroly cured. If it is allowed to cure for a month or (Continued on Page 7)



From Left to Right: White Milo; Yellow Milo; White Kaoliang; Brown Kaoliang; Feterita; Red Kafir; Pink Kafir; Blackhull White Kafir.



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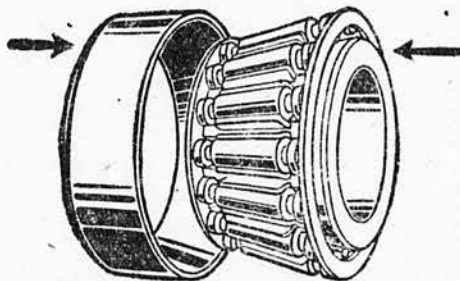
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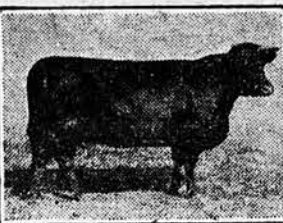


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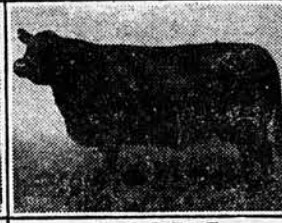
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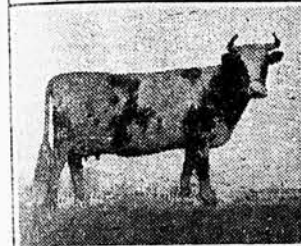
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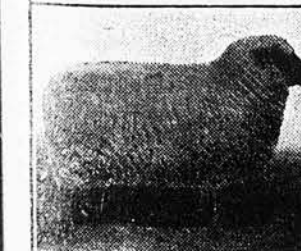
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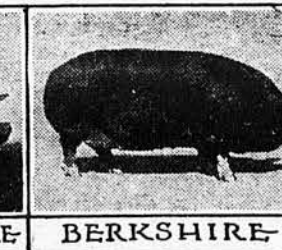
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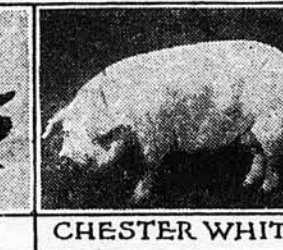
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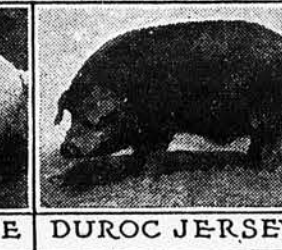
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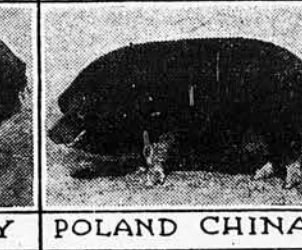
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POLAND CHINA

Where the Huns Failed Inefficient in the Livestock Field

By T. W. Morse, Livestock Editor

WITH A BLARE of characteristic self-advertising the German kaiser once gave a great trophy to the American winners of an international yachting event. When the War came this trophy was passed on to the Red Cross for the precious metal it was supposed to contain. It proved to be mostly pewter, but nobody was much surprised.

From his pedestal in the manufactures, commerce and science, to which "kultur" propaganda had elevated him, the Hun fell to his true level—an appropriator, a commercializer, an exploiter. The aniline dye business is typical. We had been led to believe that many such enterprises were German, absolutely, in discovery and development, only to learn, first for one and then another, that the brains and study of other nationalities had brought them into existence, and that only the lethargy and unalertness of governments such as most democracies must acknowledge had left open the way for German exploitation.

But our skepticism might not have extended to things agricultural. Accustomed as we are to think of our German farmers as followers of good farm practices, the thought has come to but few of us, that there never was any worth while German achievement in animal breeding. England, notably, and France and Belgium, and also the United States, far younger in agriculture, have put the world under obligations for their contributions of improved breeds, yet the Hun's page in the history of constructive livestock husbandry is a blank.

This item has not until now been included in the constantly growing mountain of evidence which damns the Hun for his unworthiness, but in all this mass of material perhaps, no proof more plainly shows the poverty of Hun character than does the absolute zero of his achievements in developing useful domestic animals. Even the half wild tribes of Africa and of Asia did more, for they were inclined to love their animals, and make sacrifices, if necessary, that their animals might be cared for and improved. They contributed something, at least, to the foundations of our later formed equine and ovine breeds. As for the strong, civilized countries with which Germany claims equality, and so hungrily, enviously and barbarously has sought to dominate or destroy, there is no comparison. Germany has nothing to show.

But turn to the British Isles. Who can explain how that a little farther along in the westward march of civilization, there should have developed a people so infinitely above the boastful Hun in those traits of character from which springs service to the world, given without a thought of personal or immediate returns? We know now what we did not see until this war opened our eyes, that the British breeder's patient work (for the love of livestock and the satisfaction of doing his work well), which has given the livestock world more than half its wealth in improving blood, was not a possibility under the prevailing German or Prussian ideas. In the essential selfishness of that nation's make-up there was no place for a real love of livestock. They might treasure animals for the service they could give, or feed them well for the immediate returns to be realized on that expenditure. But the real work of the breeder; the study, selection and nurturing of animals for the improvements to be obtained in succeeding generations, knowing the greatest benefits might accrue to other people—other countries, perhaps; nothing like that was ever taught in

Hohenzollernism. If it was not for "Deutschland uber alles" it was "verboten."

How much standing would old Amos Cruikshank have had with the kaiser? Yet his country and ours have honored him for his good work, and the herds of five continents are better for the attention he gave to an industry of peace.

The king of England keeps full complements of flocks and herds on his land. He gives official recognition to livestock farming as the most beneficent occupation. He is an hereditary patron of, and an active participant in, the great agricultural shows. But the kaiser's nearest approach to anything constructive in this line, was to hunt the wild boars which were kept on a great game preserve for him to kill. In Belgium, too small almost to be thought of as an agricultural country, the Brussels Livestock show is among the most distinguished of institutions, and Belgium's most popular king is among its most sincerely enthusiastic patrons. In France the farm animals almost might be said to share in the affections and the firesides of the families in which they are owned, for often they live in adjoining parts of the farm buildings. It is as tho the democracy of the people extended to their herds and flocks. France's work in draft horses is more widely known than its scarcely less worthy work in cattle, sheep and hogs, only because the horses have been sold to a world market while European demand kept all other stock at home.

Let, then, the wild boar of "Bill Hohenzollern" stand for the German achievement in animal husbandry. We will check against it.

In this country, out of some 50 or 60 pure breeds of utility animals, not counting poultry or pet stock, there are perhaps 32 which have a right in the classification of "leading breeds." We can consider them by classes. Note the countries which gave them to the world; for their distribution has become literally world-wide.

Horses: Belgian Draft, Belgium; Percherons, France; Shires, Clydesdales, Suffolks and Thoroughbreds, Great Britain; Standardbred and American Saddle, United States.

Beef Cattle: Shorthorn, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways, all from Great Britain. A half dozen other good beef producing breeds could be mentioned, including the American polled modifications of the Hereford and Shorthorn, but the distribution of honors in favor of England and Scotland would only be emphasized.

Dairy Cattle: Guernseys, Jerseys and Ayrshires, Great Britain; Holstein-Friesians, Holland.

Sheep: Rambouillets, France; Spanish Merinos, Spain; Shropshires, Hampshires, Southdowns, Lincolns, Cotswolds, Dorsets; all from Great Britain.

Hogs: Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys and Chester Whites, all from United States; Berkshires, Hampshires and large Yorkshires; all from Great Britain.

The mule has a place in agriculture that compels recognition of his progenitor, yet even in jackasses (capable of siring good mules) the German Empire has failed to make a showing. The American Jack of this country, and the Pottou of France are recognized as the best.

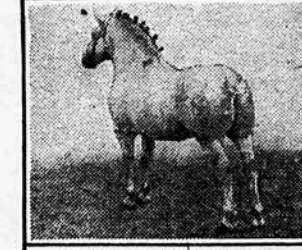
Add, then, to the long list of achievements (inventions, discoveries, explorations, reforms) in which the Hun has failed to do an honest share, that great and priceless class of accomplishments thru which it has been possible to improve and to double, treble and quadruple in value, the domestic animals of the Earth.



GUERNSEY



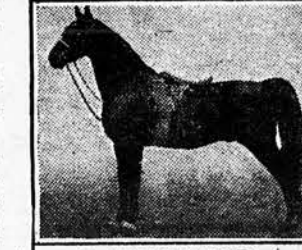
STANDARD BRED



PERCHERON



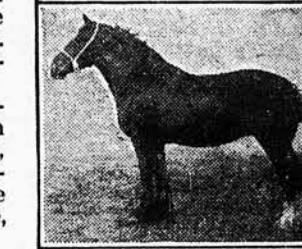
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SADDLER



SHIRE



CLYDESDALE

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Livestock Editor.....T. W. Morse
 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
 Poultry.....G. D. McClasky

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

About Eugene V. Debs

THERE was a time when Eugene V. Debs had a large following in the United States. Even people who would have considered it a calamity if he had been elected President, had come to regard him as an amiable tho utterly impractical radical. It is said that his neighbors liked him because he was generous and kindly. Even now I am inclined to believe that Debs is a generous, kind hearted man who is willing to die for a theory he holds, no matter how utterly wrong that theory may be. We cannot help feeling a certain degree of admiration for the man who has the courage of his convictions no matter how wrong he may be. But the very fact that Debs has a following makes him one of the most dangerous men in America today. If nobody paid any attention to what he has to say it would make very little difference what he said.

Debs is under indictment charged with violating the espionage act. That he will be convicted seems almost certain. If there had been any particular doubt his speech before the Socialist delegates at Chicago the other day would have wiped it out; for that speech was certainly treasonable. Debs evidently expects to be convicted and intends to do as much damage as he can before the conviction. There are those who say that he is simply a dishonest agitator and demagogue. Agitator he certainly is and also a demagogue, but I fully believe that he is honest. It is that which makes him so dangerous.

The trouble with Debs is that he is moved entirely by sentiment untempered by common sense. He does not sense the fact that instead of the laboring man having no interest in this war, that the laboring man has more interest in it than anybody else and has more say about it too. There never has been a time when the laboring man was in such a position to dictate as now. Debs insists that this is simply a war between rival groups of capitalists, ignoring the fact that capital always dreads war and its tremendously disturbing effect on values. According to his logic war should increase the price of all stocks and bonds in which these capitalists deal, while the fact is that in every country in war the price of stocks tumbled as soon as war was declared. Debs claims and probably believes that he is the enemy of autocracy and militarism but if his advice were followed by the workingmen of this country it is certain that the most overbearing autocracy and militarism in the world would be triumphant and dominate the world. Labor would be crushed under its iron heel and wages would be whatever pittance the military overlords might see fit to allow.

There are millions of laboring men fighting today against this military autocracy who have a far better and saner conception of liberty than Debs. The effect of his speech will be to make their task a little harder than it otherwise would be, but that is not the greatest damage he will do. His speech will incite some of his hair-brained followers to resist the government and get themselves into trouble. Neither is it certain that putting Debs in prison will accomplish any good. It may even incite his followers to more determined opposition to the government. On the other hand if the government did not punish him it probably would be considered by his followers that it was because of fear that he was spared. Whatever course is pursued the fact remains that Eugene V. Debs is a dangerous man in a crisis like this.

Allen L. Benson

In sharp contrast with the course pursued by Eugene Debs is that of Allen L. Benson, who was the Socialist candidate for President in 1916. In a very able article in the July number of "Current Events" Mr. Benson calls attention to the progress made by socialistic principles since the War. He argues that the principles of socialism have made more progress since the beginning of the War than any Socialist could have hoped for in a generation under normal conditions. But while this is true, he says that the Socialist party, by reason of the course taken by Debs and other leaders, has destroyed completely its usefulness as an organiza-

tion, and he has therefore left it. There was an opportunity for the Socialist party to have exercised a tremendous influence in this way and possibly even to have become the dominant party in the United States but that opportunity was thrown away. Part of the leaders who ruined the Socialist party were simply pro-Germans masquerading as Socialists; part were just impractical fools, but between them they ruined the Socialist party as an organization. No man can follow Debs and Berger and that crowd and say they are loyal to this country. The government would be justified in interning the whole bunch until the War is ended.

Primary Election

Just now there is a good deal of talk of abolishing the primary election law. It is urged against the law that it is expensive, cumbersome and makes it impossible for any but a rich man to run for office. The patent fact that there is scarcely a state officer who is not a man of very moderate circumstances and that the men nominated at the recent primary are practically all men of moderate means, does not seem to have any weight with the objectors. It is significant that practically every objector acknowledges that the theory of the general primary is ideal but they say it is not workable. Another common objection is that it is impossible for the voters to know all the men who are running for office and that therefore they vote at random, very often voting for the first name on the ballot, rather than voting with discrimination for the best men. It is also urged against the law that voters of the opposite party call for ballots of the majority party and in this way nominate candidates for the party to which they do not belong.

Now, admitting that there is some force in all of these objections, the universal admission that the theory of the general primary is correct is sufficient reason why the law should not be repealed. If a theory of government is correct sensible people will say that the effort of the people should be to correct the machinery by which the theory is to be put into operation, not to abandon the theory. Popular government is successful just in proportion to the ability of the people to govern themselves and the ability to govern must come from experience and practice in government. Democracy means little or nothing to the man who has all his life been kept in ignorance and governed by an autocratic rule. To place the power of self government in the hands of a people of that kind without education or experience is almost certain to prove a failure, because such people have had no experience in governing themselves. To expect a people to learn to govern themselves without practicing government is as unreasonable as to expect a boy to learn to swim without going into the water.

The general primary has been in operation for 10 years. Can anyone say that it has resulted in the elimination of poor men from office? It is well known on the contrary that a large majority of the men who have been nominated and elected have been poor men. Has there been a lower average of integrity or ability in office since the general primary went into effect than before? I do not believe that anyone can honestly claim that. But it is said that people vote for candidates without knowing anything about the men they are voting for. That would be just as true if the candidates were nominated by a convention instead of at a general primary. But it is said that the delegates sent to a convention have the opportunity to judge of the qualifications of the men who are asking for nomination and that they will select those best qualified. To anyone who ever watched the proceedings of an old time political convention such a claim is supremely ridiculous. In those good old days a few political bosses got together in some private room and determined on the nominations. Maybe there were factions. In that case each faction had its bosses and they determined whom their faction would support. When it came to vote, the followers of each faction blindly followed their leaders without knowing anything about the qualifications of the men selected. As a matter of fact a few men dominated both political parties and the masses had nothing to say about it. Whatever else may

be said about the general primary it has knocked out the old time political boss. The proof of that is the fact that every last one of the men who used to manage conventions is dead set against the general primary.

Now I would favor certain changes in the primary law so as to make it easier for the voter to express his choice. I would do away with the separate party ballots at the general primary and allow the voters to select from a general ballot on which would be placed the names of candidates of all the parties. The same rules would govern as at the general election. If a Democrat wanted to vote for Republicans at the primary he could do so, but he could not vote for both candidates. The result would be in my opinion that there would be a much fuller vote for both party tickets. I would also require each candidate to pay a certain amount, which would be used for publicity purposes under the direction of the state. A brief biographical sketch stating the general qualifications of the candidate would be printed in a pamphlet published and distributed by the state and I am not sure but that I would limit the advertising to be done by candidates to this pamphlet, at least so far as state and congressional offices are concerned.

This pamphlet published by the state would be sent to each voter in the state so that he or she might have an opportunity to at least know who the candidates for each of the parties were some weeks before the primary and familiarize themselves with their history. If in any case a candidate or whoever might write the biographical sketch was guilty of a misstatement that was material the law should require that the misstatement should be corrected before publication and circulation and if such correction was not made, the candidate's name should not be permitted to remain on the primary ballot.

This would do away with the objection that the man who has the most money to spend for advertising stands the best show at the primary. To repeal the primary law and go back to the old convention system would be a retrograde movement in popular government. It would immediately restore the old time political boss and his gang of assistants with all the evils that went with that system and which finally caused its overthrow.

The Land Loan Law

A subscriber asks my opinion of the Federal Land Loan Law. I assumed that I had made my position clear on that. It is quite likely that the machinery of the law might be made less cumbersome and less expensive, but as to the purpose of the law and the principle on which it is based I am and have long been strongly favorable to both. This subscriber, who lives well out toward the western edge of the state, says that already the law has been of great benefit to the farmers in that locality. This I readily can believe and am delighted to hear.

There are two great benefits to be derived from the operation of this law; one is that it establishes a level of interest and the other is that it distributes payments so as to relieve the farmer as much as possible of the burden of payment. When control of capital is wholly in private hands rates of interest are always inequitable. Those least able to pay are always charged the highest rates, regardless of the safety of the investment on the part of the money lender. For example, rates of interest in Western Kansas were always from 8 to 10 per cent and often 10 and 12 per cent higher than in Eastern Kansas. This is not because of the fact that security in Western Kansas is bad. Men who have made a business of lending money in that locality for years will tell you that they regard the loans as just as safe as in Eastern Kansas. The fact is that if they did not consider the loans safe they would not lend at all. If the loans are safe then the rate of interest ought to be no higher than in Eastern Kansas or in Missouri or Iowa or Illinois. The money lenders went on the principle of charging all the traffic will bear. They could get a higher rate of interest out there than in Eastern Kansas and they took it. Under the Federal Land Loan Act rates were made even. The farmer in Western Kansas or Western Nebraska or Western Oklahoma pays no

greater rate of interest on his loan from the Land Bank than the farmer in Eastern Kansas or Iowa or Illinois. That is just. I am strongly for the law. If it can be amended so as to make its operation less expensive and more expeditious I am for that, but I would be very much opposed to the repeal of the law.

I have had some letters of complaint from subscribers who say that their loans have been long delayed after they were promised. Whose fault this is I do not know. The operation of the law ought to be prompt. The farmer who applies for a loan thru his local organization as provided by the law, ought to have his farm promptly inspected, the application passed upon and either allowed or rejected at once. If allowed, there should be very little delay in getting the money to the farmer. Sometimes I know that delays are unavoidable. In early days people were exceedingly careless about titles. Often there is an old tax deed outstanding or a deed has been made in which a necessary person did not join, or the same person sometimes signed his name with an initial and sometimes with a full name. Defects in title may cause delay but where it is evident that there are no serious defects, arrangements ought to be made so that the loan may not be delayed while the trifling defects are being corrected. Certainly, I am for the law and for it strong. Make it more workable if possible, but keep it.

A Word About Bulgaria

Bulgaria is situated between north latitude 41 degrees and 31 minutes and 44 degrees and 15 minutes corresponding in latitude to the northern half of Nebraska and southern part of South Dakota. It is bounded on the east by the Black Sea, south by Turkey, west by Serbia and north by Rumania. The great Danube River runs along most of the northern boundary. The area of Bulgaria proper is 24,280 square miles and of eastern Rumania afterward added, 13,800 square miles making the total area of the kingdom 38,080 square miles or approximately half the size of the state of Kansas.

It is a mountainous country for the most part traversed by the Balkan mountains. Forests cover the mountains but the valleys are mostly treeless. Most of the land in Bulgaria belongs to the government and is rented to the peasants for a small rental. Agriculture is the chief industry. Corn and wheat are the leading products but considerable barley, rye, oats and vegetables are grown. The growing of grapes is an important industry in Bulgaria. Minerals such as coal, lead, copper, zinc and cobalt are found in considerable quantities. It has 1200 miles of railroads and most of them are owned by the government. The telegraph and telephone lines are also owned mostly by the government.

Bulgaria has a population of something over 4 millions. Its government is a constitutional monarchy. The sovereign is called the czar and the national assembly is called the Sobranje. There is supposed to be universal manhood suffrage in Bulgaria, but somehow the present sovereign has managed to overrule the evident will of the people and govern like an autocrat. It is generally conceded I think that there is a greater degree of education among the Bulgarians than among any other of the Balkan peoples.

In the Sixth Century the dwellers on the banks of the Volga decided to take possession of the country now included in Bulgaria and they made a thoro job of it. They built up a strong central government and for some time ruled Epirus, Thessaly, Albania and Macedonia and looked forward to the founding of a great Slavonic empire. However, they were conquered by the soldiers of the Byzantine empire and after the fall of that came under the dominion of the Turks. As a result of the war of 1878, between Russia and Turkey, Bulgaria became an independent state with the condition attached that the choice of its chief ruler must be concurred in by the powers of Europe and Turkey. The present czar was selected in 1887. In 1908 Prince Ferdinand declared the country entirely independent of Turkey and assumed the title of czar.

Ferdinand is an Austrian by birth, 57 years old and one of the most remarkable sovereigns of Europe. Being a shrewd schemer he has cherished an ambition to play one great power against another for the purpose of building up a strong Balkan empire. It was in part, at least his planning that brought about the Balkan federation and the war with Turkey in 1911. If there had been no interference by the other European powers that war would have resulted in the elimination of Turkey in Europe. As it was, Turkey had to give up considerable territory, the division of which resulted in the second Balkan war in which Bulgaria was defeated by a union of Greece, Serbia and Rumania.

When the great war broke out the position of Bulgaria was doubtful. Sometimes, it seemed to lean towards the allies and sometimes toward the central powers, altho there is no sort of doubt that Ferdinand was at all times in sympathy with the central powers and dickered with the allies principally for the purpose of getting better terms out of Germany and Austria. When the terms were to his liking negotiations with the allies were broken off and Bulgaria joined forces with the central powers. It is reasonably certain, however, that

the masses of the Bulgarians never have had any heart in this war further than they have, perhaps, a feeling of bitterness toward Serbia. There has always been hostility between these two powers. They have been at war with each other twice within a third of a century and have been together once, in the first Balkan war.

It is rather an anomalous condition when this country while at war with the allies of Bulgaria is not at war with it and the Bulgarian minister is well received at Washington. It is said that the excuse for this is that the Bulgarian people are really friendly to the people of the United States. The greatest higher educational institution in Bulgaria is an American college, known as Roberts college. And it may be said that this college probably is responsible for the fact that the United States and Bulgaria are not at war.

The President's Wheat Veto

President Wilson is, perhaps, the best qualified man in the War to direct the nations of the earth on the road to the stars. What he doesn't know about democracy, self determination of people and a world confederation of autonomous states, all working together in love and harmony for the good of all mankind, is not worth writing or talking about. He can take mankind up above the clouds and show them the kingdom of heaven. We are proud of him. His ideals are high and noble. He has raised international treaties and diplomacy to a higher plane than the world has ever known before. But if the man could just get down below the clouds, down to earth and take a trip out West, into the great wheat producing section of our country and learn conditions as they are and have been for the past 40 years he wouldn't veto another bill providing for a pitiful increase of 20 cents a bushel on wheat. Some Democrats think Wilson knows everything. They believe in his infallibility as much as some Catholics believe in the infallibility of the pope. I believe in the honesty of his purpose and purity of his intentions, but what he doesn't know about doing justice to the farmer and about the various factors which enter into the cost of a bushel or a billion bushels of wheat would fill a good sized volume. The absurdity of his statement that an increase of 20 cents a bushel would increase the cost of a loaf of bread 2 or 3 cents and of a barrel of flour \$2, is ridiculous. If that is the kind of mathematics they teach at Princeton I do not want to send my son to that school.

Steel trust profiteering, packer profiteering, all organized industries making greater net profits than they ever made before, millionaires being turned out faster than ever before; but when the poor unorganized and much exploited farmer had an opportunity for once in a whole life time to get a fair price for his product he is the first and practically the only one to be denied. Under the circumstances it is difficult to write on this subject with moderation, but we desire to be patriotic and lick Germany and we don't want to say anything that will hamper the successful prosecution of the war. But when we have a President who is altruistic and noble minded and working unselfishly to obtain justice and self-government to the downtrodden people of the earth it does seem hard to have him turn face about and deny justice to a large, very important and over exploited element of our own people. Wilson just doesn't know. He had too much to think about and too much to do. Academically, and in dealing with general principles, he is great; when it comes down to concrete things and the application of great principles to particular cases he sometimes shows a weakness. His veto of the bill giving a 20 cent a bushel raise on wheat is a notable instance.

Norman, Okla.

M. P. McNamee.

A Dangerous Book

My friend Andy White of Atchison county sends me a number of extracts from a book which he says has been written by a prominent man of this country and which is being sold to farmers by the thousand. Here are the quotations: On page 91—"We must learn, we freemen, to meet as our fathers did, somehow, somewhere, for consultation. There must be discussion and debate, in which all freely participate." On page 77—"I want the people to come in and take possession of their own premises; for I hold that the government belongs to the people, and that they have a right to that intimate access to it which will determine every turn of its policy." On page 107—"The men who have been ruling America must consent to let the majority into the game." On page 108—"I am not afraid of the American people getting up and doing something. I am only afraid they will not; and when I hear of a popular vote being spoken of as mob government, I feel like telling the man who dares so to speak that he has no right to call himself an American." On page 201—"We have restricted credit, we have restricted opportunity, we have controlled development, and we have come to be one of the worst ruled, one of the most completely controlled and dominated, governments in the civilized world—no longer a government by free opinion by conviction and the vote of the majority, but a government by the opinion and the duress of small men."

I have not seen the book referred to and do not know its author. Andy does not mention his name.

Most of these quotations strike me as nonsense, but they are harmful in that they create false impressions in the minds of the ignorant, unthinking and emotional, and encourage a spirit of mob law. What, for example, does the author mean by saying that he wants the people to come in and take possession of their own premises? Who are the people who are to take possession and to what premises does he refer? Neither is there any sense in the expression, "The men who have been ruling America must consent to let the majority into the game." The majority in this country can get into the game whenever it takes sufficient interest to do so and no power can prevent it.

Our government has faults, no doubt, but with all its faults it, instead of being one of the worst, is the best government on the face of the globe. The talk of this author to the contrary is little less than treason. However, the magnificent way in which the people are standing by their government in the present great emergency is the best answer to that sort of talk.

Dealing With Profiteers

Writing from Perkins, Okla., Mrs. Gertrude Bolles says in part:

In the issue of July 20, you say, "We are entitled to know a few things concerning our candidates, as to where they stand on war, profit and taxes."

1. What difference does it make so long as all taxes are figured into overhead expenses and the consumer has the privilege of paying them?

2. His remedy for increasing cost of living.

What we would rather know is what he is prepared to do with the remedy already pigeonholed in Congress.

3. How the nation is to deal after the war with excessive profits.

That would be enlightening, since every effort to control those same profits for the past 50 years has failed. Every time Congress has undertaken to regulate big business, big business has regulated the regulators. If excessive profits and enormous dividends based on all the traffic will bear is not to continue, that pigeonholed remedy was supposed to reduce those enormous dividends and if Governor Capper wants to prove that he is not a capper for the Wall street game he will get busy with that remedy.

Just what remedy Mrs. Bolles has in mind I do not know.

A Fight to a Finish

Governor Capper's War Platform, as a Nominee for Senator, From His First Campaign Speech, at Halstead, August 8.

Governor Arthur Capper made the first speech, since his nomination as the Republican candidate for United States Senator at the Old Settlers' picnic at Halstead, Kan. Three thousand persons heard him and gave him an ovation. Referring to his candidacy and the coming campaign, Governor Capper said:

"I shall make this campaign on a 'Win-the-War' platform. If I go to Washington I shall go to help in every possible way in a vigorous and determined prosecution of the war. I shall stand for a fight to the finish for a complete victory for world-freedom and for a permanent peace policy. We must not stop fighting until we have destroyed Prussianism and made another war impossible.

"I shall support every measure that will be of advantage in winning the war. It is inconceivable to me that any Kansan elected to serve the people in the councils of the nation shall let politics interfere in any way with his paramount duty. I know I shall have no other purpose than to stand squarely with the President in every effort to push the war to a complete and speedy victory. And most certainly I shall do nothing so monstrous as to block or embarrass legislation of any kind for mere political effect or any supposed party expediency; and in this, I shall be doing, in the main, little if any more than the Republicans in Congress have done consistently in standing by the President in the present emergency, when he and the country most needed their support.

"I shall stand for equality of sacrifice. Wealth must carry its share of the burden, along with our drafted sons and brothers. War profits must be taxed not less than 80 per cent, and big incomes be required to pay their adequate proportion of war costs.

"Profiteering in war supplies and in the necessities of life must be ended. The plunderers and gougers who are taking advantage of the war to rob the people must be kept within bounds or put out of business.

"I shall stand, as I always have stood, for national prohibition, and for national equal suffrage. These are Kansas ideas that are good for the whole people.

"I shall do my best to take to the Senate of the United States the ideas, the aims, the motives that dominate the forward-looking, patriotic people of this state. If I can give adequate expression to the Kansas mind and to Kansas ideals, I know that I shall render a genuine service to you people of Kansas and to the nation."



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Prove our claims. Ride in a Ford equipped with the

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Shock Absorber

We will apply a set for ten days' free trial. At the end of that time we will remove the set without a question and without a cent of cost to you, if you say the word.

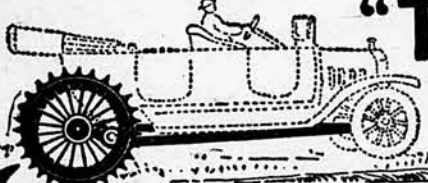
There's no obligation to buy tied onto this offer. If you've never ridden on Hasslers, have a set put on, even though now you don't think you want them. We will take the risk because we know what Hasslers do to a Ford.

Don't take some other fellow's word for this. Try Hasslers yourself. You will "try anything once,"—there is no risk or trouble in this offer for you.

Besides making your Ford ride like a \$2,000 car, Hasslers save tires, gasoline, reduce up-keep one-third, and increase the resale value of your car. Nearly a million of the Patented Hasslers now in use.

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Here's a Tractor Attachment for Ford Automobiles that fills a need on every farm—a real all purpose machine. It not only plows; it harrows; it sows; it reaps and it hauls. There's a multitude of tasks it will perform on your farm.

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has a place in your farm equipment. No matter how large or small your farm, no matter if you own or expect to own a large tractor, you have a place for the GOULD. The investment is very small. It is not confined to one particular line of work but will operate where a heavy tractor cannot. Any person on the farm, from your boy or girl up, can operate it—and do the work of four horses. Thirty or forty minutes only are required to attach or detach.

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On page 11 of our catalog, "Tractor Farming With a Ford," is outlined a work table compiled on the actual tractor draw bar pull of the Ford car when pulling all sizes of single and gang plows. It gives the soil, the number of plows of average sizes, and the conditions under which they can be worked successfully. It also fully describes the GOULD and sets forth plainly just what it can be expected to do for you. We do not make the mistake of over estimating the GOULD but sell it only on the basis of what it will really do. Send today and get your copy of this interesting book on FORD farm power.

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20 Railroad Street (Incorporated 1905) Kellogg, Iowa
We also make IOWA Engine Cutters and Silo Fillers and GOULD Balance Slide Valves for Steam Tractor Engines.

Help Save the Canadian Crops

When Our Own Harvest Requirements are Completed

United States Help Badly Needed

Harvest Hands Wanted

Military demands from a limited population have made such a scarcity of farm help in Canada that the appeal of the Canadian Government to the United States Government for

Help to Harvest the Canadian Grain Crop of 1918

Meets with a request for all available assistance to go forward as soon as our own crop is secured.

The Allied Armies must be fed and therefore it is necessary to save every bit of the crop of the Continent—American and Canadian. Those who respond to this appeal will get a

Warm Welcome, Good Wages, Good Board and Find Comfortable Homes

A card entitling the holder to a rate of one cent per mile from Canadian Boundary Points to Destination and return will be given to all Harvest Applicants. Every facility will be afforded for admission into Canada and return to the United States. Information as to wages, railway rates and routes, may be had from the

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Branches at Dodge City, Hays, Hutchinson, Kansas City, Parsons, Topeka, Wichita.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Corn Crop is Injured. Small Grain Acreage Will Increase. Harvesting the Prairie Hay. Alfalfa in the Barn. Supply of Stock Water is Short. The Limit for Deep Wells.

OF COURSE all know what happened to the corn in the week which ended August 10. In this locality there is some corn which will make 15 bushels to the acre but it is in exceptionally favored fields. The great bulk of the upland corn is virtually a failure; not quite so bad a failure as in 1913, it is true, but aside from that it is the worst failure I have seen here in the 22 years I have lived in Kansas. In many of the upland fields there will be 5 or 6 bushels of nubbins to the acre which will help considerably in making cattle feed.

On this farm there are two fields which will come under the head of upland fields noted in the foregoing paragraph. They will make 5 or 6 bushels of nubbins to the acre. The other field lies south of the creek on land of a moister nature and this field now looks good for 10 to 15 bushels to the acre. Rain at once would not make much more while continued drouth might lower even this low estimate. This means there will be but little livestock fattened on this farm this winter.

It is most fortunate that this county had half the cultivated land in small grain crops this year. This means that we have raised half a crop anyway, for the small grain was fully up to the normal yield and wheat was even better. It also means that the acreage sown to wheat will be larger than was planned; if the fall is favorable a large acreage of wheat will be sown where the corn is cut off. Corn will be cut more than commonly early and all cornfields are free from grass and weeds and the soil is light and loose; it will take much less work than usual to fit corn stubble for wheat this fall.

I presume that travelers along the road which leads by Jayhawker farm think that the man who lives there must be "batty" to build a new corn-crib when there will be so little corn to put in it. To tell the truth, when the crib was started it looked as if we were going to raise some corn but in any event we should have built as we did. We had to have half the space to hold the wheat, oats and rye and while building that it was best and cheapest to finish it out right with a crib for we are going to need that crib some day.

A very large amount of prairie hay acreage was harvested here this week. Some of it is being shipped but the most of it is going into barns to be held; not for a higher price, it is true, for the present price is high enough even for the most grasping hay owner but because to send in too much at once would break the market. Besides cars for hay shipments are not available in large quantities. Enough are furnished to keep the city demand for hay supplied but the city hay dealers are not getting so much to put in store as they usually do. No. 1 prairie hay is selling for \$26.50 a ton in Kansas City at this writing; of this amount at least \$10 a ton must be deducted for necessary expenses leaving the owner of the hay \$16 a ton for his product.

The average upland prairie hay meadow is this year turning off from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ton to the acre. If the owner hires the hay mowed, raked, swept in and put in the bale it will cost him \$5 a ton this year providing the hay makes about 1,500 pounds to the acre; if it makes less, \$6 a ton is charged. The hauling charges are 40 cents a ton a mile and the average haul is 5 miles making another \$2 a ton to be added. The freight and commission charges to Kansas City are \$3.50 a ton since the increased freight rates took effect. So that it probably will take nearer \$11 a ton than \$10 of the \$26.50 that the hay owner gets in Kansas City. This allows the hay

owner a much better profit than in former times when a big tonnage was handled at \$9 a ton or less.

We have not begun haying on this farm yet. We will have the hay baled, of course, because we cannot afford to feed hay worth \$18 a ton right on the farm to stock when the cornfields are full of better feed which will be wasted if not cut and fed as roughness. The young man who has always done our baling is in France and other balers were engaged. I think we shall be able to get one this coming week for work in some of the larger fields is about done. We waited a little on the hay this year, too, thinking it would rain and freshen the grass up, beside making a larger tonnage. But it has not done so and it begins to look as if the quicker the hay was put up now, the better. It will be a shorter job this year than usual unless bad weather intervenes for we are not expecting more than 1,500 pounds to the acre if we get that.

Luckily we have the half of the barn devoted to alfalfa about two-thirds full. This will make good feed for the calves should we conclude to fatten some again this winter. It will also take the place of both hay and grain for the horses in the winter but alfalfa is now so high in price—that I suspect at least half their roughness will be composed of corn or kafir fodder. The third crop of alfalfa is still standing in the field; one field is too light to harvest while the other would make about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a ton to the acre. We left it hoping that it would make a seed crop but it doesn't seem to be making much seed. It is on upland and I think it was too dry even to produce blooms; when alfalfa fails to produce seed because it is too dry you may know that it is dry indeed.

The water supply for stock is giving concern and trouble to many who have large numbers of cattle. The surface water in the upper reaches of the creeks and in the pasture ponds is about all gone and the wells must be drawn upon. But the wells are supplying less water than they did in the noted dry year of 1913; not since June 1916, have we had a rain which reached down below the top 18 inches of soil so that the strata which supplies the wells has not been given any moisture for more than two years. Where the wells fail there are just two things to be done; ship out the cattle or supply them by hauling in tanks as water is hauled to threshing engines. It is much better to haul water to stock than to drive them to it even if the water is not far away. A neighbor who had cattle in a pasture but little more than 80 rods from a good well tried driving them to the well when the water in the pasture failed but he soon gave that up and began hauling the water to them. He said that it was quicker and easier for him to haul the water than to drive the cattle to it and that the cattle did much better when water was kept in a tank where they could get it when they pleased. When cattle are driven to water many of the smaller ones do not get all they want.

I know many will say, "Why don't the farmers in that part of the country put down deep drilled wells and so make sure of an everlasting water supply?" The main reason is, that after the first water supply is past at about 20 to 25 feet very little more water is encountered for about 100 feet. Then plenty is struck in most locations but almost invariably it is salt. In all the drilling done by oil prospectors in this county I have yet to hear of but one who found fresh water after leaving the top strata. There is said to be an inexhaustible supply of fresh water under this country at a depth of 1,700 to 1,800 feet, but that is a little too deep for the average farmer to go. As one of the first settlers in the West said when a traveler asked him why he hauled water "Stranger, it ain't any further to water sideways than it is straight down."

Vote in Primary is Large

Governor Capper's Plurality is More than 70,000 without the Soldier Vote Which Will Increase This Lead

THE VOTE in the recent primary was very large and proved a great surprise to those who had predicted a different result. Interest of course centered in the returns for U. S. Senator and the vote in the governor's race. Unofficial reports received before Monday on U. S. Senator and on the governor's race indicated the following results:

REPUBLICAN VOTE—U. S. SENATOR

Arthur Capper 101,290
W. R. Stubbs 31,228
Charles F. Scott 24,621
J. L. Bristow 13,695

DEMOCRATIC VOTE—U. S. SENATOR

William H. Thompson 28,362
George W. Marble 9,136

SOCIALIST VOTE—U. S. SENATOR

Eva Harding 9,136

REPUBLICAN VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

Henry Allen 93,122
W. Y. Morgan 36,772
S. M. Brewster 19,279
James A. Troutman 11,076

DEMOCRATIC VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

W. C. Lansdon 25,091
Harry Gray 10,832

SOCIALIST VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

George W. Kleihege 1,216

These are the returns as tabulated in the office of the secretary of state and which the state canvassing board will check over and verify at its meeting this week. The returns given here do not include the soldier vote which will be reported later.

Every County for Capper

On the face of these returns, without the soldier vote, Governor Capper has a plurality of 70,062, and a majority over all Republican candidates for United States Senator of 31,746. The count of the soldier vote so far is very strong for Governor Capper, which will put his plurality several hundred above the figures given for the state. Governor Capper carried every county in Kansas with a handsome majority.

The tremendous vote cast for him shows that the people of the state appreciate the excellent work he has done for Kansas during his administration. He has dared to stand at all times for the right and to champion the cause of the common people. No combination of designing politicians or greedy business interests has ever been able to frighten him. Among his competitors for the nomination on the Republican ticket were distinguished and able men, but it was no accident that he won so easily over such a field of opponents. It was because the people of the state felt that he had been true to their interests and saw no reason why he should not be continued in public service. His vote which is the largest ever given any political candidate in the state is as great a compliment as could be given any public servant.

More Than 200,000 Votes Cast

The primary election was a surprise in a great many respects.

First, Governor Capper himself got more votes than the total that some of the politicians had figured would be cast. One hundred thousand was the maximum set by some of the political forecasters; Governor Capper's vote alone was 101,290, with some soldier votes still to be added. The highest total vote any of the political forecasters predicted was 150,000 and all expressed doubt that it would reach that figure, because of the absence of 50,000 male voters in the army, few of whom could vote. The total vote cast for Senator, the army camps excluded, was 217,378.

The governorship race also was interesting, but neither in total vote, number of counties carried, plurality or majority did Mr. Allen's figures quite approach those of Governor Capper. Mr. Allen's total vote was 93,122, his plurality 56,400 and his majority 25,045. There were 12,210 votes more cast by Republicans and Democrats for Senator than for governor. The number of votes received by the governorship candidates, both Republican and Democratic, was 196,122. Added to this were 1,216 votes cast for the Socialist candidate, making the total number of votes of all parties for governor, 197,338.

Only the totals on United States Senator and governor could be had

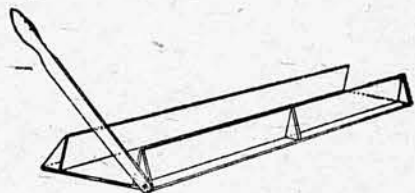
yesterday, and to get these several members of the force in the secretary of state's office had to forego a Saturday half holiday, which the strenuous work of the week would justify.

It is thought that the returns from all of the military camps over the country will be in for tabulation at an early date. Telegrams to Governor Capper from several of these camps stated that no elections were held.

Harvesting the Grain Sorghums

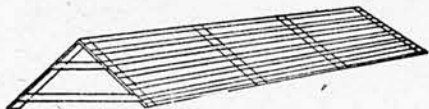
(Continued from Page 1.)

more before threshing, much less trouble will be experienced with heating than if the threshing is done soon after harvesting. The grain sorghums heat very readily, and great losses occur every year from this cause. Therefore, it is important to give careful attention to thoroughly curing the grain before threshing. Threshed grain should be stored in well ventilated bins. A ventilating bin is made in much the same way as any ordinary grain bin. Should you have on hand an ordinary grain bin, it can be ventilated with very little extra trouble by making a



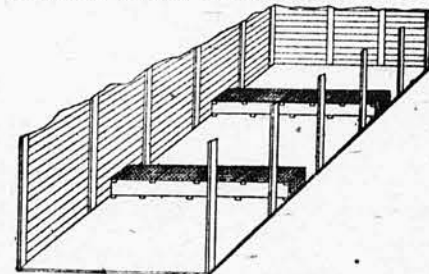
A Convenient Box Header.

ventilator and placing it at the bottom of your bin and sawing out a space on each side opposite the end of the ventilator to give a free circulation of air. The ventilators are made by taking two pieces of 1 by 6's as long as the bin from outside to outside. Place these pieces of 1 by 6's at least 10 inches apart and connect them by nailing strips about 2 feet apart on the edges of the planks, covering the top surface over the strips and ends with heavy fly-screening. Saw out a space in each end of the bin and place the ventilator on the bottom of the bin with the ends extending thru this sawed-out space. The ventilator should be placed on 1-inch strips to hold it off the floor of



A-Shaped Rack for Stacking Heads.

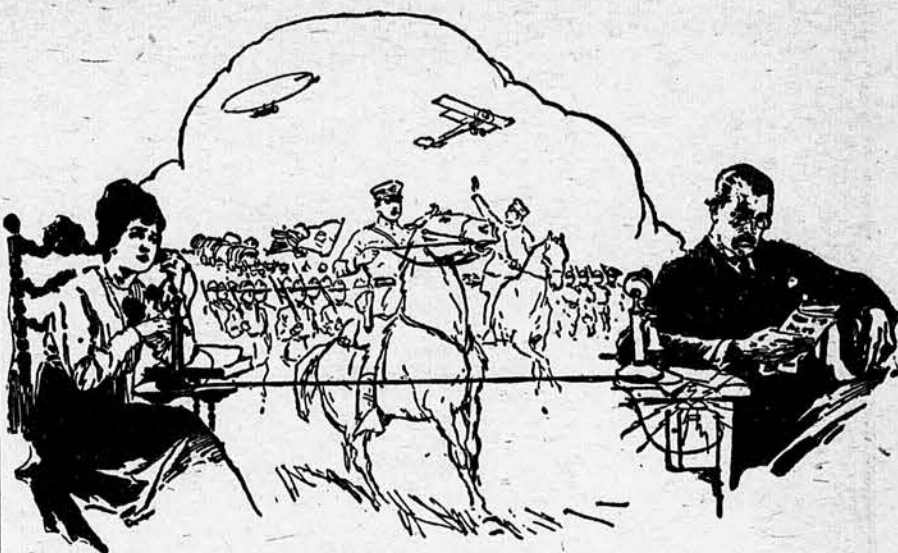
the bin in order to permit air to circulate at the bottom. Do not place your bin close to a wall so as to close the ends of the ventilator or stack anything against the bin and thus close the ventilators but leave the ends open so that the air may have a chance to circulate thru the ventilator and pass up thru the grain. If you have a large bin, you can put two or three ventilators in the bin. As a rule they should be placed from 2 to 3 feet apart depending upon the depth of the bin. It is better not to have the bins more than 6 feet in depth. Grain may be stored



Plan for a Good Ventilating Bin.

in sacks and stacked away, provided too many sacks are not stacked together and there is a free circulation of air around the sacks.

The fodder or stover of the grain sorghums may be stored as you would store any ordinary hay without danger of heating or spoiling. Some have stored the stover by stacking it on end in long ricks. When mowed for hay, the grain sorghums should be well cured in the field before stacking.



Holding Up the Nation's Defense

The telephone played a tremendous part in this Nation's mobilization for war. It continues vital to the Government's program.

At the same time it has remained at the service of the whole people whose demands upon it grow apace with that of the Government.

The public is entitled to the best service that it is possible to render. But the public has a partnership in the responsibility for good telephone service.

It takes three to make any telephone connection: the person calling, the company, and the person called. Without the co-operation of all three the service suffers.

The telephone company can make the connection, but no words

can be heard at one end of the line which are not properly spoken into the transmitter at the other. The relation between the speaker and the hearer is the same as the relation between the orator and his audience. It cannot be maintained if the orator turns his back to the listeners or if the audience is inattentive.

Telephone traffic must be kept moving. Speak distinctly—answer promptly—and release the line as quickly as possible. Don't continue reading when the bell rings.

These seem little things to ask the individual telephone subscriber, but when the individual is multiplied by millions all over this country, it is easy to see how important it is that all should co-operate.



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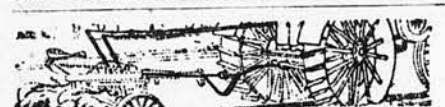
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They Go from Far and Near

Nothing was Lacking at That Inter-county Picnic

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

SAMBO, I'll bet you five bones I've got a watermelon you can't eat at one sitting."

It was Rastus, the champion watermelon producer, who spoke. He had just won the grand championship at the state fair, following close upon numerous other winnings. Sambo had distinguished himself as a great consumer, but here was one melon which Rastus thought would be too much for him.

"Give me one hour's time for preparation and I will return and let you know what I will do," Sambo replied. Right on the minute he returned and called the bet. He ate the melon. Then Rastus asked for an explanation of his hour's preparation.

"It was like this, Rastus," said Sambo. "I saw that melon. It looked good, but mighty big, so I thought 'safety first' and I walked down to the market and bought two melons the size of yours and ate 'em. I then knew I could eat yours."



Lillian Milburn

Like Sambo, we never know what we can do until we try. This is true of Capper Pig club boys and Capper Poultry club girls. You should have heard those club members at the inter-county picnic near DeSoto, Johnson county. They surprised themselves. They surprised their parents and all of their grown-up relatives at the picnic. They surprised me and they surprised Mr. Case, too. Why they simply carried that crowd away! There wasn't a slow minute during the picnic from beginning to end.

The Program

All the members of both of the Johnson county clubs were present; there were nine pig club boys from Douglas county and all of the girls but one; the Miami county club also was represented. Every club member who took part in the program had something worth while to say. In a report of the meeting one of the DeSoto papers said that the boys and girls surprised their elders by expressing themselves in such a businesslike way and that everyone can easily see what the club work is doing for these young people. Then the writer made special mention of Leonard White, the 12 year old orator of the Johnson county club. Leonard fully deserves the name. He thrilled his audience with ideals of patriotism and words of praise for the Capper Pig and Poultry clubs, telling about the many opportunities which the club work opens up to its members in business training, friendship and community uplift. Then he praised Arthur Capper for his thoughtfulness for the young folks in lending them money on their own notes and making these opportunities possible.

The program followed a delicious picnic dinner. It began with a flag salute given by the Johnson county boys and girls. Then everyone sang "America," and you may be sure the woods resounded with the patriotic hymn for there were 250 persons present and everyone did his best to make the picnic a success. An organ had been moved from the grange hall and accompaniments were played on this. Recitations and addresses were given by the boys and girls underneath a huge American flag suspended from two walnut trees. Mr. Case made the

opening address. Other features of the program were these: recitation, Hazel Leffmann; instrumental music, Gertrude Brazil, Douglas county; reading, Helen and Merlyn Andrew; recitation, Mabel Hardy; reading, Thelma Deay, Douglas county; vocal solo, Mrs. Lettie White; reading, Fred Smith, Douglas county; club talk, Leonard White; talk by the poultry club secretary; talk by Lillian Milburn, leader of Douglas county poultry club; talk by Ollie Osborn, leader of Johnson county poultry club; talk by Harry S. Wilson, emergency demonstration agent, Johnson county; talks by John F. Case and each of the pig club county leaders; flag drill by the Johnson county clubs.

After the program there was a ball game between the Johnson county club boys and a combination team, made up of visitors from the other counties. The score was 8 to 7, in favor of the visitors.

Another Big Meeting

Since the inter-county meeting, Johnson county has held another big affair. Here is what Ollie Osborn, leader of the Johnson county poultry club, has to say about it: "Johnson county pep! Well, I guess it surely was put to the test when 80 Johnson county Capper club folks gathered at the home of Leone Moll Saturday evening to hold the regular meeting of the pig and poultry clubs. There was a very dark cloud in the north and it was lightning and looked so stormy that we were afraid only a few who lived near would come but to our surprise there wasn't a club family that wasn't represented." Games, a program, business meeting and refreshments which were all excellent made those who came glad they hadn't let the possibility of rain keep them at home.

There have been good meetings in several other counties. In Pratt county the pig and poultry clubs met together and in Clay county the girls gave an excellent patriotic program at the home of Inis Van Scoyoc. Invitations will be sent to the club members in Dickinson and Washington counties to attend the next meeting. Crawford county girls held another all day picnic at Lincoln Park, Pittsburg. All of the 10 members and their parents were present, the crowd numbering more than half a hundred. The event was especially in honor of Helen Hosford, who won the county leader's prize in the contest for 1917. A short program was given late in the afternoon. Just by chance Governor Capper was in Pittsburg at the time of the meeting. He gave a short talk to the club folks, pointing out the importance of poultry raising to solve the food problems of wartime. He said that he regards the pig and poultry clubs as among the most important things with which he has been concerned in his 53 years in Kansas. Then he eulogized the typical Kansas girl, the one who is a helpmeet and home-maker rather than a fashion plate and home mortgager.

Beef Exports Break Record

Exports of beef products from the United States aggregated 96,982,000 pounds during May, 1918, which is the highest figure ever reached in one month in the history of the country. More than 96 per cent of the total went to the four European allies. Their diminished livestock production largely accounts for the increased demand, and explains the need for beef conservation in the United States.

Tractors and deep tillage will pay.



It was a Jolly Crowd and a Big Crowd That Met in Jewett's Grove Near DeSoto for an Inter-county Picnic of Pig and Poultry Clubs.

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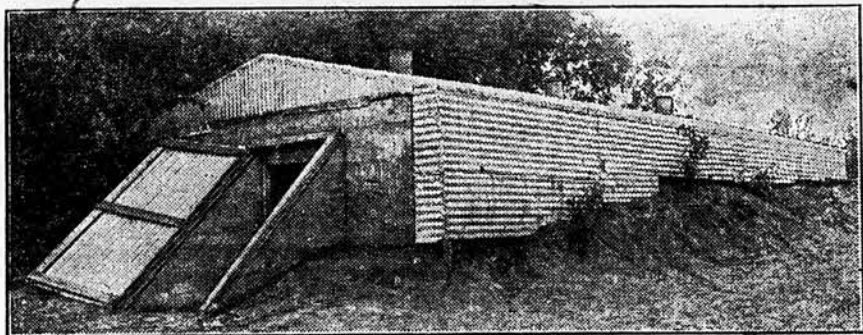
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Some territory open for live dealers

Let's Store the Surplus

Relieving Transportation Will Aid in Winning the War

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT



MILLIONS OF bushels of food were lost in the United States last year because they were not properly cared for. As a patriotic duty every American should provide against waste this year. To produce food is not sufficient. The farmer who works hard in raising crops but makes no provision to conserve them is as unwise as the man who built his house upon the sand.

All summer the housewife has been canning and drying fruits and vegetables. Storage of certain kinds of products is even more essential. Stored fruits and vegetables are classed as fresh products. To maintain health they are as necessary a part of the diet thru the winter months as in the summer time.

The farmer who has a storage house not only saves waste—he relieves transportation and helps keep prices right. Private storage of fruits and vegetables will save concentrated food stuffs for international consumption. The producer who sells all of his supply of potatoes, apples or fall garden products only to be compelled to buy some of them back later in the season is causing himself unnecessary expense and his folly results in waste of labor to the nation. Often in the early fall the market is glutted with apples and potatoes. If every farmer who has more than he can use would put his surplus away, this would tend to make prices stable.

The principal means of storing are the house cellar, the pit, the outside cellar and the storage house. Each is adaptable to special conditions.

The Outside Cellar

One of the best means of storing fruits and vegetables for family use is the outside cellar or cave. This method is far superior to storage in the house cellar, where losses from wilt, rot and mold are enormous and the odors given off detrimental to the health of the family. These bad results are not common to the outside cellar.

A type of storage cellar best adapted to Kansas conditions where temperatures are low in the winter is the cellar built partly under ground. For this kind of a cellar an excavation should be made in the side of a hill and the dirt used for covering the roof and for banking against the sides of the structure. To build the frame, posts should be erected in rows in the bottom of the excavation near the dirt walls. The posts should be sawed off at uniform height, plates placed on the top and the rafters erected on the plates. Leaving space for the door, the rest of the structure should be boarded up. If one has scrap lumber and does not wish to go to any expense, this may be used. Yellow pine lumber is as cheap and as serviceable as any that can be bought. All the structure, except the door, should be covered with

dirt or sod. Corn fodder or straw will also serve as a covering. In building a storage house the farmer should consider his needs. If the walls of the outside cellar are built of hollow concrete blocks a more permanent structure results. The outside portion may be of frame with sawdust or shavings packed in the space between the rafters. Building paper used in the roof and walls of the storage house aids in insulating. A cellar built entirely of concrete, brick, tile or stone has more lasting qualities than the frame structure.

An excellent example of a storage house for the producer who wishes to store large quantities of his produce is provided in the cave built in the hillside on the horticultural farm at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

"In selecting this spot provision was made for good ventilation and constant temperature," said Prof. M. F. Ahearn, who took me to the cave and explained its construction.

Built on Natural Ledge of Rock

This outdoor cellar is built on a northeast slope, having a fall of about 2 feet in 10, thus offering advantages in construction and temperature. A natural ledge of rock furnished a solid foundation. A thin coating of concrete was run over this to form a smooth floor and to keep out moisture. Eight inch tile was placed under the floor of the cave and laid as for ordinary drainage, opening 50 feet from the storage room and covered with heavy wire screen to keep animals out. The tile was laid 2 feet under ground and has sufficient slope to serve as a drain from the cave. Under the cave floor the 8 inch tile is connected with two 4 inch cross tiles. By means of elbows, these 4 inch tiles are brought to the surface of the cave floor, making four openings, located 7½ feet from the ends of the cave, and 2 feet from the side walls. To complete the ventilation, three 10 inch tiles were imbedded, flange down, in the roof. Covers for these tiles were made by nailing boards together "A" shaped, leaving the ends open. Thus water is excluded but not air. One tile is in the center of the roof and the others 3 feet from the ends. The upper ventilators draw the air entering below thru the entire area of the storage room.

The cave is 24 feet long, 12 feet, 6 inches wide and 7 feet high. The side walls which are of concrete are 8 inches thick. They are made of 1 part cement, 3 parts sand and 5 parts crushed stone. Inside, the walls are finished with a coating ½ inch thick of 1 part cement, 1 part screened sand, troweled smooth with a steel trowel.

The slab forming the top of the cave is 8½ inches thick and is of concrete: 1 part cement, 2 parts sand, 4

(Continued on Page 12.)



Provision for Good Ventilation and Constant Temperature was Made in Selecting the Site for This Cave at the Kansas State Agricultural College.



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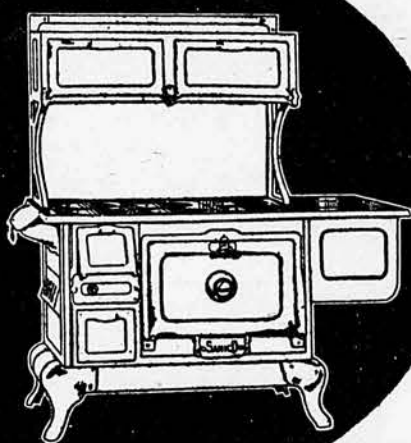


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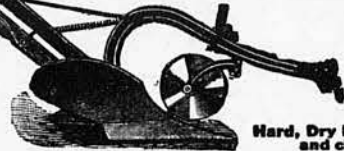
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With the Home Makers

It's Easy to Save Sugar with These Substitute Recipes

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT



Watching a Food Demonstration. Farm Women are Much Interested in the Conservation Lectures by the Women Agents.

TRY IT," invited Miss Brown, as she deftly improvised a paper spoon from a fresh piece of stationery and placed a jelly glass before me. The jelly glass did not contain jelly, but a sample of maple tapioca pudding which Mrs. Marjorie Kimble, emergency demonstration agent of Riley county, had just tried out. The pudding was made according to a sugarless wartime recipe, which had originally called for maple sirup as the sugar substitute. As maple sirup is expensive and beyond the wartime pocketbook of most housewives, Mrs. Kimble had set about to make a further substitution for sugar and in this pudding corn sirup with mapleine flavoring was used.

I pronounced the sample delicious and meant it, too. Then Miss Brown—Frances L. Brown, state leader in home demonstration work—left me in charge of her assistants as she was just preparing to leave Manhattan for a trip over the state.

"And so you'd like to have the maple tapioca pudding recipe?" Mrs. Kimble asked, and then she gave me the following formula:

2½ cups of milk, 1 cup of corn sirup, ¼ teaspoon of mapleine, 1½ tablespoons of butter, ¼ teaspoon of salt, 7 tablespoons of minute tapioca, 5 tablespoons of cornmeal, ½ cup of thin cream.

Use the top from a quart of milk; scald the milk; sprinkle in the dry ingredients. Cook in a double boiler until the tapioca is transparent. Add sirup, flavoring and butter. Pour into a buttered baking dish. Over the top pour the cream. Do not stir. Bake in a slow oven about 1 hour. This is an economical pudding, its total cost being 20 cents. This amount will serve 12 persons. Consisting largely of milk, this pudding is very nourishing. Even skim milk is rich in protein and is therefore a substitute for meat. We should use more of it in planning our menus. Many persons do not like to drink milk, but find a pudding or a custard in which milk is one of the chief ingredients very appetizing.

Demonstrations and lectures which Mrs. Kimble has been giving thruout Riley county recently have included sugarless recipes. The large numbers in which women, both of the towns and the rural communities, attend these meetings, shows their eagerness to co-operate with the Food Administration and to learn the best methods of substituting. Then, too, Mrs. Kimble has the faculty of throwing her personality into a demonstration, varying it and adding new points every time she gives it. The community kitchen in the junior high school at Manhattan where lectures for the women of that community are given is always crowded to its capacity. Every two weeks both men and women of the negro race, also, give evidence of their eagerness to carry out the regulations of the Food Administration by their large attendance at demonstrations given especially for their benefit in Manhattan.

Here are some of the sugar substitute recipes which Mrs. Kimble demonstrates. In all of these the measurements are level.

Honey, Rice Flour Sponge Cake: ¼ cup of sugar; ½ cup of honey; ¾ cup of rice flour; speck of salt (¼ teaspoon); 4 eggs. Boil the sugar and honey until the mixture threads. Cool and pour on to the beaten yolks. Add flour and salt and fold in the beaten whites. Bake in a moderate oven.

Honey Drop Cakes: ½ cup of honey; 3 tablespoons of butter; 2 eggs; 1 cup of rice flour; 2 tablespoons of baking powder; speck of salt. Melt the butter; add the honey and the eggs. Beat and add dry ingredients.

These drop cakes are very good and are especially pleasing to the children.

Having children of her own, Mrs. Kimble has worked out the following recipe for wartime candy:

Two cups of corn sirup; 1 teaspoon of water. Boil 15 minutes; add ½ teaspoon of soda; boil until brittle when dropped into water. Remove from the fire; add 2 tablespoons of vinegar; cool and pull.

And these oatmeal cookies are crisp and delicious:

Three cups of oatmeal; 3 cups of rice flour; 1 cup of corn sirup; 1 cup of molasses; ¼ cup of fat; 2 eggs; 1 teaspoon of salt; 1 teaspoon of cinnamon; 2 teaspoons of soda; 5 tablespoons of milk; 1 cup of raisins; 1 cup of nuts, if desired.

Fifteen counties in Kansas now have emergency demonstration agents and there are eight such agents in cities in Kansas. All of these women have been employed since the war began. As their title shows, their positions are a part of an emergency proposition. The demonstrations and lectures which they give before farm and home institutes and various women's organizations deal particularly with wartime needs and teach how best to put into practice the regulations of our government. These representatives are the agents; the women in the home are the demonstrators and should pass on to their neighbors what they have learned from the agents.

Dresses for Everyday

The white linen or pique collar of ladies' dress, 8813, is very attractively shaped and it follows the surplice closing to the left side front. Sizes 36.



38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Misses' or small women's dress, 8821 has the simplest kind of a straight vest set in at the front of the waist, forming a square neckline. Sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each.

There is no deferred classification in food conservation. We are all in Class 1; all in camp, and ready to go "over the top" when we must further conserve.

Experimenting with Poultry

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

We live in what is perhaps the most wooded county in the state. This is a decided advantage in securing fuel and native lumber. It is a drawback in many places to the raising of chickens. Crows and hawks get many of the small ones. Coyotes and foxes bother the larger ones. One woman raised 200 Barred Plymouth Rocks to the average of a pound apiece. Each evening's count showed so many missing that she decided to sell them at 27 cents a pound. As an experiment, we bought 115 pounds.

These chickens are housed in a piano box mounted on a sled. It has a double wire front and a door that shuts the chickens in securely. We draw the sled around in the wheat field and find, at night, that the chickens' crops are full of wheat and grasshoppers. Grasshoppers are so plentiful that they are eating leaves from lower branches of the apple trees. Our next move of the coop is going to take it to the orchard. We may not profit much by this purchase but we shall not have much expense in feeding the chickens. We plan to caponize the 40 or more cockerels this week and feed them for market or home consumption.

It is difficult to tell what per cent of a crop of apples we have in this locality. Probably the government report that places the estimate at 34 per cent is correct. Our apples are hanging in haphazard fashion—hit and miss may express the situation in better words. Where trees meet so that one's branches may have helped to protect another or may have helped to fertilize the blossoms, the limbs are sometimes loaded and the remainder of the tree almost lacking in fruit.

Jonathans are now in prime condition for jelly making. The wild green crab is about as good. A combination of the two boiled in enough water to cover will produce a juice that will jell with much less than an equal amount of sugar. We find these wild green crabs in the pasture as we go back and forth to pump water for cattle.

Scarcity of fruit and high prices have resulted in more use of wild fruits. The wild gooseberries were eagerly sought in spite of their sugar requirements. There is even more diligent search for wild plums and grapes. We felt like cautioning the strangers who picked the wild grapes by the gate. Poison ivy is there and elsewhere climbing the same trees.

As we have had a recent experience with poison ivy, the subject was uppermost in mind. One of the children poisoned his face. The skin itched and burned and his face was so swollen that his eyes were half closed. When he first complained of the itching sensation we had him use a wash of soda solution. As it became evident that he was poisoned, we used a carbolic acid solution. If we had had sugar of lead, we should have used that instead of the acid. Either in solution or dry, sugar of lead is said to be as good a remedy for poisoning from ivy as any known.

Like many other farmers, we have lost our hired man. He is now in camp. His absence makes less work in the house but causes more out of door tasks for all of us. Many of the chores a fair-sized boy could do. Such boys are at a premium now, however. A neighbor's son received \$4 a day for hauling drinking water to threshers. His younger brother has earned more than \$5 a day picking up potatoes. One urgent need follows another so we have little expectation that we can hire a boy.

These out of door tasks are usually a help to a good appetite, good sleep and resulting good health. They take the time, however, that we now feel should be used in preparing the children's school clothes. The first Monday in September is not far away.

The Kickapoo is a Live Club

I am a member of the Kickapoo canning club and was its president during the first year. Four or five years previous to 1917 the women of three adjoining school districts responded very gladly to the call of Mrs. J. I. Bonar

of Kickapoo to meet at her home to form a canning club. The club was to be purely social and everyone was welcome to come with needlework and spend an afternoon of relaxation and enjoyment. We met every two weeks at the homes of different members. This neighborhood was a most unsocial community, and the club came just in time to save us from stagnation. Besides the regular meetings, upon several occasions extra gatherings were held for Washington's birthday, showers and wedding anniversaries.

Then our county farm bureau agent, I. N. Chapman, suggested a year ago that we make our club into a combined needle and mother-daughter canning club to meet every two weeks, alternating the meetings so we might enjoy a social afternoon one time and the next spend the afternoon in canning work, demonstrations to be given by Mrs. Chapman and other members of our club. We made an exhibit last fall showing the result of our labors and it was very gratifying. We had always been proud of our canned fruits and preserves but on this occasion we showed canned peas, string beans, beets, carrots, cauliflower, cabbage, kraut, tomatoes with okra, tomatoes and corn, and sweet potatoes. We also had very good success with fresh fish, spring chicken, fresh pork and beef at butchering time. Our club was the smallest in the county, and there were 15 clubs, so we felt we had done well. Our equipment was very common, as most of the members used wash boilers or lard cans for the boiling. I used a new galvanized garbage can. Only one member had a commercial canner.

We needed no encouragement or urging to go on with the work this year and we expect this fall to can more soup and meats. The county clubs federated and made plans for county work this year, but, owing to the illness of the president not a great deal was accomplished. However, the effort made resulted in introducing the housewives of the northern portion of the county to those of the south, which broadened our horizon. We have a woman county leader of our own now, and no doubt we will hear big things from Leavenworth county before winter.

Mrs. Sam Ellerman of Potter gave an instructive demonstration on "Cheese Making at Home," at the annual meeting of the county federation in June, and her recipe was taken from the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Our club has done Red Cross sewing in connection with other work; some of the clubs have bought Liberty Bonds, adopted French orphans, sent eggs to boys in camp, canned fruits for the soldiers and held Red Cross auctions. Ruth Groves Mosse.

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For Our Young Readers

The Italian Spends Much of His Life Outdoors

BY CECILE DAVIS

AMERICAN BOYS and girls are deeply interested in our allies across the sea. Don't you often wonder how they live and what they do? Italy, that country of mirth and charm when not war-ridden, appeals to the imagination of every boy and girl.

But life in Italy is quite different from life in our United States. Would you think you had a really true home if you merely slept in it and a part of the time ate in it? I am sure I shouldn't, but the Italian people think very little about the comforts of home. They use it chiefly as a place to eat and sleep, spending the greater part of their time in the streets, in the cafe, and at the theater.

Rich and Poor Under One Roof

Here, in the United States, we love cozy, comfortable homes, but in Italy the upper classes live in vast palaces, very stately and grand perhaps, but far too big to be made comfortable, particularly in the winter. Then the children shiver in the great bare, carpetless rooms, with chilly marble floors covered only with a few rugs, and at one side a small fireplace with a smaller fire. If they find the warmth insufficient, and I think they surely would, they are supplied with a small vessel of earthenware in which is a handful of hot cinders over which they may warm their hands. In summer, however, the same rooms are delightful.

Not many American boys and girls would care to live as the Italians do, that is, rich and poor under one roof. A great house is divided into flats, each occupying one story. The finer parts of the building are often inhabited by people of great wealth, while the garrets above and the cellars below swarm with wretched creatures, who often have not enough to eat. These poor people see splendid equipages drive up to their own doors, every day, and costly food brought upstairs for great banquets. At night they see

ladies glittering with jewels enter the house, and hear the strains of dance music, while they themselves are starving above and below. Nowhere is there a rich quarter inhabited by the rich alone, nor a poor quarter containing no good houses.

How many meals do you like a day? I am sure all of you will say three,



Our Little Allies.

but the Italian boys and girls have only two. When the Italian awakes he drinks a cup of coffee or milk, perhaps with a piece of bread and butter, perhaps not. His first meal comes between 10 and 12 o'clock, and is a substantial luncheon, when he eats eggs and macaroni, a dish of meat served with vegetables, and finishes with cheese and fruit. With this meal he drinks wine. After luncheon a rest is taken before he resumes his occupation. At 6 o'clock a dinner is served similar to any American dinner, with the exception that everything is cooked

in oil. If you are dining with an Italian family, the hosts press every dish upon you and every different wine. To refuse, and to persist in your refusal, would give offense. It is as much as to say that you do not think much of their dinner.

The majority of the Italian peasants or farmers have a very hard time, especially in the winter. Then the cold winds blow from the Apennines and the poor house of the farmer is often cold and comfortless. The children, tho, love October, for then it is that they don their old clothes and troop off to the woods to pick the glossy brown chestnuts that the brisk autumn wind is showering down to earth. They are well provided with great bags and sacks into which they drop the nuts. When the weather is fine they have a jolly good time, making the woods ring with their jokes and laughter, as their nimble fingers make play of filling the sacks. The chestnuts are then carried home, dried and ground into chestnut flour to use in making the chestnut-flour cakes which form so great a share of the food of the peasant folks. When these cakes are cooked, they look like pieces of pinkish-brown leather, and probably would seem just as tough to you or to me, but the little Italian mountaineers thrive on them.

At a very early age the boys and girls have something to do to help, and they are always very willing and obedient little workers. The boy herds the flock of goats, the girl watches the sheep. If there are no goats to watch, the boy has to look after the cow and cut its food. The girls generally have a little flock of sheep to guard, for the wool is of great service in the cold winters. The little shepherdess leads her sheep to the woods, where they feed all day, while she sits in the shade and spins.

Seven Familiar Animals

The names of seven familiar animals are expressed in these enigmas which follow. The answer to the first one is "mice." If you can give the answers, send them to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first five boys and girls sending correct answers.

1. Expression used by a child to denote something pleasant to taste; frozen water.
2. Word meaning to make afraid.

3. A set or collection of equipment carried in a knapsack; sum of four and six.
4. Jewish priest; something to drink.
5. Verb meaning to proceed; preposition denoting nearness to in place or in time.
6. The sound a dog makes when very angry; preposition denoting nearness to in place or in time.
7. The twelfth letter of the alphabet; first person, singular present indicative of the verb, be; a stinging insect.

The answer to the puzzle in the August 3 issue is cabbage. Prize winners are Irene Dunn, Clay Center, Kan.; Alida Laumbach, Roy, N. M.; Velma Rimbey, Haven, Kan.; Alberta Akers, Longmont, Colo.; Walter Schultz, Wichita, Kan.

Let's Store the Surplus

(Continued from Page 9.)

parts crushed stone, reinforced with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square twist bars, spaced $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the center and imbedded $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the bottom of the slab.

The floor was made $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick as follows: base 3 inches in thickness, made of 1 part cement to 4 parts of sand and the top coat $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, made of one part of cement and one part of screened sand, troweled smooth.

The top contains three tile ventilators and the bottom four air vents. The door at the front is 4 feet by 6 feet. This door is made in two sections, having a dead air space of 4 inches between them. Each section is made of two thicknesses of yellow pine flooring, nailed together at an oblique angle after the manner of an ice house door. The cost of this cave was \$300.

For family use outside pits or banks will serve the needs on many Kansas farms. In these, potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips and cabbage can be kept. A well drained location should be selected and a shallow excavation 8 inches deep dug. This should be lined with straw or leaves and the vegetables placed in a conical pile, covered first with straw and then with earth. Several small pits of this kind will serve the needs of the farmer better than one large one. Each pit should contain a variety of vegetables of similar keeping qualities, instead of only one kind. The different crops should be separated by straw. All of the contents may be taken out at one time and placed in the inside cellar to be used soon after removing from the outside pit.

She also serves who stoops and weeds.



Edna Kohnle

Her time clock card for the week of July 23 to 27, shows:

	Morning	Afternoon
Monday	7:56—11:59	12:37—4:31
Tuesday	7:54—12:00	12:20—4:59
Wednesday	7:54—11:58	12:40—4:52
Thursday	7:53—11:58	12:31—4:22
Friday	7:55—11:56	12:15—4:27

Regular School Sessions
9:00 to 12:00 and 1:00 to 4:00

Living at Centerview

a small town in Missouri, Edna Kohnle, after finishing the grades decided upon a business course, enrolling in the TOPEKA BUSINESS COLLEGE for the Combination Course in the summer of 1917, worked hard, and in February, 1918, took the Civil Service examination, passed with an excellent average grade and received her appointment about three weeks later at \$1,100 per year.

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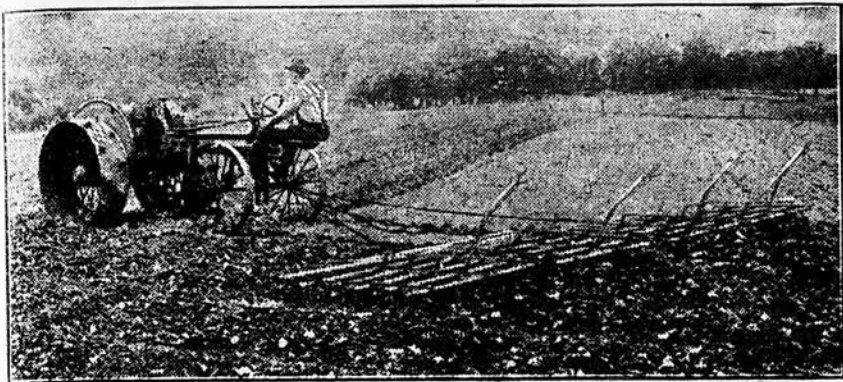
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Next Year's Wheat Program

An Increase of More than 12 Per Cent over Last Year is Requested. No Increase for Kansas



The Use of Tractors and Other Labor Saving Machinery Will Enable Many Farmers to Increase their Acreage despite the Shortage of Help

A NATIONAL plan for a great Liberty wheat harvest in 1919 is announced by the United States Department of Agriculture. American farmers are asked to sow to winter wheat this fall not less than 45 million acres, an increase of 7 per cent over last year's sowing, and the department suggests that an even greater area, approximately 47½ million acres, an increase of more than 12 per cent over last year, could be sown if conditions are especially favorable in all the states and thus would more completely meet the needs of the allied nations at war.

Add 30 Million Bushels

From the smaller acreage a harvest of 636 million bushels might be expected, it is estimated, and from the larger acreage 667 based upon an average yield of 15.7 bushels an acre and an abandonment of 10 per cent of the area sown on account of winter kill. The plan fixes definite acreages by states, and in a campaign to be launched immediately by the department and the state agricultural colleges and leading farmers thruout the country growers will be asked to make good their state quotas. The recommendations regarding the planting of spring wheat and other spring crops and regarding livestock will follow later.

In some states where a large increase of winter-wheat acreage is suggested it is planned correspondingly to reduce the spring-wheat acreage. Winter wheat is a safer crop and produces a larger yield an acre, so the exchange is desirable in sections where this is practicable. The unusual weather conditions of the last two years are responsible for the increased acreage of spring wheat this year in some sections where winter wheat usually is more extensively grown.

Growing Needs Considered

In announcing its wheat-production program the department considers the growing needs of this country and its allies for this essential food. The last crop report forecast a 1918 harvest of 890,000,000 bushels of winter and spring wheat. Altho this forecast is gratifying, it is pointed out that the reserve supply or carry over of wheat this year is practically exhausted and is the smallest on record. The need of building up reserves of wheat is evident. It is pointed out that altho this country produced a small wheat crop in 1917, the total exports of wheat in excess of imports, including flour in terms of wheat, amounted to approximately 100 million bushels for the year ending June 30, 1918. This is in comparison with 178 million bushels exported in 1917, 236 million bushels in 1916, and 331 million bushels in 1915. It was only possible for the United States to export wheat in large quantities in 1915 and 1916 because of the large wheat crops of 1912-1915, which gave this country an accumulation of stocks of this grain. The 1916 and 1917 crops both were smaller than any crops since 1911, and, besides this, there was a greater demand for seed wheat and an increasing population.

Moreover, it must be borne in mind, says the department, that the carry over in all the 40 importing countries of Europe practically was exhausted this year before the new harvest; that the normal consumption requirements

of the exporting countries are increasing with the growth of population instead of diminishing; that some losses in storage and transit may be expected to continue; and that it is highly desirable that a surplus should be accumulated as insurance against partial crop failure next year. To provide for these additional requirements it is therefore extremely desirable that the maximum acreage of winter wheat recommended be planted by the farmers in the United States this fall.

Kansas is not asked to increase its acreage over last year which was

9,479,000 acres. Altho a great deal of the wheat was killed out by the cold dry weather of the winter, Kansas harvested wheat from 6,752,268 acres and produced one-tenth of the wheat raised in the United States. Nebraska had 3,674,000 acres and no increase is requested of that state. Missouri had 3,100,000 acres last year which it is urged to increase to 3,235,000 acres in 1919. Oklahoma which had 3,264,000 acres is asked to increase that amount to 3,400,000 acres next year. The use of tractors will enable many farmers in the West to increase their acreage despite the shortage of labor. Thru the deep plowing that the tractors will make possible, the yields will be increased greatly so there seems to be no doubt but that farmers in the West will be able to meet every demand made upon them without great difficulty. If the season is favorable the Liberty wheat harvest will meet every expectation.

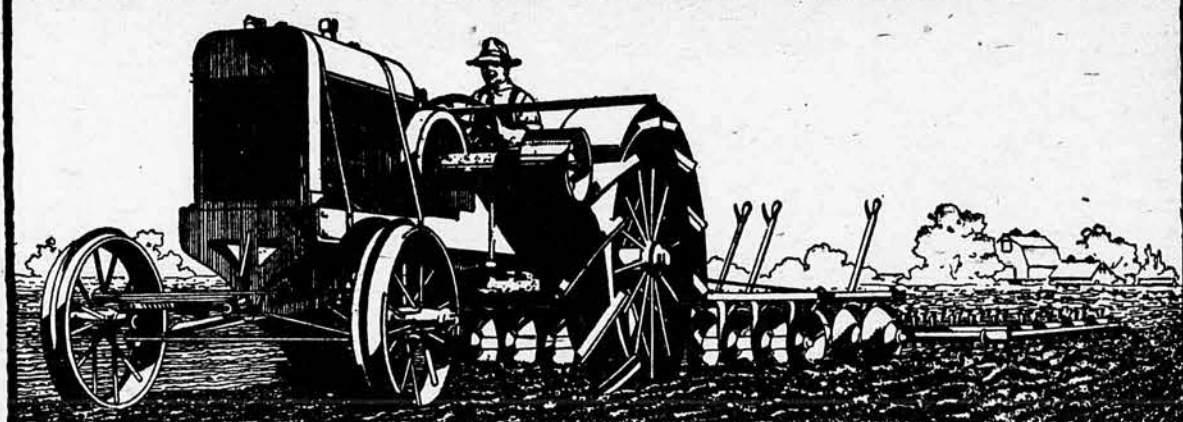
Farm Agents Meet

During the week of August 12 to August 17 the county farm agents and women demonstration agents of the state held an important meeting at the Kansas State Agricultural college in Manhattan under the able supervision of Dean Edward C. Johnson of the agricultural extension division. An interesting meeting was held every day of the week until Saturday noon. From 8 to 11 every forenoon there was an instructive and valuable farm bureau school conducted by H. W. Hochbaum, county agent leader of Idaho and representative of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Other speakers of the week who delivered afternoon talks were Maurice McAuliffe, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union, D. E. Needham, master of the Kansas state grange, J. C. Mohler, D. E. Frizell, farm labor director for Kansas, Dr. H. J. Waters, chairman of the Kansas state council of defense and former president of the K. S. A. C., Dr. E. M. Wilcox of the United States Department of Agriculture, Leon M. Setabrook, Dean Edward C. Johnson, George E. Farrell and Miss Edith Salisbury of the United States Department of Agriculture. One of the most interesting addresses of the meeting was made by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture. Mr. Mohler explained how the statistics of the board of agriculture are compiled and illustrated with charts the possibilities in the free use of statistics. "Carefully compiled statistics tell facts," said Mr. Mohler, "and form a working basis for all suggestions and this is the purpose of the figures concerning Kansas gathered by the state board of agriculture." Mr. Mohler registered his recognition of the value of work being done by the extension workers under the careful direction of Dean Johnson.

The farmer who raises the best crops and does it with the least labor and cost is generally the man who uses his judgment in regard to the time of preparing the ground and cultivating the plants regardless of what others may say or do.

Three fourths of the chicken ill have their start in unclean food and bad quarters.



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FARM ENGINEERING

By K. J. T. Ekblaw, Farm Engineering Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

A recent commerce report gives us some remarkable information regarding the fuel oil situation in Copenhagen, Denmark. Of course any motor fuel is almost prohibitive in all European countries, and experiments have been conducted with a view of ascertaining the practicability of using fish oils for operating motors. Reports indicate that the experiments have been successful. Many of the fishing boats in the Scandinavian countries are equipped with kerosene motors for power purposes, and it is claimed that only slight changes will be necessary in these motors to make them suitable for operating with the refined fish oils.

The manager of one of the largest factories in Copenhagen making Diesel

motors, confirms the report in the following statement:

"Fish oil for Diesel Motors will be excellent to use as moving power. Further, no doubt the said oil will also be practicable for smaller fishing boats where the motors do not work according to the principle of the Diesel motors, but the principle of explosive motors."

Tractor Trouble

I took my tractor out for some grading the other day, and while it seemed to run well on the road, it would stall as soon as I shoved the grader blade in a few inches. Everything on the tractor is in good condition. Last spring it gave good service and I kept it under good shelter all winter. So far I haven't been able to get hold of a tractor expert to tell me what ails it. C. P. H.

If your ignition is all right, and you haven't been repairing or tampering with the engine so as to disturb the ignition in any way, the chances are that either your pistons have gotten gummed up, so that they stick a little when they get warmed up, or perhaps the rings are so loose that you get no compression. Take out the pistons, give

them a good cleaning with kerosene, giving special attention to the rings. Maybe the rings are stuck. If so, loosen them up carefully.

Sometimes a new set of rings are necessary to bring the compression up to a satisfactory point.

Express Service to Farms

Three big factors are working together to bring about a development of the greatest importance to farmers. The development that is in production now is the extension of express service to rural districts, and the factors which are working toward its accomplishment are the good roads movement, the rapidly growing appreciation of the value of automotive transportation, and the realization on the part of manufacturers and distributors of the opportunities to be found in service of this kind.

The plan has been in operation in a number of locations, and in almost every instance, once it is started, it is so popular and successful that there is no thought of its discontinuance. In

the Western states, in California, Oregon, and Washington, fast motor truck express routes have been established and have been operating for several years with great success. People living along the route have only to telephone to the dealer for their requirements, and the same day the goods, whether it be a gallon of vinegar or a grand piano, are delivered to their doors.

The transportation of foodstuffs, which has assumed such grave importance at the present time, has attracted the attention of the powers at Washington. The Highways Transport Committee, under the leadership of Roy Chapin, has made a special study of the proposition as operating in Maryland and in the vicinity of the capitol. Maryland has 1,500 miles of improved roads, and express is routed over 300 miles of these. Great good has resulted in this locality, and the outlook for further extension is exceedingly bright. Of course the population is here somewhat more dense than in many other regions, but there is no doubt that the service can be instituted profitably in other places, especially with the results that are from the deep interest in good roads that is voiced in every community. Good roads are a forerunner of all kinds of good things, and the sooner we get the roads, the better.

Don't Waste Lumber

When you tell a man not to waste lumber, he probably will have the same injured feeling as the majority of housewives have when they are told not to waste food.

"We never have wasted food," they say; "we always have conserved, that's part of our business."

Nevertheless, housewives are saving more food than ever, and their efforts at conservation are greater, for the results of the conservation campaign show it, not only in the greater supply of foodstuffs available for shipment to our allies, but in the decrease of kitchen garbage which is noticeable in every community. In the same way, it will be possible for the man who thinks he always has been careful in handling lumber to get the most out of it, to effect still greater economies. He will estimate more carefully; he will use exact dimensions. Suppose 14 foot siding is to be nailed to a wall that has stud spaced 16 inches on center. If we put one end of the board on the center of a stud, the other end has an 8 inch unsupported portion that will have to be sawed off; the piece may be worth only a couple of cents or less, but it doesn't take very many to make it amount to a dollar or two, and if every carpenter in the land does the same thing the waste soon will be considerable.

Odd-length lumber is coming more and more into use. The custom of having only even length stock started when lumber was cheap and transportation difficult, and expensive. Now lumber is too costly to waste, and there is just as much use for odd-length stock as any other. It only means that the dealer will have to carry a little larger stock.

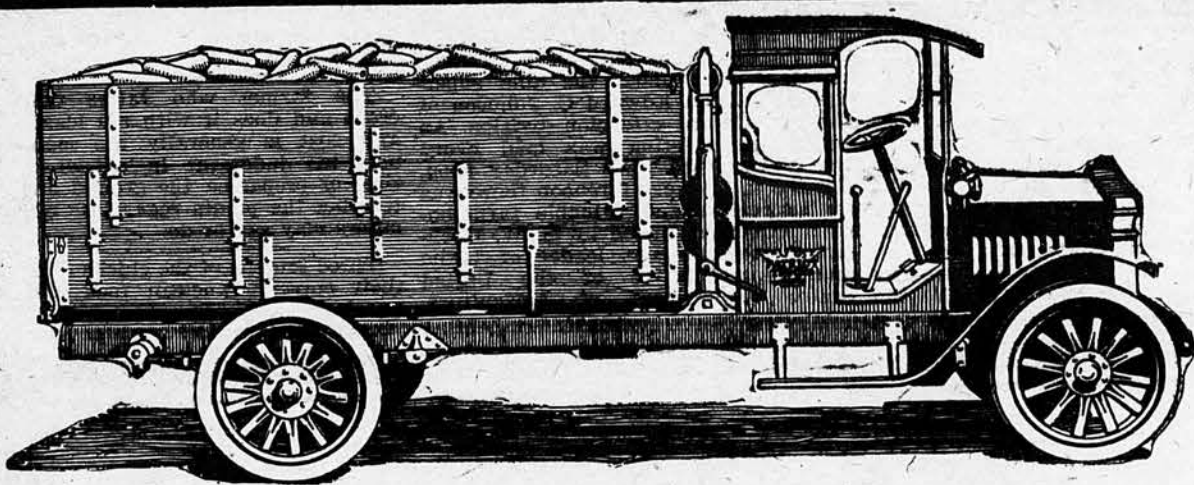
Soil Washing

I have acquired recently a piece of ground that is badly cut up by ravines and gullies, some of them 6 or 8 feet deep. The soil is good, and I should like to have you suggest some method for putting it in shape for cultivation that will not be too expensive. E. V. M.

The probable expense of putting such a tract into tillable shape is very difficult to estimate. The thing to do is to cut down steep slopes to prevent bad washing, and prevent gullies already started from becoming any worse.

When signs of concentrated erosion are beginning to be apparent, fill up the outlet of the gully with old hay, corn cobs, stalks, stones, brush or anything that will check the rapid flow of water; the decrease in velocity will result in a deposition of soil particles and the gully will gradually fill. It may be necessary to build concrete or masonry dams, with spillway provision for floods, to accomplish filling in large gullies. Often it is of advantage to break down the sides of deep gullies, using dynamite, so as to reduce the steepness; a few charges placed parallel to the sides of the gully and a few feet from it will accomplish a great deal in the way of filling. In many regions some system of terracing must be resorted to if the erosion is to be prevented.

The silo is the index to the farm.



Increasing the Value of the Farm by Bringing it Miles Nearer the Market

The value of a farm depends largely upon its distance from a good market. Today distance is measured in minutes, not in miles.

The Patriot Farm Truck (Lincoln Model, 1½ tons capacity) readily transports much more in weight with several

times the speed of a horse-drawn wagon.

It lays down at market 15,000 to 20,000 pounds in practically the same time that a team will deliver 5,000 pounds, literally bringing the farm to about one-fourth its actual distance from the market.

PATRIOT FARM TRUCK

**Built for Country Roads
Built for Country Loads**

The Patriot is the first motor truck built for farm work, and is equipped with a practical farm body, similar to what you have always used on your farm wagon.

It saves horses and high-priced feed. It brings better markets nearer; for with a Patriot you can readily drive loads to a market fifty or one hundred miles distant.

Business farmers can easily see how such perfect transportation greatly increases the value of their farms, to say nothing of the convenience in being master of roads and weather. Every farmer with 160 acres or more should find out what a Patriot Farm Truck will save. Write for information.

HEBB MOTORS COMPANY

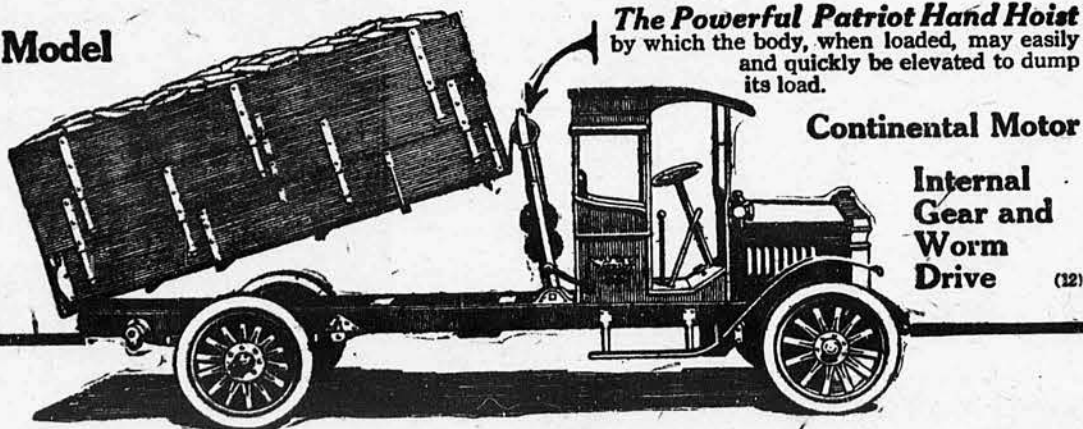
Manufacturers of Patriot Farm Trucks

1349 P Street

LINCOLN, NEB.

**Lincoln Model
1½ Ton**

**Washington Model
2½ Ton**



Control of Butter Dealers

Dairymen will be interested in the regulations just issued by the Food Administration which will exert a definite control of margins of profit, commissions and resales by dealers in cold storage butter.

It no longer will be possible for the dealer to estimate the cost of his goods at the price he would have to pay to replace them. He must add not more than the definite margins specified by the Food Administration to the actual cost, which can include nothing more than the purchase price, transportation charges if any, actual storage and insurance charges, interest on money invested at the current rate while the butter is in storage, and the actual cost of printing if the butter is put into prints from tubs or cubes. No allowance is made for shrinkage.

Cold storage butter is butter that has been held in a cold storage warehouse for more than 30 days.

Maximum margins that may be added by the dealer are fixed, but that does not mean that he may always take the full amount, even on a rising market. These margins are to prevent speculation and are purposely made wide to provide for any cases where the expense may be unusually high. The margin taken must never be more than enough to give the dealer a fair or reasonable profit. The maximum margins are 1 cent a pound on carloads, 1 1/4 cents on less than a carload and more than 7,000 pounds, 1 1/2 cents on lots from 700 to 7,000 pounds, and 2 3/4 cents a pound on sales less than 700 pounds.

If the butter is held in storage not less than two calendar months dealers are permitted to add not more than 1 cent a pound and 1/4 cent a pound additional for each calendar month thereafter, but the total must not exceed 2 cents a pound in any case.

If one dealer sells to another at a price higher than prevails on the open market on which he could have bought, the deal will be considered as collusion and a violation of the rules. When a manufacturer does the work of a wholesaler or jobber, the rules applying in these lines of business apply to him. The new regulations specify the method of estimating costs in such cases.

Commission merchants cannot charge more than 3/4 cent a pound for selling cold storage butter without violating the Food Control Act or these rules. This charge must be included in the margin allowed over cost.

In general, the butter must be kept moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unnecessary delay, and no profits must come to dealers without corresponding service.

Dairy Cattle Congress

Official announcement is made that the Dairy Cattle congress and the Iowa State Dairy association will be held at Waterloo, Iowa, September 30 to October 6, 1918 and a very unique and somewhat varied program has been prepared for these meetings. It will include a dairy cattle show in which will be seen some of the best cattle from some of the largest dairy farms in the United States. Liberal premiums will be offered for butter, market milk cheese, and other creamery products. Other interesting features will be the machinery display, the horse show, pure food show and a patriotic program in which War exhibits and patriotic demonstrations will be the leading events. All dairymen should plan to attend the Dairy Cattle congress if possible.

Protect Cows from Flies

It is doubtful whether it is worth while to spray cows to protect them from flies. The continued use of any spray gums up the skin until the animal suffers more from this than from the flies, unless she is washed once or twice a week. The amount of milk produced is not appreciably increased by spraying cows, but the greater comfort in milking may be sufficient to pay for the trouble. It is more convenient and more satisfactory to purchase some of the prepared fly repellents than to get a formula filled. C. H. Eckles, who is a dairy expert, mentions two formulas that have been used with some success:

1. Fish oil 1 gallon, 2 ounces oil of

pine tar, 2 ounces oil of pennyroyal, 1/2 pint kerosene.

2. One quart fish oil, 1 quart petroleum, 1 ounce carbolic acid.

These mixtures, like the ready mixed ones, are applied most advantageously with a hand spray pump. The spray usually is applied once a day, just before milking in the evening. If flies cause sores on the udder, the repellent also may be applied to such places.

Stinking Smut of Wheat

Prepare a solution of formaldehyde by mixing 1 pint of commercial 40 per cent formaldehyde in 45 gallons of water. Use good seed only. Before treating your seed wheat, clean with a fanning mill to remove the smut balls and poor seed. If these precautions are followed, the seed may be sprinkled with the described solution. This is done by first spreading the grain on a floor, canvas or wagon box 4 to 6 inches deep. With a sprinkling can apply the formaldehyde solution at the

rate of 1 gallon to 1 1/4 bushels of seed. Shovel over until the seed is moistened evenly. Place in a pile in a barn, cover with sacks, or canvas previously treated with formaldehyde and let stand from 2 to 5 hours. The seed then should be spread out in thin layers and dried immediately. Use directly for planting or store in clean, dry sacks previously treated with formaldehyde. Make a germination test before planting, and if injury results, increase the rate of planting.

If the smutted seed has not been fanned, this method should be used. The same strength of formaldehyde and precautions should be used as for the sprinkling method. The smutted seed should be dumped into the formaldehyde solution, which is placed in a vat, or barrel. The seed should be stirred for a few moments. All smut balls, chaff and poor seed will float to the surface and should be skimmed off. After the seed remains in the solution about 10 to 15 minutes, it should be removed, spread out in thin layers and dried immediately.

Heat Lessens Milk Flow

Flies are not the only reason why the milk flow of dairy cows diminishes in hot weather. The main cause is the heat. Cows suffer from the heat even more than man, because they do not perspire. During hot weather the pastures are usually short and the flies are troublesome. As a result, the cows do not get enough food and so give less milk.

The milk flow should be maintained by all means, since if the cow once declines in milk production, it is almost impossible to increase the flow later. More reliance should be placed upon silage feeding during midsummer. If silage is not at hand some green feed should be given. Or, if these are not available, grain should be fed. When it is hot the cows prefer to graze early in the morning and late in the evening. They should be in the pasture at these times and not kept around the barn lots any longer than is necessary.

Plan to build a silo this year.

Why the cost of producing cattle does not determine their selling price

TO produce a steer for meat purposes requires, as you know, a period of from one to three years.

The prices the producer has to pay for feed, labor and other items during this period, together with weather conditions, determine what it costs to produce the steer.

But the price the producer receives for the steer depends on conditions existing at the time it is sent to market.

If the supply of cattle coming on the market at this time is greater than the consumer demand for dressed meat, the prices of meat and live stock go down.

On the other hand, if the number of cattle coming to market is less than enough to supply the consumer demand for meat, the prices of meat and live stock go up.

Not only do the receipts of animals vary from week to week but the consumer demand for meat also fluctuates.

The rise and fall of prices results from an economic law that operates in every business. It is the packer's task to turn live stock into dressed meat and by-products, and distribute them to the consumer under control of this law.

Market conditions and competition establish the prices the producer gets for his cattle. When meat prices go up or down, so do cattle prices.

The packer can't pay out more money for animals than he takes in from the sale of meat and by-products.

Swift & Company will gladly co-operate in the carrying out of any national policy that will tend to steady the prices of live stock and meat.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

A nation-wide organization with more than 20,000 stockholders



TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Width of Road

How wide does a county road have to be? If a fence is built leaving 40 feet for roadway, will it be a lawful fence? J. H. M.

The width of all county roads is determined by the viewers at the time of establishing the same and shall not be more than 60 nor less than 40 feet. Whether the fence will have to be moved will depend on the viewers. If they decided that the road must be 60 feet wide the fence will have to be moved. If they determine on a 40 foot road it will not have to be moved.

Cave As a Silo

We have on our place a cave about 30 by 20 by 15 feet. It is built in a bank with the front facing the south. It has but one window and one door. It is made of stone and plastered inside. Can this cave be used as a silo?

It is unlikely that the cave mentioned would fill the place of a silo satisfactorily. If good silage is to result the cut corn must be packed very tightly, and it is very difficult to do this in a cave. Probably a great deal of silage would spoil in the corners of the cave; this has been the experience of farmers using square silos, consti-

tuting so great an objection that the use of square silos has been superseded by the use of round ones. From the description given we assume that the cave is 15 feet in depth, which is not sufficient to allow for proper packing of the silage. As a general rule the height of a silo should be from two to three times the width of its diameter. Should the cave be 30 feet in depth and the walls perpendicular, with an exit at the top, it would serve all the purposes of a pit silo, and we believe that one should have good success with it, tho not the success that would be obtained if it were of a round construction.

Distribution of Property

A father of six children owned 80 acres worth \$9,000. The mother died a year ago. It was her wish and the father's that after their deaths the youngest son should get the farm and divide it equally among the other children. No will was written. The father now deeds the farm to the youngest son for a consideration of \$1 with no provision for giving the other children a share. What can the other children do to be sure when their father dies, that they will get a share of the property? Can the son be compelled to divide with them? The son is to pay his father \$250 a year. The father also has \$1,000 cash. The children are all grown. The oldest daughter gets city property amounting to \$1,000 in value for taking care of her father. Will she be entitled to a share from the farm as large as the other children? W. R.

By dividing the farm I presume you mean that the youngest son shall pay to each of his brothers and sisters an

equal share of the value of the farm. You do not say whether the farm was owned jointly by the father and mother or was held in his name. If it was owned jointly then one-half of her half would go to her surviving husband and one-half to her children. If the title was in the name of the husband then he had the legal right to deed it to the son without any conditions, and it will in that event rest with the son to say whether he shall pay the other children anything. Assuming that there is to be a division of the estate, you ask whether the daughter who receives certain town property as a consideration for caring for her father, will be entitled to as large a share of the proceeds of the land as the other children. Certainly. The town property was given her as pay for her services in caring for her father, and would not affect her rights as an heir.

Pay of Soldiers

What is the pay of soldiers and officers in the United States army commencing with the recruit? Subscriber.

When sworn into actual service the recruit begins to draw \$33 a month. When advanced to rank of first class private he receives \$36.60. A corporal receives \$40.20, ordinary sergeant, \$44; color sergeant \$51.20; sergeant major \$56; quartermaster sergeant \$60; quartermaster sergeant, senior

grade \$96; second lieutenant, \$1700; first lieutenant, \$2000; captain, \$2,400; major, \$3000; lieutenant colonel, \$3500; colonel, \$4000; brigadier general, \$6,000; major general, \$8,000; lieutenant general, \$11,000; general, \$13,000. In addition to the non-commissioned officers named above there are numerous other non-commissioned officers such as hospital sergeants, musicians and others who receive from 50 to 96 dollars a month.

How to Preserve Eggs

Will you kindly tell me how to use water glass for preserving eggs? MRS. R. A. L. Pratt, Kan.

For preserving eggs by the water-glass method a crock or earthenware jar is most suitable. Pack in it clean, fresh eggs; they may be put in at one time or added at the rate of a few each day. Boil a quantity of water, preferably rain water, using enough to cover the eggs in the container. After the boiled water is cool add the waterglass at the rate of 1 part of waterglass to 9 parts of the water, stirring the mixture and pouring it over the eggs to be preserved. The solution should cover the eggs, and as evaporation takes place water should be added so that the eggs are kept well covered. Cover the jar or crock after it is filled, so as to keep out dust and molesters.

In order to get good results it is essential that the eggs used be fresh and clean; if infertile they are better than fertile eggs. Eggs may be used as needed from the top of the container. We have known eggs to be kept safely in this way for from six to nine months, and under good conditions they probably would keep in good condition longer than that. On the farm, however, it seldom is desirable to preserve eggs for a longer period.

Renter

In 1916, A rented a farm from B without any contract except an agreement that B should receive one-third of grain delivered and that A should pay cash for grass. In 1917 A remained on the place without new contract. In July, 1918, A started to plow for wheat. B said that he had rented the place to another party. Will the plowing hold the place? C. H. B.

No. A is a tenant from year to year and it will be necessary for B to give him written notice of at least thirty days to vacate the premises. He can hold possession until next March if his original tenancy commenced on March 1, but he cannot hold over by putting in a crop which will not mature until next summer.

Registration of Enemy Aliens

If a woman came to this country when she was 4 years old whose father became naturalized while she was still under age, did that make her a citizen, or will she have to take out papers in her own name? READER.

If her father completed his naturalization before the daughter reached her majority that made her a citizen and it would not be necessary for her to take out any naturalization papers. If her father only took out his first papers that would not make him a citizen of this country.

Rather Indefinite

1. What is the proper charge to make for binding wheat by the acre? The twine was supplied by the owner of the wheat.

2. What is it worth to feed six horses and feeding? X. Y. Z.

1. Where the wheat raiser supplies the twine I would consider 75 cents an acre a reasonable price for cutting wheat.

2. It depends entirely on what you feed the horses and whether they are work horses or not.

Kansas Map to Readers

We have arranged to furnish readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze with a Big Wall Map of Kansas. This large map gives you the area in square miles, and the population of each county; also name of the county seat of each county; it shows the location of all the towns, cities, railroads, automobile roads, river and interurban electric lines, and gives a list of all the principal cities of the United States, with their population. For a short time only we will give one of these big wall maps of Kansas free and post-paid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for a one-year new or renewal subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze. Every citizen of Kansas should have one of these instructive wall maps. Address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.—Advertisement.

Western Electric POWER and LIGHT



Let the
Western Electric man
show you the kind
of plant you need

THERE is as much difference in electric light plants as there is in automobiles or gas engines. No one type is equally suited to all farms, and your power and light requirements may be different from your neighbors'.

Like every farmer, you want electric power and light, but you don't want an outfit either too large or too small for your needs. Start right! Get all the facts! Let the Western Electric man show you the kind of plant you need!

Our business is bigger than the mere selling of any particular electric plant. We sell electricity for the farm. There are all sizes and types of Western Electric outfits. We are not forced by policy to sell one type for every purpose. We can sell you an outfit with or without a gas engine.

If you have a gas engine, it may be a needless expense to buy another engine as a part of an outfit. On the other hand, if you want an outfit with built-in engine, the Western Electric man will tell you about a new outfit of this type ready for delivery this Fall. In any case, it is just a matter of fitting our equipments to your needs.

More than forty years of electrical manufacturing experience is back of all these Western Electric Power and Light Outfits.

Make your entire equipment "Western Electric." You can get Western Electric Motors, Water Systems, Milking Machines, etc., to save labor on the farm; as well as Irons, Vacuum Cleaners, Washing Machines and other electrical helps to save time and labor in the home.

There is a Western Electric man near you. Mail the coupon for Booklet No. MB-7, and we will tell him to get in touch with you.

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I want to know more about your electric plants, so please send your book No. MB-7, "Power and Light."

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A Little "Tank"—for Farm Work

The Cleveland Tractor is built on the same principle as the wonderful European battle "tanks."

It travels on its own tracks, laying them down and picking them up as it goes along.

This efficient type of construction makes the Cleveland specially valuable to farmers, as it enables them to work practically *anywhere*—over almost *any kind* of farm land.

They are being operated over gullies, ruts and ditches, through soft soil, wet clay, sand and gumbo—without sinking or floundering. *They do not pack the soil.*

They are working under and among small trees, close up to fence corners, on hillsides and over rough ground with much better results than can be obtained with horses or with any other type of tractor.

And they are working much *faster*.

Thousands of Cleveland Tractors are helping to increase the production of food demanded by war conditions.

The Cleveland, pulling two 14 inch bottoms—which it will do under average conditions—plows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour—eight to ten acres a day. This is equal to the work of *three men* and *three good three-horse teams*.

The Cleveland steers by the power of its own engine;

it requires but slight effort on the part of the driver. Only one man is required to operate it. 12 horsepower is developed at the drawbar and 20 horsepower at the pulley. It is a constant source of tractive and stationary power for twelve months in the year.

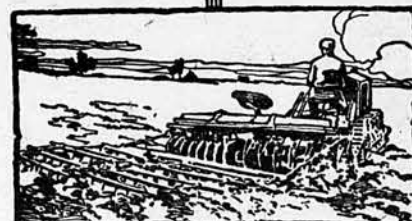
It plows, harrows, plants, reaps, cuts ensilage, runs saws and pumps, drags logs, pulls road machinery, hauls manure spreaders and does practically all the work formerly done with horses or stationary engines.

The Cleveland Tractor produces food but consumes none of it. It conserves man power, horse power, time, energy, and effort—and produces greater returns.

The Cleveland Tractor was designed by Rollin H. White, the well-known engineer. It is manufactured under his supervision. Gears and tracks are protected from dust and dirt. Materials throughout are of the best. The whole machine weighs only about 3200 pounds. It can be housed in less space than is needed for a horse.

Take advantage of present produce prices. Raise more food now. Help the nation and incidentally make more money yourself by using one or more Cleveland Tractors.

Write for complete information and the name of the nearest Cleveland dealer.



The Cleveland Tractor Co.

The largest producer of Crawler-type Tractors in the World

19045 Euclid Avenue

Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Cleveland Tractor

SUNDAY SCHOOL HELPS

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for September 1. Christian giving. Luke 6:30-38; 21:1-4.

Golden Text. Remember the words of the Lord Jesus, that he himself said, it is more blessed to give than to receive. Acts 20:35.

The precepts of this lesson belong to the early ministry of Jesus. In that land of great poverty and abominable oppression of the poor the matter of giving came up early in any discussion of noble character, and Jesus ever amid His work among the sick and sinful was constantly both by example and words showing His followers the necessity of giving to others.

Give to every man that asketh of thee, literally implies a habit, not an instant act. It is a broad general principle of liberality safely left to the common sense of mankind. We are to give constantly and always be ready to help, but in the altered circumstances of our day indiscriminate almsgiving is sometimes a curse to the one we have intended to help. If by giving we offer a check to any sort of industry we are likely to be encouraging imposture and sometimes even vice. By giving, Jesus meant we must aid, or to be of assistance in every way.

The spirit of giving is therefore a large-handed but thoughtful method of

charity and love must sometimes violate the letter of the law as the only possible way of observing the spirit. Jesus would have us give in such a manner that we aid His other children to self-respecting footholds.

Love is the greatest thing that God can give us. If we give to Him only money, even all our money, and not our love, we have given nothing, for the tithe that we are asked to turn in to the church is in reality His already, as everything that we have is in a measure only lent to us by His goodness. That God demands love in our gifts is proved by the way in which Jesus accepted the lavish and enthusiastic giving of Mary when she broke the alabaster flask and anointed Him with its costly contents. Judas wanted the value of the box for the poor. Jesus wanted the uncalculated gift of love.

Habitual giving is a most valuable habit. If we do not adopt a regular system we are not likely to give at all and once a week is a natural and easy way to always square our accounts with the church. If our loyalty to truth and obedience to Jesus is indicated by the custom of remembering and using the treasured energy that comes to us in the form of money, naturally our interest will broaden and our sympathies deepen until we are bound to gain a complete understanding of the bigness of the gift and privilege of giving.

But it is not enough to give systematically. We are to give in accordance

with our own abundance. "A penny a week and a prayer," while counting up for a little child would be comical for a man of wealth. Instead of that way of giving we should follow the one of sacrifice. The widow's mite was a gift supreme—all.

'Tis wisdom's law, the perfect code,
By love inspired:
Of him on whom much is bestowed
Is much required.

It is easy to give to those we like or know and who like and know us, but the habit we must cultivate is the giving to strangers or even enemies, where there is no possible return of the favor. When we learn this lesson then comes our reward—"Give, and it shall be given unto you." This of course is not the highest aim of our gifts but it is a legitimate motive, and one much needed by our frail humanity. The rule for generosity is measure for measure, not necessarily the same kind, rather a degree of fullness. God in His great purpose of wanting men to give to Him and to His needy ones, does so that He is thereby enabled to give more abundantly.

In the giving that means sacrifice there is a little old Hindu story that tells a strange truth. There was a mother with twin boys and one was blind. Thinking the god she worshiped was angry with her and must be propitiated, one day she walked to the river Ganges and threw one of the little babies in. When she was seen walking around with only one baby, and that the blind one, they questioned

her. In reply she said of course I gave the best. The sacrifice of Jesus demands that all our giving be in gratitude of that greatest of all gifts, the love of the Father, and like the poor Hindu mother, the best is never too good to sacrifice.

Helps Farmers' Elevators

In response to a protest received from farmers' elevator companies over the state and particularly from D. W. Keller, president of the Farmers' union at Chase, Rice county, Governor Capper appealed to W. G. McAdoo, director general, for a square deal for the farmers' companies. He pointed out that for 16 days prior to the date of the protest the line elevators along the main line of the Santa Fe and on the Missouri Pacific thru that section of the state had grabbed all the cars sent to that section and the farmers' union elevators had been able to obtain none. Governor Capper protested that this was rank discrimination and asked Mr. McAdoo to see that the situation was remedied.

The governor's protest and request was forwarded on to Hale Holden, regional director of the railroads in this section of the country, and Mr. Holden wrote to the governor, thanking him for calling attention to the situation and promising that the conditions complained of should be remedied.

Be Careful Whom You Pay

Do not pay your subscription for the Farmers Mail and Breeze or Capper's Weekly to anyone whose name does not appear in the following list:

Allen, J. E. Butler;	Linn, J. E. Butler;
Anderson, J. F. Baker;	Logan, _____;
Anderson, W. F. Sanders;	Lyon, W. F. Rockwood;
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Barber, W. A. Freeman;	Marion, J. W. Coverdill;
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	Bailey;

Money for Cattlemen

Livestock raisers who need loans which cannot be obtained directly from banks have been asked by the War Finance Corporation to apply to the Federal Reserve Banks of Kansas City and Dallas, which have been designated agencies of the corporation for dispensing government loans. Stock raisers of the Richmond and Atlanta Federal Reserve Districts and of the Southwest are to apply to Dallas and those in the San Francisco, Minneapolis and St. Louis Reserve districts should apply to Kansas City.

Patriotic Package Given Readers

We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish One Thousand Patriotic Packages free to readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze. The package contains more than 100 pieces, consisting of flag pin, American, British and French Banners, etc.

We are going to give one of these patriotic packages, postage prepaid, to all who send us \$1.00 for a yearly subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer. Address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



Concentrated Hog Serum

If it's a clear (refined) serum, it says so on the bottle. If the label on the bottle does not say so, it is NOT a clear (refined) serum.

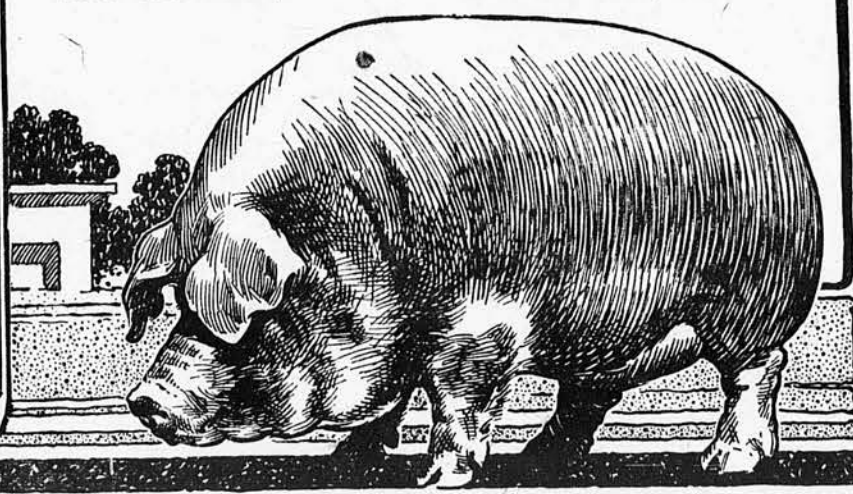
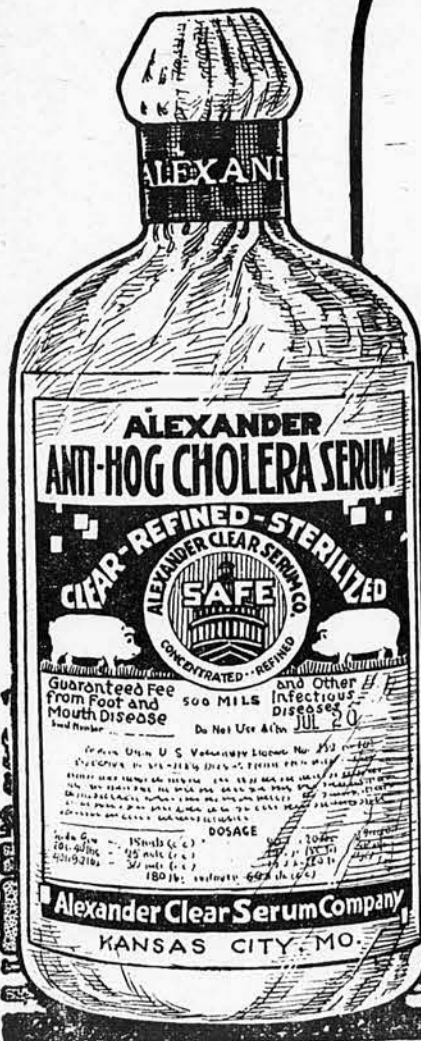
The U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry says that clear (refined) anti-hog-cholera serum will prevent cholera when administered in doses that are much smaller than required of bloody (unrefined) serum. In fact, it orders the manufacturer of bloody serum to mark on his bottle a schedule of doses one-third greater than required of clear serum.

Clear serum is more effective because it is concentrated. All the red corpuscles and fibrin have been removed.

Also clear serum is the only serum safe to use because it is the only serum that can be sterilized by heating and so be free of all infections.

Alexander Clear Serum meets every government standard as to being a clear and sterilized product. A government inspector constantly at our laboratory insures this.

ALEXANDER CLEAR SERUM CO.
2109 Grand Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.



Rains Help Kansas Crops

The too-late to restore entirely the corn, the rains of the middle part of August brought gladness to the hearts of Kansas farmers. These rains have not guaranteed good fall harvests, but it is certain that they fell at a critical time. In a few localities the soil still is too hard to permit plowing, except with tractors, but in the wheat belt generally this work largely has been completed. Wheat threshing also is nearly over. Silo-filling has commenced.

Osborne County—The local showers of the past week have helped the corn and other crops greatly. There will be considerable corn along the creek and river bottoms. Pastures are doing well, and there are prospects for plenty of roughness for the cattle. Threshing is progressing slowly, but plowing for the wheat is nearly completed.—W. F. Arnold, Aug. 17.

Norton County—A few localities in this county have had rains, and their crops are fair, but the bulk of the county will have a poor crop of corn. The heat and drought still continue, pastures are becoming poor, and many farmers are feeding corn fodder to the milk cows. All kinds of listed forage crops are standing the dry weather very well.—Samuel Teaford, Aug. 17.

Osage County—The weather is still hot and dry. Many farmers are hauling water. The condition of the corn crop is 30 per cent normal, Sudan grass 80 per cent, and alfalfa 40 per cent. Nearly all of the wheat has been threshed, and is the best crop that this county has ever raised. Ground is being prepared for a crop still larger than was this year's. Nearly all of the prairie hay has been cut and shipped away. Many milk cows for sale. Numerous farms are changing hands. Eggs 30c; wheat \$2.08.—H. L. Ferris, Aug. 17.

Harvey County—The weather has been very warm and dry recently, with occasional local showers. Silo-filling is well under way. Corn prospects are poor. Hay is scarce and high-priced. Prairie hay \$27; alfalfa \$40; bran \$1.45; shorts \$1.55; butter 40c; butterfat 45c; milk 12½¢ quart; chickens 20 to 23c; eggs 32c.—H. W. Prouty, Aug. 16.

Stafford County—The weather has been ideal for the threshing of wheat, but too dry for corn. The bulk of the wheat has been threshed. Farmers are now getting the ground ready for the fall sowing. A quantity of prairie hay is being made, and is selling for \$7 a ton in the windrow.—S. E. Veatch, Aug. 17.

Renov County—The ground is becoming too hard to plow. Corn is doing fairly well, despite the heat. Potatoes have suffered greatly. Wheat threshing is nearly finished. There is no sale for wheat now; the local elevators are all full. Old corn brings a good price, but is very scarce.—D. Engelhart, Aug. 17.

Marshall County—The weather has been very dry for many days, only a few localities being favored with local showers. Corn is very uneven; some of it is fairly good, while a great deal of it will not make good fodder. Much plowing has been done. Many farmers have bought tractors. The wheat acreage will not be so large as that of last fall. Feed will be scarce. Alfalfa is at a standstill, and prairie grass is drying rapidly.—C. A. Kjellberg, Aug. 10.

Gray County—Several local rains have helped the feed situation greatly. Corn has been injured severely, but a portion of it will make fodder. Sorghum and kafir are in good condition still. Where grain was harvested threshing is in progress. Wheat is yielding from 2 to 8 bushels to the acre. The farmers are preparing wheat ground; more of it is being disked than plowed. The soil has been too hard for plowing, except with tractors.—A. E. Alexander, Aug. 17.

Pratt County—The threshing is about completed. Corn has been damaged badly by the hot and dry weather. Pastures have been injured greatly by the drought also. The kafir is doing well, and is heading. The Sudan grass crop is good. Preparation of the wheat ground is keeping the farmers busy. There are fewer flies than usual, and the cattle are doing well.—J. L. Phelps, Aug. 15.

Trego County—The recent local showers have helped the grass, but the corn has been damaged 50 per cent or more. Kafir, feterita, and other listed crops stood the hot weather well. Plowing is nearing completion in numerous places. Much diskings are being done where the ground is free of weeds. Threshing is progressing nicely, but the wheat is of poor quality.—C. C. Cross, Aug. 14.

Nesho County—We have had good showers lately, but too late to do the corn much good. The hot and dry weather has ruined this crop. Much ground has been plowed for wheat, and an increased acreage will be put in. Numerous farmers are buying fertilizer for the wheat. Threshing is in progress, and the wheat yields are good. Nearly all of the hay has been put up. Pastures are dead, stock water is scarce, and many cattle have been shipped away.—A. Anderson, Aug. 15.

Pottawatomie County—A good rain of about 1½ inches fell here August 14, reviving pastures, the millets, and kafir, but it will not aid the corn much, as this crop was dried up before the rain. The rain raised the hopes of the farmers, and they are now plowing for fall wheat.—S. L. Knapp, Aug. 6.

Leon County—The shower on August 13 was very helpful to the crops. On the uplands water for the stock is very scarce. Pastures are drying rapidly. The bulk of the corn was burned, and will not make more than half of a normal crop. The cane, kafir and feterita will fare all right, if we have good rains the balance of the season. Apples were stunted by the hot and dry weather. Farmers are busy with threshing, haying and plowing. There are good crops of hay on the bottom lands.—E. R. Griffith, Aug. 14.

Woodson County—The weather is extremely hot, with high hot winds. Much corn has been damaged badly, but the kafir, milo and sorghums have not suffered so much. Very little plowing is being done, except with the tractors. The much hay is being stacked, the grass is dry enough to burn. Stock water is scarce and the pastures are scanty. Many cattle are going to market.—E. F. Opperman, Aug. 9.

Graham County—The weather has been dry and hot for several days. There will not be much corn, but plenty of feed. The livestock is doing well. The pastures are getting short.—C. L. Kohler, Aug. 10.

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15.....	1.20	4.20	31.....	2.48	8.68
16.....	1.28	4.48	32.....	2.56	8.96
17.....	1.36	4.76	33.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	5.04	34.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	5.32	35.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	5.60	36.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.88	37.....	2.96	10.36
22.....	1.76	6.16	38.....	3.04	10.64
23.....	1.84	6.44	39.....	3.12	10.92
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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. 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.

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FOR SALE, SINGLE COMB BLACK MIN- ore baby chicks, pullets, cockerels and hens. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

IT PAYS TO CONTRACT SALE OF GOOD pure bred eggs at Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan., now for spring delivery.

ANCONA—R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Cockerel for sale \$2.00 and up for good breeding stock. Eggs in season. Emmett Pickett, Princeton, Mo.

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GUARANTEED SEED RYE, \$2.35 BU., free from weed seeds. J. G. Meier, Rus- sell, Kan.

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WANTED—NEW CROP ALFALFA SEED. Please mail samples and quote price. L. O. B. your track. Binding Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

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115 ACRE DAIRY FARM, WELL IM- proved. 25 acres alfalfa, 40 acres pasture, balance in cultivation, 2 miles from Con- cordia, Kan. W. G. Giroux, Concordia, Kan.

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160 ACRES, 2 MILES OF UTICA, NESS county, all fine wheat land, 125 acres in cultivation, balance hay meadow. Ready to put in wheat. Nicely located and as fine piece of land as can be found anywhere. Only \$27.50 if sold soon. Worth more. Terms on half. Earl Hoffer, Waverly, Kan.

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320 ACRES 3 miles good railroad town, Franklin county. New house, good barn, lays well, timber and creek, \$60. A 160, 1 1/2 miles Waverly, good improvements, practically new, good water, wheat land, all tillable, liberal terms, \$65 acre. Write for descriptive list. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

Eastern Kansas Farms Large list Lyon and Coffey Co., for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

280 ACRES FOR \$3,000: 30 miles Wichita; sandy loam soil; good bldgs.; 60 past., 60 spring crop, bal. for wheat; poss.; \$15,000; \$3,000 cash, \$1,000 year. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

160 Acres in Harper Co.: 120 acres cultivated, balance pasture, all smooth tillable, rich, productive loam, good for wheat, oats, corn, and 80 acres first class alfalfa land. Good neighborhood, close to market. Shallow water. Price \$7,500. Terms. Couch Land Company, Anthony, Kan.

1680 Acre Ranch: \$12.50 PER ACRE—1/4 CASH balance easy terms at 6%. In Seward Co. 6 miles from town. Fine grass, some farm land, no waste land. Possession immediately. No trades. Special plat mailed upon request. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

OKLAHOMA: LAND BARGAINS, oil leases. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

33 A. adjoining city 3,500, three and one-half ml. McAlester. All dry, black bottom land. All cult. Fair imp. \$60 per a. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

10 to 15%: City rental properties bringing in 10% to 15% on investment, will sell or exchange for good farm. Have several so can handle farm most any size on one or more. Price, describe fully. Address G. R. Bonebrake, 325 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE: EXCHANGE BOOK, 1000 farms, etc. Trades everywhere. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kan.

FOR SALE 80 acre farm all in cultivation, all to be put in wheat. Sell or trade. O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kan.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri farms; the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

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MISSOURI

OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

BATES AND CASS CO., MO., Improved farm bargains, all sizes. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

FARMS and income for sale and exchange. F. P. Thompson, 869 Edmond, St. Joe, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet, and list. R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

\$3,000 CASH, time \$13,000 buys fine blue-grass and grain Polk Co. farm. Fifty other good ones. W. B. Taylor, Aldrich, Mo.

POLK CO., real bargains, in grain, stock, clover farms with fine flowing springs. W. M. Fellers, Flemington, Mo.

WELL IMPROVED FARMS, range from 20 to 45,000, which will grow anything. Consider some trade. B. B. Bigham, 116 N. 8th, St. Joseph, Mo.

FOUR 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.

115 A., 100 a. fine bottom land, 90 a. cult., 16 a. alfalfa, bal. corn, all fenced, 4 r. house, fair barn, 3 ml. county seat on Sugar creek. Price \$7,500. Terms. Write Sherman Brown, Pineville, McDonald Co., Mo.

BEAUTIFUL MISSOURI corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, blue grass, timothy, clover farms. Maximum production, minimum prices. Get free list. Township map 20 cents postpaid. LOTT, The Land Man, 502 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

184 ACRES in Ozarks, 70 a. cultivation, all fenced, 2 good frame houses, barn, plenty spring water, near house. Phone line and R. F. D. Out range for stock. Price \$20 per acre. Inquire of J. J. Pounder, Mannford, Okla.

ATTENTION FARMERS! Do you want a home in a mild, healthy, climate, where the grazing season is long, the feeding season short, waters pure, soils productive? Good improved farms for from \$30 to \$50 acre. Write FRANK M. HAMEL, Marshfield, Mo.

COLORADO

WHEAT LAND near Denver \$22. 715 acres, 260 acres deep plowed, ready for fall wheat. Easy terms to good farmer. Fredrickson, 216 Colo. Nat'l Bank, Denver, Colo.

COME TO Eastern Colorado where good land is yet cheap. Good water, fine climate, good crops, fine stock country. Write for list. W. T. S. Brown, Seibert, Colorado.

FOR RENT: Large stock farm in Weld county, thirty miles northeast of Greeley. One thousand acres in cultivation (not irrigated), either as a whole or in part. Communicate with FRANK KIRCHHOFF, Denver, Colo.

7th and Lawrence Sts., Denver, Colo.

ONLY about 15,000 acres of what is known as the Nutting or Mrs. Jackson land left out of 50,000 acres formerly owned by them; it will soon be all gone, which ends the cheap land bargains near Limon and Hugo. Get owner's prices while it lasts from W. S. Pershing, Ex-mayor, Limon, Colo.

ARKANSAS

198 ACRES 7 miles Leslie main road, 70 cultivation, balance timber. 2 sets buildings, water. \$2,100. Terms. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

FARM LANDS.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Big Money-Making Farm \$3650: 14 Cows, Pr. Horses,

Calf, wagons, harnesses, plows, harrows, mowing machine, complete machinery, tools. Aged owner of this 180-acre farm in fine section, near schools, stores, depot, for immediate sale includes everything for \$3650, \$1000 down. Rich tillage, splendid hay meadows, 20-cow spring-watered pasture, woodland, fruit. Good 11-room house, stock barn, wagon barn, poultry, milk houses, etc. Details page 15 Strout's catalogue of this and other big mid-summer bargains, many with stock, tools, crops; copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 3183, 104 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE: EXCHANGE BOOK, 1000 farms, etc. Trades everywhere. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kan.

FOR SALE 80 acre farm all in cultivation, all to be put in wheat. Sell or trade. O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kan.

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Partly Pertaining To Purebreds

BY T. W. MORSE

James Atkinson has resigned from his position as editor-in-chief of the Pierce farm papers in order to give full time to his farming interests.

This may look cheap by the time it gets in print, but on August 8 it was a record price. I refer to the \$20.05 a hundred, paid in Chicago for a shipment of hogs.

In the resignation of Prof. W. H. Pew from the animal husbandry department of the Iowa state college, the work of college education in livestock loses another strong man. Sometime ago, with his father, Professor Pew bought the historic Dan Hanna farm near Ravenna, O., and now leaves his college work to take active charge of the big plant which he and his father are redeveloping for a maximum meat production. While the college loses, another department of livestock work makes a gain.

In a recent "guesstimate" of the amount of business being done by livestock breeders in the special breed papers I undergessed the "Progress Number" of the Poland China Journal, which was not then off the press. The facts are now available, and I'll say that this special issue not only is the biggest, 404 pages, but it is the best looking, and by far the most interesting and valuable issue of any hog paper which ever has gone into the mails in this country, notwithstanding the fact that it is one of the youngest of the breed papers. Its publisher, C. N. Walker, was, not long ago, a valued member of the Capper organization.

The other day there appeared in the newspapers, a short story to the effect that the packers have been making a profit of only \$1.10 a steer. Next there came a big story from the Federal Trade Commission carrying the recommendation that the government operate, as well as control, all stockyards, refrigerating car lines and food storage facilities, showing how this would break the almost complete control which the packers heretofore have exercised over a big part of the food, not only of this country, but of other allied countries. You see the little barrage which the packers seem to have started did not stop the Federal Trade Commissioner's drive.

Percherons at State Free Fair

Percheron breeders of Kansas should not overlook the liberal premiums offered by the Topeka Free Fair, especially in the yearling and suckling classes. No other fair in the country offers such splendid inducements to their home breeders as does this fair.

Kansas Percheron breeders do not have the prestige they justly deserve largely because they have in the main neglected to show their horses at the state fairs.

The \$800 in prizes for Kansas owned yearling and suckling Percherons should interest every Percheron breeder in the state. If these liberal premiums are appreciated to the extent that the best interests of the breed demand, Kansas breeders will put on a show this year equal to that of any other state in the United States.

Don't forget to send for a catalog and to make your entry before September 1.

Innes Approves the Meat Show

Walter P. Innes, Federal Food Administrator for Kansas, has written to the Farmers Mail and Breeze commending strongly the Ham and Bacon Show which, at the suggestion of this paper, is to be held at the Kansas State Agricultural college during Round-up week next winter.

"The old-fashioned home curing and preserving of meat on the part of the producer should, of my opinion, be encouraged strongly, as a war time measure," Mr. Innes said. "Such handling not only effects substantial economy in the use of transportation but relieves to a certain extent the stor-

age situation, which is invaluable to us at this time in the interest of the proposed plan to build up a surplus, which can be drawn on in any emergency; under current conditions we must be prepared for any emergency, and therefore the value of building up our resources in food stuffs cannot be over-estimated.

"It might be said that some of the by-products, such as hair and fertilizer would be wasted on the farm, whereas if handled by the packer they would be saved. It is my thought in this connection, that the loss by livestock dying in transit would greatly offset any waste that might be effected by home curing and pickling, provided, of course, the work is done under intelligent supervision and all the eatable products saved. Particular stress, however, should be laid on the necessity of proper instructions for this work, and that none of this valuable food be wasted by doubtful experiments."

The suggestion of Mr. Innes, that special care should be taken to prevent food waste in the home curing of meat, deserves careful consideration. The home curing of meat is not a difficult operation, but as with many other simple operations there is some danger of waste unless the work is approached intelligently. For this reason farmers who are curing meat at home for the first time this year, either for their own use or for exhibition, will do well to study the methods giving good results. The bulletins mentioned in the announcement of the coming show, published in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of August 3, give many helpful hints for the doing of this work successfully. These bulletins are Farmers Bulletins 183 and 913 of the United States Department of Agriculture. If contemplating an exhibition of their products, it will pay even the experienced person in meat curing to read these bulletins.

The Week's Market Report

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

Wheat buyers withdrew from the market, due to congestion in railroad yards, and all samples that appeared on the floor, around 200 cars, were turned over to the government at the minimum prices. This did not affect red wheat, but caused a reduction of 1 to 3 cents in many cases for hard varieties. The government guaranteed prices were:

Wheat—No. 1, Kansas City, \$2.13; Omaha, \$2.18; St. Louis, \$2.24; Chicago, \$2.26; Minneapolis, \$2.21 1/2; New York, \$2.39 1/4; New Orleans and Galveston, \$2.28. No. 2 wheat, 3 cents under No. 1; No. 3 wheat, 7 cents under No. 1. Lower grades according to quality. Dark hard winter wheat, 2 cents premium; yellow hard wheat, 2 cents discount.

Corn—No. 1 mixed, sales \$1.86; No. 3 mixed, nominally \$1.85@1.90, sales, nearly white, \$1.95; No. 3 mixed, nominally \$1.83@1.85, sales \$1.85; No. 4 mixed, nominally \$1.79@1.85, sales \$1.83@1.83; No. 2 white, sales \$1.96@1.98; No. 3 white, nominally \$1.92@1.93, sales \$1.93; No. 4 white, nominally \$1.85@1.90, sales \$1.88@1.90; No. 6 white, sales \$1.66@1.70; No. 2 yellow, nominally \$1.90@1.91; No. 3 yellow, nominally \$1.85@1.87; No. 4 yellow, nominally \$1.80@1.83; No. 5 yellow, sales \$1.75.

Oats—No. 2 white, sales 7 1/2¢@72¢; No. 3 white, sales 7 1/2¢@71 1/2¢; No. 4 white, nominally 7 1/2¢@71¢, sales 70 1/2¢; No. 2 mixed, sales 70 1/2¢@71¢; No. 3 mixed, nominally 70 1/2¢@71¢; No. 2 red, nominally 71 1/2¢@72¢, sales 72¢; No. 3 red, nominally 71¢@71 1/2¢.

Kafir—No. 2 white, nominally \$3.40@3.43, sales \$3.40; No. 3, nominally \$3.40@3.42.

Milo—No. 2, nominally \$3.40@3.42; No. 3, nominally \$3.40@3.42, sales \$3.40.

Rye—No. 2, nominally \$1.62@1.65, sales \$1.64; No. 4, sales \$1.61.

Barley—No. 4, nominally 90¢@1.00. Bran—Nominally, sacked, \$1.12@1.15.

Shorts—Nominally, sacked, \$1.52@1.60. Mixed Feed—Nominally, sacked, \$1.48@1.56.

Hogs—Bulk, \$18.40@18.90; heavy, \$18.50@19.00; packers and butchers, \$18.40@19.00; light, \$18.00@19.00; pigs, \$18.25@17.75.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$17.00@18.25; dressed beef steers, \$11.00@16.50; western steers, \$10.00@15.00; southern steers, \$7.50@14.50; cows, \$6.25@12.00; heifers, \$7.50@14.50; stockers and feeders, \$8.00@16.50; bulls, \$6.00@10.50; calves, \$6.00@13.50.

Sheep—Lambs, \$16.00@18.25; yearlings, \$11.00@15.50; wethers, \$10.00@14.75; ewes, \$9.00@14.00; stockers and feeders, \$6.00@18.00.

Hay—New alfalfa, choice, \$30.50@31.50; No. 1, \$29.50@30.00; standard, \$23.00@28.00; No. 2, \$25.50@27.50; No. 3, \$21.50@25.00.

Prairie, choice, \$27.00; No. 1, \$26.00@26.50; No. 2, \$24.50@25.50; No. 3, \$20.00@24.00.

Midland and lowland prairie, \$11.00@23.00. Timothy, No. 1, \$30.00@31.00; No. 2, \$25.00@29.50; No. 3, \$18.50@24.50. Clover, mixed, light, \$29.50@30.50; No. 1, \$25.00@29.00; No. 2, \$18.00@24.50. Clover, No. 1, \$26.00@27.00; No. 2, \$23.50@25.00. Straw, \$9.00@10.00. Packing hay, \$10.00@16.00.

Bran is rich in bone and muscle-forming elements of food and it also serves another valuable purpose in keeping the bowels open.

It was a wise Kansas farmer who said: "It's a lot cheaper to keep up fertility than it is to bring up fertility."

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

T. W. MORSE,
Livestock Editor.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
T. W. Morse, special assignments, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NOTICE TO LIVESTOCK ADVERTISERS.
The War Industries Board has directed publishers to discontinue sending out all free copies, sample copies and exchanges. Publishers are permitted to mail to advertisers only such issues of the paper as contain their advertisements. We are compelled, therefore, to suspend entirely our complimentary list.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc-Jersey March Pigs

Out of first prize and champion sows and boars. Pedigree with every pig. Write quick. W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Kan.

Garrett's Durocs Ten Fall Gilts, bred for August and September farrow. 110 spring pigs ready to ship. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Nebraska

Bancroft's Durocs Guaranteed Immune September 1917 gilts bred to farrow in September 1918. Plenty of early March boars. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Eight Good Registered Duroc-Jersey sows, bred to good boar for September farrow will sell by pound at market price. J. A. MARTIN, R. 3, MOUND CITY, KAN.

PAULSEN'S DUROCS

Account growth will sell 50 pure-bred Durocs. Splendid individuals, with quality and breeding. Either sex and any age and size you wish. For Duroc bargains come or write P. J. Paulsen, Route 5, Concordia, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS

For sale: Choice spring boars at \$25 each. Eligible to register. Archie Nichols, Redfield, Kansas

TWO BIG SALES

Oct. 8, Duroc Boar and Bred Gilt Sale. Boars sired by H. & B's Pathfinder. Gilt bred to H. & B's Pathfinder. Oct. 8, complete dispersion of Red Polled herd. W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS
Fall gilts, and spring pigs, prize winning blood for sale at reasonable prices. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Herd boars Constructor and Constructor Jr. 1st prize boar at Kansas State Fair 1917. Bred gilts and immunized spring boars, priced for quick sale. W. W. TRUMBO, Peabody, Kan.

CHOICE DUROC GILTS

Have a few good gilts left, weight around 250 pounds bred for early September farrow to a good son of King the Col., the king of the breed. Will close them out at \$65 and \$75 each. Have some good spring pigs for sale, by the above sire. Write at once as they won't last long. All immunized. MIKE SEIWALD, Eudora, Douglas Co., Kan.

Eshelman's Duroc Boars

Of Good Enough Model Second and Colonel breeding. Send your check for \$25 for spring boars weighing 50 lbs. or more, a check for \$30 gets you an extra fine spring boar weighing 75 lbs. or more and immunized. They are going and growing fast. Send your checks for boars of thousand pound ancestry, to A. L. Eshelman, Grand View Farm, Abilene, Kan.

John's Orion

The greatest son of Joe Orion 2nd. The 1640 pound champion and sire of champions. The greatest Orion Chief boar west of the Mississippi comes to head the herd of F. E. GWIN & SONS, Morrowville, Kansas
Boar sale in Oct. Bred sow sale in Feb.

Royal Grand Wonder

Is producing the big kind. Sows bred to him sold in my February sale at highest average of any Duroc sale in Kansas. I have for sale some splendid gilts bred to this great boar for September farrow. Also fall boars ready for service. Entire herd immune. Come and see the herd or write me. B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

Taylor's World Beater Durocs

Choice weaned pigs; registered and delivered free; high class service boars, largest of bone and ideal colors, heads and ears, sired by boars of highest class. James L. Taylor, Prop.,
Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm,
Olean, Miller County, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Jacks and Jennets.
Oct. 21—Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle.
Nov. 8—O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Nov. 14—L. H. Ernst and L. Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 16—R. M. Young, Cook, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.
Oct. 9—B. R. Thompson, Garrison, Kan.
Red Polled Cattle.
Oct. 8—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.
Sept. 3-4—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Sept. 30—Galloway Farms, Waterloo, Ia.
Oct. 15—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Assn., Blue Rapids, Kan. C. G. Steele, Sec'y and Sale Mgr., Barnes, Kan.
Oct. 21—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n sale. F. H. Manning, Sec'y, Council Grove, Kan.
Oct. 22—Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan.
Oct. 22—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.
Nov. 1—Sutton & Porteous, Lawrence, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.
Sept. 4—S. C. Stoughton & Sons, Hutchinson, Kan.

Sept. 18—L. F. Cory & Son, Belleville, Kan.
W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Sept. 18—Ira F. Collins, Sabetha, Kan.
Sept. 19—Geo. H. Palmer, Miltonvale, Kan.
W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Oct. 3—F. W. Suencer, Dixon, Ill.
Oct. 15—Nebraska Holstein Breeders' South Omaha. Dwight Williams, Mgr., Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Nov. 1—Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association sale, Independence, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Dec. 12—Wichita Holstein sale. Mgr., W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 16—Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.
Oct. 22—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 23—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Oct. 24—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 24—Miller & Son, Chester, Neb.
Oct. 29—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 29—Hill & King, Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 30—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 31—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Oct. 31—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.
Nov. 6—M. C. Pollard, Carbondale, Kan.
Jan. 31—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Jan. 30—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 7—Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 7—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 10—Ed H. Brunner, Jewell, Kan.
Sale at Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 11—Otto A. Gloe, Martel, Neb.
Feb. 11—O. B. Clementson, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 12—B. E. Ridgely, Pickering, Neb.
Feb. 12—J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan.
Feb. 13—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 18—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
Feb. 26—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo., sale at Dearborn, Mo.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.
Oct. 3—Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.
Feb. 1—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Sept. 14—Roy German, Coldwater, Kan.
Oct. 1—Fred Hoelmann, Deshler, Neb.
Oct. 8—C. C. Dee, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 8—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 10—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Oct. 11—H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 12—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 14—J. C. Boyd & Son, Virginia, Neb.
Oct. 15—D. Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.
Oct. 16—Farley & Harney, Hampton, Neb.
Oct. 17—Theodore Ross, Sterling, Neb.
Oct. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 19—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 21—Kansas Breeders' Sale, Clay Center, Kan. W. W. Jones, Sec'y.
Oct. 21—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.
Oct. 22—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.
Oct. 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 23—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.
Oct. 28—Geo. M. Klumpp, Holton, Kan.
Nov. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., at Sabetha, Kan.
Nov. 8—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Nov. 9—F. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Nov. 12—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.
Nov. 14—Flock Bros., Stanley, Kan.
Nov. 15—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
Nov. 16—R. M. Young, Cook, Neb.
Nov. 21—D. J. Ryan and R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.
Jan. 20—Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb. (Night sale.)
Jan. 20—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.
Jan. 21—C. C. Dee, Tecumseh, Neb.
Jan. 22—Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.
Jan. 22—J. O. Honeycutt, Marysville, Kan.
Jan. 23—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., at Sabetha, Kan.
Jan. 23—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.
Jan. 24—J. W. Whalen & Son, Cortland, Neb.
Jan. 25—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Jan. 27—J. O. Bayne & Son, Aurora, Neb.
Jan. 27—W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.
Jan. 27—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
Jan. 28—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Jan. 29—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.
Jan. 30—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 31—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb.
Feb. 1—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.
Feb. 3—Ahrens Bros., Columbus, Neb.
Feb. 3—D. L. Wallace (night sale), Rising City, Neb.
Feb. 4—R. Widdle & Son, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 4—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 5—Ed M. Kern, Stanton, Neb.
Feb. 6—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Feb. 6—Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 7—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 8—A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 12—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 13—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb.
Feb. 17—Combination sale, Clay Center, Kan. W. W. Jones, Mgr.
Feb. 17—B. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 18—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 18—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 19—T. P. Moren, Johnson, Neb.
Feb. 19—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.
Feb. 20—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 21—Mott Bros., Herington, Kan.
Feb. 27—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. W. Otey & Son, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 28—R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.
Feb. 28—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 3—Lindgren & Nider, Jansen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROCS ALL AGES, BOTH SEX, SHIPPED on approval. John Lusk, Jr., Liberal, Kansas.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs
Weaned pigs, no akin — bred gilts or sows with litters.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

OTEY'S DUROCS

Hercules 3d, a giant 900-pound boar in breeding flesh, and Pathfinder Chief 2nd, the largest and smoothest of all the sons of the mighty Pathfinder, head our herd. 50 spring boars, buy NOW.
W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Shepherd's Durocs

A few bred gilts by King Col. I Am out of Lady Illustrator and bred to the champion, Crimson Gano for fall litters; also a few bred tried sows. Spring pigs both sex all immunized. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

BLACK'S DUROCS

Herd headed by Red Cross Pathfinder, assisted by Giant Crimson. Herd sows, big, growthy, high backed kind, fashionable breeding. Bred gilts, spring pigs, pairs and trios unrelated. If you want good Durocs we can please you. C. H. BLACK, MARION, KAN.

McComas' Durocs

Big roomy herd sows, daughters and granddaughters of up to date grand champions on both sides, with litters by champion and sons of champions. If you want spring boars and gilts, something good, write
W. D. McCOMAS, WICHITA, KANSAS

Herd Boar Material

In a few reserved fall yearlings
Boar Sale, Nov. 7. Bred Sow Sale, Jan. 23.
All public sales at Sabetha address,
F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

Chief's Wonder, a giant junior yearling heads our herd. The finest bunch of spring boars to offer I ever raised. Write me your wants, or come and see them.
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Jones Sells on Approval

March boars out of Orion Cherry King dams, sired by King's Col. 6th. In breeding and as individuals these challenge the best.
W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

DUROC BRED GILTS CHEAP

10 or 12 gilts out of sows sired by Crimson Model, Crimson Wonder, Illustrators Critic B. and Golden Model 34th, and sired by Red's Illustrators, Red's Gano and Crimson's Golden Model and bred to Red's King the Col. and Reeds Gano. All immunized.
JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Duroc Bred Sows

I have not the equipment to care for all my sows. I will sell 7 good ones. Two 2-year-old sows, by G. M.'s Crimson Wonder and King of Cherry Chiefs; 4 tried, yearling sows, by Illustrators Jr., Jack's Orion 2nd and Dictator and one yearling gilt by Dictator. These are all good, all immunized and in good condition. They are all safe for Sep. and Oct. farrow to the service of Dictator 220439, a Cherry Chief boar and King's Col. 40th, 3rd in open class and 2nd in futurity at Lincoln, Neb., 1917. There is nothing better in breeding and they are priced to sell.
A. J. Hanna, Mgr., Burlingame, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

MORTON'S BIG POLANDS

25 choice spring boars out of Giant sows and sired by Miller's Chief, Gerstale Jumbo and Morton's Giant, a boar that in only fair breeding condition weighs over 1000 lbs. All immunized. We can please you.
Geo. Morton, Oxford, Cowley Co., Kansas.

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

A few fall boars ready for hard service. Can spare two tried herd boars. Have the greatest showing of spring boars we have ever raised. Some by the 1,250 pound, a Big Wonder. All immune.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS Can sell pigs either sex, not related. Isaac Helander, Lindsborg, Kansas

POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS \$20

Four big boned boars out of King's Model, by King Price Wonder by King of Wonders, by A Wonder 107355, \$40. From prize winners. E. CASS, COLLYER, KANSAS

60 Choice, Big, Stretchy Poland Chinas

Boars and gilts and pairs and trios no relation. Sired by Big Quality, Dean's Big Jones, and McWonder. Also some fine sows and gilts bred for September farrow. Immunized and guaranteed every way. Ed. Sheshey, Hume, Mo.

Oxford Herd Poland Chinas

Herd headed by Giant Lunker, by Discher's Giant. Herd sows by Caldwell's Big Bob, Road's Giant, Herchel's Product, Big Fred and Big Ben. Choice spring boars, the really large kind. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Cowley Co., Kan.

WARREN'S Large Type POLANDS

An outstanding son of Big Timm heads our sow herd, some that cost up to \$1200. Immunized spring boars, with fashionable blood, size and quality. Guaranteed to please.
EZRA T. WARREN, CLEARWATER, KAN.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

Ten husky September boars. Also 75 choice March Pigs. Pairs and trios, not akin. All are pedigreed and priced to sell.
P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS.

Townview Poland

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77326, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

McQUILLAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Faulkner and other leading blood. 20 sows and gilts for early fall litters. Spring pigs, cut prices on orders of six or more. Am liable to be called to war, wish to reduce. Write today.
BERNARD McQUILLAN, CLEARWATER, KANSAS

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Couple of bred sows priced cheap for quick sale. Choice spring boars \$40 each. Best of breeding. Cholera immune.
FRANK L. DOWNE, Rt. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Perfection Spotted Poland

Before buying spring pigs elsewhere, read what others say of our Perfection Spotted Poland. Free for the asking. THE ENNIS STOCK & DAIRY FARM, Herington, Mo. Just south of St. Louis.

Big Type Poland, spring pigs both sexes, bred sows and bred gilts. Prices reasonable. H. C. Morrison, Cleora, Oklahoma

Prices reasonable. H. C. Morrison, Cleora, Oklahoma

Wiebe's
Big Immune Poland
50 Selected spring boars. Representatives of the biggest strains. Ready to ship out on approval. Write for full information.
G. A. WIEBE, BEATRICE, NEB.

Old Original Spotted Poland

Stock of all ages; also bred gilts and tried sows ready to ship. Priced right. Write your wants to the
Cedar Row Stock Farm,
A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kan.

Mar. Boars
and gilts sired by Hercules 2d and Grandview Wonder. 75 fall pigs for sale, in pairs and trios not related. (Picture of Hercules 2d.)
ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

Brown's Big Bone Type

The Poland China type that adds strength to the average herd

A public sale of 40 head, 11 tried sows, nine fall yearlings, all bred. 10 spring gilts and 10 spring boars, the 20 tops from 95 head.

Perry, Kan., Wednesday, August 28

The 11 tried sows are by Big Hadley Jr., Erhart's Big Chief, King of Kansas and Smooth Columbus. Two are granddaughters of old A Wonder and two are granddaughters of King of Wonders. The nine fall yearlings are granddaughters of Big Bob on sire's side and Smooth Columbus on dam's side and bred to a grandson of Gerstale Jones. The 20 choice spring boars and gilts are the tops of 95 head, sired by Chief Miami and Gerstale Jones Again. This is your opportunity to buy individuals and breeding that will cost you more than double later on. It is an exceptional offering in both blood lines and individual merit. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kansas

J. C. Price, Auctioneer. Send all bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

POLANDS The very best of big type breeding. Big, smooth, March boars for sale. G. L. IMMER, MULLINVILLE, KANSAS.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Hampshires on Approval Fall gilts, bred and a few fall boars. Spring boars and gilts. Just good ones for sale. The rest went to market. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kansas.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

30 spring boars, immuned, also fall pigs at weaning time. All extra well belted and most popular breeding. Geo. W. Els, Valley Falls, Kansas, Secretary Kansas Hampshire Ass'n.



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 8, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS A few spring boars for sale. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.

Chester White Private Sale A few tried sows to have summer litters and a few boars ready for service, for sale. F. C. GOODIN, Russell, Kan.

Pure Chester White Pigs

From prize-winning strains for sale. E. M. Rockards, Ozark, Kan.

O.I.C'S O.I.C'S O.I.C'S

That large, heavyboned, early maturing type, combining size and QUALITY with prolificness, just the kind you have been looking for, are bred on "GOLDEN RULE FARM," the place where "QUALITY" reigns. All ages for sale. F. J. GREINER, Box A, Mena, Ark.

KANSAS HERD OF CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Nothing but boar pigs for sale. See King's Best at State Fair. Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas.

SHEEP.

For Sale 100 head of breeding ewes and 105 lambs, mostly Shropshires. W. S. DEWESE, Nashville, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP A few extra good ram lambs for sale. L. M. SHIVES, RFD 1, Luke, Kan.

SHEEP 10 yearling bucks at \$40 each. Shropshire, very high grade. These bucks sheared 16 1/2 pounds wool last May, each. F. O. B. Harveyville, Kan. Address H. C. SHAW, Reference Harveyville State Bank.



FOR SALE

A bunch of good big registered Shropshire bucks not high in price. Also registered ewes. Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa.

SHEEP REGISTERED

Best of breeding. The oldest and largest flocks in Kansas. One or a car load. See me at all the big shows.

F. B. Cornell, Nickerson, Kansas

HEREFORD CATTLE.

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL FOR SALE. A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, KANSAS.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. Some fine young bulls. R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan.

Beautiful Roan Herd Bull by Searchlight, an American Royal winner and out of a Lavender cow, by Choice Goods, for sale. FRED WALTON & SONS, STERLING, KAN.

SHORTHORNS Three young Scotch 20 young bulls suitable for farm or ranch use. J. M. Stewart & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.

A Registered Shorthorn on Every Farm

If you will put in a good registered Shorthorn cow and bull and keep the female increase you will soon have a valuable registered herd at a small cost. A good bull will improve your grade herd. Then sell your surplus from the grade end. It is good business. For information address

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n 13 Dexter Park Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

Nine, nice young Scotch topped bulls, reds and roans, ready for service. They are by Sycamore Chunk, by Mistetoe Archer and out of cows that carry the blood of such sires as Choice Goods and Victor Orange. They are good and priced right. Farm 1 1/2 miles from Anson and 1/2 mile from Conway Springs, Kan. WM. L. MEUSER, MANAGER, ANSON, KAN.

Stunkel's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Topped Herd headed by Cumberland Diamond bulls, reds and roans 8 to 24 months old, out of cows strong in the blood of Victor Orange and Star Goods. No females at present to spare. 15 miles south of Wichita on Rock Island and Santa Fe. E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER

S. C. Stoughton & Sons, Hutchinson, Kan., proprietors of Pond View Holstein herd, will on Wednesday, September 4, disperse their entire herd of registered Holsteins, one of the largest registered Holstein herds in the state of Kansas. Ninety-six registered Holsteins sold in this sale, herd cows, herd bulls and all; not a single animal reserved; also a few grade heifers. Few opportunities have ever been offered buyers of the southwest to get big, business, dairy cows and heifers registered and ready to make money for who ever buys them. All tuberculin tested and sold subject to a 90 day retest. Write today for catalog. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Wenrich Poland Chinas.

H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan., has one of the good large type Poland herds of south central Kansas. His herd boar, Giant Lunger, by Discher's Giant, has a splendid showing of spring pigs out of sows by such sires as Caldwell's Big Bob, Rood's Giant, Big Ben and other noted sires. If you want a really big type boar to head your herd or a farmer's kind of sire you bigger and better pigs, Mr. Wenrich has what you need and it will be priced right. Write him today mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Real Large Poland Chinas.

Geo. Morton, Oxford, Kan., has the right idea about breeding hogs. Mr. Morton raises hogs because they make money for him on the market. He has grown gradually into the pure bred business. Since grade hogs made money for him, he thought he would get a few large type Poland China sows and a large type boar and try just to get better and bigger hogs. He succeeded and gradually displaced his grade herd with pure bred hogs. In the meantime he studied the hog business, has kept them recorded and today has a herd of over 100 head that for size and quality are not often excelled. Mr. Morton, in Morton's Giant, by Discher's Giant and out of Lady Lunger, has the largest boar the writer has ever seen and while he may not be exactly a show boar, he has lots of quality. He is assisted by Gerstdale Jumbo, by Gerstdale Jones. If any reader of his paper wants a boar with quality, that will grow unusually large, write Mr. Morton. He has, from which to select, 25 head, that include several great herd boar prospects. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kan. and S. Neb. and Iowa

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., is the well known Hampshire breeder and a regular advertiser in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. In this issue he offers fall gilts that are bred and a few fall boars. Also a few choice spring boars and gilts. Everything that is not first class has been sold and what is offered now is sold, as Mr. Wempe always sells his breeding stock, on a guarantee to please you or your sale. Nothing could be more fair to the purchaser. Write him today for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

Paulsen's Durocs.

P. J. Paulsen, Concordia, Kan., one of the Capper Pig Club boys of Cloud county, has a card announcement in this issue of The Farmers Mail and Breeze which should interest readers who want pure bred Duroc Jerseys. Cloud county has been short on rain and therefore is a good place to buy hogs. Mr. Paulsen is offering 60 head of richly bred Duroc Jerseys. His offering includes either sex and any age wanted. Note the advertisement in this issue and write for prices.—Advertisement.

Sand Springs Holsteins.

E. S. Engle & Son, proprietors of the Sand Springs Holstein herd, at Abilene, Kan., have a card announcement in this issue of The Farmers Mail and Breeze that should interest any of our readers who are in need of a strictly high class herd bull. They hope to sell or exchange their junior herd bull, a fine 22 pound individual whose daughters are showing up well. This bull is three years old. If interested in this bull or in high class Holstein cows or heifers, write Messrs. Engle & Son, and mention The Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Duroc Bred Sows.

A. J. Hanna, Burlingame, Kan., has a card announcement in this issue which will be of interest to any of our readers wanting some extra good Duroc Jersey bred sows. Mr. Hanna is short on equipment and for this reason is offering some outstanding sows. They are sired by G. M. Crimmons Wonder, King of Cherry Chief, Illustration Jr., Jack's Orion and Dictator. They are bred for Sept. and Oct. farrow to Dictator and King's Col. All of these sows are in good condition and all immuned. Note the display advertisement in this issue and write Mr. Hanna for some of these good sows.—Advertisement.

Brown's Special Poland Sale.

This is the last call for the Walter B. Brown Poland China sale at Perry, Kan., Wednesday, Aug. 28. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. It is a great offering and affords a real opportunity to buy choice tried sows, fall gilts, spring gilts and picked boars that are right at the top in breeding and individual merit. The sale will be held in the afternoon right at the edge of town where there is an abundance of shade. Perry is about 18 miles east of Topeka on the Golden Belt auto road. Come and help yourself. If you can't come you may send your bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Brown and you will get a square deal. The sale is next Wednesday.—Advertisement.

Exceptional Hereford Offering.

The Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association sells a select draft of Herefords at Blue Rapids, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 15. Fifty splendid Herefords have been drafted from the best herds in Marshall county which is a recognized Hereford center of great importance. Each breeder was asked to consign only very choice animals which enables the management to guarantee an offering that will be second to none. Forty cows with free calves at their sides and the cows bred back again affords an opportunity to buy as good as is to be had anywhere and secure practically three for the price of one. There will be 10 bulls and they are going to be good ones. This sale follows the Marshall county fair at Blue Rapids and the entire sale offering of 60 head will be

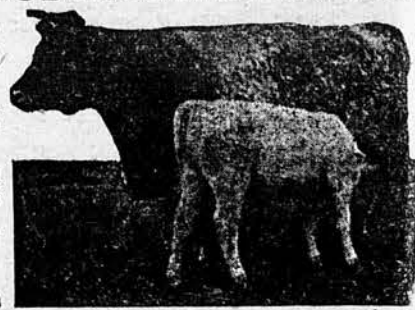
SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Sale List

10 choice herd headers of the richest Scotch breeding, sons of Fair Acres Sultan.
10 Scotch herd bulls, sons of Avondale's Choice and Watonga Searchlight.
20 head Scotch heifers of reliable families.
25 Scotch cows, some with calves at foot and rebred.
15 Scotch topped farmer bulls on the milking strain.
35 bred heifers, red, white and roan.
25 open heifers on the milking strain.
40 Scotch topped cows on milking strain, weighing from 1200 to 1600 lbs., the kind that make good on the farm. Many of these have calves at foot and are rebred.
A carload of early spring calves, bulls and heifers.
Write or call on

H. C. LOOKABAUGH
Watonga Oklahoma



Dispersion Sale of Shorthorns and Percherons

At farm, two miles west of Lawrence, Kan. The Shorthorns will include 15 cows mostly with calves at side, and 5 year old herd bull, Marquis Cumberland 388134. Sire Cumberland's Best 334805. Dam, Anoka Mildred 64152, by Anoka Sultan 264212. Eleven registered Percherons, two gray stallions 6 and 3 years; a black and a gray 2 years; a black and a sorrel, 1 year, and black colt. Four brood mares. Date of sale, Thursday, August 29th. Two yearling rams and 12 ram lambs, registered Shropshires, at private sale. G. F. Brown, Lawrence, Kan.

Park Place Shorthorns

Bulls in service, Imported Bapton Corporal, Imported British Emblem and Rosewood Dale by Avondale. To sell right now 50 head of high class Scotch topped cows and heifers, all heavy in calf or with calf at foot; also a few young bulls.

PARK E. SALTER, Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phone Market 2087 WICHITA, KANSAS

The Blue Ribbon Stock Farms
200 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

We are offering cows, heifers, calves of either sex, for sale at reasonable prices. They are large, heavy boned and well marked, good colors and well bred. We are making a special offer of bulls ready for service, delivered at your station Oklahoma, Kansas or Texas, for \$150. Send draft for what you want. Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.

Dispersion Sale of Herefords

Modern Hereford Sale Pavilion on my farm one mile north and five miles east of

Herington, Kansas, Thursday, August 29

130 head in the sale. 50 head one and two year old heifers, open; 25 cows with calves at side; 19 yearling bulls; three two year old bulls and 83 spring calves. I am going to breed Polled Herefords exclusively and am closing out my entire herd of horned Herefords. Anxiety breeding predominates this offering and it is certainly a great opportunity to buy at auction cattle of real merit. Catalog ready to mail. Address

R. H. Longhofer, Herington, Kan.

Auctioneers: Fred Reppart and others.

Efficiency The Jersey



They Mean the Same

IN FOOD PRODUCTION AND FEED ECONOMY

If you want to see the best in Jersey cattle; if you want to know more about the kind that will bring you in the biggest returns from your land, labor and feed; if you want to study the best in methods and equipment for practical farm manufacture of the high-selling finished products for which the Jersey stands supreme, we cordially invite you to the annual

Southwestern Jersey Cattle Show
Kansas City, Sept. 16-21

Public sale of Jersey Cattle in Connection; Exhibits and Demonstrations of all Products and Accessories of the Business; A Delightful Diversion in a High Class Horse Show Three Evenings. Do not fail to come.

For all particulars address

H. E. Colby, Mgr., 421 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City's famous Convention Hall is the home of the show.



SHEEP SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

150 reg. ewe lambs; 100 reg. ewes from one to four years old; 60 yearling rams; 15 two year old rams. 500 grade Shropshires. Prices and full information upon request to

J. R. TURNER & SON (Wabash County) HARVEYVILLE, KAN.
Farm three miles north of town, Alma-Burlingame branch Santa Fe

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

HOMER T. RULE

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates.
REFERENCES: Mail & Breeze, fieldmen
and breeders for whom I have sold.
HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

HORSES.

PERCHERONS—BELGIANS—SHIRES

After harvest take the most enjoyable little trip of your life. Come see all my show and breeding horses and have a fine visit with me. Drop me a card now. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Ia. Above Kas. City.



RED POLLED CATTLE.

Two Purebred, Registered Red Polled Bulls and 1 bull for sale. Joe F. Richmier, St. Peter, Kansas

FOSTER'S RED POLLS Write for prices on breeding stock.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS

Large Deep Fleshed Red Polls

I am offering a number of my fine 1000 pound springing two year old heifers, several open yearlings and choice young bulls. Write or come. Chas. L. Jarboe, Quinter, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

REGISTERED ANGUS BULL

Three years old, kind, guaranteed a breeder. I can't use him longer. A bargain for someone. Also Reg. Shropshire ram, three years old. Also few buck lambs. M. COLE, R. F. D. 5, NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
C.H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS \$50. COWS and heifers. PERCY LILL, Mt. Hope, Kan.

Beuno Farm Jerseys Sofia 19th and Tormenter strains. Breeding and price on request. Call for sale. POST MASTER, Breckinridge, Oklahoma

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

Headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam, by Hillcroft's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion. Sire of more R. of M. cows than any other imported bull. Write for pedigree. M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas
Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

Braeburn Holsteins

Heifers by a bull from this herd will yield 10-50% more than their dams. H.B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

I have on hand one carload of high-grade Holstein cows, bred to freshen in September, October and November, also twenty head giving milk now. Write W. P. Perdue, Carlton, Kansas

Five Young Pure-bred Holstein Bulls

For Sale. Also about forty head of high grade heifers springing and due to freshen this fall. A. D. MARTIN, HOPE, KANSAS.

Registered Holsteins

If you want big producers, males and females all our own breeding, write us.
Line Dairy Farm, Route 2, Topeka, Kansas.

SMITH'S HOLSTEINS

I am offering for sale 10 head yearlings, and 20 head of two year old heifers bred to Prince Ormsberg and De Kol. These are all high grade heifers. J. J. Smith Stock Farm, R.F.D. No. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable age, for sale. Write for prices to

Albechar Holstein Farm
Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Ks.

HOLSTEINS

On account of going to war I will sell 12 choice, high grade Holstein cows, all milking, all good colors and in first class condition. If you see this bunch you will want them. Write or call.
O. L. HITE, R. 7, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Maplewood Farm Holsteins

Home of Canary Butter Boy King

We offer a few choice coming 2-year-old heifers that will freshen this fall and winter.
Also choice bulls, some of them ready for service. Bulls by Canary Butter Boy King and a few of the heifers.

Mott Bros., Herington, Kansas

exhibited and will contest for several hundred dollars offered by the association in addition to the regular premiums. Mr. C. G. Steele, one of the well known Hereford breeders and boosters of that section, is sale manager and is devoting his time to the arrangements for the sale. It will be held in very comfortable quarters. A nice catalog will be out soon. Mr. Steele is working on it now. You can ask him to book you for one and as soon as they are out you will receive it. Address, C. G. Steele, Barnas, Kan. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Plan now to attend.—Advertisement.

"Dick" Lee in California.

J. H. (Dick) Lee, senior member of Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan., is taking a little rest and recuperation in California. Under date of August 19th, from Long Beach, California, he writes, "Just a line. We are having a fine time. Will stay here until about Sept. 5 or 6, then come home and push the Holsteins, Herefords, sheep and hogs." In the meantime Elmer Lee and "Doc" Cook are "pushing" the livestock business at Harveyville. They have a fine lot of Holsteins, Herefords and Duroc Jersey hogs to sell. They are especially anxious to move some choice Hereford bulls. If interested in any of these lines, write Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan. Please mention The Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Monarch Hereford Sale.

September 3 and 4, will be big Hereford days for Kansas and surrounding territory. On the above dates, J. O. Southard, of Monarch Hereford farm, will sell 250 outstanding Hereford cattle at his farm, adjoining Comiskey, Kan. The offering will include 190 big, thrifty, broody heifers, 40 big type cows and a lot of extra good bulls. The heifers will include daughters of The Mighty Monarch and other noted sires. The cows are by noted sires and many of them bred to Monarch. Monarch is the great bull which heads the Southard Herefords. He has made Kansas Hereford history and has done much to popularize Southard Herefords. His daughters are noted for their size, bone and dairy characteristics. No nurse cows are needed with daughters of Monarch. In addition to the Herefords, Mr. Southard will sell on the morning of September 4, 150 well belted richly bred Hampshire hogs. Note the display advertisement in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze for breeding of the Hereford offering and other information. Every farmer should have some good cattle and this sale will afford an excellent opportunity.—Advertisement.

Vandercamp Segis Pontiac.

The "Collins Farms," Sabetha, Kan., is the home of what is very likely one of the very strongest herds of registered Holsteins in the west. It is the home of the great bull, Vandercamp Segis Pontiac, the 41 pound bull and there are only six other bulls with larger butter records and his butter fat record heads the list. All Kansas and the west should be proud of the wonderful bull. There is 80 head in the herd and it is a working herd that has a record for making money. Mr. Collins depends entirely on hired help and has been fortunate in securing very competent help but now with the scarcity of help he has decided to close out about half of his entire herd of 80 head and this half of course will be milk cows, among them some of the best producers ever owned in the west. All are cows and heifers giving milk or to freshen soon after the sale, with the exception of eight beautiful heifers just past yearlings. A few choice young bulls will be sold. The sale will be held at the "Collins Farms," four miles north of Sabetha, Kan., Oct. 18. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

Lindgren & Nider, Hampshire breeders of Jansen, Neb., ask us to announce that their annual bred sow sale will be held at Fairbury, Neb., Feb. 3. Their season's crop of pigs are by the herd boars, Senator, General Tipton Again, Niders Choice and Arrow Tip, with a few by Young Senator. When writing them about Hampshires please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

J. C. Boyd & Son, the big type Duroc Jersey breeders, located at Virginia, Neb., have bought King Orion, probably the greatest son of The King, formerly owned by H. A. Deets, and now in service in the H. E. Labart herd. This is the best of Orion Cherry King breeding and the Boyds have selected this boar especially to cross on the big gilts sired by Crimson Model. Remember the Boyd sale Oct. 14.—Advertisement.

Wiebe Offers Boars on Approval.

G. A. Wiebe, the veteran Poland China breeder of Beatrice, Neb., starts advertising in this issue. He has 50 picked spring boars for the fall trade. They are big and smooth and immune and will be shipped out on approval. That is the buyer can see them before paying. They are sired by Mr. Wiebe's herd boars, Big Jumbo, a grandson of Big Price; Wiebe's Big Orange, a grandson of Big Orange, and Wiebe's Big Bob, a grandson of Big Bob Wonder. Other litters are out of sows bought at leading sales last winter and include litters sired by Ferguson's Big Orphan; Smooth Bob Wonder and Peerless Big Bone. The dams of the boars offered are exceptionally large type sows. The pigs have been fed and handled right and will give splendid service. When making inquiry please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY

Ed Sheehy, of Hume, Mo., is offering 60 choice boars and gilts. These are big, stretchy fellows and they will make good for the buyer. He makes a specialty of pairs and trios not related. All of his stock is immuned and guaranteed as represented. Note Mr. Sheehy's advertisement in this issue and write him for particulars about his offering.—Advertisement.

Bargains in Durocs.

Archie Nichols, Redfield, Kan., one of the Bourbon county Capper Pig Club boys, is offering choice Duroc Jersey spring boars at \$25. These pigs are eligible to registration and are right in every way. They are worth more money than Archie is asking for them. Note his advertisement in this issue and write him your wants. Please mention The Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Dispersion Sale of Pond View Holstein Cattle

Hutchinson, Kan.

Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1918

100 Head Big Useful Producing Registered Holsteins

47 cows, 2 to 7 years old, milking or due to freshen early this fall, bred to KING SEGIS PONTIAC RAYMOND No. 186663.

25 coming two year old heifers bred to POND VIEW KING SEGIS PONTIAC NO. 201632.

12 spring heifer calves.

2 herd bulls above mentioned, 4 yearling bulls and 4 bull calves, 8 grade heifers. Several with A. R. O. records. All tuberculin tested and sold subject to 90-day retest. Write for catalog and come to sale.

S. E. Stoughton & Sons

Rt. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Auctioneers—John D. Snyder, R. E. Calbert. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.
Hourly interurban service Wichita to Hutchinson and return.

June and July Holstein Bargains

60 head of choice two-year-old high grade heifers bred to King Segis bulls to freshen in June and July. 50 springing cows, of good ages.

150 Heifers bred to freshen this fall.

19 registered bulls ranging in ages from six months to two years. Some of these bulls are of King Segis and good enough to head any herd. 25 registered cows and heifers; some of them of A. R. O. breeding. A few high grade heifer calves at \$30 express paid. When looking for quality and milk production come to the Hope Holstein Farm. Shipments can be made on Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM

Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON STOCK FARMS HOLSTEINS—HOLSTEINS

The Blue Ribbon Stock Farms are offering 40 registered cows and heifers, some with from 25 to 28 pound A. R. O. records. Also 80 grade cows and heifers. A few choice registered bulls. We are short of pasture and will make special prices. Write us your wants. We sell dealers and we can sure sell you direct.

LEE BROS. & COOK, WABAUNSEE COUNTY, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS.

SAND SPRINGS FARM

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—THE DEBT-PAYING, MONEY-MAKING KIND.

Our ten years' experience in milking and raising Holsteins may be of value to you. Will sell or exchange our Junior Herd sire for young stock. A fine, 22 pound bull, individually right, whose daughters are a credit to him. Age three years.

E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KANSAS



W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

Compiling catalogs. Pedigree reading at the sale and a general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 15-16ths pure, five to seven weeks old, dandy marked and from heavy milkers, at \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. FERNWOOD FARMS, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE
yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A.R.O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. BEN SCHNEIDER, Marlinton, Kan.

AUCTION SALE

Having sold my home and retiring from the stock industry, I will sell at public auction, on Tuesday, August 27, beginning at 10:30 o'clock, my household goods, farm implements, feed, and stock. Here is your chance at the splendid Hackney Stallion "Flashlight" and some of his filly colts; also a big-boned Jack, and some fine draft mares; also good grade Percheron fillies, grade Guernsey heifers and Poland China hogs. JAS. L. WARD, Owner, WAUKOMIS, OKLA.

Monarch Herefords

Anxiety Blood, through the great Beau Donald Strain, dominates

Southard's Best Sale Offering

230—Choice Females—230

(75 calves donated). Valuable Young Cows and Heifers.

20—Good Young Bulls—20

Many Very Choice Herd-Bull Prospects.

All to sell at the farm at

**COMISKEY, KAN.
Sept. 3-4**

190—THRIFTY, BROODY HEIFERS—190

50 Yearlings, 60 Two-Year-Olds, 80 Three-Year-Olds—Including daughters of Monarch, Beau Donald 95th, Beau Donald 104th, Beau Donald 110th, Dover 12th, Ohio Donald, Cardinal Dare, Fred Real, Good Lad, Sir Paul, Mainstay Jr., Beau Albany, Top Notcher by Crusader 3d, Vision's Monarch, Joe Real by Fred Real, Perfection by Beau Mystic, Max Fairfax, King Farmer, General Boatman, Beau H 16th by Beau Donald 104th by Beau Donald, and Beverly Randolph. Those old enough have calves at foot by or are well along in calf to Major Beau Real, Laredo Lad, Master Monarch, Beau H 16th and King Farmer. About 10 nice young polled cows and heifers of popular bloodlines will be included.

40—TOP NOTCH BIG TYPE COWS—40

Many bred to or with calves by the Mighty Monarch and King Farmer and rebred to Monarch and Laredo Lad, including six extra choice ones owned by Mrs. Southard: Daisette 17th by Beau Brummel, bred to Monarch; Sweet Daisette and Daisette's Duchess out of Daisette 17th, both in calf to Monarch; Elvira's Anna and Maribelle by a son of Daisette 17th, one with calf at foot and bred to Monarch; the other bred to Fox's Anxiety Fairfax; and Faith by Jack Grove by Theodore with calf at foot.

3 PROMISING SONS OF MONARCH

Included in the 20 head of young bulls, of which Xura's Monarch 3d is choice. This calf is a full brother to Norwood & Lyle's and W. A. Kinslow's herd bulls, and is one of the best sons of the old bull ever dropped on our farm. Three head are grandsons of Imported Farmer.

150 Hampshire Hogs

will be offered in this sale. They are well bred and well belted.

Big Values in this Most Desirable and Useful Offering

We will appreciate the presence of all our friends and fellow breeders, and promise you an attractive and desirable offering, both in breeding and usefulness. They are big values at the prices they will bring—and don't forget the 75 calves that go free with their dams.

**---Tear Off---
and Mail Today**

Mr. J. O. Southard
Comiskey, Kansas

Please send me your free, illustrated
catalog for your Hereford Sale, Sept.
3 and 4.

Name _____

Address _____

M. B.

Catalog soon ready for mailing. Make
your request today. Address

**J. O. Southard
Comiskey, Kansas**

Auctioneers, Reppert and Others.

Fieldman, John W. Johnson.

Conditions in the Buyer's Favor

BY C. A. METSKER,
With American Hereford Journal.

This sale opens the Kansas Hereford season for this fall—an offering of 250 head of strongly Anxiety-bred Herefords. Mr. Southard is not going out of the Hereford business, by any means, but is reducing his herd because of the difficulty of securing competent help to care for so many. He expects, however, to be a heavy buyer again next winter when labor conditions are more favorable. "Tell the Hereford people through your paper," said Mr. Southard, "that I am cataloguing many of my reserve breeding cows which with the aid of the Mighty Monarch have given Southard's Monarch Herefords a Nation-wide reputation for beef, bone, milk and size. Also say that never before have I offered a bunch of females wherein so many were under five years old and where there were so many of the three-in-one kind as in this offering." With this useful lot of females Mr. Southard is giving upwards of 75 calves, some of which are large enough to sell separately, but are catalogued with their dams in order to give buyers as great values as possible. Through such bulls as Glaucus by Beau Donald, Sagamore by Bright Donald, Beau Donalds 95th, 104th and 110th, the offering gets a strong infusion of this great branch of the Anxieties, while through Joe Real by Fred Real, Major Beau Real, Dover 12th, Cardinal Dare, Sir Paul and Laredo Boy, other branches of the Anxiety family are well represented. Mingled with this breeding is that of the champion Crusader, the Mighty Monarch, Imported Farmer and Perfection Fairfax. Not many Hereford men know that Mrs. Southard is a Hereford enthusiast and owns a small but select lot of cows. Just to show the fraternity the kind she admires she augments the sale offering by listing six good cows, including a daughter of old Beau Brummel and three of her close descendants. Breeders who admire the Beau Donalds and other popular Anxiety strains will be pleased with these cattle and should avail themselves of the opportunity to secure such good breeding values at moderate cost. The history of sales held early in the season shows they yield greater bargains than the later ones. This sale will prove unusually attractive to anyone wishing to increase his breeding herd, or to parties looking for foundation material, as big values are to be had in young cows and heifers with large, husky calves at foot and rebred, also in the large number of open heifers. Being the first big sale in this section, the fact that the cattle sell in grass condition, the large number of calves that go free with their dams, and the rich breeding represented, conditions are greatly in the buyer's favor to own his purchases worth the money.